明治二十五年三月三十日第三種郵便物認可

The Japan Weekly Mail:

A REVIEW

OF

JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS,

LITERATURE AND ART.

VOL. XLVII.

January to June, 1907.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

059.52
JW
V. 47
[redacted]

INDEX.

明治廿五年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES :—

A Decaying British Industry 589
Admiral Alexieff 76
Admiral Nebogatoff 143
Agnosticism 713
Aizawa Creche 177
American Opinion and California 27
Anglo-Japanese Alliance Banquet 172
Anglo-Russian Negotiations 277
Annual Report on Education in Japan ... 506
Arrival of General Booth 429
Army, The 392
Ashio Mine Troubles ... ...137—166
A Tokyo Rowing Club 453
Bargain Sale 466
Big Railway Project 140
Billiards... 336
Boycotting France 174
Bribery Question, The 302
British and Foreign Warship Building Capacity 143
Budget, The ... ... 75—169
Business Notes 450
California Question 249
Casualties in the War 362
Chinese Students in Tokyo... ... ...308—617
Chinese Revolutionists... 52
Clearing Houses 415
Clerical Visitors to Japan 373
Cloisonne Enamels 453
Closing of the Diet 360
Colonel Prince Volkousky 28
Collins 478
Cold Storage... 155
Commercial Topics 587
Commercial Notes 56
Condition of Korea 333
Conscription in Japan 564
Control of Religions in Korea 28
Continuing Expenditures 107
Consul-General Hagiwara 451
Count Okuma 336
Count Okuma and the Chinese Students ... 362
Count Okuma and the "Sun" 215
Count Okuma Resigns 75
Count Okuma and the United States... ... 621
Count Okuma and the World's Christian Students Federation... 391
Customs Tariff Proposals 566
Daido Club 671
"Dakota," The 248
Decorations 3
Delay in Raw Silk Transport 30
Departure of Baron Kuroki 436
Development of Enterprises in Japan ... 275
Diet, The 336
Diet and the Stock Market... 277
Dinner to Dr. von Erckert 331
Disinfecting Measures 716
Dissolution of Projected Companies... ... 419
Disturbance at the Horonai Coal Mine ... 487
Duke of Connaught in Hongkong 200
Duma, The 220
Earnings of the Tokyo Railway 391
Economical Condition of Japan... 524
Economical Situation 447
Educational Meetings 489
Electric Enterprise in Tokyo 392
Emigration 392
England and Germany 420
Entente with France 674
Entertainment at the Koyokan 251
Espionage 7
Evacuation of Manchuria 108
Fate of the two Japanese Oki and Yokokawa 451
Financial ... ... 618—648—676—702
Fires 203
Fire Losses 144
Fire Insurance Companies 183
Fire on "Gregory Apcar" 464
Fishery Convention 534
Fishery in Northern Seas 563
Fishing in Northern Waters 391
Financial Matters... 561
Fisheries in Northern Seas... 671
Foreign Diplomatic Officials 714
Foreign Languages in the Japanese Army.. 6
Foreign Trade 29
Foreign Visitors 359
Formosa ... ... 475—588—671—704
Formosa Budget 49
Formosa Lottery 271
Forests and Hills in Japan... 420
France and Japan 506
Franco-Japanese Agreement 678

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES :—

Franco-Japanese Entente ... ...479—533
Funeral of Mrs. H. Hayashi 583
Funeral of Mr. G. W. Rogers 12
Germany ... ...478—533
Germany and Russia 478
Germany in the Far East 587
General Booth in Tokyo 449
General Kuropatkin's Book... 108
General Terauchi and Local Governors ... 451
Grand Hotel, Ltd 119
Great Electric Railway Scheme... 135
Great Meeting of Journalists 388
Gun Abolition Bill 333
Hague Tribunal 362
Habutae... 681
Habutae Trade 337
Harbour Improvement at Kobe... 563
Hawaii 193
Health of the Japanese Navy 275
Higashi Honganji... 3
His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi ... 171
Hokkaido 245
Hockey 183
Illness of Mr. Taft... 673
Ill paid Professions 363
Imperial Diet... 339
Imperial Edict on Education 173
Inauguration of Doshisha's new President.. 479
Income Taxes 626
Indian Students 195
Industrial and Commercial Movement ... 197
Industrial Bank 175
Insurrection in South China ... ...614—644
Is England Musical 455
International Council of Women... 643
Japan and the United States ... ... 51—358
Japan's Foreign Trade in February 359
Japan's Foreign Trade for 1906... 76
Japanese Finance 391
Japanese Emigration 712
Japanese in Korea 307
Japanese Enterprise in Kwantung 192
Japanese in San Francisco Public Schools... 9
Japanese Loan 233
Japanese Mercantile Marine 139
Japanese Navy ... ... 141—475
Japanese Press and the Budget 52
Japanese Press on the New Year 6
Japanese Squadron departs for America ... 221
James Creelman 506
Jamestown Exhibition 487
Java and Japan 360
Journalists and the Mitsukoshi 397
Jubilee of Yokohama 397
Kaiping 563
Kaiping Affair ... ... 477—531—620
Kaiping Incident 505
Keiogijiku Jubilee... 449
Kendergarten 375
"Kenri-kabu" 140
Kerosene Lighter on Fire in the Harbour... 279
Kigensetsu 178
King of Siam... 206
Kirin Brewery Question 249
Korean Students in Tokyo 360
"Koshitsu Tempan Zoho"... 172
Kuropatkin's Book 194
Last Moment of the War 28
Launch of the Aki 418
Leper Hospital at Gotemba... 364
Local Taxes 417
Manchuria Railway Settlement 418
Marquis Ito 109
Match Monopoly 219
Mayor of Yokohama on Public Monals ... 118
Meeting of Governors 415
Memorial Day 593
Minister of State for Education 534
Missionaries in Korea 536
Mines in Korea 305
Motor Cars in Tokyo 217
Mr. Joseph G. Alexander 533
Mrs. Edward Bickersteth 675
Mr. Dicey on the Hague Conference ... 535
Mr. Consul C. B. Harris 400
Mr. Homer B. Hulbert 247
Mr. and Mrs. V. A. C. Hawkins 390
Mr. Sonoda Kokichi 27
Mr. Sonoda on the Financial Situation ... 477
Mr. Soyeda 357
Municipal Taxes in Yokohama 361
Muroran Steel Foundry ... ...220—420
Murderous Assault in Tokyo 144
Mysterious Work of Art 447
Nagasaki Fire 684

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES :—

National Loans 429
National Budget for 1907 59
Nationalization of the Railways... ...361—451
National Committee of Y. M. C. A's of Japan 121
Negotiations with Russia 6
New Criminal Code 620
New Customs Arrangement at Dalny ... 643
New Educational System 336
New Loan ... ...247—277
New Year 13
New Year's Banquet at the Palace 29
"Nichi-shin Kisen Kaisha," 305
Nippon Race Club 61
Norddeutscher Lloyd 203
"Novoe Vremya" 28
Offences of Contumely and Libel 75
Official Opening of the Diet 5
Oguri Bank Closes 583
Open Door 393
Opening of Tokyo Exhibition 320
Opening of Yokohama ... ...182—509
Parliamentary Proceedings in Japan... ... 278
Passing of the Gaiety Theatre 107
Pastorate of Union Church... 645
Patron Saint of England 304
Penang and Japan 7
Plague at Yokohama and Elsewhere ... 598
Political ... ...72—254—331
Political Gossip ... ...168—699
Political Notes ... ...242—270
Political Parties 478
Population of Japan 455
Premier and Business Men... 108
President Jordan 52
Press and the Budget 103
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals 262
Prince Fushimi in England... 540
Prince Fushimi in Canada ... ...678—707
Prince Imperial 537
Prince Imperial's New Palace 6
Princes Waldemar and George 13
Progressists, The 650
Progressists and Foreign Policy... 620
Properties Offered at Auction 183
Question between America and Japan ... 136
Question of Stocks 536
Rainy Season, The 652
Relations between China and Japan... ... 645
Revised Criminal Code of Japan 48
Review of Fire Brigades 30
Romaji Question 192
Royal Society of St. George 481
Russia 683
Russia and England 29
Russia and Japan... ... ... 24—249
Russia, England and Japan... 361
Russia's Forces in the Far East... 142
Russo-Japanese Negotiations ...105—247—479
Russo-Japanese War 106
Russia's Programme 307
San Francisco ... 29—219—272—306—588
San Francisco Affair ... ...647—670
San Francisco Question ... ...168—190
Sale of Race Horses 573
"Saturday Evening Review" 392
"Seydlitz" on Fire 109
Shaka's Birthday 387
Share Market ... ... 7—334—356
Shipping Accidents ...200—307—465—524—590—629—681—715
Shipping Disasters ... ... 155—221—568
Silk Association of America 466
"Seoul Press" 275
Snow ... ...177—198
Some Views 219
Special Corps 136
"Squeezes" by Japanese Servants 536
Sir Claude McDonald on Baron Komura... 509
Statues of Drs. Baelz and Scriba 393
Stealing Foreign Hong Names 632
Storm in March 341
Storm in the Pagoda 419
St. Andrew's Day in Penang 14
St. Petersburg Negotiations... 143
St. Petersburg's Official Account of the Negotiations 174
Stranding of the "Awa Maru" 126
Strike at Besshi Coal Mine 633
Students' Federation Movement... 251
Study of Far Eastern Languages 72
Stock Exchange 245
Subventions and Aids 142
Suicide in Japan 196
Taxation in Japan 389

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES:—
Takashimaya ... 262
Tea ... 506
Telephones ... 334
The Army ... 358
The "Dakota" ... 278
The French Wine-growers ... 714
The Hague Tribunal ... 706
The Northern Fisheries ... 706
"The Mikado" ... 607
"The Royal Prisoner of the Far East" ... 196
The United States and China ... 706
Toa Kogyo Syndicate ... 531
Tokyo Clearing House ... 331
Tokyo English Speaking Society ... 118
Tokyo Exchange Question ... 193
Tokyo and Baseball ... 335
Tokyo-Osaka Railway ... 173
Tokyo Railway and the Tokyo Electric Light Company ... 419
Tokyo Railway and Electric Lighting ... 535
Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 172—218
Tokyo Tetsudo and the Tokyo Electric Light Company ... 362
To-ho Kyokai ... 305
Toyo Kyokai ... 139
Trade Marks ... 196
Tragedies ... 406—490
Training Squadron Damaged ... 75
Trouble at Besshi Copper Mine ... 651
The "Kurama" ... 25
"The Times" and the Publishers ... 26
Toyo Kisen Kaisha ... 48
Turned Tables ... 28
Village Dispute at Koyasu ... 520
Violent Hail and Thunderstorm ... 397
Viscount Hayashi's Reminiscences ... 135
Viscount Hayashi's Reply to Mr. Mochizuki 273
Wakamatsu Foundry ... 197
Waseda University ... 420
Wealth of Japan ... 27
War Accounts ... 389
War Expenditure ... 48
War Rewards ... 24
Wakamatsu Iron Foundry ... 105
"Who is it?" ... 5
Worship of Roosevelt ... 173
World's Convention of the Y.M.C.A. in Tokyo ... 203
World's Y.M.C.A. Conference in Tokyo ... 230
Wreck of the "Awa Maru" ... 13
Wreck of the "Dakota" ... 257—286
X-Ray for detecting Smugglers ... 249
Yokohama Chess Club ... 283
Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade ... 658
Yokohama Harbour ... 141
Yokohama Harbour Improvement ... 346
Yokohama News ... 628 660—714
Yokohama Silk Conditioning House ... 287
Yokohama Water Works ... 564

SPORTS:—
Baseball ... 546—716
Hockey ... 258—321
Interport Association Match ... 227
Inteport Regatta at Kobe ... 632
Intertown Tennis ... 567
Keihin Keiba Club ... 519
Ladies' Hockey Club ... 158
Ladies' Hockey ... 77
N. R. C. Golfing Association ... 486
Review of Nippon Race Club's Spring Meeting ... 542
Spring Athletic Sports ... 659
Spring Meeting N.R.C. ... 515—544
Spring Meeting of the Tokyo Race Association ... 599
Spring Regatta ... 571
Tennis ... 712
Tennis in Tokyo ... 488
Y.A.R.C. Regatta ... 546
Yokohama Boys' Brigade Sports ... 652

LAW REPORTS:—
"Agenor" Case ... 114—149 (Supplement Feb. 23)
American Citizens Abroad ... 635
A Local Divorce Case ... 661
British Naval Court of Enquiry at Hakodate ... 524
"Devanha" "Shinshu Maru" Collision 461—489
Trade Mark Decision ... 34

REPORTS:—
Aoyama Gakuin ... 373
Christ Church, Yokohama ... 86
H. & S. Bank ... 53
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd. ... 159
Ladies Benevolent Association ... 61
Sendai Industrial Home ... 719
The Chartered Bank ... 719
Yokohama Christian Blind School Report ... 184
Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade ... 488

LEADING ARTICLES:—
Academic Interchange ... 32
Alarmist Campaign ... 31
Baron Komura and the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade ... 510
California and Japan ... 252
China's Policy in Manchuria ... 454
Count Okuma ... 78
Evacuation Question ... 111
Foreign and Japanese Municipal Payments. 395
Franco-Japanese Entente ... 510—679
Important Marine Insurance Decision ... 683
International Outlook ... 424
Japan Financial Position ... 79
Japanese in Korea ... 280
Japanese Press and San Francisco ... 199
Korean Affairs ... 56
Lafcadio Hearn ... 280
Manchuria Trade Question ... 9
Methodist Conference and the Missionary Problem ... 652
Moral Development ... 31
Occident and Orient ... 311
Political ... 365
Reduction of Armaments ... 395
Relative Taxation in Yokohama ... 424
Rights Recovery Campaign ... 31
Russia and Manchuria ... 111
Suspicions that Beget their Own Justification 176
Spirits of the Dead ... 510
The Outlook ... 222
Tokyo Harbour ... 176
Viceroy Chang's Memorials ... 177
With What Purpose ... 78
"Yamato Shimbun" ... 311
Yokohama's Municipal Affairs ... 9

CORRESPONDENCE:—
A Correction ... 37—347—493—687
A Correspondence Club ... 549
Adams Monument ... 347
A Disclaimer ... 37
"Agenor" Case ... 126
A Hint for Sightseers ... 323
Aliens and California ... 292
A Matter of Justice and other Matters ... 234
An Impudent Beggar ... 37
A Reply ... 323
A Suggestion ... 126
China, the Immemorial ... 548
Christianity in Japan ... 264
"Cut it out and forget it" ... 635
Dubois v. Dubois ... 719
Perils of Boiled Water ... 439
Famine in China ... 292
Foreign and Japanese Tax Payments ... 407
Foreign Education of Japanese ... 14—63
Foreign Tax-payers ... 376
Foreign Ownership of Land ... 292
Hague Day Celebrations ... 548
Herr Friedenthal's Recital ... 573
Income Taxes ... 719
Income Tax Returns ... 659
Japan Brewery Meeting ... 264
Kirin Brewery Company ... 264
Kobe-Yokohama Mail Service ... 467
Korean Exploration Company ... 322
Mails of the "Dakota" ... 323
Missionaries and the California Affair ... 719
Mutabe Coal Co. Ltd ... 492
New Criminal Code of Japan ... 633
New Japanese Criminal Code ... 491—548
New Japanese Dictionaries ... 439
Parcels Service in Korea ... 323
Psychic Phenomena ... 467
Recent Happenings at the Okayama Orphanage ... 520
Registration of Trademarks, etc., in China. 573
Romaji Alphabet ... 376
Science not on side of Agnosticism ... 634
Siberian Mail ... 521
Stock Exchange Speculations ... 293
Telegrams ... 687
Temperance Work in Japan ... 206
Theatricals and Learning of Language ... 234
"The wading of an angry tiger through a river" ... 491
Volcano on Oshima ... 635
War Rewards ... 293
Who? ... 14
Wonderful News ... 184
Yokohama Yacht Club ... 293
"Yamato Shimbun" ... 323

WEDDINGS:—
Arnold-Davis ... 30
Gray-Austen ... 545
Kilby-Owston ... 545
McChesney-Patchett ... 438
Smart-Davidson ... 149
Thompson-Kenderdine ... 626
Taylor-Wilson Walker ... 13
Wheeler-Rives ... 13

OBITUARY:—
Bishop Fitzgerald dies in Hongkong ... 438
Canon MacColl ... 406
Count Lamsdoff ... 336
Death of Mr. G. H. Allcock ... 56
Death of Mr. G. W. Bramhall ... 452
Death of Mr. Matthew Brown ... 310
Death of Mr. L. Colombo ... 144
Death of Sir Thomas Hanbury ... 34
Death of Lady Hannen ... 420
Death of Mrs. Hegt ... 36
Death of Mr. K. Hiranuma ... 244
Death of Capt. Liddle ... 156
Death of Baron Matsumoto ... 276
Death of Mr. A. Henderson ... 713
Death of Mr. Christopher Noss ... 335
Death of Mrs. Okamura ... 154
Death of Eng.-Com. A. R. Pattison, R. N.. 248
Death of Mr. Rolland ... 645
Death of Mr. S. Senior ... 249
Death of Baron Shiba ... 279
Death of Mr. W. H. Smith ... 479
Death of General Tachimi ... 276
Death of Mr. Geo. Watt ... 262
Death of Mr. John Walter ... 106
Death of Mr. R. A. Wylie ... 60
Death of Capt. Young ... 341
Late Mr. James Favre Brandt ... 679
Late Karl Blind ... 628
Late Mrs. Alfred Dare ... 5
Late M. Casimir-Perier ... 277
Late Mr. Hiranuma Enjiro ... 390
Late Viscount Midleton ... 447
Late Col. Alcott ... 390
Late Mr. G. J. Penney ... 279
Late W. J. H. von Weckherlin ... 143
Pobiedonostseff ... 335
Sudden death of Mr. C. H. Hinton ... 593
Thomas Bailey Aldrich ... 569

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS:
A Buddhist Sermon with Reflections Thereon ... 10
Academic Interchange: Defence of Prof. Burgess' Attitude ... 156
Administrative Reforms in Korea ... 600
Against Exclusion of Orientals in America 375
A Japanese Mystic ... 454
An Open Letter to the W.S.C.F. Conference 376
Bishop Wilson's Sermon ... 685
Dedicating Christ Church Bells ... 373
Discovery of the Tomb and Mummy of the most famous of Egyptian Queens ... 293
Dr. H. Otsuka on the Future of Civilization in Japan ... 627
Early Feudal Law in Japan ... 493
Great Bell of Seoul ... 373
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow ... 225
Japan and the Western Powers ... 687
Japanese in the "New York Herald" ... 156
Military Reports on the War in the Far East ... 521
Monroe Doctrine ... 250
Observance of Hague Day ... 493
Origin of the Peace Movement in Japan Supplement, Feb. 23
Our Japanese Guests ... 681
Passing of Korea ... 421
Personal Recollections of Yokohama's Great Fire ... 370
Straws ... 661
The Human Japanese ... 568
Tientsin and Japan's Model Settlement there 430
Training of a Missionary Supplement, Feb. 23
Union of Methodism in Japan ... 514
What next in Japan and China ... 564
Will American Exclusion of Japanese prove a Boomerang ... 460
World Politics as related to Missions, Morals and Markets ... 272

TRANSLATIONS:—
Agreement about the Establishment of a Maritime Customs Office at Dairen ... 657
National Budget for the Year 1907 ... 92
New Criminal Code ... 462
New Criminal Code of Japan ... 401—432
Revised Postal Regulations ... 373
Sugar Duty Rebate Law ... 373

POETRY:—
At the Cross ... 364
Day is Coming ... 369
Hawaiian Islands ... 198
Lay of the O'Yama ... 407
Love's Shadow ... 111
Mrs. Pepys' Diary ... 631
On New Year's Day ... 9
Star Lily ... 279
The Feast of Daruma ... 223
Viola ... 509
When Susuki Blooms ... 484
Where the Rushes Grow ... 394
Young Love ... 562

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

REVIEWS :—

A Citizen of the World 281
A Dictionary of Military Terms... 310
Against whom are the Anglo-Japanese war preparations directed? 456
A Handbook of the National Loans of Japan 33
A History of the Inquisition in Spain ... 459
A Lady of Rome 57
Armageddon 190— 711
A Staff Officer's Scrap-book 377
Battle of Tsushima 221
Christian Movement in Japan 252
Criminal Code of Japan 456
English Teacher's Magazine 335
Eurasia 590
"Far Eastern Review" 281
Feudal Kamakura 481
Friday the 13th 513
Future of Japan 623
General Kuropatkin's Book 316
Guide to Buitenzorg 513
Guide through Netherlands India 542
Handbook of Oral Reading 428
History of Diplomacy 226
How to Shoot 590
Japan-American War in 1907 396
Japan as it was and is 33
Japan in Days of Yore... 252
Japanese "Tokuhon" in Russian 651
"Kokka" ... ... 109—252—481—623
Letters of Queen Victoria 457
Life of Isabella Bird 33
Lucretius 385
Making of a Merchant... 623
Masterpieces Selected from the Ukiyoye School 396
McDonald of Oregon 12
Melanges Japonais 430
Memoirs of a Person of Quality... 253
Merry-lips 457
Modernian, The 34
Moltke in His Home 428
National Wealth of Japan 222
New Criminal Code of Japan 511
Old Riddle and the Newest Answer 253
Our Sister Beatrice 481
Petronel of Paradise 567
Pidjin Inglis Tails 365
Poems by Margaret Kirby 590
Races and Immigrants in America 710
Russian Version of the Shogaku Nihon Rekishi 253
Seitoku Yobun 55
Sinews of War 157
Sins of Society 223
Shimbi Daikwan 623
Shizenkai no Mujun to Shinkwa 511
Spirit of American Government 680
The Amazing Duke 623
The Briton's First Duty 712
The Country House 428
The Churches and Modern Thought... ... 541
The Future in America 428
The Locum Tenens 281
The Naval Annual 680
The Pointing Finger 513
The Praises of Amida 396
Ten "Kiogen" in English... 567
The Railway Children... 457
The Rose Geranium 712
The Sacrifice... 428
The Secret of the Square 281
The Woman (Mylombra) 712
The Iron Gates 56
The Lady of the Decoration 12
The Manager's Box 55
The Navy 33
The Power of the Past... 56
The Surge of War 56
The Soul Stealer 55
Wonder Children 457

MEETINGS :—

Aoyama Gakuin 403
Asiatic Society of Japan ... ... 123—284—402—630
Association of Foreign Silk Piece Goods Merchants in Yokohama... ... ...466—626
Bankers' Dinner 321
Bank of Japan 205
Chartered Bank 549
China Missionary Conference 489
Christ Church, Yokohama 150
Dai-ichi Ginko 321
Empire Day in Yokohama... 597
First Bank 157
General Booth in Yokohama 486
Girls' Club 119
Grand Hotel, Ltd 428
Hague Day Meetings 597
Helm Bros., Ltd 180
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 235
Industrial Bank 148
Industry Encouragement Bank 122
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd. ... ...179—230
Japan China Steamship Co... 287
Japan Society Dinner 541
Japanese Fire Insurance Union 595
Keiwo Gijiku Jubilee 458
Ladies Patriotic Society 547
Meiji Gakuin... 260
Methodists in Japan 569
Methodist General Conference ... ...594—659
Mutabe Coal Company, Ltd. ... ... 53—487
Marine Union Society 632
Methodist Conference 624
Nippon Yusen Kaisha 590
Otaru Mokuzai Kaisha... 290
Presentation to the W. L. Merriman... ... 459
Presentation to Mr. Scidmore 461
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals 405
Shanghai Missionary Conference ...517—549
Speech of the President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha 653
St. George's Society 179
Students Christian Federation Conference . 398
Union Church Yokohama ... ... 88—154
World's S. C. F. Conference 368
Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club 120
Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club ... 344
Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Ltd.... 87
Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade ...342—395
Yokohama General Cemetery 463
Yokohama General Hospital 404
Yokohama Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals 35
Yokohama Specie Bank 288
Yokohama Yacht Club ... ...289—374

ENTERTAINMENTS :—

"All-of-a-sudden Peggy" 570
Amateur Theatricals in Tokyo 658
Bandmann Comedy Company 543
"Beauty and the Barge" ... ...403—520
Boy's Brigade Inspection 682
Concert at the Seamen's Institute 685
Concert in Tokyo 181
Fourth Monday Popular Concert 89
Garden Party at the Maple Club 650
Herr Friedenthal's Second Concert 597
Herr Friedenthal's Piano Recital 571
Hospital Ball... 113
Keiogijuku English Speaking Society ... 465
L'Alliance Francaise de Yokohama 121
Miss Murken's Concert 54
Miss Murken's Second Concert 121
Miss Schaefer's Concert 287
Monday Popular Concert 155
Mr. Randall Hargreaves' Concert 183
Professor Griffith's Farewell Concert ... 684
St. George's Ball 458
"The Admirable Crichton" 570
Tokyo Academy of Music 487
Tokyo Literary and Musical Society 77
Third Monday Popular Concert... 34

FOOTBALL ... ... 13—36—56—77—126—157—182—203—227—489

YACHTING ... ... 509—628—660—685—715

NEWS OF THE WEEK... 14—36—62—89—122—158—183—204—233—262—290—321—346—375—405—438—466—490—524—547—573—599—633—660—685—716

TELEGRAMS... ... ... 14—37—64—93—126—159—184—206—236—264—294—323—348—378—408—439—467—494—521—550—574—605—625—662—688—719

KOREA ... ... 4—49—74—106—141—171—197—218—246—276—304—330—356—386—414—448—474—504—535—561—582—617—646—975

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS 2—29—53—77—109—144—174—198—220—250—278—208—337—363—393—423—452—480—507—537—564—589—621—651—700—707

FIRES ... ... 2—35—60—89—111—158—177—203—233—253—279—406—438—465—487—547—598—713

SUMMARY OF NEWS ... 1—21—45—69—101—133—165—189—213—241—269—301—329—353—385—413—445—473—501—529—557—581—613—641—669—697

CHINA ... ... 2—22—50—70—102—138—169—193—217—247—274—306—356—390—449—480—503—530—558—584—622—651—672 698

MANCHURIA ... ... 4—23—46—73—104—134—170—195—216—244—271—302—332—354—388—416—446—476—502—532—562—585—616—642—673

CUSTOMS PROTESTS... 62—107—170—211—215—322—436—461—487—520—657—684

LAW COURTS.35—62—88—121—158—180—228—261—288—346—369—406—437—464—488—519—546—571—597—629—715

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY ... ... 34—86—157—211—227—259—320—431

AMERICAN TOPICS ... ...91—125—263—292—346—490—525—572—660—717

SHIPPING ... ... 17—40—67—97—128—160—187—209—238—267—299—326—350—581—411—443—470—497—525—553—577—608—638—665—692—721

COMMERCIAL... ... ... 18—42—68—98—130—161—187—211— 232—268—299—327—351—383—411—443—471—499—527—555—579—609—639—666—694—723

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE 53—201—313—425—538—654

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ... 146—254—366—482—591—708

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 1. REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, JAN. 5TH, 1907. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 1
China ... 2
Decorations ... 3
Higashi Hongan-ji ... 3
Manchuria ... 4
Korea ... 4
"Who is it?" ... 5
Official Opening of the Diet ... 5
The Late Mrs. Alfred Dare ... 5
The Negotiations with Russia ... 6
Foreign Languages in the Japanese Army ... 6
The Japanese Press on the New Year ... 6
The Prince Imperial's New Palace ... 6
Penang and Japan ... 7
Espionage ... 7
The Share Market ... 7
Notes on Current Events ... 8
Fires ... 8
Leading Articles:—
Yokohama's Municipal Affairs ... 9
The Manchuria Trade Question ... 9
The Japanese in the San Francisco Public Schools ... 9
On New Year's Day ... 9
A Buddhist Sermon, with Reflections Thereon ... 10
The Bookshelf ... 10
Funeral of Mr. G. W. Rogers ... 10
Union Church Sunday School Entertainment ... 11
Wedding in Tokyo ... 13
Football ... 13
The New Year ... 13
Wedding at Nagasaki ... 13
Princes Waldemar and George ... 13
The "Awa Maru" ... 13
News of the Week ... 14
Correspondence:—
Foreign Education of Japanese ... 14
Who? ... 14
St Andrew's Day in Penang ... 14
Telegrams ... 14
Latest Shipping ... 17
Latest Commercial ... 18

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JANUARY 5TH, 1907.

MARRIAGE.

At Osaka, on the 28th Dec., 1906, BERNARD THOMSON to KEI SATO.

DEATHS.

On Dec., 28th, at Brussels (Belgium), MINNIE CECILIA FANE, the beloved wife of EDWARD J. BLOCKHUYS By cablegram.

On the 2nd January, 1907, at Lacenas (France) Madame HARSAGUET, beloved mother of Madame L. Barmont. (By cable.)

Hongkong and Shanghai papers please copy.

A Requiem mass will be celebrated at the Roman Catholic Church, No. 44, Bluff, on Tuesday, the 8th January at 9 a.m.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Empress will leave Tokyo on Jan. 8th for Numadzu. She will stay there during the winter season.

HERR VON ERCKERT, German *Charge d'Affaires* in Tokyo, has been decorated by the Kaiser with the third Order of the Crown.

WE are in receipt from the Yokohama Customs of a tabular statement showing the movement of foreign trade from 1868 to 1907.

MR. L. C. GRISCOM, formerly American representative in Tokyo and lately ambassador to Brazil, has been appointed ambassador to Italy.

INFLUENZA is still very prevalent in Tokyo and Yokohama. Most of the patients are old people or infants. In severe cases an attack of typhus follows.

THE interim dividend of the First Bank for the last half of 1906 is reported to be at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum. A general meeting will be held on Jan. 20th.

EARLY on the morning of Dec. 27th fire broke out in the village of Kanehisa, Oshima, not far from Kagoshima. Some three hundred houses were burned down.

MARQUIS TOKUGAWA, formerly feudal lord of the Mito clan, presented to the Emperor on Dec. 26th a history of Japan, 397 volumes in all, which he has compiled.

EARLY on the morning of Dec. 30th, fire broke out in Kagurazaka, Tokyo. Twenty houses were destroyed and fourteen damaged. The cause is reported to have been a lamp.

DURING last year, the manufacture of *habutae* silk at Kanazawa aggregated 395,806 pieces. The figures show an increase of 3,078 pieces over those of the previous year.

TOKYO papers report that the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha has decided to increase its capital to twelve million *yen* and to extend its regular services on the South American line.

T. SEKIYA, who attempted to present a petition to the Emperor on Dec. 28th as His Majesty was returning from the Imperial Diet, was released on Sunday on the ground that he was suffering from brain complaint at the time.

A NAGANO telegram says that on the night of Dec. 26th, a man armed with a short sword broke into the residence of S. Kitazato, a wealthy farmer at the village of Imasato. The intruder murdered the farmer and stole five hundred *yen*.

K. NISHIMURA, the proprietor of the Sakuragumi, a well-known shoe factor, has been decorated with the Third Class of the Sacred Treasure. His factory was engaged in making shoes for soldiers and bluejackets during the war.

AT 3.42 a.m. on January 3rd, a shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. Six seconds after it began the motion became severe and suddenly assumed a horizontal movement with slight vertical shocks. The duration was two minutes and ten seconds, the motion being at the rate of 0.9 mil. per 0.9 seconds, and the direction between N.E. and S.W.

AT 7 a.m. on Dec. 28th, fire broke out at the jetty alongside of which the cruiser *Tsukuba* was lying at Kure. The flames were at once put out so that no serious damage was sustained. Negligence on the part of some workmen was the cause.

A TELEGRAM from Hsimmintun to the *Mainichi Dempo* says that on Dec. 31st two Chinamen attempted to destroy a length of the South Manchurian Railway in the neighbourhood of Hsinmintun. They ran away when a Japanese engineer attempted to arrest them.

THE death was announced on Dec. 30th of Mr. Kawamura, formerly a judge of the Court of Cassation. He was 64 years old, and had been suffering from influenza since Dec. 24th. Judge Kawamura was better known for his literary abilities, writing under the *nom de plume* of Ukoku.

ABOUT 4.20 a.m. on Friday, fire broke out in the village of Urago near the Taura Railway station between Dzushi and Yokosuka. The flames, which originated in a large shed used for building fishing boats, spread at once owing to the strong southerly wind. About a hundred houses were destroyed. The fire was seen at Yokohama while at its height. The cause is not yet known.

THE captain of the British steamer *Achilles*, which arrived at Yokohama on Sunday from Liverpool, reported to the Harbour Police that when the ship was off Katsuura, Chiba prefecture, he found six fishermen in a distressed condition, their boat having capsized owing to a heavy gale. The British captain rescued the men and took them to Yokohama. The Japanese were all handed over to the Harbour police.

THE Department of Communications is to be congratulated on an innovation which will doubtless be generally appreciated. Neat little books are now on sale containing in sheets of 6, the stamps commonly in use—3 *sen* and 1½ *sen*, in the proportion of 18 of the former and 30 of the latter, the total value being 99 *sen*. One *sen* is charged for the cover, so that for one *yen* the purchaser receives in a very handy and useful form 99 *sen* worth of stamps.

THE Crown Prince and Princess will leave Tokyo on Jan. 9th for Kyoto to worship at the tomb of the late mother of the Emperor, as Jan. 10th is the anniversary of her death. On Jan. 13th their Highnesses will leave for Hayama, where they will stay for some days. About Jan. 28th, their Highnesses will again leave for Kyoto to conduct religious services on Jan. 30th, the fortieth anniversary of the death of the Emperor Komei. They will return to Hayama at the beginning of February.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Friday, December 28.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Peking alleges that very disquieting news has reached Peking with reference to the insurrection. There are no signs of its being quelled, according to this authority. In the ranks of the rebels are a number of men who have studied in the Government military schools, where their object was two-fold, namely, on the one hand to acquire technical knowledge, on the other to disseminate revolutionary principles and to secure adherents. This is especially true of the insurgents in Hupeh. Excellent arrangements are said to exist for obtaining supplies, men of the rank of major being stationed at Shanghai and other important marts where they purchase war material and provisions and forward them to the rebel centres. In short, according to this account, China is face to face with an organized rebellion which is not limited to the provinces of Hupeh and Kiangsi, but extends also to Hunan and Szchuan. The plan of operations for quelling the trouble is elaborated and directed from the Kimki-chu in Peking, whither all reports are forwarded and whence all orders are issued. But, in accordance with Chinese custom—a very natural custom in these circumstances—officialdom busies itself seeking to minimize the nature of the trouble. We may observe *en passant* that if officialdom acts this part, the purveyors of public news are at least equally prone to exaggerate. This Peking despatch, for example, alleges that a number of Hunghutsz from Manchuria are among the insurgents, which fact would suggest that the affair has very wide ramifications, but it will probably be agreed that such an item of news sounds sensational rather than practical.

A later telegram to the same paper from the same place says that the insurgents in the Pinghsiang district have been completely broken and that the imperial troops are dealing with the fragments. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has offered a reward of 500 taels for the capture of any ringleader.

Here we may quote two paragraphs from the latest issues of the *North-China Daily News* that have come to hand:—

December 20th.

A Nanch'ang (capital of Kiangsi province) dispatch states that a strong body of foreign-modelled troops sent by Viceroy Tuan Fang from Nanking has arrived at Nanch'ang. These troops will remain there at present, and will be ready to reinforce any part of the Imperial troops now encircling the insurgents at Pinghsiang and Lilling that may need assistance. The above-noted brigade at Nanch'ang is the third that has been sent by his Excellency Viceroy Tuan Fang to crush the insurrection, and we learn that his Excellency is contemplating sending a fourth so as to make a clean sweep of the insurgents and prevent any more disturbances in the future. To the officers of every battalion of troops the Viceroy has sent instructions earnestly impressing upon them the importance of taking good care of all foreigners and native Christians who look to the Imperial Government for protection from harm.

December 21st.

The insurrection in Pinghsiang and other parts of Kiangsi province, according to the latest reports, is suppressed, the insurgents having now fled into the province of Hunan. They have been twice badly beaten by the Government troops at Linyang, which district is now quiet, and the only place held by the insurgents is a small town to the Southwest of Linyang, where defiance is still held out against the Imperial forces. In the mean while the reinforcements that were on the point of being sent from Nanking have been stopped by the Hunan authorities as being not needed now.

Saturday, December 29.

It appears that there is trouble in Shantung as well as in the provinces farther South. A brief telegraphic message says that Viceroy Yuan has despatched 2 regiments (1000 men) to the scene, but nothing is added as to the nature of the outbreak.

It is stated that troops have actually been sent from the Metropolitan Province to deal with the insurrection in Hunan. They were transported by the Lu-Han Railway to Hankow and thence by water to the scene of the disturbance. This would have been quite impossible a few years ago, and it constitutes an object lesson in the power that a central government derives from railways and telegraphs. Sir Robert Hart, whose patience is as profound as his insight, used to predict that no occasion existed for "hustling" China in the matter of reform since forces were at work which would metamorphosize her in spite of herself. He alluded to the wire and the rail, and his prediction is being fulfilled. But this despatch of troops from Pehchili shows, also, that the Kiangsi-Hunan insurrection has not been disposed of so easily as the Peking authorities would have the world believe. Shanghai alleges that the whole trouble had its origin in the dismissal of colliers from the Pinghsiang mine. Thirty men were discharged and these succeeded in inciting the famine-stricken people of the neighb uring districts to commence a riot. This intelligence is furnished by a foreigner who has just come to Shanghai from Pinghsiang.

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* from Peking alleges that the talk of Count Witte being appointed Russian Ambassador in Tokyo has produced much excitement and alarm in the Chinese capital, where it is regarded as an indication of a Russo-Japanese alliance. There might be worse things than a Russo-Japanese alliance, even from China's point of view, but ever since the very early days the policy of the Manchu Government has been to play off one foreign Power against another, and Peking may perhaps think that such an alliance as the above would interfere with the prosecution of that policy. It may be too that China regards Japan as her protection and Russia as her menace, and if that be so an *entente* between the two may not unreasonably suggest disquieting contingencies. But if such be her mood towards Japan, she manages to conceal it pretty effectually in her treatment of her neighbour.

The *Bobre* has been raised and sent round to Nagasaki. This is only a gun boat (950 tons). She was sunk by Japanese fire after the capture of 203-meter Hill.

Sunday, December 30.

There is another telegram saying that Viceroy Yuan has despatched two more regiments to the scene of the disorder in Shantung. This makes a body of 2,000 troops in all, and it becomes evident that the dimensions of the emeute must be considerable. Yet the telegraph has been quite silent about the emeute itself and has spoken only of the forces sent to quell it.

As to the insurrection in the south the intelligence is that a further force—this time of cavalry—from the Metropolitan Province arrived at Hankow by rail and proceeded thence by steamer on the 26th instant for Pinghsiang. The evident inference is that the Authorities have not yet succeeded in dealing effectually with the disturbance, though several previous reports represented the back of the trouble as completely broken. Another delusion now dispelled is that the insurgents are a mere mob of discontented labourers and famine-stricken people. The circular issued by them shows that, in whatever sentiment the affair may have had its origin, it quickly developed into an anti-dynastic movement which character it now bears. This circular charges the Manchu Government with stealing the throne at the cost of innumerable Chinese lives, and with conducting the affairs of State so inefficiently that China, instead of being regarded as an equal by foreign Powers, is despised by them. The five millions of Manchu who sit in the seats of authority are said to live on the sweat of the nation's brow while themselves toiling not and spinning not, and their sovereign, counting himself the delegate of heaven, looks down on all true Chinese as mere slaves and robbers. He carries this doctrine into the whole administration and is indifferent to any fate that overtakes those whose rule he has usurped. Compromising the prestige and credit of the Chinese nation, he has allowed her best parts to be trespassed upon by aliens, and under the pretence of protecting foreigners he has transferred to the latter an intolerable degree of control over the Chinese and their belongings. The whole government is conducted on a system of bribery and the people are kept perpetually on the rack of extortion. The circular concludes by declaring that while the people are condemned to such sufferings, the Manchu Court revels in luxury and spends millions of taels on voluptuous enjoyments. In fact, the document is absolutely anti-dynastic, and whether it has emanated from only a small section of the rioters, or whether it is really representative of the general sentiment among them, they must be considered to be now moving under a banner that bears an unequivocally revolutionary legend. One very interesting charge preferred by the circular is that the administrative reforms planned and recently announced by the Manchu are nothing more than a device for centralizing power and thus gaining a fresh lease of life for the dynasty. The insurgents announce that their definite object is to overthrow the Manchu despotism and to substitute for it a republic after American and European models. It will thus be seen that the "rights-recovery" doctrine is the only anti-foreign element of the circular, but of course that doctrine admits of very wide interpretation.

The Chinese Government seems to be busily organizing a naval department in Peking, but it is not yet to be a separate branch of the administration. Just as was the case in Japan immediately after the Restoration when naval and military affairs were both in the hands of one department (the *Hyōbu-sho*), so it is to be now in China. Telegrams from Peking give various details of the organization, but we refrain from reproducing them. It is stated that the Empire is to be divided into four naval districts, and that there will be four naval ports, one in Liaotung, one in Chili, one in Chehkiang and one in Kwangtung. The names of the places selected are not given, however, which is disappointing, for this is a matter of much importance, It used to be said that Weihaiwei and Port Arthur were the only two really fine naval ports possessed by China, but that, of course, is a great exaggeration. There are many other suitable places.

Tuesday, January 1.

The Chinese Government having set its face with apparently genuine resolve against the sale of offices and ranks, a traditional manner of raising funds in time of emergency, Mr. Tuan Fang, Viceroy of the regions where the famine is making its terrible ravages, has asked Peking for authority to strike an unlimited number of copper coins. The details of his plan are not mentioned, but presumably his idea is to distribute these

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

tokens among the afflicted people, on the assumption that food will find its way to them if only they have money to buy it. Questions of finance lose all theoretical value when human beings are dying of starvation, and Peking is doubtless well advised in sanctioning Mr. Tuan's application. It is a little surprising that no subscriptions have been opened in Japan for the relief of these famine-stricken neighbours. Shanghai and Hongkong are as usual giving munificent aid, and the calamity seems serious enough to warrant some charitable action on the part of the Japanese nation.

It appears that there is a coal mine at Penhsihu (celebrated in connexion with the Shaho Battle) and that it is now in the hands of the Okura Company. The Chinese have demanded its restitution, in common with the mines at Fushun and Yentai.

The withdrawal of the Japanese from Yingkow and the transfer of the place to Chinese jurisdiction are said to have been the signal for an immediate imposition of increased taxes by the Governor of Mukden. Thus touched at a tender point, the Chinese of Yingkow are asking for Japanese naturalization and lamenting the departure of the Japanese troops.

It is stated that the Chinese Government has fixed upon a sum of ten million taels as the annual expenditure of the resuscitated navy. It is further provided that this money shall be obtained by levies upon the various administrative districts, but that the amount of a levy may be reduced in time of distress That is not a very magnificent programme. The telegrams say also that as there is not any suitable position for a naval port in Liaotung the original programme of four ports will be reduced to three for the time being. Nothing is indicated about a fund for shipbuilding, though that is obviously the most important matter to be immediately dealt with. China as she is at present, lies completely at the mercy of any enterprising Power. She is quite incompetent to defend her coasts, and she has been quite incompetent ever since the surrender of Weihaiwei and its beleaguered squadron more than eleven years ago. It was confidently predicted that her signal discomfiture at Japan's hands in 1894-5 would waken her from her lethargy. "Now at last," said wise onlookers, "she has received the shock needed to rouse her, and the world will see what her immense resources can accomplish." But China has a constitutional objection to militant organizations of any kind. In that respect she may be said to be far ahead of Western Powers and of Japan in academical civilization. Her view of the functions of an army and navy is that they should suffice simply to preserve order at home, and that all international disputes should be settled in the court of reason. Twenty years ago she had a season of misgiving as to the efficiency of that tribunal's jurisdiction and her doubts crystallized into the Pehyang Squadron, but when that dangerous toy was taken from her, she plaintively folded her hands and reverted to her old mood of helpless trust on the benevolence of the Powers who, under her very eyes, were mapping out her territories into "spheres of influence." Now she appears to be once more visited by a little fluster of uneasiness. But what will be its outcome? If the past may be taken as a guide, this new emotion will have very insignificant results. However it must be noted that she seems to be in a practical mood for the moment. She talks of establishing naval schools and sending naval students to study abroad, from which we infer that she appreciates the importance of the man behind the gun. But it will take much to convince the world that this is not another cry of "wolf."

Friday, January 4.

A long Imperial Edict has been published in Peking and telegraphed thence to the *Asahi Shimbun*. It deals solely with the domestic situation. Setting out with a most sympathetic statement of the sufferings of the people owing to famine, sufferings which the Throne has made large monetary efforts to relieve, and which are ascribed in part to the extortions of petty officials, the document goes on to deal with a subject which evidently forms its main purport, namely, the unquiet prevailing in the Yangtsze Valley. There is a curious resemblance between the language of this Edict and the language of the one promulgated in the early stages of the Boxer emeute. In the case of each alike there are declared to be good subjects of the Empire, who have been drawn into the ranks of the rioters by threats of violence, and, in dealing with the trouble, the local authorities are warned not to destroy the jewels simultaneously with the pebbles. It is thus that the Manchu Throne habitually seeks to keep on the right side with all parties, a kind of impartiality which can scarcely conduce to the restoration of order. Then the Edict proceeds to censure the officials whose negligence or supineness is declared to be largely responsible for the trouble, and to require that they should put forward their utmost strength and adopt decisive measures to reestablish the reign of order. But in truth the terms in which the document is couched do not possess paramount importance: they are comparatively stereotyped. What is really interesting is that the issue of such an edict should have been considered necessary. The inevitable inference is that the insurrection has assumed dimensions of considerable magnitude, justifying the somewhat alarmist telegrams despatched from Peking and elsewhere to Tokyo journals. It need scarcely be said that the Edict conveys no hint of the revolt having an anti-dynastic character: the whole thing is laid on the shoulders of the famine which has driven men from their homes and impelled them to seek means of sustenance by violence.

Another Edict calls for a grand national festival in honour of Confucius, whose virtues, says the Edict, are as those of Heaven and whose teachings are worthy to be the model for all generations to all time. We have not learned the occasion for this act of reverence to the great sage. It is now 2458 years since Confucius was born and 2386 years since he died. Neither of these figures suggests any numerical reason for a national festival, and the fact that Tsaochow in Shantung, the province of his birth, is now in a state of insurrection, does not furnish a reason either.

A telegram to the *Asahi* from Shanghai says that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have put another steamer on the Shanghai-Japan line. Their boats, it is added, do not obtain much cargo from Japan but they are generally well loaded with goods from the Chinese side, and as the line is proving much more profitable than the ordinary coast-wise services, the English firm is likely to divert more of its steamers thither. All this makes for the convenience of shippers, however inconvenient it may be for the competing companies.

DECORATIONS.

On the 29th Dec. the Emperor summoned to the Palace sixty-one officers of the Army and Navy of and above the ranks of Major-General and Rear-Admiral and conferred on them various distinctions. The total number to be thus rewarded is 166, and it is understood that the remaining 105, who belong mainly to the non-combatant branches and who are absent from Tokyo, will be decorated by his Majesty on the 10th proximo. The names of the officers decorated on the 29th and the decorations bestowed on them are:—

H. I. H. The Prince Imperial.....
Third Class Order of Golden Kite.
H. I. H. General Prince Fushimi.....
Second Class Order of Golden Kite.
H. I. H. General Prince Arisugawa...
Third Class Order of Golden Kite.
H. I. H. General Prince Kanin.....
Second Class Order of Golden Kite.
H. I. H. Captain (I. N.) Prince Higashi-Fushimi...
Third Class Order of Golden Kite.
T. I. Highnesses Princes Fushimi (Lt. Commander (I. N.), Yamashina (Commander I. N.), Kuni (Major) and Nashimoto (Major) .....) Fourth Class Order of Golden Kite.
H.I.H. Prince Kita-Shirakawa (Lt.).....
Fifth Class Order of Golden Kite.
Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama.....
Grand Collar of the Chrysanthemum.

Generals Count Nozu, Baron Kuroki, Baron Oku Baron Nishi, Baron Hasegawa, Baron Nogi and Baron Kawamura, First Class of the Golden Kite and Grand Order of the Rising Sun and the Paulowina.

Admiral Togo, First Class of the Golden Kite and Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum.

Vice-Admirals Kataoka and Kawamura, First Class of the Golden Kite and Grand Order of the Rising Sun, as well as First Order of Merit.

Generals Ogawa, Oshima (Y.), Oshima (H.), Oseko and Tachimi, Second Class of the Golden Kite and Grand Order of the Rising Sun.

Vice-Admirals Shibayama, Uryu, Dewa and Misu, Second Class of the Golden Kite, Grand Order of the Rising Sun and First Class Order of Merit.

Lt.-General Fukushima and Major-Generals Ichinohe, Umezawa, Tashima, and Saito, Second Class of the Golden Kite.

Rear-Admirals Shimamura and Kato, Second Class of the Golden Kite.

We omit the less conspicuous decorations.

HIGASHI HONGAN-JI.

This great temple has emerged from its pressing difficulties by an act of signal munificence on the part of its parishioners in the Hokuriku districts (Yechizen, Yetchu, Kaga, and Noto). These earnest believers have transferred their bank deposits to the Temple's account, and thus the claims of the Ohashi Bank (150,000 *yen*), the Kitahama Bank (50,000 *yen*) and the Konoike Bank (400,000 *yen*) have been satisfied, with the exception of 100,000 *yen* still owing to the last-named bank. The Temple thus escapes coming under the hammer of the auctioneer, and the followers of the Shin Sect have given a striking evidence of the vitality of their faith. The affairs of this Temple were at one time under the management of Count Inouye, but for a very brief season. In their moments of storm and stress the priests are willing to have recourse to eminent financiers, but the first gleam of sunshine revives their dangerous self-confidence. We do not imagine that the Hokuriku parishioners have made a donation of 500,000 *yen*. They have merely taken the place of the old creditors, and though they are likely to be very lenient towards the Temple, their claims will be none the less valid. It may be observed that the Higashi-Hongan-ji has just been cast in a suit instituted by it in Osaka for the purpose of disavowing a debt of *yen* 270,000. Public opinion has been entirely against the Temple in this matter.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MANCHURIA.

Friday, December 28.

Dispiriting accounts (*Asahi Shimbun*) come from Tiehling. The Chinese merchants are doing well. They have an ample supply of goods suitable to the cold season. But the Japanese are not equally fortunate, and one great cause of their trouble seems to be the inadequacy of the railway to transport their merchandise. Now that the Liao River is frozen the railway has to be wholly relied on for carriage, and so insufficient are its appliances that goods wanted at Tiehling for the end of the year are still lying at Tairen. Altogether this telegram gives a very gloomy picture of the state of affairs in Tiehling.

The Japanese inhabitants of Mukden are completing their arrangements for organizing a chamber of commerce in Mukden. It will consist of 15 members, and its opening is expected to take place on the 1st of January.

Prince Tsai-chen and Mr. Hsu, the chief commissioners who recently travelled through Manchuria, are reported (*Asahi Shimbun*) to have assembled all the heads of bureaux in Mukden and to have exhorted them to make no distinction whatever between Manchu and Chinese, to labour for the preservation of China's rights and to pay special attention to financial affairs.

The activity of the South-Manchuria Railway since it became available for purposes of general transport has naturally affected the water-carriage by the Liao, and consequently the number of boats employed on the river prior to the advent of winter showed a large diminution. News now comes that the Chinese merchants of Mukden have formed a combination for the purpose of resuscitating and developing this riverine traffic in competition with the Railway and that they have petitioned the Government for a subsidy. Their petition has been accepted by the Mukden Authorities, but that, of course, does not constitute any indication of the reception that will be accorded to it in Peking. The Chinese Government is not apt to grant subsidies.

Saturday, December 29.

It is stated (*Asahi's* telegrams) that, since the visit of Prince Tsai-chen and Mr. Hsu to Mukden, Governor Chao has begun to prefer several protests to the Japanese Consul-General. He has asked that the Japanese police-station within Mukden city be removed; that inasmuch as Changtu and Kaiyuan are not open towns, the police-stations there also should be withdrawn, and that all import of salt, free of duty, by Japanese subjects across the frontier of Kwantung should cease, inasmuch as the Chinese Government has a salt monopoly. The Japanese have replied, it is said, that as for the Mukden police station, it has its *raison d'être* in the civil jurisdiction attaching to mixed residence; and as to the other police-stations, they are a feature of Japanese military occupation which is not yet terminated. The salt question does not appear to have been dealt with in Mr. Hagiwara's reply: it is reserved. These points are in themselves comparatively trivial, but they indicate that Prince Tsai-chen and Mr. Hsu are advocates of the *suaviter in modo* and *fortiter in re* policy. The Prince's words were all honeyed until the very eve of his departure from Manchuria when, in his final speech, he recommended attention to the "rights-recovery" programme. Governor Chao seems to be acting on that advice.

Sunday, December 30.

There has been a rather serious fracas in a Japanese restaurant in Changchun. Two Russians are said to have entered the restaurant and attempted to assault a Japanese woman. A Japanese constable hastened to the rescue, but the Russians resisted his authority, and on the arrival of 3 other constables, the Russians were re-inforced by 8 Cossacks. Both sides drew their weapons and a melee ensued, but neither party can have been much in earnest for no casualties are reported. Such incidents are to be anticipated so long as the evacuation is not complete.

The railway north of Changtu has been fully repaired and trains are now running through at full speed, so that a saving of 5 hours is effected over the whole journey to Tairen.

It is stated (*Jiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondence) that the Waiwupu, at the instance of Governor Chao of Mukden, has approached the Japanese Government with a demand for the restoration of the Fushun and Yentai coal-mines. The Waiwupu expresses its willingness that these mines should remain in Japanese hands pending the completion of the military evacuation, but it calls for their rendition immediately after that movement is effected. This is not the first we have heard of a claim in such a sense, and apparently the Chinese have a full conviction of its justice. Yet nothing could be more explicit than Japan's conventional right to the property in question. The sixth Article of the Portsmouth Treaty says:—

> The Imperial Russian Government engage to transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, without compensation and with the consent of the Chinese Government, the railway between Changchun and Port Arthur * * * as well as coal mines in the said region belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway.

And the first article of the Peking Treaty says:—

> The Imperial Chinese Government consent to all he transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan by Articles 5 and 6 of the Treaty of Peace above mentioned

There does not appear to be the smallest loop-hole for doubt as to the interpretation of these documents. None of the reports hitherto circulated has indicated the exact basis of China's claim. All have merely said that she founds her demand on the terms of the treaties. The general impression has been that the demand was not serious, but if the Waiwapu has taken it up, that impression must be abandoned.

Friday, January 4.

A correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpo* gives a most discouraging account of the state of affairs at Yingkow. Scarcely a month has passed since the restoration of Chinese civil jurisdiction, yet already there are abundant evidences that all the reforms which the Japanese introduced and which were conventionally assured of continuance and permanency, have been infected with the virus of Chinese *insouciance* and will soon be nothing more than empty names. The public works which, by the treaty of rendition, were guaranteed against abandonment, are rapidly falling into a state of neglect, and, what is even more important, the engagement taken by the Chinese to respect and give effect to judicial decisions passed under the Japanese regimen, is becoming a dead letter, being supplanted by the traditional abuse of bribery. Special reference is made to the slaughter yard. This was established by a Japanese subject under the operation of strict regulations, which prevented the indiscriminate killing of cattle and were intended to avert all the injurious influence that such a place, if not carefully managed, is liable to exercise on sanitation. The rendition agreement pledged the Chinese to purchase this concern at a fair valuation. But they now insist that the pledge does not bind them to purchase anything more than the land and buildings, and that the value of the business itself is an asset not to be taken into account at all. Naturally the Japanese owners object strongly to such an interpretation of the convention, but the Chinese, *more suo*, are contriving to enforce their own view by covertly destroying the business of the yard. The chief device employed for that purpose is to instruct the police to place obstacles in the way of citizens driving cattle to the shambles, and, at the same time, to wink at the abuse of unregulated butchery. Thus the old state of affairs is being quickly reverted to, namely, that the people, instead of taking their animals to the slaughter-yard, kill them wherever is most convenient. That means, of course, that there is no inspection of a beast before slaughter, and the flesh of diseased animals is being freely sold in the streets. The corrsspondent concludes with an attack upon the Japanese subjects who are engaged as advisers to the local government. He says that when their counsels are not followed, they simply fold their hands in resignation. Possibly the whole account is tinged with exaggeration, but the truth is that that rendition convention seems to have been based on an illusory hypothesis, namely, that Chinese officials can be suddenly prised out of their old grooves by object lessons and by pledges on paper. The Chinese at Yingkow probably lack any really thorough appreciation of the reforms introduced by the Japanese, and are consequently incapable of giving permanency to these reforms whether disposed or indisposed to do so.

KOREA.

There has been an attempted attack on the Japanese post office at Keumsan in Chhollado. The telegram do not say whether the attack was actually consummated. It would seem that news of the approach of 170 Koreans calling the mselves *Wipiong* was received at the nearest military station and troops were hastily despatched to the scene.

Disturbances are reported from three provinces in southern Korea. At two places, Puyo and Liensan, in Chhungchhong-do, at one, Yongtan, in Chholla-do, and at one in Kwangwon-do, the often-heard-of "incendiarists" and "loyal soldiers" have been causing riots. It would seem that one or more Japanese constables or gardarmes—the telegram is vague—have been killed by the Lien-san insurgents. The "incendiarists" are joined by bandits of the commonest type. All this commotion is caused by insignificant parties numbering from 50 to 80 men.

It was recently stated that, in connexion with the reduction of Japan's garrisons in Korea and Manchuria, the Thirteenth Division would be withdrawn from Hamheung, the head-quarters in the north-east of the peninsula. The *Nippon* publishes a strong remonstrance against this course, a remonstrance attributed to a Japanese who has just returned from Korea. This person recalls the well-known fact that when the war broke out, Russian influence was found supreme in all the districts immediately south of the Tumen. The Koreans in

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

that quarter had learned to place complete confidence in Russian protection; they readily accepted Russian rouble-notes, and when the fighting commenced, they gave all their services to the Russians, supplying them with provisions and acting as their spies. If Japan evacuates this part of Korea, the old state of affairs will be restored, and the Japanese subjects who have settled in the north east under the ægis of the new regime, will find themselves unprotected. There is no difficulty in understanding this complaint. But it must be remembered that Russia had no forces south of the Tumen prior to the war. She established her influence without any visible military menace, and the Japanese should be able to do likewise.

In the same journal there is an interesting note on the Chientau question. This Chientau, as many of our readers will remember, is a region involved among the upper waters of the Yalu and the Tumen, and there has long been much difficulty in determining what are the true boundaries of China and Korea in this region. During the reign of the great Kanghsi in the seventeeth century, a pillar was set up at the parting of the waters in the mountains, and on this pillar is the inscription, "westward the Yalu, eastward the Tumen." That is plain enough, but thereafter arises the query, "What is the Tumen." Several streams bear the name, and which of them is to be regarded as an affluent and which as the river itself, none can venture to distinguish. There are no less than six places on the right banks of the Tumen and its branches which append "Chien-tau" to their names, Musan, Hoiryong, Chongsong, Onsien, Kyongwon and Kyongheung, and from this geographical nomenclature it would seem to follow that Chien-tau formerly extended to the south of the Tumen River, though the territory in dispute is supposed to lie entirely north of that river, and, for the main part, between the stream and the Koshan range. It is, at all events, a very complicated problem and the negotiators now discussing it in Peking have their work cut out.

The Emperor of Korea, according to a telegram in the *Mainichi Dempo*, has found himself in a state of unwonted opulence at this festive season. Hitherto the fall of the year had always been a time of distressing impecuniosity for the Court, but since, under Japanese auspices, an annual sum of 1,300,000 *yen* has been set aside for the privy purse, and since order has been introduced into the outlays of the Household by the counsels of Mr. Kato, the adviser, a new state of affairs has resulted, and the Imperial Treasurers were able to inform his Majesty that a sum of 120,000 *yen* stood to his credit at the close of 1906. This was an agreeable surprise. Forty thousand was at once devoted to paying off an old debt, and his Majesty ordered that to each of the six Ministers of State and to each of the five Japanese Advisers a sum of 1,000 *yen* each should be handed, while among the junior officials of the court 600 *yen* was divided.

In the *Korea Daily News* of December 20th the following appears:—

> The shortcomings of the Japanese law prevented us, on a previous occasion, from obtaining satisfaction from the Editor of the *Japan Mail*.

In so far as this suggests that the *Korea Daily News* has ever attempted to obtain legal satisfaction or any other kind of satisfaction from the *Japan Mail*, it is a falsehood: no communication of any kind has ever passed between the two journals. And in so far as it suggests that the law of Japan does not provide redress against libel, in common with the laws of all civilized countries and in a more effective manner than many of them, it is a falsehood.

"WHO IS IT?"

"Eli Perkins," in a letter published elsewhere, asks "who is it in Japan who is trying to make war between the United States and Japan?" An astounding question, surely, yet we must assume that our correspondent has obtained the idea from some source which he deems trustworthy. We can only say that if there be such a person he is absolutely unknown in Japan and we must concede to America the credit of discovering him. With entire confidence we venture to affirm that if the heart of the Japanese nation could be laid bare to-day, there could not be found among all the impressions it bears the faintest outline of a desire for war with America. Such a conception is intolerable to the average Japanese; we may even say, inconceivable by him. And what makes it particularly distressing that any query like that of "Eli Perkins" should be propounded is the fact that the "yellow journals" of which he speaks do not exist at all in Japan, so far as this particular problem is concerned, and that Japanese newspapers, one and all, have exhibited the greatest moderation and good temper in dealing with the question of educational exclusiveness in one corner of the big Republic. They deserve the fullest credit and, on the contrary, we find them now asked why they are seeking to produce a result which in truth they have done everything in their power to avert. Yet there is a "who," though not in Japan. He is the San-Francisco hoodlum and the San Francisco editor. It is well known what kind of incendiary stuff certain San-Francisco journals have published and are publishing, and it is known that one of them recently went to the extreme of inventing an interview with the United States Consul General for Yokohama, and putting into his mouth words which he never uttered. These are the unscrupulous players to the unwashed gallery who are seeking to stir up a maelstrom, and they have their assistants in the coterie of Far-Eastern journals which, ever since the Russo-Japanese war, have sought with unanimity which is highly suggestive and with rancour which is worse than extravagant, to bring Japan into odium and Russia into esteem. The part acted by these Far-Eastern echoes is to attribute to Japan bellicose sentiments and aggressive aims which invest her with the character of the civilized world's enemy, in pursuit of which programme they have not hesitated to depict her as secretly hostile to the United States and as longing to swallow up the Philippines. We direct the attention of our correspondent to these quarters, and we can assure him that there and there only can he find the "who" of his inquiry.

OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE DIET.

The Emperor, accompanied by His Imperial Highness Prince Kuni and by Marquis Tokudaiji, Chief Chamberlain, reached the House of Peers at 11 a.m. on the 28th Dec. for the purpose of opening the Diet. His Majesty had been preceded by their Imperial Highnesses the Prince Imperial, Prince Higashi-Fushimi, Prince Kanin and Prince Arisugawa, who were waiting at the House. After a brief rest, audience was given to the Imperial Princes, the Ministers of State and the Presidents of the two Houses. At ten minutes past eleven the Emperor passed to the dais in the Upper Chamber, accompanied by the Princes and Ministers of State and delivered the following speech:—

> My Lords and Gentlemen,—We hereby declare the Imperial Diet opened, and inform the Members of both chambers that it gives Us profound satisfaction to say that Our relations with the Treaty Powers grow constantly more friendly; that We have ordered Our Ministers to determine plans such as are essential to the development of the national strength and to the completion of the country's defences, and to submit for the consideration of the Diet the Budget for the 40th fiscal year, based upon those plans, together with various projects of law. We trust that you, my Lords and Gentlemen, entering into the spirit of Our purpose, will harmoniously discharge your office of consent so as to carry out the aims We have in view.

The House of Peers is to meet to-day (29th) to prepare a reply to the above speech.

The House of Representatives met immediately after His Majesty's departure, and appointed a Committee of 9 to draft a reply. A short recess was then taken, and at 11.50 a.m. the members re-assembled when the following reply was adopted:—

> This House, with all respect and reverence, ventures to express its profound gratitude for Your Imperial Majesty's condescension in opening in person the 23rd Session of the Imperial Diet, and in addressing to us a gracious Message. Your Majesty's servants will bring to the discharge of their duties of consent a spirit of circumspection and sincerity so as to comply with Your Imperial Majesty's behests and to discharge the trust reposed in them by the nation.

The House rose at noon. It is not expected to reassemble before the 20th of January.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House of Peers met on the morning of the 29th and adopted a Reply to the Speech from the Throne. The reply was couched in the usual terms, and was subsequently carried to the Palace by the President of the House. At the same time the President of the Lower House submitted the Reply from that branch of the Legislature.

The organization of the House of Peers was completed after the Reply had been voted. Viscount Tani was elected to the post of chairman of Committee of the whole, and the various committees were duly chosen, after which the House rose for the New Year's recess.

THE LATE MRS. ALFRED DARE.

Referring to the sad death on Christmas Day of Mrs. A. H. Dare, the *Kobe Herald* remarks that she arrived in the southern port in 1882 and left for Yokohama three years later. For many years after her marriage at the northern port to Mr. Alfred H. Dare, Mrs. Dare bore a prominent part in the social life of the community, her kindliness and estimable nature endearing her to a large circle of friends. Of late years Mrs. Dare has been more or less an invalid and eventually her state of health compelled her to return to Europe. Returning to Japan a year ago—if we are not mistaken Mrs. Dake landed here on Christmas Day, 1905—it was confidently hoped that many years of happiness and usefulness were still in store for her and, during the summer these hopes were more than confirmed. In fact her old friends thought that all idea of actual danger was a thing of the past. For some weeks, indeed, Mrs. Dare had been remarkably well, but on Saturday last an attack of pleurisy set in, followed by pneumonia, and, in spite of everything that could be done, she succumbed on Tuesday afternoon. The unfortunate lady seems to have had a premonition of ill, for she declined from the outset of the festive season to make any preparation whatever for the customary family celebration. The utmost sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband and children, of whom only the youngest is here, the three sons being in England. The ashes are to be taken to Yokohama for interment in the enclosure where rest other members of the Dare family.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

According to a telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* from St. Petersburg, the Foreign Office in the latter city has officially informed the *Novoye Vremya* that the negotiations for a new treaty of commerce between Japan and Russia, and the negotiations with reference to the Saghalien question—i.e. the protection of rights of property—are being conducted entirely independently, the former in St. Petersburg the latter in Tokyo. Both are progressing, but at any rate the fate of one does not at all affect the other. This is of course intended to check the alarmist writing in which the Russian journal has been indulging of late, but the public will observe that no reference is made to the problem of fishing privileges promised by the Portsmouth Treaty. It is with reference to these latter that the *Novoye Vremya* has been most intemperate and most ill-informed, and a word from M. Iswolsky might have been very useful.

In this context we may mention that, according to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* information, Japan is entirely in accord with America, England and Russia as to the necessity of strictly dealing with poachers of seals and sea-otters. There can be no question that Japanese fishermen have carried off the lion's share of this kind of spoil during the past few years, and it is thus the more necessary that Japan should lend a vigorous hand in regulating a procedure which, if left unchecked, must end in the extermination of fur-seals and otters. The probability is that Japan will subscribe the Anglo-Russo-American agreement for the prevention of poaching in northern seas.

There are persistent statements from London *viâ* the telegraphic services of the *Asahi Shimbun*, the *Mainichi Dempo* and the *Jiji Shimpo* to the effect that the Russo-Japanese negotiations have been satisfactorily concluded. The latest message says that, in order to put an end to the alarmist rumours in circulation, a copy of the new treaty has actually been published. This latter piece of intelligence is scarcely credible, for the publication of a treaty prior to ratification is an unheard of thing. It may be taken for granted, however, that things have gone smoothly and that the few points which offered difficulty have been disposed of. The navigation of the Sungari river is much *en cadence*, but the navigation of the Sungari without that of the Amur can scarcely be called cardinally important.

As to the Russo-Chinese negotiations in Peking, a telegram to the *Asahi* says that they will be re-opened as soon as the report of the Manchuria travelling commissioners, Prince Tsai-chen and Mr. Hsu, has been received. Prince Tsai-chen will then be added to the Plenipotentiaries, and the conference will be vigorously opened. Should M. Pokotiloff resume the dilitory tactics hitherto attributed to him, the *Asahi's* correspondent avers that China will despatch her Plenipotentiaries to St. Petersburg and make that city the scene of the negotiations. Such a course would enlist for her the sympathy of the nations by proving that the responsibility for delay does not rest with her. People who ought to know analyse the difficulty as arising from a conception on Russia's side that she is bound to draw out of these negotiations some advantage such as shall compensate, in part at any rate, the losses she suffered in the Manchurian campaign. It is not apparent that any principle of justice underlies such a theory, but diplomacy does not always pay scrupulous attention to the dictates of justice.

Telegrams still reach Tokyo showing that several Russian journals continue their alarmist rumours about the course of the Russo-Japanese negotiations. They again allege that if Japan persists in demanding the opening of the Amur and the Sungari and the right of fishing along every part of the Siberian coast, the negotiations must fail. Concerning these rumours the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that, on enquiry at the Foreign Office, it is able to allege that no demand for the opening of the Amur and the Sungari has been preferred. The Portsmouth Treaty does not contain anything indicating the justice of such a demand, and consequently to say that Russia's attitude towards the opening of the two rivers conduces to a speedy understanding or renders such a consummation impossible, must be classed in the category of myths. It is evident that the Russian journals which so sedulously spread these disquieting reports are animated by some purpose of their own, though what it is no one has yet attempted to analyse accurately. Thus the *Nichi Nichi*.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN THE JAPANESE ARMY.

There appears to be a prospect of the English language becoming a favourite study among officers of the Army. French held paramount sway at one time, as was natural, seeing that the military system adopted by Japan and the military instructors employed by her were originally French. She did not ignore the inconvenience and possible disadvantage of following England's example in naval matters and French in military, but the fact is that the British Government, to whom she applied originally for expert aid, treated her request in a very *nonchalant* manner, and thus she was, in a measure, driven to France. By and bye, for reasons which need not be detailed, she turned to Germany, and of course the German language then received much attention. In fact it is said that although French is largely spoken among the senior officers, the juniors are expected to know German, and if a youth proposes to himself a military career, he knows that his promotion will depend largely on his ability to speak German. The suggestion now made, we read in a Tokyo contemporary, is that Japan need not any longer seek to maintain her close connexion with Germany, since she is not only familiar with the latter's tactics and strategy but has also been able to modify them appreciably. She must always be in touch with the great military schools of the West, but the point is that she is under no necessity to make the study of the German language an essential course and to sacrifice on that altar English which is so much more widely used. A lad who has to add German to the curriculum of a middle school is confronted by such an arduous aggregate of tasks that he is not unlikely to wreck his health and ultimately bring to his military service a frame ill-fitted for such a career. It were better for him to devote his spare time to English, which is already an item of study. This view is said to be coming into vogue. We can not speak from direct inquiry. Our own idea is that while there should always be some officers able to speak German, French, Russian and Chinese, the foreign language chiefly studied should be English.

THE JAPANESE PRESS ON THE NEW YEAR.

On the whole the Japanese press does not seem to have experienced, in connexion with the opening of 1907, quite its usual access of competitive enterprise. Something of the inferiority is due, perhaps, to the fact that the zodiacal sign for the year does not lend itself readily to pictorial representation of an ideal character, especially in Japan, where the Ram is practically an unknown quadruped. The *Nichi Nichi* gets over this difficulty by giving to its readers a very pretty reproduction in black and white of Murillo's celebrated picture in the National Gallery — the picture known as the "Agnus Dei"—, and the *Mainichi Dempo* resorts to a similar device by publishing a very poor oleograph copy of Landseer's "Dover Harbour," a picture which has its foreground occupied by a flock of sheep and goats. The *Jiji Shimpo* and the *Asahi Shimbun* both rise superior to zodiacal myths. The former charms its readers with an excellent oleograph of a picture specially painted for the occasion by Mr. Kuroda Kiyoteru, perhaps the greatest of modern Japan's Occidental School. The subject is "A spring practice," and it takes the form of two Japanese ladies, one playing the piano, the other turning over the leaves of the music. If only Mr. Kuroda could paint a woman's hand, one of Nature's most beautiful manufactures, especially Nature as she works in Japan. The *Asahi* reproduces in colours a Ming picture of two phœnixes and the rising sun (*Asahi*). The technique is admirable; the work, a fine example of feather painting. The *Nippon* presents to its readers a broad sheet of photographs of the Imperial Family in all its branches; the *Miyako* gives a not very admirable picture of boys and girls playing *uta-garuta*; the *Niroku*, a "home almanack;" and the *Shogyo Shimpo* publishes its always welcome and useful "Economical and Financial Japan." As for the letterpress of the leading journals, their respective numbers of pages are: *Jiji* 32; *Shogyo* 28; *Nippon* 24; *Miyako*, *Asahi* and *Nichi Nichi* 16 each; *Mainichi Dempo*, *Yomiuri*, *Hochi* and *Mainichi* 12 each; and *Kokumin* and *Niroku* 8 each.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S NEW PALACE.

The Prince Imperial's new palace in the Akasaka park is now approaching completion and it is expected that his Imperial Highness will move there in the autumn of this year. It is a very handsome building, combining at once solidity and grace, and reflecting great credit upon the chief architect, Mr. Katayama, formerly a student in the Engineering College when that institution enjoyed an independent existence at Tora-no-mon. The palace is entirely in foreign style so far as concerns its outward structure, most of the materials are said to have been imported, but the interior decorations are altogether Japanese both in design and in manufacture, and the architect is judged have achieved a grand success, estimated by the portions already finished. It is a three-storey building covering 1800 *tsubo* (1½ acres), and it has taken nine years to build. Complete security against danger from earthquake shocks is expected to have been provided by means of a strong steel frame-work which constitutes the skeleton of the edifice. We do not know what the cost has been, but three million *yen* is generally mentioned as the round figure.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

PENANG AND JAPAN.

It is not at all strange that a country from which he is separated by some thousand miles of sea should be little known to a journalist, but it is rather strange that he should deliberately set himself to discuss its affairs. We are thinking of the *Pinang Gazette* which recently produced an article on what is called by some folks the "Japan-America crisis," and we are thinking especially of the following paragraph in the article :—

Although this particular incident in California has emphasised the unfriendly feelings in Japan towards the people of the United States, there is plenty of evidence to show that the ill-feeling already existed to a very considerable extent. In the first place the Japanese populace was bitterly incensed against the Americans because of the current belief that the unpopular peace which terminated the recent war was engineered by the United States Government. President Roosevelt's peace-making at Portsmouth produced many acclamations for him in America and Europe, but none at all in Japan. There is reason to suppose, furthermore, that the extensive boycott of American manufacturers by the Chinese was worked up chiefly, if not altogether, by Japanese directors of the vernacular press in China and by the numerous Japanese Buddhist priests, the number of whom in China a recent traveller has estimated at 50,000. Mr. Thomas F. Millard, an American publicist, whose book entitled "The New Far East" deals with the present position of Japan "vis a-vis" the other Powers, expresses the opinion that anti-foreign, and particularly anti-American, agitation has been steadily growing in Japan, and he goes on to set forth in the most uncompromising terms the dissatisfaction with which Americans regard the virtual annexation of Korea by Japan. According to this writer's argument the recent war was fought for the principle of the "open door" or equal commercial opportunities for all the Powers in China and Korea. The late Mr. John Hay sponsored the principle of the "open door" as against the dangerous principle of "spheres of influence," and all the Powers, including England and Japan, endorsed it. But already the Japanese Government, by its action in Korea, has shut out the commercial interests of all the other Powers, and particularly of the United States, which had very considerable interests in the country.

Of course if the *Pinang Gazette* takes for guide the most erroneous and misleading book that ever was published about the Orient—and that, though it is saying a good deal, does not yet say enough for Mr. Millard's "New Far East"—signally deceptive results are inevitable. Still it is curious that the Penang paper should have stumbled on precisely the portions of this wretched book which are conspicuously and ridiculously untrue. Let any one who has lived a decade in Japan reflect on the monstrous ignorance or vast untruthfulness of a man who could deliberately allege that "ill-feeling already existed to a very considerable extent" in Japan against the United States of America prior to the San Francisco incident. Against the United States, observe. If this accurate author had selected any other country, his blunder would not have been so egregious; but America whom the Japanese have always regarded with the deepest affection and confidence, such affection and such confidence that even the uncivilized hoodlumism of the Pacific slope did not create a perceptible ripple on the surface of this deep sea of amity—that America should have been held up as a country against which the Japanese nation was "bitterly incensed," the thing is almost too silly to be credible. Well suited is such a preface to the text which follows, namely, the romance that the Chinese boycott of American goods was "worked up chiefly, if not altogether by Japanese directors of the vernacular press in China and by the numerous Japanese Buddhist priests, the number of whom in China a recent traveller has estimated at 50,000." It is very doubtful whether there are even 50 Japanese Buddhist priests in China, and as for the Japanese directors of the Chinese vernacular press, they do not exist. The trouble with people like Millard and the editors who lead the anti-Japanese campaign organized in the East since the war, is that they themselves never think nor ever expect their readers to think. What conceivable advantage could Japan derive from fomenting a Chinese boycott of American goods? If they had propounded that query to themselves before fabricating their monstrous legend, these writers might perhaps have refrained from fathering such a falsehood. So, too, it did not occur to them to inquire by what processes or manœuvres the Japanese Government has "shut out the commercial interests of all the other Powers in Korea and particularly of the United States." Has Japan placed the smallest impediment in the way of any nation's full enjoyment of the treaty privileges hitherto possessed by itjin Korea? Has not each and every nation just as free access to the Korean marts as it ever had, and has Japan attempted so much as one act of discrimination against Europeans or Americans in Korea? Japan is defective in one respect: she can not produce authors of the Millard type or editors such as those leagued in the Far East to bring her into odium. May she long suffer from that lack of ability.

ESPIONAGE.

Long ago there used to prevail in Yokohama a notion that every member of the foreign community was an object of official espionage and that all his doings and movements were carefully watched and reported in detail to the authorities. Quite curious was it to find this conviction shared by young clerks fresh from home, whose daily lives could not possibly embody any incident possessing the slightest interest either social or political. Reason, however, had nothing to do with this phantasy. It was born of vague suspicion and of the hereditary notion entertained by so many Occidentals, namely, that the Oriental is a stealthy, inquisitive kind of creature with a passion for spying and for secret scrutiny of all kinds. Gradually the silly fancy died and was buried, and probably there is not a member of the settlement communities now-a-days who would not be ashamed to admit that such a delusion could ever have oppressed any American or European of sound, robust intelligence. From Seoul, however, comes news that the ancient bogey has been resuscitated there and that he is causing much annoyance. It is by the editor of a Seoul journal that the complaint is now circulated, and, like the petty clerks of early time, he declares that he himself is an object of espionage. He has been annoyed on several occasions, and he threatens that unless the nuisance be abated, he and his fellow-sufferers will be compelled to take the matter into their own hands. That is quite sensational, but apart from the fact that there probably does not exist any other man in the world whose public performances have have so completely disqualified him to be credited with regard to anything happening in Korea, there is the exquisite absurdity of the idea that such a person could possibly be thought worthy of official espionage in any form. We take it upon ourselves to assure this perturbed individual that the best possible safeguard against such annoyance is complete insignificance, and that he may therefore safely exorcise this demon born of his own unquiet conscience. It is altogether a subjective phantom. He tells us also that there are a number of Koreans who have been reduced to a state of nervous dread by finding themselves shadowed, and actually one of our Yokohama contemporaries gravely accepts the legend and makes it the text of a solemn theme on "the system of espionage." Is it not quaint that these mouldy pages of history should be turned over once more? The only effective remedy for these unhappy Koreans—if they exist at all, which we greatly doubt—and for the chronicler of their woes and his own, is to cultivate an easy conscience. If they can succeeded in becoming possessed of that commodity, they will see no more spooks in the shape of imaginary spies.

THE SHARE MARKET.

It is suggested that the share-fever shows signs of declining. In some cases the malady has developed remarkable proportions. Thus the 200 *yen* shares of the Bank of Japan are quoted at 970 although the last dividend paid was only 12 per cent. These shares, therefore, yield to an investor less that 2½ per cent. The Specie Bank's 100 *yen* shares, again, are selling at 365 *yen*, and as the Bank's last dividend was 12 per cent., it follows that these shares are on a basis of 3.3 per cent. approximately. But gilt edged Government securities, as the various 5 per cent, bonds, are yielding a return of nearly 5⅓ per cent. It is hard to tell what idea the public entertain about the stock of the two banks in question, especially when we observe that the Industrial Bank's shares (65 *yen* face value and last dividend 7 per cent.) stand at only 153, and are thus on the same level as the State bonds for investment purposes. Tokyo journals say that men with money to invest are beginning to see the advantage of purchasing State securities, and there can be little doubt that such a plan would yield a much better return than the shares of the Bank of Japan and the Specie Bank are now yielding, though the Industrial Bank stands in a different category. On the whole there can scarcely be said to be any general inflation. Take, for example, the shares of the Tokyo Railway Company. Just relieved from the danger of municipalization, the shares have leaped up to 145. That seems an immense figure for 50-*yen* shares, but it has to be remembered that in this 145 *yen* there is included the right to 11/9 of a new share, so that if the premium on each new share be 40—a low calculation seeing that the old shares are selling at a premium of 54—,the market quotation for the original share plus the right to 11/9 of a new one ought to be 153. There is certainly a speculative spirit in the air, but it has not, so far as we can see, developed dangerous proportions. Doubtless the State 5 per cents. would attract more attention were there not a very palpable cloud on their horizon; two clouds in fact, one being the probable flooding of the market with such securities when the Army and Navy have received all their gratuities; the other being a similar flooding on an even larger scale when the State purchase of the private railways is completed.

At a little past 8 p.m. on Dec. 29th, a Japanese dressed like a coolie assaulted a French lady by striking her with his fist while she was walking up Yatozaka. He then robbed her of a silk handbag containing money and some valuable articles. He is still at large.

It may be remembered that some months ago a foreign lady was similarly robbed in Sakuramichi, Negishi, and that the culprit has not yet been arrested, consequently the present crime is believed to have been committed by the same man.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

There is one point which seems generally to escape the notice of those who would abolish the ideograph, namely, that it is the key to the Far East. Think what an advantage it gives Japan in dealing with China. It may almost be said to open the Chinese markets to the Japanese in preference to any other nationals. This feature of the problem is mentioned by the *Nippon* in commenting on the organization of the ideographic uniformity society which has just come into existence under the auspices of Baron Kaneko and many other distinguished Japanese scholars. Japanese, says our contemporary, make many mistakes in using ideographs; Chinese make mistakes and so do Koreans. The lexicon which the new society purposes compiling will contribute to freedom of intercourse between the three nations by eliminating all these errors. Such is the *Nippon's* view. It is undeniable in a sense, but it appears rather optimistic. For it assumes that the Chinese will accord the status of a classic to an ideographic lexicon compiled in Japan. Will they? Nearly all Japanese can write the ideographs, but how many Japanese can write them so as to satisfy the fastidious taste of the Chinese caligraphist? Very few indeed. Of course this is not a question of caligraphic skill: it is a question of correct form. But because the Japanese are much inferior in the matter of penmanship, they are not accorded the status of ideographic scholarship by their western neighbours, and it may be greatly doubted whether a lexicon compiled in Japan would obtain recognition in China as a standard. Perhaps, however, the promoters of the new Society have it in mind to seek the collaboration of Chinese experts.

The *New York Herald* added to its high reputation for journalistic enterprise by obtaining from Commander Peary a six-thousand-word telegraphic account of his expedition "while his steamer, the *Roosevelt*, still lay in a remote sub-arctic bay on the coast of Labrador." To the minds of the uninitiated six thousand words conveys very little, so we may explain that it represents four closely printed columns of the London *Times*. Peary is not only a man of immense courage and fertility of resource, but he possesses much literary skill and is thus able to tell his story in a most attractive manner. The upshot of his great feat is to suggest a very strong doubt whether the Pole is not absolutely inaccessible except by balloon. The ice-fields that have to be crossed in order to traverse the arc of 2° 54′ minutes which still separated Peary from his goal when he was compelled to abandon further essay, are too terribly unstable to be again attempted with sledges and dogs.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a long telegram from Paris saying that a French syndicate has been formed, the chief promoter being M. de Robert (?) for the purpose of constructing a Trans-Siberian Railway, the western terminus to be Kansk and the line to run thence *viâ* Yakutsk to the Behring Sea, where it will form a junction with the much-talked of submarine railway from Alaska. The French syndicate is to put up 200 million roubles, which will be held by the Russian Government, and the Syndicate will receive a charter absolutely irrevocable for 93 years and conveying unrestricted mining rights throughout the district traversed by the line. M. de Robert's project is said to have originated in the refusal of the Russian Government to entertain an American syndicate's proposal for a similar line *viâ* the Behring Straits, and it is added that the French syndicate is merely a resurrection of the American. It is an immense scheme, and the courage of the projectors, considering all the circumstances, is astonishing.

The Tokyo City Assembly has been shaken into a new formation as a result of the railway municipalization question. Hitherto the two chief sections, as already explained in these columns, have been the *Hatsuka-kai* and the *Komin-kai*, and their relations were as those of cat and dog—or monkey and dog as the Japanese put it. But the victory won by the former and the shattering of the latter owing to its defeat, have led the *Hatsuka-kai* to change its name in order to facilitate the initiation of a number of the former *Komin-kai* men. Thus the quondam *Hatsuka-kai* has become the *Getsuyo-kai* — Monday Society, in commemoration of the fact that the municipalization scheme was finally defeated on Monday the 24th—and its strength is now 36 members, with an immediate prospect of receiving three more. The constitution of the Assembly will therefore be, *Getsuyō-kai* 39, *Komin-kai* 14, Independents 9. Municipal affairs will thus be completely in the hands of the *Getsuyō-kai*, an association originally formed by the late Mr. Hoshi Toru.

The *Daido* Club has recovered from the shock it recently received. Twelve of the thirteen members who seceded have returned to their allegiance on condition that one of their number should be placed on the standing committee. The club thus commands 78 votes in the Lower House, and resumes its place as holding the balance of power.

The decreased rate for newspaper telegrams is to be 20 *sen* for 50 *kana* syllables, not 30 *sen* as previously stated, and redistribution of such telegrams can be effected at half rates. It will be necessary, however, that any journal desiring to utilize these rates should make due application through the post office of its district, and should obtain a permit from the Communications Department, which permit will have to be exhibited when sending or receiving telegrams. There will be no difficulty, we gather, in obtaining several permits for one newspaper so that all its agents may be equipped.

According to the telegraphic service of the *Mainichi Dempo* a great question is agitating the United States' public. It is an affair of income tax. The Government has drafted a bill which will be submitted to Congress in the course of the next fortnight, providing for progressive rates in levying income tax; such rates that the millionaires would have to surrender a large part of their huge incomes to the public treasury. The object of the measure is in a sense socialistic, but President Roosevelt is not a socialist in any generally accepted interpretation of the term. Neither is his bill framed for revenue by any manner of means. The object of the proposed legislation is said to be to redress in some degree the enormous inequality now existing in the distribution of wealth. An immediate result would be, however, that if the bill became law the Treasury would receive such an increment of resources as would probably call for a re-adjustment of the tariff on free-trade lines. Thus it may be that President Roosevelt's regime will be marked by a complete bouleversement of the factors which have hitherto operated to produce the immense wealth of America. With one hand he may strike away or diminish to ineffective proportions, the rewards of ability, and with the other he may abolish protection. Such things are revolutionary. We can not regard them without great misgivings. Whether the principle underlying them be true or false, the methods are alarming in their precipitancy.

Matsumoto Dobetsu, who was prominently instrumental in inciting the anti-tram-fare riots last September, has been sentenced to 4 years' major imprisonment, and his two principal accomplices, Yamamoto Tenki and Sato Shotaro, to 3 years and 2 years respectively. All three are expected to appeal. Of the others who were apprehended in connexion with the disturbance, 11 have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and 6 to 8 months, but in the case of these 17 the operation of the sentences is deferred for 2 years. The remaining 24 have been fined in amounts varying from 10 *yen* to 2 *yen*, and 6 have been acquitted. Mr. Matsumoto was spoken of at one time as an irresponsible person, but the law-courts evidently do not take that view. The only question is, was he the real instigator or were there others behind him.

A journeyman printer attempted to present a petition to the Emperor on his Majesty's return route from the Diet to the Palace on the 28th instant. Tokyo journals describe the man as an ardent follower of the once much-talked-of Mr. Tanaka Shozo, who also attempted to approach the Sovereign on a similar occasion. The petitioner on the 28th is said to have taken for subject the state of the Diet, which he regards as hopelessly corrupt. He thinks that no reform can possibly be effected so long as the present members of the Lower House retain their seats, and he urges dissolution. He is evidently a monomaniac, and is said to be a member of the socialist peace league.

His Excellency M. Gerard, the new French Ambassador, arrived in Tokyo on the 2nd instant and proceeded to the Imperial Hotel where, it is understood, he will remain for a time. Interviewed by a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun*, M. Gerard explained that this is his third visit to Japan. Ten years ago he was the guest of M. Harmand at Nikko and Chusenji, and subsequently he voyaged round the coast of the empire, spending a short time at Tsuruga. Our contemporary says that his Excellency is 55 years of age, and that he is accompanied by his mother, a lady of 76. M. Gerard has served as French Representative in Brussels and Montenegro, and he was in Peking in 1895 in connexion with the Franco-Chinese Treaty. He has many acquaintances in Japan, and the Tokyo newspapers welcome him most cordially.

FIRES.

On Jan. 1st, fire broke out in the compound of the Hyogo Prefectural Government office, destroying one building.

A Saseho telegram says that on the night of the same day, an outbreak of fire occurred in a warehouse at the Saseho Naval Station, burning down the building. The place was employed as a store for surveying apparatus.

Another fire occurred on Dec. 30th at Sapporo. Sixteen houses were destroyed. Five persons were killed, one was injured and another is missing.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

YOKOHAMA'S MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

IT is surprising that the foreign residents of Yokohama do not appoint a representative committee to establish touch with the municipal authorities. Prior to the operation of the Revised Treaties there was an international committee which did excellent work, accomplishing a great deal and accomplishing it without any friction. But that committee seems to have passed out of existence, and now there is only the British Association which, of course, can not act or speak on behalf of the whole community. On the other hand, it is natural and right that the residents should have a voice in the management of their own municipal affairs, and if they can not take a direct share, they could at least submit their views and prefer any complaints that may suggest themselves. At present the only medium for ventilating complaints is the anonymous correspondence column of the local press, and it is scarcely necessary to observe that the anonymous correspondent is not remarkable for suavity or moderation. Too often, also, the journal he addresses deems it a duty to "go one better," and becomes a violent partisan, throwing mud at every one venturing to counsel self-restraint, and not hesitating even to publicly insult the officials with whom it is to the community's best interests to be on good terms—witness the extremely discourteous taunts recently addressed to the new Mayor by a local English journal. All these abuses would be obviated if there was an international committee, and there can not be any doubt that its suggestions would be welcomed by the Japanese authorities. The community would then lose the sense of helplessness which at present distresses it, augmenting the feeling of discontent and encouraging the irresponsible letter-writer to rush into print. Long years of exclusion from participation in local public affairs have bred a mood of apathy in Yokohama, whereas in Kobe there is a very different spirit, and the foreign residents have an efficient vehicle for conveying their ideas to the Japanese. If there are instances of municipal mismanagement the best plan is to bring them direct to the notice of those responsible and to back the reports by the authority of a representative committee. Besides, such a course would be a distinct step towards breaking down the isolation to which the foreign community of Yokohama has been so long condemned.

THE MANCHURIA TRADE QUESTION.

APPARENTLY the vexed question of custom houses in Manchuria will soon be settled. The position, as our readers should be aware, is that Japan refuses to allow the establishment of a custom house at Tairen unless Russia agrees that her trade across the northern frontier of Manchuria shall be subjected to corresponding control. It can not be denied that Japan has strict justice on her side in this matter. But neither can it be denied that her contention sounds invidious in foreign ears. For whereas Russian trade across the northern borders of Manchuria is comparatively small, the trade of Japan and of other countries from the sea-board is already considerable. In this contrast people who do not reflect carefully find grounds for accusing Japan of an attempt to usurp the commerce of the region, inasmuch as, although all goods, without distinction of provenance, are allowed to enter duty-free at Tairen, there can be no question that in existing circumstances Japanese goods constitute the bulk of the arrivals. We say "people who do not reflect carefully," for a little thought shows that this is not by any means an ephemeral question. The tradal conditions now existing are not permanent. At Vladivostock and along the Amur it is easy to see that such facilities may be granted as would, in the course of a year, quite overbalance the advantages of a free port at Tairen. Indeed Russia's situation, conterminous with China, invests her with potentialities against which a nation trading oversea may struggle in vain. Japan is constrained in this matter; constrained to the detriment of her own popularity, for her rivals in commerce look only at what is under their eyes, namely, Tairen without a custom house, and ignore the contingencies in the remote north. Telegrams to the *Jiji Shimpo* now state that one result of the travelling commission which recently visited Manchuria is to give prominence to this custom-house problem, and that M. POKOTILOFF has been again approached with a view to its settlement. The *Nichi Nichi's* news, however, is that he has not yet been approached, though both journals agree that China intends to press the matter and that it will probably be settled before the termination of the evacuation period. M. POKOTILOFF is understood to offer no objection to the establishment of such customs stations as may seem necessary in the north, but he insists that the old rule shall be preserved of a free zone 100 *li* (33 miles) wide on either side of the frontier, and apparently he regards the Trans-Manchurian line to Vladivostock as part of the frontier for the purposes of this arrangement. The latter point is not clear, however. We are only told that, much as China objects to such a view, she will probably bow to it by way of compromise. She is under the constant disadvantage of collecting no revenue at Tairen, and Russia can thus wait calmly, not being much concerned about what the world may say of her own dilatoriness, and probably not being disinclined to perpetuate a situation which brings a certain amount of odium on Japan.

THE JAPANESE IN THE SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

How many Japanese are there in the San Francisco public schools? asks the *California Christian Advocate*. There are just 93—no more, no less. There are 7 in the first grade, 10 in the second, [illegible] in the third, 16 in the fourth, 11 in the fifth, 13 in the sixth, 7 in the seventh, and 17 in the eighth. Of these Japanese pupils 68 were born in Japan, and 25 in this country. There are 28 girls and 65 boys. There are 2 five years old, 5 seven, 9 eight; 3 nine, 7 ten, 5 eleven, 8 twelve, 7 thirteen, 4 fourteen, 10 fifteen, 9 sixteen, 12 seventeen, 6 eighteen, 4 nineteen, and 2 twenty years old. These 93 Japanese children below the average age of the children in the various grades are scattered over the whole city. They are to be found in 23 different schools. The whole agitation is a wanton, ruthless disgrace. The injustice of bringing these Japanese children from all parts of the city to the edge of Chinatown is an insult and an affront to our American ideals.

The class of Japanese attending these schools are well-dressed, well cared for, and, almost without exception, they are favourites with the teachers. The pupils also like them. They are bright in their studies, charming in their manners. How did this row arise? There has been organized in San Francisco since May, 1905, an anti-Japanese association. It was largely the product of the San Francisco saloon, holding its meetings on Sunday afternoon, and composed mostly of foreign riffraff, bums, toughs from the saloons, and grown-up hoodlums. The organization have magnified the alleged Japanese menace, the so-called yellow peril, until they succeeded in getting a number of good citizens to aid them. As the State election came on, this anti-Japanese agitation spread. The labor unions took up the case and found the San Francisco School Board willing to lend itself to this agitation. The whole thing is based upon theoretical race prejudice. There are thousands of foreign children in the San Francisco public schools—Italians, Portuguese, Russians, Irish, and all the rest. None of them is neater, cleaner, more obedient and charming than the Japanese. There is no concrete or real objection to these children at all. The whole movement is based upon a theoretical race hatred, and utterly unworthy of any board of education. It all belongs to that deep, malignant, conspiracy against the Oriental people so long prevalent on this Coast. The saloons hate Japanese because the Japanese do not patronize the saloons. There is a growing determination on the part of the professional foreign agitators to exclude the Japanese from the Pacific Coast. This action by the San Francisco School Board is a part of the set programme. If this action should lead to international complications it would please these degenerated hoodlums all the better. Mischief, strife, anarchy, contention, are exactly what they want. The entire Christian sentiment on this Pacific Coast, excepting the Roman Catholic Church, is uncompromisingly opposed to this sort of discrimination excluding the Japanese from the regular public schools. Unfortunately for the Christian people, they are not in authority. The president of the anti-Japanese association is a notorious socialistic foreigner. He is simply looking for a sufficient number of dupes to pay him a handsome salary.

ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The Year, like foam dispersing
On rushing stream, hath passed.
Its gladsome moments ponder,
Recall its hours o'ercast.
It fled to join the number
Of shadow-years that slumber,
With joy and sorrow plied the Soul,
And bore us nearer to the Goal.

In constant flux revolveth
Man's straitened spell of Light.
He waxeth, wanes, dissolveth
Into the Infinite.
Soon e'en his name's worn traces
Time from his tomb effaces,
And Beauty, Riches, Fame, and Might
Sink with him into Death's deep night.

Then forward with good courage,
Though partings wax more rife.
He findeth Good, who good is,
In Death as well as Life;
There waits us meeting glorious
And songs of joy victorious.
Take heart, and: Good be ever near!
Our wish be 'gainst the dawning Year.

W. H. M.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

A BUDDHIST SERMON, WITH REFLECTIONS THEREON.

[By Prof. ARTHUR LLOYD.]

The main part of this article is a translation of a Buddhist sermon taken from a volume of discourses delivered by a Buddhist of the Shinshu sect, named Tada Kanai, and published about a year ago by the Tokyo publishing house of the *Bunmeidō*.* It is, I take it, an average specimen of Buddhist pulpit oratory, at any rate it contains the teaching commonly given in the Temples of the Shinshu sect in Japan to-day, and as such is not without interest for the student of comparative religion in its modern and contemporary aspects. I have no personal acquaintance with the author, nor was the book specially brought under my notice by any one. I picked it up by chance in a bookshop, read a few pages with interest, and purchased it for farther study. Mr. Tada seems to me to be a man with a clear understanding of the doctrines which he professes to teach, and which he certainly explains in a lucid and intelligible manner. He is not devoid of European learning, for the later sermons contain many allusions to English and American books, and one of them is almost entirely devoted to a criticism of Tolstoi's novel "The Resurrection." But his western studies have not shaken his faith in his native beliefs, and he makes all he has gleaned from foreign fields serve to the elucidation of his favourite tenets of Buddhism.

The Shinshu sect of Buddhism is by far the largest and the most influential of all the native religious bodies in Japan, and is actively engaged in the work of religious propagandism and reform, not only within the limits of the Empire, but in Korea and China, in Siam and the Islands of the Pacific.

The Buddhist Scriptures venerated in Japan are extremely numerous, the Canon containing many hundred books on doctrine, metaphysics, and religious life and practice, and Buddhist theologians divide them roughly into three classes. The first class contains the books of the "Small Vehicle," a little ferry-boat which will only contain one passenger at a time. The books of the Small Vehicle, they say, are concerned with teaching a man how to save his own soul. The second class is more comprehensive in scope. It is called the "Great Vehicle," and is concerned with teaching a man how to save others as well as himself, by various systems of religious practice, meditation, teaching and holy life. The third class contains the writings of the "One Vehicle," the last development of Sakyamuni's doctrine. With regard to this class of writings Japanese Buddhist theologians say that Sakyamuni in his old age saw that neither the Small Vehicle nor the Great could suffice as a means of Universal Salvation, inasmuch as both taught that salvation was in its ultimate essence a matter of individual effort, which shut out from hope precisely those classes that stood most in need of salvation, the helpless, the weak, the ignorant. Towards the end of his ministerial life it was (they say) revealed to Sakyamuni that there was another Being greater than himself, whom he spoke of in language adapted to the comprehension of his hearers as the Buddha of Infinite Life and Light, the Amitabha or Amida whose praises are so constantly on the lips of Far Eastern Buddhists. Of ancient royal descent, this Being had emptied himself of the splendour of his rank in order to lead a religious life. His own salvation had been completed, and he was on the brink of Nirvana, when he looked back and saw his suffering brethren whom he was about to leave behind in the miseries of human-life. For their sakes he turned back: he would not enter into his rest until he had worked out a salvation for all mankind, one which even the most ignorant and helpless could lay hold of and be saved, a large ship which should take all men safely across the tempestuous waves of life and death. It was not done without a struggle, but it was done; and when the Vow had been accomplished and the last ordeal endured, Paradise had come into existence in the Pure Land beyond the setting sun. The King of that Land is Amida who has "entered into his rest in Paradise." His "Name, through faith in his Name," is said to save those who believe on Him, and He comes both now and at the hour of death to those who call upon Him with a thankful heart.

There are several sects of Japanese Buddhists who teach the doctrine of the One Vehicle. The sects known as Jodo and Shinshu, of which latter there are two divisions, base their doctrines mainly on the books known as the *Sukhāvatī Vyūhas* (greater and less) and the *Amitayurdhyana Sūtra*,—all translated in the Sacred Books of the East,—though they read other books as well, especially the well-known *Saddharmapundarika Sutra* or "Lotus-Scripture of the Pure Law," which has also been translated in the same series. The Nichiren Sect maintains that this latter Sutra supersedes all others, and makes them unnecessary, and, while firmly insisting on belief in the "Buddha of Original Enlightenment" (as they term him) holds that the description of Amida given by the Jodo and Shinshu theologians, and in the Sukhavati books, is in many respects an incorrect one.

The text of the Sermon which I now reproduce is taken from the *Saddharma pundarika Sutra*, more briefly known in Japan as the *Hokkekyō*.

In that Sutra, Sakyamuni, who is the principal speaker, just as Socrates is the central figure of all the Platonic dialogues, compares this sinful world of ours to a Burning House. In the house are some children playing, who have refused to heed the warnings given to them while the danger was yet afar off, but are now thoroughly alarmed and seeking vainly to make their escape through the smoke and flame of the devouring conflagration. Outside stands the Father whose voice they refused at first to hear. Seizing a rope, he flings it through the flames into the room where the children are standing in helpless terror. Some of the children see it, lay hold, and are dragged safely through the fire: others refuse to trust themselves to the rope and are lost. That rope is the saving Mercy of the Lord of Endless Life and Light. These words of preface have seemed necessary to introduce my reader to the religious atmosphere in which the sermon was composed and delivered.

1. Suppose I were staying at an Inn, and should turn to one of my fellow guests, and ask him where he came from and whither he was going, and suppose the man should reply that he had not the slightest idea and could not tell—. Should we not all hold up our hands at the folly of the man? And yet is it not an even more astonishing thought that we, the majority of the men that live in the world, should be guilty of similar folly?

2. We read in the Holy Books that "the fool is so ignorant that he thinketh himself wise, and that he knoweth neither where he came from at birth, nor whither he will go after death." The text is not one that applies to others, it applies to ourselves; for it is we ourselves that do not know with regard to ourselves, whence we came to take up our abode in this human life, nor whither we shall go after we have left this hostelry.

To be sure, we do know that our bodies came forth from our mother's wombs, and that they will be resolved into dust in the grave. But the body is not the self; and it is of this real self that we know not whence it came nor whither it goeth. The past through which we have come is dark, the future in front of us is dark too. And we, who live in this hostelry and enjoy its protection, know not when we shall leave it to plunge into the thick darkness of our further journey. Darkness is always the parent of fear: this darkness is standing waiting for us with jaws widely opened, ready to swallow us up. When we think of it our weak hearts fail us, and we tremble for fear.

3. It is not only about the past and the future that we are absolutely ignorant: we know nothing even of the present. Day by day we get up, we go to bed, we move about, we take our rest. And then we die. No one lives the same life over again, and we do not know why we live it at all. Some hold that the end of existence is happiness, others that it is progress. Can it however be said that there is such a thing as true happiness in the world? In the midst of joy we are overwhelmed with sorrow: behind pleasure you always find some lurking pain, and the shifting breezes of Impermanency, sweeping over this world, shrivel up the fair flowers of happiness, as the Morning Glory shrivels under the Rising Sun.

Or perhaps you will say that progress is the end of existence, and that its ultimate aim is something that is above us. When clouds drift over the sky, they really move neither backwards nor forwards. And we, whose Future is all darkness, how can we have a definite aim before us, and how, lacking that aim, can we think of making progress towards a goal?

It follows, therefore, that happiness and progress are, both of them, empty expressions incapable of realization, and that we ourselves are vainly trying to realize things that cannot be realized. Why is that? We cannot tell.

4. Again, you will sometimes find people who will tell you that it is impossible to discover the *raison d'être* of life by looking only at the individual self. The individual, they say, is a portion of the State or of Society, and apart from these he is nothing. If, however, we look upon the individual as a constituent member of the whole body, we shall see that the end which the individual must aim at is the happiness or the progress of the State or of Society.

A man born blind can know nothing of the world outside and cannot therefore become a leader of others. How is it possible then that the man who does not know wherein lies his own happiness or advancement can understand the secrets of the welfare and progress of the State or of Society? Or how can the man, who has no aim or object for his own life, set before his country, or before society in general, a definite object after which to strive?

Or again, can it be said that the life of a State or of Society, as contrasted with that of the individual, is eternal? Has the world ever seen a State that has lasted for ten thousand years? And cannot even the life of this Earth on which we dwell be summed up by a short row of figures? It will not be long ere things return to their primeval chaos in the course of mundane revolution. Why then should we offer ourselves or sacrifice our lives for that which bears in it the seeds of decay? We cannot tell.

5. Seeing then that we do not understand the *raison d'être* even of the State or of Society, it follows that we cannot comprehend the meaning either of human life or of the Universe as a whole. Heaven stretches high above us: Earth is at our feet: the birds sing, the flowers bloom. But why? We cannot tell. We can only think of them as the shadows of an obscure vision, which we cannot understand, and which will presently vanish. Husband, wife, these are but shadows in the vision. Parents, children, these, too, are but shadows. So are rank and fame, wealth and achievement. And we ourselves are but shadows moving through the vision in the midst of other shadows of similar hue, and knowing not when we shall vanish away. We are standing upon shadows, we know not when the shadows will shift and the vision be broken. "The laws governing motion and rest throughout the Universe are all phenomena significative of destruction and discontent." How can we help the feeling of loneliness, fear, and pain? "The three worlds* have no rest: they are like a burning house." And we are dwelling in the burning house of pain.

6. Yet, strange to say, the majority of us forget that we dwell in a burning house, and give ourselves up to pleasure and enjoyment, as though there were no danger at all. But shut our eyes to the danger as we will the fact remains that a house on fire is a house that is being burned; we cannot rest easily in it, and our life is always full of discontent. I, you, everybody—we are always desiring something that is outside of us and beyond our reach, and yet, when we get it it is rarely quite what we thought it would be. And even when the realization meets our expectations it is of no real use to us, for it is but a shadow in our Vision. Hence it comes that each one of us has his own cause of discontent and is troubled by care, despondency, anger, hatred, or envy,

Shudō Kōwa. Price 25 *sen*.

* *i.e.* the material world, the world of form, and the absolute world which transcends human thought.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

that he cannot agree with others, nor avoid being distressed by bickerings and strife. Thus, though men shut their eyes to the fact that they live in a burning house, yet the pains of the conflagration make them writhe and quail. In spite of all this, we go on insisting that we are not in error: we flatter ourselves that things are right, we boast that our views are the Truth, and our doctrines the Way. Can we avoid the sharp reproof of the Tathâgata*; who said that "the fool is so ignorant that he deems himself to be wise"?

7. It is quite true that the Three Worlds are full of suffering. The world is a burning house of pain, whether we like to think so or no. The pale, lightless, flames of suffering are at this moment around us on every side. From time to time we may, it is true, enjoy some transient feeling of pleasure, but it is the pleasure of an untrue vision, the precursor of fresh pain, and when it has vanished nothing is left but the flames of suffering.

Furthermore, flame kindles flame, and the fire burns on for ever: suffering brings forth suffering, in endless succession. Yesterday was full of pain, so is to-day, so will be to-morrow. With cries of pain and tears we shall again go hence to meet the unknown sorrows of the life to come. This is true not of ourselves only: the same flames of suffering envelop our parents, our wives and children, our brothers and sisters, our friends and acquaintances. The whole human race stands surrounded by a conflagration of suffering and pain, the flames are quite near to us, they take hold of our sleeves, they touch our faces. We can hear around us the cries and groans of suffering humanity. How can we help seeking for some way of salvation?

8. At such a time, Learning and Philosophy, which are the Ways of the World, can give us no help, try as they may. For why, they are unable to go a single foot's length beyond the confines of this world. They are themselves in the midst of the conflagration, how can they save men from it? There are also many forms of religion which are able to give men no certain grounds of hope. For why? Some of them tell us, poor feeble men that dwell in the midst of Pain, to save ourselves from Pain by our own inefficient efforts, and how can we, that are choked and blinded by the smoke and dust of the fire, find our own way out from the Fire of Suffering? Other forms of religion, again, exhort us to forsake our sins, and follow after virtue—a thing, alas! beyond the power of most of us, seeing that we are exhausted by the sufferings which Error has brought in its train, and have no strength to leap over the surrounding wall of flame that envelops the house. How can we of ourselves forsake our sins, follow after virtue, and break through the flames of suffering? It is impossible for us to put our trust in Learning or Philosophy or even in the great majority of religious systems, and if we cannot find some more certain means of Salvation we must remain where we are—hopelessly surrounded by the roaring flames of suffering that has no end.

9. But what is that glad sound? It is the name of the Buddha of Endless Light and Life, to whom we ascribe all glory. Surrounded by the flames of suffering, above, below and on every hand, we hear the Holy Name of the Buddha of Boundless Light and Life. Three thousand years in the past, three thousand years in the future, can make absolutely no difference to this Name. It has precisely the same virtue whether in distant India or in near Japan. Nor is it a matter of three thousand years only, nor of India and Japan only. At all times and in all places it is the same. This One Name stands revealed in the midst of a world of Shadowy Visions, and it alone is neither Shadow nor Vision. It is revealed in this World, but it belongs not to this world. It is Light. It is Way. It is Life. It is Power. This Name alone has come down from Heaven, the Absolute and Invisible, to Earth, the Finite and the Visible. It alone is the rope which can draw us out from the burning fire of pain, and land us safely in a place of pure and eternal bliss.

10. Iron is iron, however much you polish it: but the ancients had a tale about the philosopher's stone which could change iron into gold. The grove of *iran** has a poisonous smell which exhales far and wide and cannot be approached. Yet let but one bud of *sendan** open, and lo! the whole grove is filled with the sweetest odour. So runs the tale.

We are the iron. This world is the grove of *iran*. The Holy Name is the Philosopher's Stone, and the one bud of *sendan*. Let Visions be Visions; but when once we have put our trust in this Name, which is no Vision, then our hearts, which have hitherto only formed a part of a fleeting dream, enter into the realm of reality, of True Light and Life. And when, with this changed heart, we take a wide view of the world, the world itself ceases to be a Vision, and comes to be a part of the Kingdom of Light and Life.

11. If there is a way of salvation, we cannot doubt that there is also a land where that salvation can be fully realized and accomplished. That country we can see even now, in the future. The future which was once all darkness is now bright with a streak of light. Thanks to the rope of salvation which has been thrown to us, hope has come bubbling up in our hearts, and we have entered into a rest which is beyond description. This happiness can be obtained even now, at the present moment. The present, which was once so full of dangers, is now secure from peril.

But, present and future are impossible without a past: and our past, we can see, has been the staircase by which we have mounted to the happiness of the present and the future. The past which once was so meaningless has now come to be full of most precious significance. In a word this human life, and this whole Universe, have become transfigured with glory all through the merits of that One Name only.

12. And now we can for the first time begin to make true progress. "The Tathagata has left the burning mansion of the world and has entered into rest in the peaceful abode of his forest home" (i.e., the Paradise which is our true goal). This Tathâgata,† who has entered into the rest of his Paradise (for that is the true and literal meaning of the "Forest House,"), we turn to him and advance day by day in his footsteps. This is indeed true progress in which there is no danger of falling back, and the happiness resulting from which can never change. It is a happiness which reaches into the future, which has no bounds, and is a true happiness. We can behold that true happiness, now, in the present.

13. Thus we see that there is now a line of light running through and threading together our lives, past, present, and future, which hitherto seemed to be but the confused visions of a dream. Our human life, which was but a waking dream, is one no longer: it is the gate which leads us to the precious land of the Tathagata. We ourselves, who were but a dream, are so no longer: we are the saved, the Sons of Buddha. We stand at the gate of the Happy Land, which we have received as a gift more precious than our bodies, and we labour henceforth only to show our gratitude for this great gift. If now our motive-power be gratitude, we must labour our utmost to show it, though we should perish in the attempt, though our country or the world should come to naught. The rainbow is a fleeting, perishing thing yet it receives the light of the sun, and receiving it does its best to let that light shine. So we, whose life may fail at any moment, have received the glory of the Divine Name, and having received it, it becomes our duty, with thankful hearts, to labour that the glory may shine forth through us.

14. But again, this showing forth of gratitude, which is our duty, is not done by our own strength only. These lips which pronounce the Divine Name, these hands which laboriously perform our duty, are all parts of the body derived from our parents. We have a country which protects us, homes in which we have been brought up, we have wives and children, brothers and sisters, neighbours and friends,—all of whom stand round and encourage us, and it is with their help that we can discharge this duty of ours.

But in that case, these persons are no longer the shadows of a dream. They are now the valuable helpers that enable us to discharge this sacred duty of showing gratitude. Nor are they the only ones that do so. Our foes, hereditary and personal, who can tell how mightily they act as encouragements? Sakyamuni* said that Devadatta was his religious teacher: my enemy is my teacher, my friend is my teacher: all men are my teachers. A few moments ago we were surrounded by pain, so we said: now we are surrounded by mercies. But a little while ago we were involved in shadows and dreams, now we are enveloped in light and glory. Human life has become a mass of mercy: the world an abode of brightness. Is not that a happy thing?

15. The teachings of Buddhism are extremely wide: the way of man, the laws of thought, all are comprised within it. But it contains nothing greater than the doctrine which admonishes us, which draws our attention to our own miseries and those of human life, which cuts down to the root of suffering, and places us mercifully in the Kingdom of Light. The Doctrine of the World either purposely refuses to see the miseries of human life, or tries to forget them, or else labours to suppress what it cannot forget. Buddhism is quite the reverse of that. It looks suffering in the face, it understands it, it defends us from it, it is the Way by which we can cut misery at the root and be rid of it. Men will try to say that they see no suffering, they have to see it: they try to forget it, but it forces itself upon their notice: they try to suppress it, it comes constantly cropping up. But cut misery at the root, and it cannot grow again: it can only wither and die. Sakyamuni was extremely sharp at cutting the roots of misery and delivering men from it. And he has put the axe ready into our hands. That Axe is the One Sacred Name of our Salvation.

16. "A sharp sword truly is the Name of Amida." It is our glory to hold that sharp sword now in our own hands. "It cutteth all the dark places of ignorance." "It cutteth off all the branches of suffering." The glory of this sword we must spread through all the world: else shall we remain in the house that burneth for ever.

17. "The three worlds," said the Tathagata† of himself, "are all mine own and all the men that are therein are my sons." Now he stands at the gate of the burning house, and calls to us: "Come ye out quickly."

"I alone will make salvation," saith he, and for our sakes hath he given us this One Vehicle of Salvation—the Blessed Name—, and hath delivered us from the Burning House. Let us not delay to follow this teaching and order ourselves in accordance with the meaning of the Sacred Name. Let us mount "the Vehicle of grateful Trust" which may speedily bring us to that most blessed thing of all, the "Vehicle of the Law Observed."

* * *

The Sermon contains two more short paragraphs which I have omitted, ending with a *wasan*, or hymn in Chinese characters, which was beyond my powers as a translator, and a few concluding words based on it. I have, however, given everything that is of importance. The question of real significance, not merely to the student of comparative religion, but practically to the Christian missionary and to every one interested in missionary subjects is—Who is Amida? The many points of resemblance Amida bears to Christ cannot fail to strike even the most casual reader. Is there any connection between the two personages, and if so, what? No attempt has ever been made to give Amida a historical embodiment. The account given by Buddhists hitherto has been, as already stated,

* I have frequently noticed a tendency amongst Shinshu writers to limit the word the *Tathâgata* (Jap. *Nyorai*). Such writers use the expression *Shakuson* to denote Sakyamuni, whilst *Nyorai* used absolutely, almost always refers to Amida, the Tathâgata *par excellence*, the Being greater than Sakyamuni. This is not absolutely the case, because one sometimes finds the term also used of Sakyamuni, but in this sermon it seems to be consistently used of Amida.

* *Iran* and *Sendan* are the names of Indian plants.

† *i.e.* Amida.

* Here *Shakuson*. Devadatta was Sakyamuni's cousin, and his great enemy.

† Amida.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

that the existence of one greater than himself was revealed to Sakyamuni in his old age, and that in his later teachings he pointed his followers to this mysterious being ■ the true author of a Salvation truly universal. But there are no personal touches except those vague generalizations and pedigrees which one often finds in Indian writings. It is acknowledged by Buddhists in Japan that Amitabha is practically unknown in early Buddhism, and there is a legend accounting for this to the effect that these Amida writings and others were stored in a tower somewhere in the south of India, and that they were discovered after many centuries of neglect by Nagarjuna, the founder and first preacher of the Mahayana or Great Vehicle doctrines.

But there is a higher criticism in Buddhism as well as in Christianity, and from what I can learn from prominent Buddhist priests and professors here in Tokyo, these higher critics (influenced, as they will acknowledge, very largely by the by the researches of Western scholars), are fairly well agreed as to certain conclusions: to wit.

(I) The first mention of Amida in Buddhist literature is in a passage in Nagarjuna in which he speaks of a belief in Amida as a thing popularly prevalent amongst the people around him.

(II) The date of Nagarjuna's activity cannot be placed much earlier than the middle of the first century A.D., say about the year 50.

(III) The centre of Buddhist activities at that period was not India proper, but the Greco-Scythian Empire which is now being dug out of the oblivion into which it had fallen, by the recent discoveries of numismatic scholars and others.

(IV) It is impossible to assign to any of the Amida Books, nor yet to the *Saddharma pundarika* a date prior to the Buddhist council held under the authority of the Greco-Scythian King Kanishka, somewhere during the last twenty-five years of the first century of our era. At that council the Mahâyâna teachings were formulated and some of the Mahâyâna books accepted; and it seems right to infer that the One Vehicle teachings would be even later in taking a definite form.

Now, let us assume the substantial accuracy of our Christian documents, and see if we cannot throw some light on the mystery of Amida. We find Wise Men coming from the East, from beyond the confines of the Roman Empire, from the very lands where these Greco-Scythian monarchs held sway, to hail the birth of Him whose star they had seen. Are we to suppose that, when the Wise Men started from their homes, there was no talk among their neighbours as to the object of their mysterious journey? And when they returned, having found the Babe of Bethlehem, had they nothing to say about their conferences with priests and scribes in Jerusalem, or their talks with Joseph and Mary by the cradle of the Infant Saviour? The Greco Scythian Empire lay on the great trade routes between Rome and the Far East. There must have been men coming and going from year to year. Are we to suppose that no one ever asked them if in their journeys to Palestine they had heard or seen anything of that Wonderful Child whose Birth the Wise Men had been to greet. "Parthians, Medes, Elamites" were present at the Great Pentecostal Sermon. Can we suppose that they came home without telling their neighbours something about the "Name above every Name" of whose powers they had been witnesses? We know how individual Christians, without any special commission, took with them the seed of the Word to France, Spain, and distant Britain, * so so that the Faith spread to those countries within very few years after Our Lord's Ascension. Is it inconceivable to suppose that the same process went on Eastwards and that rumours vague and dim of the great things done at Jerusalem penetrated speedily to the mountain valleys of Afghanistan and the plains of the Punjaub?

I believe that it is only on this hypothesis that a satisfactory account can be given of the rise of the Amida Cult on the confines of Northern India, and in the great Far East, as well as of Rama and Krishna in India proper, and I look forward to seeing this view strengthened from year to year by the researches of scholars. I can see why the Japanese, who have a genius for picking out the best of everything they touch, should have given their special favour to this, the highest and noblest form of Buddhism. It augurs well for the ultimate acceptance by Japan of the Faith of Christ. He will be a bold man who shall first stand up before a Japanese audience to make Amida himself point his hearers to the Truth, and convert Sakyamuni into a prophet of Christ, an Eastern John the Baptist. But strange things have occasionally happened in the course of human history, and it was Our Blessed Lord Himself who told us that He came "not to destroy but to fulfil."

* This is excellently brought out in a recent book, "*The Coming of the Saints.*" I am also much indebted to a paper recently published in "The East and West."

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Lady of the Decoration. HODDER and STOUGHTON'S Colonial Library; Tokyo, Kyobun-kwan.

CONCERNING the authorship of this book we read on the cover: "This book has to be anonymous, for the publishers are in a position to state that it contains the true story of a woman's life. The letters are not the work of a brilliant imagination, but, with some slight omissions and elucidations, are printed as they were written to a near relation."

It is no more necessary to assure us that these letters are genuine than it is to guarantee certain sayings of children which a grown person could no more invent than he could resume his child face and heart. These roRicking—that is the word though some who never let themselves loose might use a harsher one—sad letters could never have been written had the writer thought of the words and her burning thoughts appearing in cold type to be coldly discussed. We owe it to the person who gives ■ so much of his—or rather *her*, for what man could write so?—nature *not* to discuss the letters coldly. We may discuss the merits of an artificial flower and criticise the skill of the maker, the natural flower we simply admire and, it may be, love. Some will say, "I don't see how she *could* have said that." Probably not. There are many things that people of imperfect sympathies cannot see, and will not see so long as they sit in the seat of the scornful.

Others wonder sympathetically, "Is there a Jack?" Jack being the hero to whom the writer is at the end married in orthodox novel style. In a small foreign community a story if true cannot remain truly anonymous, and it may be stated with certainty on external evidence that there was no "Jack," though as to what will be one would be far from expressing such an opinion.

One wonders in what new sense the publishers venture to use the word "elucidations." Is it a new euphemism for "romance,"—or for something worse? The whole plot of the story, or at least half of it, is "elucidations." Why need the publishers disfigure the cover of their colonial edition with such "Elucidations" in any case? and, especially, why should they sensationally choose as worthy of conspicuous type and position the one quotation that is not typical of the book? Further, why should there be expurgation in the colonial edition—and probably in the regular English edition—of the following story of the comical *okiagari koboshi*, which may be quoted from the American edition as an example of the writer's way.

"It wouldn't be near so hard if I could charge around, and let off a little of my wrath, but no, I must be nice and sweet and polite and never forget that I am an Example. Have you ever seen these dolls that have a weight in them, so that you can push them over and they stand right up again? Well I have a large one and her name is Susie Damn. When things reach the limit of endurance, I take it out on Susie Damn. I box her jaws and knock her over, and up she comes every time with such a pleasant smile that I get in a good humor again."

Did the English publishers consider this too bad for their constituency? Or is it too American to print a certain word without the usual dash?

McDonald of Oregon, by EVA EMERY DYE. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co.

IT is difficult to classify this work. Does the authoress intend it as fiction, history, or biography? If ■ is to be taken as biography then, to use an English simile, one "cannot see the wood for trees"—the personage about whom it is written flits in and out of the introductory chapters in a most elusively distracting fashion, disappears altogether for most of the rest, and appears again like a ghost at the end, giving no hint as to his character, his disposition, or his achievments. If it is to be taken as history, then the authoress is not to be congratulated on her literary style: it is too *staccato*, too disjointed, too jerky. If it is to be taken as fiction we have still faults to find, there is no leading up to a climax, while there is no continuous interest running through the chapters to hold them together satisfactorily. Yet the book has merits. As the publishers in their foreword say—"Mrs. Dye has established an unequalled position as the historian novelist of the Northwest. Not only is her knowledge and authority beyond question but she has developed the possibilities of history in fiction form farther than any other American writer. The chance casting away of a party of Japanese on the Oregon coast many years ago inspired Ronald McDonald, a fully historical personage, to enact a similar drama in his own proper self with the characters and continents reversed. In Japan he was permitted to establish a school, and it was actually his pupils who acted as interpreters during the negotiations with Commodore Perry. Mrs. Dye learned her facts from McDonald's own lips and only deferred publication until his papers finally reposed in her hands." But this episode in McDonald's life forms but a trifling interlude in the book, and even that interlude is subordinated by the authoress to a very much longer account of Commodore Perry's doings from the time he first conceived the idea of visiting Japan until, his mission accomplished, he hauled down his flag in Brooklyn Navy Yard. The work under review is, in fact, more an epic of the conquest of the North-West portion of the U.S., by Easterners than anything else. The peopling of the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho by American settlers, the gradual driving away of the Hudson Bay Company's factors to beyond the 49th parallel, the hardships endured in the march by the emigrant trains from one side of the Continent to the other, the last hard fights with the Indians—all these make up a stirring chapter in American history which thoroughly deserves telling and retelling to a generation that hardly knows what hardship means. But Mrs. Dye has not chosen the happiest channel for her work Between the stools of history, biography and fiction she has fallen to the ground.

In the section devoted to McDonald's adventures in Japan long before the arrival of Perry, we come across some Japanese names the spelling of which will no doubt delight the hearts of Romaji enthusiasts. Here are a few gathered at random:—Matagert, Moryama Yenoske, Sherrei Tatonoseu, Nish Youtchero, Wirriamra Saxtuero, Eromade Dinoske, Sajake Tatsuetsero, Hewashe Yasaro, Judgero Shegie.

FUNERAL OF MR. G. W. ROGERS.

On Friday afternoon the obsequies took place of Mr. G. W. Rogers, whose death was reported in these columns on Thursday. The coffin was conveyed from the residence, No. 257-A Bluff, at 2.45 p.m., to Christ Church, where Rev. W. P. G. Field, M.A., performed the first part of the burial service, Mrs. Field kindly rendering the organ music. Thence the hearse proceeded to the Cemetery where the final portion of the ceremony was performed by Mr. Field. There was a considerable number of foreigners and Japanese both in the Church and at the grave-side and many floral tributes were carried to the scene of the interment. The pall-bearers were Capt. Olsen, Messrs. M. Beart, E. J. Moss, H. Vincent, G. Blundell, H. Y. Irwine, and Dr. Davies.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

UNION CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

A large audience assembled in Van Schaick Hall on Saturday afternoon, on the invitation of the scholars of the Union Church Sunday School, to take part in their Christmas Entertainment. Everywhere throughout the hall were emblems of the festive season, feathery bamboo, dark fir boughs, spangled stars, and a Christmas motto on the farther wall, while in one corner stood a tree which reached to the very ceiling. The children, numbering nearly 90 in all, were grouped on the platform within a miniature house of evergreens powdered over with frost and snow, and lighted by several rows of coloured electric lights. Seldom has Van Schaick Hall presented a prettier spectacle, while the happy, beaming faces of the Sunday School scholars lent the finishing touch of effectiveness. After the opening prayer by the Rev. Dr. Dearing, the following programme was gone through brightly and merrily :—

Carol No. 1....."Rejoice O Earth!"
Recitation."Our Pastor's Sermon",Master D. Neville.
Carol No. 2 ....." Watchman! What of the Night."
Carol No. 3 ....." Glorious was the Night."
Recitation.." Prince Tatters "...Master Freddie Wolf.
Carol No. 4 ....." Wonderful Love of God."
Carol No. 5 ....." Praise be to Our Infant Saviour."
Laughing Song..." Tis Better to Laugh than to Cry."
Carol No. 6 ....." Ye Merry Bells."
Carol No. 7 ....." Bethlehem's Star."
Carol No. 8 ....." The Christ Child."
Carol No. 9 ....." O Radiant Morn."
Recitation ....." Somebody "..... Miss May Neville.
Carol No. 10....." Glory to God."
Carol No. 11....." Hail, King of Glory."
" Hark the Herald Angels Sing!"

Between Carols 6 and 7, the well-loved Superintendent, Mr. Clarence Griffin, gave some details of the practical charitable work carried out by the scholars during the past year. He referred to the erection of shelters for jinrikisha men at all the stations on the Bluff, the cost of which came solely out of the children's pockets, and not from the School funds. He hoped that he would be able to persuade the police authorities to allow shelters to be put up in the settlement—they had ten ready—but so far the police declined to grant permission, pleading that they might interfere with the traffic. That these shelters were immensely appreciated by the men had been fully demonstrated during the last few wintry days. Mr. Griffin then referred to the New Year dinners given to the blind folk by the scholars; to the help extended to other poor and distressed Japanese; to the children in the famine districts whom they had supplied with one meal a day during the worst period of the famine; to the orphan boy and girl whom they were feeding and educating, and to other philanthropic schemes—among them help to some lepers—which the children had in hand to assist those less happily circumstanced than themselves. In a second little speech he spoke of the Birthday Box, to which all the scholars contributed, and of the many little helpful acts which this institution enabled them to accomplish during the year. At the close of the carols, just before the Chtistmas tree was lighted up preparatory to being stripped, Master Hal. Dearing stepped to the front and said that as all present knew Mr. Griffin was always spending and giving himself for others; it was therefore only right that once in a long while he should receive a gift himself. He begged him in the name of the Sunday School to accept the small present of a lacquered picture panel as an expression of their love. (Loud applause.) Mr. Griffin, who was greatly taken aback, thanked the scholars in a few heart-felt words, characteristically adding, "But, please, don't do it again." The tree was quickly dismantled, and then the "snowstorm" which always characterises this particular entertainment, descended upon everyone and the evening closed with mirth and jollity in which all present participated.

WEDDING IN TOKYO.

On Saturday at noon the wedding took place at the American Embassy in Tokyo of Mr. Post Wheeler, Second Secretary of the American Embassy, and Miss Hallie Erminie Rives, sister of the celebrated novelist, and herself a writer of much distinction and popularity. The invitations, which had been sent out in the name of the American Ambassador, were so largely responded to that the west drawing room of the Embassy, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, was filled to its utmost capacity. Among the distinguished persons present were Admiral Togo and several members of the Corps Diplomatique.

The best man was Count Seiichiro Terashima, who is now a member of the House of Peers and Secretary to Viscount Hayashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and who was a college friend of Mr. Wheeler's in America. The Secretaries of the United States Embassy and six Masters of Ceremonies of the Foreign Office and the Imperial Household acted as ushers. The matron of honour was Mrs. Luke E. Wright, wife of the American Ambassador. The bride was given away by Mr. Wright.

The gown worn by Miss Rives was royal rosepoint lace, satin girdle and court train embroidered in white flowers, and white orchid shower bouquet. Mrs. Wright wore Irish lace princesse, with court train of white duchesse satin broched in gold butterflies, and bouquet of mauve orchids.

The ceremony was performed by Bishop McKim, and after its close a reception was held, the Ambassador and Mrs. Wright doing the honours.

FOOTBALL.

The football game played under Rugby rules on the Y.C. and A.C. ground on Saturday afternoon was rather one-sided, while the superabundance of raw material militated against any finished play. Totton led the victorious Whites, while von Fallot captained the Colours. Whites scored first blood, from a touch down by Hornstein, which Foster converted. Nothing more was achieved that half, but on change of ends tries and goals were frequent, the game ending in Whites securing 31 points (2 goals and 7 tries) to Colours 5 points (one goal). Tries were scored for Whites by Hornstein (3), Buckle (2), Ross (2), and J. L. Graham (2) and tries were converted by Foster and Ross. The Colours try was scored by Stroune, Kilby converting. The teams were:—

Whites.		Colours.
J. S. Franks	Backs.	F. G. Correa
W. Ross	Three-quarters.	D. Drummond
B. C. Foster		D. Wallace
J. L. Graham		H. Kilby
G. Bowden		O. Strome
Hornstein	Halves.	W. Graham
G. K. Totton (Capt.)		J. E. Hargreaves
N. Buckle	Forwards.	A. Kingdon
A. W. S. Austen		S. R. Ford
S. L. Thompson		C. Von Fallot, (Capt.)
A. Hearne		J. E. Drummond
Grenade		F. Buntiug
R. G. Bell		da Costa
R. C. Bowden		

Mr. P. V. Mitchell refereed.

THE NEW YEAR.

The New Year has come in very quietly. There has been no remarkable event, in Japan at any rate, to mark the advent of 1907, though in Europe a series of railway accidents has swept many into eternity and furnished long lists of wounded; in England and Scotland tremendous snowstorms have signalised the close of the year, and in America a terrible railway collision has resulted in a ghastly death-roll. In this region she most noteworthy events were a slight fall of sleet on the morning of the First, and a not-too-mild, prolonged earthquake, and a slight fall of snow on the morning of Thursday. Japanese town was decorated in the usual fashion and many foreign business and residential buildings were similarly treated. Business, especially in silk and its manufactures continued right up to the last day of the year, and so far as may at present be observed 1907 opens auspiciously.

WEDDING AT NAGASAKI.

The wedding took place at Nagasaki, on Dec 27th, of Mr. Albert Taylor, of Shanghai, and Miss Jane Henriette Walker, eldest daughter of Captain and Mrs. Wilson Walker, who are well-known residents of Nagasaki.

The English Church, says the *Nagasaki Press*, was filled with the friends of the bride and her parents representing all sections of the community, both Japanese and foreign. The bridegroom, attended by his best man, Mr. John Bell, of Shanghai, arrived punctually and was speedily followed by the bride, who entered leaning on the arm of her father, who later gave her away, the bridesmaids, the bride's mother, Mr. Wilson Walker, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. David Crowe forming the bridal party. As they entered the Church the choir, of which the bride has hitherto been a member, and congregation sang "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden." The marriage service was then proceeded with, the Rev. John C. Mann being the officiating clergyman, and at the conclusion, during the signing of the register, the hymn "O Perfect Love" was sung. As the bridal party left the Church, the organist, Mrs. Jordan, played the "Wedding March." A reception at the residence of the bride's parents followed.

PRINCES WALDEMAR AND GEORGE.

H.R.H. Prince Waldemar of Denmark and H.R.H. Prince George of Greece arrived at Yokohama at 8.40 a.m. on Jan. 1st by the Danish steamer *Birma, via* Hongkong, which they left on Dec. 26th. On the ship's arrival, Mr. Ichinobe, of the Harbour Office, representing Governor Sufu; Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama; Mr. A. G. M. Weale, Greek Consul; Mr. S. Warming, Danish Consul; and other notables proceeded to the steamer and welcomed their Highnesses. The Princes and their party landed at 1.40 p.m. at the English Hatoba and in five carriages passed through Isezaki-cho, Benten-dori and other streets. Subsequently they proceeded to the residence of Mr. Morey Weale, No. 210, Bluff, where they stayed till 4 45 p.m. Returning to the *Birma*, the distinguished travellers came ashore again at 9.30 p.m. and proceeded to the Phoenix Hotel.

It is said that as the present visit of their Royal Highnesses is in the capacity of private individuals, there will be no exchange of courtesies between them and the Imperial Japanese Court.

THE "AWA MARU."

There seems to be some doubt as to who was actually in command of the *Awa Maru* when she went ashore on the Redcar rocks on the Yorkshire coast, last Thursday. The ship is stated by the latest N. Y. K. bulletin to have had as Captain, Mr. G. E. P. Cook, as chief engineer Mr. G. Geddie, and as chief officer Mr. F. Hewardine. But for years it has been the custom for Capt. W. H. Forbes, who is attached to the London office, to take charge of the steamers when they arrive at London, and navigate them to Antwerp and thence to Middlesbro, to be relieved there by the permanent commanders. Capt. Cook, it is understood, was not permanently in command of the *Awa Maru*. He merely took the post for the round trip allowing Capt. Trennt leave to be married. Whether the latter joined the vessel at Antwerp or was to take over charge at London later is a question.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha have received a telegram saying that the *Awa* went ashore about five miles off Redcar owing to thick snow. All the crew were saved; there were no passengers. The *Awa* was built at the Mitsu Bishi Yard in Nagasaki, being launched in July, 1899.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We learn that Master Alan Tipple passed in eight subjects in the recent Cambridge Local Examination held in connexion with the Yokohama Modern School, and therefore deserves mention with Master Basil Cahusac.

As we surmised at the time, Mr. Maurice Walter, son of Mr. Jas. Walter of Yokohama, was one of the three-quarters in the Rugby game in which the Scottish International team defeated the visiting South Africa team by 6 points to 0. The game was played at New Hampton Park, Glasgow, and severely tested both fifteens.

About 3.30 a.m. on Dec. 31st, a *saké* dealer named T. Soyeda (40) keeping a shop in Yamadacho, Yokohama, his wife, Ishi (31), and their only child were found terribly injured in their residence. According to the Kotobuki-cho police, Hana Ito, living in a house adjoining that of the victims heard cries of "Murder"! Subsequently she went to the house in company with her husband and after getting inside called in the police. The police have discovered that some person broke through a roof-window into the kitchen and then attacked the occupants of the house with a hammer, inflicting almost fatal wounds on their heads. The blood-stained hammer was found in the house. As the victims are still insensible, the cause of the crime has not yet been ascertained, and the culprit is still at large.

Mr. F. U. Adams, writing in the *World's Work and Play* on Cuba's condition and outlook, calmly says that full soon the Cuban trouble breeder will be relegated to a status no more important than that of the American Indian. The majority of the people were in no way interested in the recent outbreak. He doubts whether the Cubans are capable of self-government. Americans have already invested from thirty to forty millions sterling in Cuba. In a few years the bulk of the land will be bought by American investors and resold to American settlers. With a population of less than 1,700,000 it can support and will attract ten times that number. They will come from the United States, just as hundreds of thousands of farmers have gone to North-Western Canada. The completion of the Panama Canal will still further increase the value of Cuba. Within a few years there will not be a spot in the island more than twenty miles removed from steam or electric rail. Once sugar and tobacco were almost the sole products. Before long its prolific tropical soil will yield an immense variety of produce for American markets.

Has the art of letter-writing died out? We append an actual copy of letter a received by a Melbourne House from an up-country farmer.

"What do you send a man to repared may reaper and binder that nows nothin about it the cross peeces he put on broke the furst time I use the machine and the seat bar snapt and dam neer killed me if i had i would have sude your ferm for damages the Man tole me the mettal he put in was unbreakable but it is britlor nor glass now i have to employ men cutting the crops with scithes come and take your rotton old machine awa and refund me the 20 pounds deposit i paid or i will go to law do you think ime going to get tore to peeces and every bone in my boddie broke with your old remashakle hurdgerdy and pay your man 4 pounds every time he comes up for repares.

"If you are willing to send your man at onct and fick it proper i will pay the balenc but i want it fixt so it wont brake again for i can never learn how to ficks a mistery like that and if you dont do this ile see the lot of you in hell before ile pay you the balans and su for the deposit as well you may think my langage ungentelmany but if youd fallen in the machine and hadnt a sound spot on your bodie and tore all your close into the bargain ireken youd be prity mad to and had to pay 10 pounds for cutting the crop after all not to speke of the mens tuker."

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOREIGN EDUCATION OF JAPANESE.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Your correspondent T. Tedzuka in the *Mail* of the 19th kindly answers my letter of the 11th inst. Perhaps the public is tired of the discussion, yet we will venture to trespass upon your world-wide well-known magnanimity to continue to plead the cause of the Japanese born boys and girls who are now by an unkind fate penned up among uncongenial companions. Your correspondent uses an unfortunate phrase: he speaks of an "education that could be had nowhere else than on that side of the Pacific." I will venture the statement that the gentleman himself is the best argument against his own opinion. Where was he educated? Is he not a graduate of the Mayebashi Middle School? Later of the Sendai High School? Has he been abroad? I appeal to you, Mr. Editor, is it not a fact, that some of the very best and most successful Japanese teachers of the English language have never been abroad? And is it not also a fact that many young men who go to the Pacific slope only, come back knowing less than when they went away? Associating with people who speak only the local vernacular they come back here and blather and blare the slush that they have absorbed on the Barbary Coast or in the opium dens of Chinatown, and even sometimes they are employed *pro temp*, as teachers because they are almost, as noisy as real *ketojin*.

But to come back to read Japanese and write Chinese in their early years they will never learn; and they will be lop-sided half-baked creatures to the end of the chapter, neither fish, flesh, fowl nor good red herring. The Jesuits have a maxim to the effect that if they are given the first twelve years of a boy's life any body can have him after that (vide "John Inglesant.") I insist upon it, Mr. Editor, that for the sake of the children themselves they should be educated with a strict view to their future usefulness among their own people. It is all right for mature students to go abroad after they have completed their ordinary education at home; but to deprive young children of all hope of filling their proper places in society by robbing them of the means of learning their own language and that of their intellectual ancestors merely from a feeling of false pride is a crime. Why should these 93 children be, so to speak, burned alive in the arms of a Moloch misnamed patriotism? Look at the matter from the children's side only and keep on looking at it. I know the boys whose future has been permanently crippled by a too early American environment.

As ever gratefully, CLERICUS.

Saint Stephen's Day, 1906.

WHO?

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—You know from my syndicate letters, written from Japan years ago, how kindly I feel towards Japan and her people.

Everywhere in the United States the Japanese are welcomed with open arms. Colonies are springing up in almost every state. Texas is full of Japanese and they are raising millions of acres of rice. They are teaching our people. Their children go to our public schools.

In California, after all the public schools had been destroyed, many Japanese from 25 to 40 years old wanted to go to the San Francisco schools. There was no way to give place to these old Japanese without taking young Japanese and young American children out of school. This occurred only in California. Japanese children go to all our public schools in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and Boston.

Who is it in Japan who is trying to make war between the U. S. and Japan? It is not our people. It is not President Roosevelt. I do not think it is your great Mikado. It must be your radical yellow newspapers. It is not the great, conservative *Japan Mail*.

Yours truly,

Melville De Lancey Landon,
"Eli Perkins,"

No. 8, East 92d St., New York.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY IN PENANG.

The *Straits Times* correspondent writes from Penang, December 2nd:—"The real glory of St. Andrew's Day in Penang fell neither to Scotland nor England. It fell to a mere elephant, who probably enjoyed the time-honoured custom of commemorating the martyrdom of Scotland's Patron Saint as much as the Scottish community themselves. He had just been landed with three companions, and when he saw that there was going to be a football match his enthusiasm broke all bounds, and he decided to have a little game on his own account. The first thing he did was to pass his keeper nearly over a wall near the Supreme Court, and his keeper had to go to hospital with a broken leg, and injuries. Then he got himself mixed up with a horse and the horse came off second best, having to be shot. The police turned out in force to arrest the animal, but he refused to go quietly, and went down a street opposite the Courts. Here a door took his fancy, and as it was not quite big enough, he enlarged it by the simple process of walking through the wall into a house. Whether he wanted to rest or not, I cannot say, but the state of the furniture afterwards looked as though he had tried to sit upon everything, including the piano. From the front room he carried his investigations to the back, by walking quietly through a partition, and there his career came to an end. He was chained up, while the crowd stood round and shouted advice. It was not thought safe to remove the elephant until the crowd had dispersed somewhat, and the police had to mount guard over him until four o'clock in the morning, for when the Malay sees a chance of a free entertainment he does not mind how long he has to wait, and when I returned from the St. Andrew's dance at about one o'clock there was still a very large crowd waiting about for the advent of the elephant. When he did go, he went in charge of another elephant and walked off as quietly as though nothing had happened. His little spree resulted in damage to the extent of about three thousand dollars, for we do not keep a Mulvaney in Penang.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

THE MILITARY MIGHT OF RUSSIA.

London, December 28.

The military correspondent of *The Times* scouts the idea that Russia has become a negligible quantity. He concludes from his estimate of the strength of her Army in the Far East and Central Asia, and from her fresh expenditure on the Trans-Siberian railway that Russia is better prepared for war now than she was before. In view of the Anglo-Japanese alliance it is difficult to regard without concern the retention of a large Russian Army on a permanent footing in the Far East.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Mr. Motono, the Japanese Minister to Russia, has gone to Paris to spend Christmas. Meantime the conference with Russia is suspended.

COURTS-MARTIAL IN FRANCE.

London, December 28.

The French Cabinet is considering a Bill for the suppression of military courts-martial in time of peace. Soldiers, under the Bill, will be tried by civil courts though sentenced more heavily than civilians. Regimental councils will deal with disciplinary offences.

AN IMPERIAL BETROTHAL.

The fourth son of the Kaiser has been betrothed to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.

THE NEGRO QUESTION IN AMERICA.

A racial conflict took place in Mississippi in consequence of a dispute with the guard of a train. Fifteen persons were killed, mostly negroes. Troops have been ordered to the scene.

RT. HON. JAMES BRYCE.

Mr. James Bryce, the new British Ambassador to the United States, has resigned his seat in the House of Commons.

TERRIBLE GALES IN EUROPE.

London, December 29.

Snowstorms and gales continue all over Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and France. The railways on the Continent are disorganised.

WRECK OF THE "AWA MARU."

During the snow-storm on Thursday

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

night the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's European liner *Awa Maru*, from Antwerp to Middlesborough, was driven on the rocks a mile off Redcar. Immense seas are washing over her. Previously she had anchored, but the cable broke. Local fishing boats and the lifeboat men conducted most gallant rescue work until midnight, by which time only two of the passengers and seventy out of the crew of 120 were landed. A terrific gale then threatened to prevent a continuance of the rescue work and the vessel was heeling over.

Later.

All the *Awa Maru's* crew have been landed. Snow-storms are greatly delaying all telegrams.

SOUTH AFRICA.

London, December 9.

Botha has announced a definite arrangement with the Het Volk, the so-called Nationalist section. Britishers believe that the combination is strong enough to form a government.

THE STORMS IN EUROPE.

London, December 30.

The snow storms have broken the land lines throughout England and trains are conveying telegrams to the sea-ports. A terrific blizzard has been experienced on the Scottish border and there is practically no railway communication northward or southward. Many have perished in the snow.

DISASTROUS RAILWAY COLLISION IN SCOTLAND.

London, December 31.

A railway collision has taken place at Arbroath, Scotland, in which 22 were killed —including Mr. Alexander William Black (Liberal) member for Banffshire. (Mr. Black was a Writer to the Signet and a partner in the firm of Menzies, Black and Menzies, Edinburgh.) Thirty-seven were injured.

KUROPATKIN'S BOOK ON THE WAR.

General Kuropatkin's book on the Russo-Japanese war has been confiscated. It denounces the War Office methods.

BARONESS BURDETT COUTTS DEAD.

The death is announced of Baroness Burdett Coutts (born April 21, 1814, married in 1881 William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett.)

MR. BRYCE AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON.

The appointment of Mr. Jas. Bryce as Ambassador at Washington is officially announced.

RUSSO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

A Government communication has been issued at St. Petersburg dealing with the position of the Russo-Japanese commercial negotiations. It declares that although an agreement has not yet been reached, the various contentions may be regarded as absolutely normal.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

London, December 31.

There has been quite an epidemic of railway accidents on the Continent. Three that occurred yesterday were very serious. The Hamburg-Cologne express dashed into a cattle-train which was crossing the main line. Five people were killed and eleven injured. The Frankfort-Cologne express collided with a goods' train at Brussels, while at Bruges a train was derailed; no one was killed, but many were injured in each case.

SHIPPING DISPUTE AT HAMBURG.

Later.

A serious shipping dispute has occurred at Hamburg owing to the Hamburg-America, the German East-Africa, the Kosmos and other companies requiring their officers to withdraw from the Association of German Mercantile Captains and Officers. The majority refused, consequently eight were dismissed and 71 were punished. The officers resolutely demand the rehabilitation of their comrades. The companies are unyielding in their attitude.

TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

Six of the greatest cotton works at Lodz have closed. Thirty thousand workmen have been discharged. The situation is most serious. Fierce conflicts have broken out between the revolutionaries and the workmen. Hitherto twelve have been killed and a score injured. The garrison has been re-inforced.

GERMAN POLITICS.

London, January 1.

The practical conclusion of peace in Damaraland has deprived the Government and the political parties of their election cry, and reduced the party combinations altogether to a chaotic condition. Each is now fighting for itself.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

The French Senate has passed an amended separation bill as voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

ANOTHER TRAIN WRECK.

Later.

Passenger and goods trains collided in a suburb of Washington and thirty-eight people were killed and fifty injured, mostly week-enders returning to their homes.

ANOTHER ZULU SCARE.

There is considerable anxiety in Natal owing to apprehensions of a revival of Zulu troubles. There have been numerous cases lately of stealing settlers' rifles and cartridges.

COTTON BOOM CONTINUES.

Later.

The cotton boom in Lancashire continues. The Commercial Mill Company announces another half-yearly dividend of a hundred and twenty per cent., and the profits of eleven other large companies average twenty-three per cent. on capital.

SNOW IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The thaw is general in England, but the snowstorm has been renewed with fury in Scotland. The railways are blocked between Perth and Aberdeen and passengers are stranded all along the route. Three engines endeavouring to clear the drifts have been thrown off the line.

SAN FRANCISCO AND THE JAPANESE.

London, January 2.

The Times San Francisco correspondent says that the anti-Japanese agitation is growing and it is probable that the Japanese will be excluded from Oakland School. San Francisco is now demanding the exclusion of Japanese labourers. The deepest feeling exists against President Roosevelt's attitude.

FOOTBALL.

Cardiff defeated the South African Rugby team by 17 points to 0 in the last match of the tour.

ROCKEFELLER'S EDUCATIONAL GIFTS.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has given a New Year's gift of three million dollars to Chicago University, making a total of benefactions to that institution of nineteen and a half millions.

THE ARBROATH RAILWAY DISASTER.

The engine-driver of the Arbroath express which recently met with disaster, has been arrested on a charge of reckless driving while intoxicated.

THE "AWA MARU."

Later.

The attempt to float the *Awa Maru*, having failed, was repeated to-day with non-success. It will now be necessary to await the next spring tides.

RUSSIAN FAMINE.

The Russian famine is gaining in extent and intensity. Hunger and typhus are spreading rapidly. Several provinces report that in various parts a failure of the winter crop is inevitable owing to the cold and drought.

BARONESS BURDETT COUTTS.

The remains of the philanthrophic Baroness Burdett-Coutts will be buried in Westminster Abbey on the 5th of January.

RUSSIA'S RED TERROR.

The police after a search in St. Petersburg and Moscow discovered a list of 27 of the highest functionaries of the State who have been condemned to death by the revolutionaries. It is reported that a plot was discovered to destroy a number of prominent representatives of the Government who were about to meet to discuss financial questions, but owing to suspicious telephonic enquiries the meeting was postponed.

ANGLO-FRENCH FRIENDSHIP.

Later.

King Edward, replying through Lord Knollys to a congratulatory telegram from the Paris journal *Echo de Paris*, earnestly hopes that the warm feeling of friendship existing between France and Great Britain will never be disturbed.

BIZERTA.

General Picquart, Minister for War, has started for Bizerta with a large staff, on an important mission connected with the defences of the port.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Japan Advertiser."]

VIOLENT 'QUAKE VISITS CHILE AND PERU.

San Francisco, December 28.

Chile has been visited by another terrible earthquake, while one of Peru's principal seaports is laid low.

Violent shocks of long duration were first felt throughout the Province of Tacna, and considerable damage done, but Arica, the capital of the province of that name, received the worst shocks in its history. The whole town of Arica was completely wrecked, hundreds of its unfortunate inhabitants losing their lives in the demolished buildings, fire finishing the work of destruction.

It is impossible at present to tell the number of lives lost, but several hundred are known to have perished while many are reported missing.

The terror-stricken inhabitants of Arica, who survived the terrible catastrophe, are homeless.

SERVIANS DISSATISFIED WITH KING.

The Servians have become greatly dissatisfied with their King, and it is feared that an upheaval is close at hand.

THE "ANEGAWA" AFFAIR REVIVED IN AMERICA.

Complaints have been filed with the State Department in Washington, protesting

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

against the recent action of the officers of the Japanese training-ship *Anegawa* in charting the waters in the vicinity of Midway Islands.

YAQUI INDIANS ON WARPATH.

San Francisco, December 28.

The Yaqui Indians are on the war path in Mexico, and are murdering indiscriminately all the Mexicans and American settlers in the district.

A large force of Mexican troops have been despatched to the scene of the outbreak.

TO INVESTIGATE RUSSIA'S NAVAL SCANDAL.

San Francisco, December 29.

The Russian Naval authorities are considerably alarmed over the growing agitation calling for a searching investigation and inquiry into the Naval scandal.

It is now openly asserted by those in a position to know, that several high officials have made a "fat" haul at the expense of their country.

Funds that were appropriated for new vessels were frittered away in making plans and patching up old hulks, as a result of which, those who are agitating assert, the prowess of Russia's Navy ended in myth before the well constructed, modern vessels of the Japanese.

The Tsar himself is personally in favour of the proposed investigation, despite the fact that some of the Grand Dukes are mixed up in the scandal.

GOVERNOR OF OSEL ASSASSINATED.

The Governor of Osel was foully assassinated yesterday, the assassin firing a revolver at the unfortunate official at point blank range.

KING OF SERVIA SIGNS UNPOPULAR BILL.

King Peter of Servia, despite the warnings of his advisers and Russia, signed the unpopular Loan Bill, which becomes law on January 1, 1907.

The most conservative of his loyal adherents now predict an upheaval in the Servian Kingdom.

RECONCILIATION PLANNED BETWEEN COLOMBIA AND PANAMA.

A reconciliation between the two small Republics of Colombia and Panama has been planned by President Roosevelt, and Secretary of State Root has been mentioned as mediator between them.

YELLOW JOURNALISM.

San Francisco, December 31.

A considerable sensation has been caused throughout the whole of the United States by the demand of a Japanese newspaper published at Berkeley, California, for the assassination of President Roosevelt.

The article has been republished in the American press with editorials, and has created a very bad feeling against the Japanese.

Viscount Aoki, the Ambassador at Washington, has started on behalf of his Government, a rigid investigation to find out who is responsible for the obnoxious article; in the meantime special police are guarding the offices of the Japanese publication at Berkeley, as the American residents are highly incensed.

DISASTROUS STORMS CONTINUE IN EUROPE.

The disastrous storms which commenced to rage on Friday night throughout Central Europe and Great Britain, have not yet abated, and are considered the worst within a hundred years.

Telegraphic and railway communication is completely demoralized, the blinding snowstorms preventing any attempt to re-establish even the opening up of some of the central lines on the railroads.

It is feared that many vessels have met destruction.

RAISULI PLANS A HOLY WAR.

Raisuli, the leader of the disturbances in Morocco, has been dismissed by the Sultan from his office as Governor of a province.

This step was insisted on by the military commander of the joint French and Spanish forces.

Raisuli now boasts that he will preach a holy war, which will extend throughout the whole northern part of Africa.

AMERICAN VESSELS OUTBID BY FOREIGNERS.

American vessels have been completely outbid by foreign shipping firms, to act as colliers for United States naval vessels.

American shippers have filed a protest with the authorities at Washington, but it will have no effect, as President Roosevelt is disgusted at the exorbitant demands made by Americans.

LANDSLIDES FOLLOW EARTHQUAKES IN CHILE AND PERU.

Several heavy landslides have occurred throughout the districts in Chile and Peru, which received such violent earthquakes last week, and hundreds of unfortunate people who escaped the earthquakes, have been buried alive.

PARENT OF RADIUM DISCOVERED.

A new element called Uranium has been discovered as the parent of Radium.

CUBANS DESIRE U. S. PROTECTORATE.

San Francisco, January 3.

Governor Magoon of Cuba has recieved a strong petition signed by wealthy and prominent Cubans asking the establishment of an American protectorate over the island.

Despite the continued reports that everything is running along smoothly throughout the island, there is a great deal of unrest and dissatisfaction, the presence of the American troops alone keeping down another outbreak.

Many of the members of the Cuban Congress, who were asked by Governor Magoon to resign, so that he can set the date for another election, positively refuse to do so, causing a very embarrassing situation, and the Governor now contemplates expelling them by decree.

CITIZENS OF HONOLULU FEAR JAPANESE.

The citizens of Honolulu yesterday blocked the sale of Government land on the island of Lanai, as it was rumoured that a syndicate of Japanese had planned to buy.

A strong anti-Japanese feeling has been aroused in Honolulu, as the Japanese have succeeded in capturing most of the trade there to the detriment of American and European merchants, and the fear of Japanese influence spreading prompted the citizens to block the sale of Government lands.

(Lanai is one of the most fertile of the Hawaiian Islands, 9 miles west of Maui. It is over 20 miles in length.)

SHAH OF PERSIA SIGNS CONSTITUTION.

The Shah of Persia has at last signed the constitution, which will bring about many radical reforms in Persia.

GOLD STAMPEDE AT TARNAGULLA.

A wonderful discovery of gold has been made at Tarnagulla, Australia, resulting in a stampede to the district.

RAISULI CAPTURED IN BATTLE.

A pitched battle has taken place between the revolutionary forces under Raisuli and the troops of the Sultan, in which the revolutionists suffered a heavy defeat and Raisuli, their leader, has been made prisoner and brought to Tangier.

HINDU EMIGRATION TO AMERICA RESTRICTED.

The Indian Government has placed a restriction upon the emigration of Hindus to the United States.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST PAPER "BACKS DOWN."

The Japanese Socialist paper at Berkeley, which demanded the assassination of President Roosevelt, has, at the instigation of the Japanese Government, published a very modified statement, and "takes back" its rash and hasty utterance.

The American Government will take no action against the publishers.

REBATES ABOLISHED ON BRITISH RAILROADS.

All the railroads operating throughout the United Kingdom have voluntarily agreed to abolish rebates.

TRAIN DISASTER AT TERRACOTTA.

There has been been a terrible train disaster at Terracotta, in which fifty people were killed and many frightfully injured.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

St. Petersburg, December 28.

The Russo-Japanese plenipotentiaries have issued a reassuring statement as to the negotiations for the treaty of commerce. They say that the treaty is almost completed, that the solution of the fishery difficulty is merely a question of time, and that the navigation of the Sungari is unlikely to produce any serious difficulties, both Powers being frankly committed to the policy of equal opportunities for all nations in Manchuria. It is certain that the whole of Russia, with the exception of a few hotheads, is immensely relieved to find that the recent alarmist campaign is entirely unfounded. The opinion is expressed that British influence upon Japan greatly contributed to Russo-Japanese friendliness. The London *Times* in an editorial points out the difficulty of the commercial negotiations. If Japan is trying to pick a quarrel over the navigation of the Amur instead of desiring enduring peace she might allege that she was not consulted when the treaty of Aigun was made and that therefore she cannot recognise it. But Japan has hitherto abstained from imitating this particular form of Western civilization and there is no fear that she will depart from her present practice.

GERMAN POLITICS.

London, December 29.

In Berlin the Clericals call the attention of the electorate to the enormous increase of expenditure and of the Imperial debt since Prince Buelow became Chancellor. They say that the general financial position of the Empire has deteriorated. There is a large deficit and new loans for over 13 millions sterling are anticipated.

THE CALIFORNIAN QUESTION.

London, January 3.

A special telegram from San Francisco to the London *Times* says that the average

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Californian is absolutely convinced that war will ultimately take place, as Japan wants the Philippines and Hawaii and is only prevented by the unsatisfactory state of her finances from striking an immediate blow. The hatred of the Japanese in California is due to their industry and ability. They have started restaurants, groceries and clothing stores and they grow fruit and flowers and are always successful. Some are millionaires. The Americans are beaten by them at their own game and owing to their improved business methods. *The Times*, in an editorial says it would be idle to minimise the seriousness of the problem confronting President Roosevelt. It involves a tremendous controversy as to the rights of the Federal Government and the sovereignty of the states. *The Times* considers that American good sense and Japanese tact will find a satisfactory solution.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.		Date.
Tacoma	B. T.....	Shawmut 1	F.	Jan. 4
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of India 2	Su.	Jan. 6
America.....	P. M.....	Mongolia 3	M.	Jan. 7
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Kaga Maru 4	F.	Jan. 7
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Pleiades	W.	Jan. 9
Europe	N. L. D...	Prinz Heinrich	Sa.	Jan. 12
America.....	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru	M	Jan. 14
Europe	M. M.....	Oceanien	W.	Jan. 16
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	America Maru	Th.	Jan. 17
Hongkong...	G. N.....	Dakota	F.	Jan. 18
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Tartar	F.	Jan 18
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Th.	Jan. 24
America.....	O. & O....	Doric	F.	Jan. 25
Seattle	G. N.....	Minnesota	F.	Jan. 25
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Athenian	W.	Jan. 30

1 Left Seattle on the 13th ult.
2 Left Vancouver on the 25th ult.
3 Left San Francisco on the 21st ult.
4 Left Seattle on the 21st ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.		Date.
Portland.....	P. & A...	Nicomedia	F.	Jan. 4
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Shawmut	Sa.	Jan. 5
Europe	N. D. L...	Seydlitz	Sa.	Jan. 5
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K....	Yamashiro M.	Sa.	Jan. 5
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Su.	Jan. 6
Seattle	N. Y. K...	Tango Maru	W.	Jan. 9
Europe	N. Y. K...	Kanagawa Maru	W.	Jan. 9
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Mongolia	W.	Jan. 9
Tacoma	O. S. S....	Tydeus	W.	Jan. 9
Tacoma	B. T.....	Pleiades	Th.	Jan. 10
Europe	M. M.....	Salazie	Sa.	Jan. 12
Australia ...	N. Y. K....	Yawata Maru	Sa.	Jan. 12
Hongkong...	P. & A. ...	Arabia	Sa.	Jan. 12
Europe	P. & O....	Borneo	Tu.	Jan. 15
Hongkong...	T. Y. K....	Nippon Maru	W.	Jan. 16
America.....	T. K. K...	America Maru	Sa.	Jan. 19
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Tartar	Sa.	Jan. 19
Seattle	G. N.....	Dakota	Su.	Jan. 20
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Th.	Jan. 24
Hongkong...	O. & O....	Coptic	Su.	Jan. 27
Hongkong...	G. N.....	Minnesota	Su.	Jan. 27
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Athenian	W.	Jan. 30

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tjipanas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, A. Pander, 27th Dec.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Amiral Exelmans, French steamer, 3,013, Gens, 28th Dec.,—Moji via Kobe, General.—G. Thouroude.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H Harris, 28th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 28th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, S. Yamamoto, 28th Dec.,—Chefoo via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,650, M. Kitaoka, 29th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, M. J. Curnow, 22th Dec.,—Kure via Moji, General,—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Murex, British tank steamer, 2,329, A. E. Deacon, Singapore via ports, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Aragonia, German steamer, 3,324, Ernst, 29th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 27th Dec., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 29th Dec.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Achilles, British steamer, 4,484, Robt. C. Thompson, 30th Dec.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Algoa, British steamer, 4,897, A. Lockett, 30th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Igawa, 30th Dec.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Toyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,584, K. Munekata, 30th Dec.,—Moji, General.—Oshino S.S. Co.

Seydlitz, German steamer, 4,971, C. Dewars, 31st Dec.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Saint Bede, British steamer, 2,288, L. Cafferata, 31st Dec.,—New York via ports, and Kobe, 29th Dec., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Pingsuey, British steamer, 4,150, E. Warrall, 31st Dec.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General. —Butterfield & Swire.

Chiyoda Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, B. Tanaka, 31st Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Birma, Danish steamer, 2,879, Jensen, 1st Jan.,—Copenhagen via ports, Samuel Samuel & Co.

Benavon, British steamer, 2,549, A. W. S. Thomson, 1st Jan.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 30th Dec., General.—Cornes & Co.

Ceylon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,442, Fred Pyne, 1st Jan.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Dec. 11th, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takeshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,199, K Soyeda, 1st Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeijo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, W. Teranaka, 1st Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 1st Jan.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 2nd Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Salazie, French steamer, 2,089, A. Ailland, 2nd Jan.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 1st Jan., Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.

Kasado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,823, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 2nd Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Iwate, Japanese Cruiser, 9,906, tons, 14,700 H.P., Captain R. Arima, 2nd Jan.,—Nagahama.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Muramatsu, 2nd Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, T. Arakawa, 2nd Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimidzu, 2nd Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 3rd Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, E. Bent, 2th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,028, T. Irisawa, 29th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker, 29th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nanarchos, German bark, 2,796, John Behrens, 29th Dec.,—Sydney, Australia, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Hatris, 29th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yarra, French steamer, 2,115, Sellier, 29th Dec.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Tjipanas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, A. Pander, 29th Dec.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Amiral Exelmans, French steamer, 3,013, Gens, 30th Dec.,—Honolulu and Pacific Coast ports, General. —G. Thouroude.

Cambodia, Danish steamer, 2,331, Dahlenberg, 30th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Aragonia, German steamer, 3,324, Ernst, 30th Dec.,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 30th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 30th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, S. Yamamoto, 30th Dec.,—Tairen via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Zingara, British steamer, 2,211, L. C. V. Thompson, Dec.,—Christmas Island via Kuchinotsu, Ballast, —Cornes & Co.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Wm. Thompsen, 30th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mabel Rickmers, German ship, 1,895, H. Schwetmann, 31st Dec.,—Rangoon, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Algoa, British steamer, 4,897, A. Lockett, 31st Dec., —San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Nubia, British steamer, 3,824, F. J. Fox, 1st Jan. —Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Murex, British tank steamer, 2,327, A. E. Deacon, 1st Jan.,—Bali Pappan, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Igawa, 2nd Jan.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka, Shosen Kaisha.

Wakasa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,881, J. W. Wale, 2nd Jan.,—Nagasaki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chiyoda Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, B. Tanaka, 2nd Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takeshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,199, K. Soeda, 3rd Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeijo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, N. Teranaka, 3rd Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 3rd Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Muramatsu, 3rd Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ceylon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,442, Fred Pyne, 3rd Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 3rd Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Wakasa Maru*, from London via ports:—Mr. A. Stuart, in cabin; Mr. E. Nambu, Mr. P. Benn, and Mr. F. Goodall, in second class; 3 in steerage.

Per German steamer *Seydlitz*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. R. M. Moncrieff, Mr. Brunko, Miss Jahn, Mr. C. Kipp, Miss Grauthoff, Mr. and Mrs. J. Markl, Miss Louise Markl, H. E. Minister G. Wallenberg, Mr. H. von Bildt, Mrs. Kikui Noda and child, Mr. Z. D. Gellmer, Mr. Carl Wallis, Mr. David Dahlberg, Mr. Yazuro Yamada, Mr. Chiyoji Shiokawa, Mr. Tomizo Shikone, Mr. Kazuo Sashida, Mr. Frisco Manta, Mrs. Ernestine Carl and 4 children, Mr. Low Ying Ling, Mr. Tang Ran, Mr. Wang Yu Lin, Mr. Woo Tong, Mr. Fin Mo Ho, Mr. Chong Cho Lin, Mr. Barry Stibling Ulrich, Mr. Joh. C. Sonnemann, Mrs. N. Sonnemann and child, and Miss Jacoba Boumann, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. W. C. Folkes, Mr. W. O. Inglis, Mr. M. Midsusaki, Mrs. W. H. Parsons, Mr. S. Suzaki, Mr. C. J. Strome, Mr. J. H. Ryley, Mrs. J. H. Ryley, Miss E. Van Fleet, Mr. S. Yamamoto, Mr. E. W. Forbes, Mrs. W. L. Boreham, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. D. L. Anderson, Jr., Mrs. J. Burnett, Mr. W. H. Stuart, Miss V. Gray, Mrs. H. Kenneth and Mr. E. McCarthy, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. P. V. Alpiser, Mrs. P. V. Alpiser, Mr. T. M. Devilbliss, Mr. P. C. Hays, Mr. W. R. Jamison, Mrs. M. L. Hopkins, Mr. F. H. Willyoung and Miss L. O'Meara, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Yarra*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. H. E. Lichtenstadt, Mr. J. Kuhn, Dr. R. Masujima, Mr. P. Zeil, Mr. M. Chandron, Mr. Newman, Mr. M. Nicault, Mr. L. M. Perpetuo, Mrs.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Lee See, Mr. Young Sig Lan and Mr. A. H. Kader, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Haus Banks, Mr. E. O. Forster Brown, Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Brown, U.S.N., Mr. Chien Tsu Wang, Mr. W. W. Coleman, Miss S. E. Dickey, Mr. C. D. Ellis, Mr. R. Imamura, Mrs. G. L. James, Miss Gladdis James, Mrs. Jan Shee, Prince Aga Khan, Baron D. Kikuchi, Mr. A. Latiff, Mr. Lee Fu Hai, Mr. H. S. Lowry, Mr. J. A. Macaulay, Mrs. J. A. Macaulay, Miss Macaulay, Mr. S. Matsuhara, Mrs. S. Matsuhara and maid, Master Y. Matsuhara and governess, Master H. Matsuhara, Ensign M. K. Metcalf, U.S.N., Maj. H. A. Micklen, Mr. G. Mahomed, Dr. T. Ninomiya, Mr. T. Ninomiya, Mr. S. H. Phillips, Mrs. S. H. Phillips, Ensign S. M. Robinson, U.S.N., Mr. J. D. Scaff, Lieut. M. A. Soares, Mrs. R. Salmon, Master Carlos Salmon, Mr. R. Talamon, Mr. S. Tokuda, Mr. S. Uchida and servant, Miss C. E. Wilson, Miss Wong Yok Lin and Miss Wong Yok Yin in cabin.

Per British steamer *Nubia*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wilson, two children and Governess, Mr. and Mrs. St. J. Corbet, Mr. R. E. B. Wishen, Mr. N. F. Smith, Mr. R. van R. Smith and Mr. A. H. Dare, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. P. V. Alpiser, Mrs. P. V. Alpiser, Mr. D. L. Anderson, Mrs. J. Burnett, Mr. T. M. Devilbiss, Miss V. Gray, Mr. P. C. Hays, Mrs. M. L. Hopkins, Mr. W. R. Jamison, Mrs. H. Kenneth, Mr. E. McCarthy, Miss L. O'Meara, Mr. W. H. Stuart, Mr. F. H. Willyoung, Mrs. J. H. Love and amah, Miss B. Mayfield, Capt. E. F. McClachlin, U.S.N., Mr. R. N. McLean, Mr. J. W. Pead, Mrs. J. W. Pead, and Miss Anita Rose, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *Nubia*, for Europe via ports:—Raw Silk, 327 bales; Waste Silk, 367 bales.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Yarra*:—

	Raw.				Waste.			
	Marseilles Option.	Lyons.	Milan.		Marseilles	Italy.	Milan.	Russia.
Cl. Eymard	31	—	—	—	89	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co..	6	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hara Gomei Kaisha	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co...	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.	—	—	10	—	216	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	—	—	—	65	13	—	—
Varenne & Co.	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—
Total	52	68	—	—	413	13	—	—

Silk shippers by steamship *Empress of Japan* for Vancouver, 29th December:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	125
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	105
Ulysse Pila & Co.	100
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	66
Siber, Wolff & Co.	55
China & Japan Trading Co.	43
Henri Bernardin & Co.	25
Jewett & Bent	10
Cornes & Co.	10
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	375
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	247
Doshin Kaisha	36
Hara Yushutsuten	30
Total	1,227

Silk shippers by *Shinano Maru*, for Seattle, 26th Dec.:—

	Bales.
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	441
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	394
Hara Yushutsuten	30
Doshin Kaisha	20
Total	885

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji and Manila, about Jan. 5th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 4th, the "NI OMRDIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Jan. 5th, at 9 a.m., the "SEYDLITZ."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Jan. 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Jan. 5th, at 4 p.m., the "CHENAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Jan. 6th, the "EMPRESS OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Jan. 6th, the "ACHILLES."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Jan. 8th, at 3 p.m., the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand Jan. 8th, the "CHINGTU."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Jan. 8th, the "SPEZIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Calcutta, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about Jan. 9th, the "CHINA."—Heller Bros.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Jan. 9th, the "MONGOLIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Jan. 9th, at 2 p.m., the "TANGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Jan. 9th, at Noon, the "KANAGAWA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Jan 9th, the "TYDEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Jan. 10th, at 10 a.m., the "KASUGA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 10th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports, Jan. 12th, the "EMPIRE."—Cornes & Co.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Jan. 12th, at 7 a.m., the "SALAZIE."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Jan. 12th, the "ARABIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Jan. 15th, at Daylight, the "BORNEO."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Jan. 15th, at Daylight, the "PATROCLUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Jan. 16th, the "NIPPON MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For SYDNEY, and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane, Jan. 12th, at Noon, the "YAWATA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 19th, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Jan. 19th, the "AMERICA MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 20th, the "DAKOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 24th, at Noon, the "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, Jan. 27th, the "MINNESOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about Jan. 29th, the "TJILATJAP."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Jan. 30th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific RailwayCo.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Birma, Danish steamer, 2,879, Jensen, 1st Jan.,—Copenhagen via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Benavon, British steamer, 2,549, A. W. S. Thomson, 1st Jan.,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Pingsuey, British steamer, 4,150, E. Warrall, 31st Dec.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Saint-Bede, British steamer, 2,288, L. Cafferata, 31st Dec.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Salazie, French steamer, 2,089, A Ailland, 2nd Jan.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Seydlitz, German steamer, 4,971. C. Dewars, 31st Dec.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Wray Castle, British steamer, 2,717, McDowell, 24th Dec.,—New York via Suez and ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Woodford, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 12th Dec.,—Manila, Sugar.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Iwate, Japanese cruiser, 9,906, Captain R. Arima, 2nd Jan.,—Nagahama.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, Jan. 4.

The holidays have practically stopped business.

RAW COTTON.

	per picul.
American Middling...	33.00
Indian Broach...	29.00
Chinese (Old crop)	28.00 to 30.00
Chinese (New crop)	—

COTTON YARN.

	per bale.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	290.00 to 300.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	365.00 to 375.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	455.00 to 465.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	per yard.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in., 50 yds. 36 in.}	0.10 to 0.16

	per piece.
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.50 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	8.00 to 10.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.25 to 4.65

	per yard.
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	0.30 to 0.45

	per piece.
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Flannelette, per yard	0.15 to 0.25

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

	per yard.
Flannels	0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium..	0.16 to 0.22
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.28 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.80 to 2.00
Cloths—All other	1.25 to 3.50
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66

METALS.

Nothing doing.

	per picul.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	4.90 to 5.10
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.80 to 6.00
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅝" to 1⅜")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	12.00 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.30 to 8.50
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.20

KEROSENE.

No change.

American	3.36 to 3.56
Russian	3.35
Langkat	2.70

SUGAR.

Nothing to record.

	per picul.
Brown Takao	9.40 to 9.50
Brown Manila	8.60 to 9.60
Brown China	7.50 to 13.00
White Java and Penang	8.50 to 12.00
White Refined	13.40 to 16.30

INDIGO.

No business.

	per picul.
Java, Medium to best	Nom. 250.00 to 300.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	Nom. 180.00 to 200.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best	Nom. 130.00 to 160.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

During the holiday season prices have of course been unchanged, there being no new settlements. Complimentary business has been done, however, to the amount of 3,000 boxes, of which 1,800 to 2,000 are by Japanese.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra Best, Coarse	1,345 to 1,355
Filatures—Extra, Fine	Nominal.
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,315 to 1,325
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	Nominal.
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	1,290 to 1,300
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	1,295 to 1,305
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	1,280 to 1,290
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	1,265 to 1,270
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	1,260 to 1,265
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	1,300 to 1,305
Re-reels—No. 1	1,290 to 1,295
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,270 to 1,275
Re-reels—No. 2	1,255 to 1,260

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... Nom. 1,250 to 1,255
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1 „ 1,220 to 1,225
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½ „ 1,200 to 1,205
Kakedas—No. 2 ... ... „ 1,180 to 1,185
Kakedas—No. 2½ ... ... „ 1,160 to 1,165

WASTE SILK.

Quotations are unchanged. Business of a complimentary character has been done to the extent of 4,000 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	175 to 180
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	130 to 135
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	200 to 210
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	190 to 195
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	180 to 185
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	140 to 145
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	60 to 70
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	50 to 55

TEA.

Market closed.

QUOTATIONS.

	Y.
Choicest	
Choice	
Finest	
Fine...	
Good Medium	
Medium	
Good Common	
Common...	

HABUTAE.

Business has not yet been resumed since the New Year holidays.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	10 60	10.65
22½	10.80	10.60	10.60
27	10.00	10.75	10.60
36	10.70	10.60	10.65

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	10.60	10.50	10.30	10.30	10.60
27"	10 30	10.20	10.10	10 20	10.10
36"	10.60	10.50	10.20	10 20	10.30

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½"	10.80	—	10 70	10.70
22½"	10.85	10.65	10.65	10.65
27"	10.90	10 85	10.75	10.65
36"	10.65	10.70	10.80	10.80

RICE.

There is nothing definite to report as the market has not yet been re-opened.

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku.*
Superior	Yen 16.39
Medium	15.63
Common	14.49
Average	15.50

koku, 4.9629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
January	—	January.....	—
February.....	—	February	—

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The New Year holidays continue and there is nothing to report.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, January 3.

No news in from anywhere and local rates are all unaltered at the close of the week.

London—Bank T/T	2/0$\frac{7}{8}$
— — Bills on demand	2/03$\frac{5}{8}$
— — 4 months' sight.....	2/03$\frac{7}{8}$
— Private 4 months' sight	2/13$\frac{5}{8}$
— — 6 months' sight	2/13$\frac{7}{8}$
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	257
— Private 4 months' sight	262$\frac{5}{8}$
— — 6 months' sight	264$\frac{1}{2}$
Hongkong—Bank sight .....per $100	111$\frac{3}{4}$ *
— Private 10 days, sight do	109$\frac{7}{8}$ *
Shanghai—Bank sight	65$\frac{1}{4}$ *
— Private 10 days' sight.....	67$\frac{1}{4}$ *
India—Bank sight	150$\frac{3}{4}$
— Private 30 days' sight	153$\frac{3}{4}$
American—Bank sight.....	49$\frac{3}{16}$
— Private 30 days' sight	50$\frac{1}{8}$
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	209
— Private 4 months' sight	2 5$\frac{1}{16}$
Bar Silver (London)	32$\frac{3}{16}$

Nominal.

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, December 27, 1906.

LOCAL STOCKS.—The improvement noted in my last report has continued and a large general business has again resulted at advancing rates during the interval, and a still further improvement in the value of Kirin Breweries has to be specially noted. Kirin Breweries have been negotiated at *yen* 180 for old and *yen* 90 for new. Offers of Grand and Club Hotels shares are wanted. Helms are obtainable at *yen* 90. Langfeldts, buyers at *yen* 45. Brewery debentures can be had at *yen* 108. Offers Y. U. C. debentures are wanted.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'c or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	10	10			30.6.03	6%	for 1	7 B.
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.06	5%	„ 1	75 N.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.....	500,000	5000	100	100		Y. 26,296 31	30.6.06	12%	„ ½	150 Sa.
Helm Bros., Ltd.....	186,000	3720	50	50	20,000	Y. 6,235.70	31.12.05	17½%	„ 1	90 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.....	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,540.14	30.6.06		„ ½	45 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.... †	500,000	20000	25	25		5,106.41	31.10.05	12%	„ 1	35 Sa.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd	Old 1,200,00	12000 3000 12000	50 * 50	50	200,000	8,702.28	31.12.05	20%	„ 1	180 Sa. 90 Sa.
Y. E. & Iron Works... ‡	New 500,000	3000 10000	50	25 50	50,000	Y. 16,282.42	31.5.06	35%	„ 1	160 B.
Oriental H'l, Ltd ord.	250,000	3100	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	„ 1	75 N.
„ „ pref.		2000	50	50				8%		64 Sa.
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	G. $5,000,000	100,000	G. $10	G. $10	None	G. $909,050	30.6.05	G. $1	„ 1905	G. $15 S.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	£ 200,000	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	18/10 £1	£4,873	Dr. £7,236	31.3.06	18 cents	„ 1901	₹10½ S.

† 285,000 unissued. * unissued. ‡ *Yen* 390,000 issued. 110,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd. ...	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 Sa.
Brett and Company, Ltd....	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 N.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	108 Sa.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.....	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	110 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,
Share and General Broker

SOFT WHITE HANDS IN ONE NIGHT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of

Cuticura SOAP

Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Wear old gloves or bandage lightly, in old, soft cotton or linen. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the hands, for removing redness, roughness, and irritations, for rashes and eczemas, with shapeless nails, this treatment is wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills may be had of all chemists. London Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Disfiguring Humours."

"Here's to the health of every man, woman, and child in the land."— BOVRIL

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

HOLLOWAY'S
OINTMENT
IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Stiff Joints,
Glandular Swellings,
Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.), London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant
to
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

ON SALE
AT
THE "JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE,
55, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA.
Telephone, No. 144. Shimbashi, No. 176.

THIRD AND REVISED EDITION.
THE JAPANESE
RAILWAY MORTGAGE LAW,
TO WHICH HAS BEEN ADDED
REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT
OF THE
RAILWAY MORTGAGE LAW.
WITH FORMS COMPLETE.
Translated by J. E. de BECKER.
Price, 1 yen 50 sen.

"THE KOROPOK-GURU"
OR
PIT-DWELLERS OF NOTRH JAPAN,
BY
Rev. J. BATCHELOR, F.R.G.S.
Price, 50 Sen.

THE REVENUE AND TAXATION LAWS OF JAPAN.

LEASE FORMS.
POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

Telegraphic Address, "Mail," Yokohama.

NOW READY.
NEW & REVISED EDITION
OF THE
MINING LAW
OF
JAPAN,
TOGETHER WITH
REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE SAME,
POLICE REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO MINING,
WITH THE JAPANESE FORMS ALL COMPLETE,
Translated by J. E. de BECKER.
ON SALE AT THE
"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE,
55, YOKOHAMA. TELEPHONE, No. 144
Price . . . Yen 1.50.

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED	
Alcinous	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Dec. 6
Austria	Trieste	Passed Canal	Dec. 11
Astyanax	Liverpool	Left	Dec. 8
Awaji Maru	London	Left S'pore	Dec. 17
Benlarig	London	Passed Canal	Dec. 11
Benarty	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 27
Bingo Maru	London	Left	Dec. 15
Borneo	London	Left S'pore	Dec. 15
Candia	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 30
China	Trieste	Left S'pore	Dec. 14
Car'vonshire	London	Left H'kong	Dec. 24
Em. of India	Vancouver	Left	Dec. 25
Foxley	New York	Leaves	Nov. 30
Glamorganshire	London	Passed Canal	Dec. 11
Glenesk	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 27
Glenlochy	London	Left S'pore	Dec. 19
Glenturrett	London	Passed Canal	Dec. 18
Gneisenau	Hamburg	Left	Dec. 6
Hakata Maru	London	Left S'pore	Dec. 21
Indrawadi	New York	At S'hai	Nov. 11
Indrasamha	New York	At Manila	Dec. 16
Indrapura	New York	Left	Nov. 15
Java	London	Passed Canal	Dec. 6
Jeseric	New York	Leaves	Nov. 5
Kaga Maru	Seattle	Left	Dec. 21
Kawachi Maru	London	Leaves	Dec. 28
Kagoshima M.	Bombay	Left	Dec. 21
Lowther Castle	New York	Leaves	Nov. 10
Macduff	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Dec. 11
Memnon	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Dec. 4
Mongolia	San F'cisco	Left	Dec. 21
Monmouthshire	London	Left	Dec. 17
Muncaster Castle	New York	Left S'pore	Dec. 26
Nubia	New York	Left S'pore	Nov. 4
Nyanza	London	Left	Dec. 20
Oceanien	Marseilles	Left S'pore	Dec. 31
Oopack	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Dec. 21
Riojun Maru	Bombay	Left S'pore	Dec. 14
Palma	London	Passed Canal	Dec. 18
Palermo	London	Left H'kong	Dec. 20
Patroclus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Nov. 23
Prinz Heinrich	Hamburg	Left	Nov. 22
Ras Bera	New York	Left S'pore	Dec. 15
Sado Maru	London	Left Suez	Dec. 14
Sambia	Hamburg	Left	Nov. 17
Saxonia	Hamburg	Left	Dec. 1
Shawmut	Tacoma	Left	Dec. 13
Sikh	Liverpool	Left S'hai	Dec. 29
Silesia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Dec. 7
Spezia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Dec 13
Sophie Rickmers	Phila.	Passed Canal	Nov. 13
Titan	Liverpool	Leaves	Nov. 10
Totomi Maru	Bombay	Left H'kong	Dec. 21
Tydeus	Liverpool	Left H'kong	Dec. 25
Yawata Maru	Melbourne	Left Th'day Is.	Dec. 10

UNDER SAIL.

Anna	New York	Oct. 28	Y'hama
Comet	Phila	July 14	Hiogo
De Ruyter	Phila.	Oct. 26	Tsuruga
Renee Rickmers	New York	Sept. 20	Y'kaichi
Rickmer Rickmers	Phila.	Aug. 17	N'saki
Sirius	Phila	July 21	Tsuruga
St. Louis	Port Tampa	June 11	Hiogo
Theodor	Port Tampa	Mar. 2	Y'hama

(毎土曜日一度発行)
編輯人 ニヲ プリンタリー
發行兼印刷人 エー ピー アラオン
發行所 横浜市山下町五十五番 ヂヤパンメール新聞社

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

日曜土幣 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 2.] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, JAN. 12TH, 1907. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 21
China ... 22
Russia and Japan ... 24
War Rewards ... 24
Manchuria ... 25
Tokyo ... 25
The "Karuma," etc. ... 25
"The Times" and the Publishers ... 26
The Wealth of Japan ... 27
American opinion and California ... 27
Mr. Sonoda Kaichi ... 27
The last moments of the War ... 28
The Turned Tables ... 28
Colonel Prince Voltconsky ... 28
The "Notoye Vremya" ... 28
Control of religious in Korea ... 28
Foreign Trade ... 29
San Francisco ... 29
The New Year's Banquet at the Palace ... 29
Russia and England ... 29
Notes on Current Events ... 29
Review of the Fire Brigades ... 30
Delay in Raw Silk Transport ... 30
Marriage in Yokohama ... 30
Leading Articles:—
The Rights Recovery Campaign ... 31
Moral Development ... 31
The Alarmist Campaign ... 31
Academic Interchange ... 31
The Bookshelf ... 33
The Third Monday Popular Concert ... 34
Yokohama Literary Society ... 34
Trade-Mark Decision ... 34
Yokohama Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ... 35
The Law Courts ... 35
Fires ... 35
Death of Mrs. Hegt ... 36
Association Football ... 36
News of the Week ... 36
Correspondence:—
An Impudent Beggar ... 37
A Disclaimer ... 37
A Correction ... 37
Telegrams ... 37
Latest Shipping ... 40
Latest Commercial ... 40

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JANUARY 12TH, 1907.

BIRTH.

At Shichirigahama, near Kamakura, on the 7th January, 1907, the wife of Captain H. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, 9th Gurkha Rifles (Indian Army), of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On Thursday, Jan. 3rd, 1907, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. H. J. Hamilton, Church Missionary Society, Nagoya, BESSIE ANNE PEARSON, widow of the late John Locke Spence, Esq., Toronto, Canada, in her 78th year.

At No. 73 Yamate-cho, on the morning of the 7th instant, Mrs. M. J. B. NOORDHOEK HEGT.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE mother of Count Todo Takaaki died on Jan. 5th at a ripe age.

THE Nippon Beer Brewing Co.—a trust company formed by three prominent breweries—has decided to purchase the factory and other property of the Tokyo Beer Brewing Co, at Hodogaya near Hiranuma railway station, Yokohama, for *yen* 160,000.

THE betrothal of Prince Taka Kuni and Miss Shidzu, daughter of Viscount Minashi, has taken place.

MR. SAIKI, a member of the Yokohama City Assembly, who had been ill for some weeks, died on Jan. 7th.

HORSE races will take place on Jan. 12th at Tsurumi, about a mile from the railway station, lasting for five days.

A RUSSIAN revolutionary residing at Nagasaki has left for Tokyo with the view of establishing a branch office there.

CAPTAIN PEDERSEN, the Norwegian captain of the Japanese whaler *Ikazuchi Maru*, has been found dead in his cabin.

A GAS explosion occurred on Jan. 8th on the sub-marine No. 5, at Yokosuka. One bluejacket was severely injured. No damage was caused to the hull.

ACCORDING to the investigations of the Financial Department, the exports of last year amounted to *yen* 422,593,348; and the imports to *yen* 418,474,401.

ON Jan. 3rd, the steamer *Shikama Maru* went ashore in the neighbourhood of Anamidzu, Ishikawa prefecture. The ship belongs to the Etchu Shosen Kaisha.

A MOJI telegram says that on Jan. 3rd about four hundred coolies employed in shipping coal quarreled amongst themselves and many were injured in the fight which ensued.

INFORMATION has been received by the Yokohama Harbour police to the effect that a junk with six hundred bags of cement which left Tokyo on Jan. 4th for Yokohama is missing.

A SAILING vessel laden with fertilizer collided with a steamer on the evening of Jan. 4th in Moji Strait. The former was wrecked, two of the crew were drowned, three are missing and nine were saved.

I. HAYAKAWA, a blue-jacket of the Kure Naval Station, committed suicide on Jan 6th by hanging himself in a warehouse there. It is said that he had been ill-treated by a non-commissioned officer.

ACCORDING to Tokyo papers, the Yokohama Specie Bank intends to increase its present capital, twenty-four million *yen*, to seventy-five million *yen*. The proposal will shortly be submitted to the shareholders.

MESSRS S. HORIYA, T. Ebidzuka, K. Wakizawaa, and some foreigners of Yokohama have jointly promoted an association for carrying goods by motor carriages in the city. At first, they propose to employ twenty carriages.

IN the forthcoming fiscal year—from April 1st, 1907, to March 31st, 1908,—the expenditure to be defrayed by the Kanagawa Prefectural Government for encouraging the various industrial works amounts to *yen* 54,093.52. Of this sum *yen* 36,955.16 is to be spent on agriculture, *yen* 6,004.92 for forest work, *yen* 7,878.48 for aquatic work, and the remainder for sundry industrial works.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Kobe Maru* went ashore off Konakawa in Kii channel at 10 a.m. on Jan. 6th on her way from Kobe to Yokohama, but was floated off the same night, and continued her voyage without damage.

THE London branch of the Nippon Yusen Kai-ha has chartered a fine steamer to take the place of the *Awa Maru*, which still remains ashore off Redcar. The chartered ship will leave on January 15th, the date fixed for the ill-fated steamer.

M. GUSTAV OSCAR WALLENBERG, the Swedish Minister, and M. August Gerard, the French Ambassador, who recently arrived in Tokyo, will be received on Jan. 12th and 15th respectively by the Emperor and present their credentials to His Majesty.

EARLY on the morning of Jan. 8th, a passenger train and a freight train on the Nippon Railway collided at the Honmiya station, Fukushima prefecture. Two carriages of the passenger train were overturned. One person was severely injured and five slightly injured.

ON the morning of January 3rd a letter was received at the French Consulate-General, Shanghai, from Mr. G. Girault, of Girault & Co., No. 2 Yangkingpang stating his intention of taking his own life. On the police going to his house they found him dead from opium poisoning.

ACCORDING to Japanese papers, Baron Sone, Superintendent of the Horse Breeding Bureau, and some prominent merchants of Tokyo and Yokohama intend to establish a racecourse at Kugenuma, with a capital of *yen* 200,000. The plan of the course is thirty *ken* in width and two miles in circuit.

THE *Seiyu-kai* will hold a meeting at 9 a.m. on Jan. 19th at the party's office. According to the *Jiji*, the party will issue, the same day, a manifesto with regard to the present session of the Diet, and Marquis Saionji will give a speech with reference to the Government's administrative policy.

PRINCE KUNI (who is a Major in the Army) will leave in April for Berlin to investigate military affairs. After staying in Germany for a year, he will pay a visit to Great Britain and other European countries and also to the United States. He is expected to return at the end of next year.

THE training squadron, consisting of the *Matsushima*, *Hashidate* and *Itsukushima*, will leave Yokosuka on Jan. 15th for America direct. The squadron, it was previously arranged, would call at Honolulu and other points before reaching the Pacific coast. This squadron, under Rear-Admiral Tomioka, arrived at Yokohama on the 8th inst, when the cruiser *Iwate*, then in the harbour, saluted the commander-in-chief.

ON Wednesday afternoon, while a motor omnibus, full of passengers, was passing the northern end of the Sakurabashi, North Ward, Osaka, a coolie suddenly stepped from behind a police box and threw a brick at the car. The conductor at once stopped the omnibus, on which the coolie instead of attempting to escape, approached the vehicle and threw another brick. One of the passengers was injured and the others left the car. A policeman arrested the coolie, who proved to be a jinrikishman.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Saturday, January 5.

A serious instance of contradictory practice is related by the Shanghai correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpo*. He reports that the Chinese Customs, while remitting duties in the case of goods exported to Tairen from Shanghai, impose coastwise duties on goods imported from the former place to the latter. The remission is made on the ground that Tairen, being leased to Japan, is a foreign port, and the imposition is defended by alleging that it is a Chinese port. The correspondent naturally remarks that the place can scarcely be accorded such a dual character.

In connexion with the Chinese Customs another noteworthy point is given by the same correspondent. Hitherto the habit of the Customs authorities, acting under instructions from Sir Robert Hart, has been to show the customs returns to the foreign consuls prior to publication in the regular form. That method is now to be abandoned, and the returns will not be shown to any one prior to publication. The change is said to be due to an order issued by the new Chinese Commissioners; or, if not actually an order, then at any rate a suggestion. It would seem that this measure has been taken in pursuance of the "rights-recovery" policy, for no other explanation is apparent. Sir Robert Hart is certainly placed in a most difficult position. He can not ignore the suggestions of his Chinese superiors, although to act on them may be contrary to his better judgment, and he can not resign without, perhaps, playing the very game which they wish to force on him. It is very conceivable that if he stepped down rather than accept dictation in matters which have hitherto been admirably managed under his sole direction, the system which he has built up by some fifty years of unremitting labour and rare organizing ability would suffer a shock such as would deprive it of some of the qualities now making for its independence. This very incident now related may be construed as a reprimand for the Inspector General inasmuch as, if it is not now right to show the returns to the Consuls, it can not have been right hitherto. On the other hand, one can easily imagine that if the Chinese are really working to recover complete control of the Customs, their programme may be to deliver a number of petty assaults which will gradually loosen Sir Robert's hold, and, better still from their point of view, drive him to resignation. Of course some explanation of a less objectionable nature may be forthcoming, but we fail to see it at present.

Our readers are aware that vague telegrams have lately been reaching Tokyo to the effect that an insurrection was going on in Shantung. We have noted this intelligence but no details were forthcoming. In the *North-China Daily News* we now find the following account:—

As already stated the prefecture of Ts'aochou-fu, in Shantung province, which has the uneviable reputation of being "the most turbulent prefecture in China," is now the hotbed of insurrection; the insurgents being, it is stated, a conglomeration of "Boxer" remnants of 1900—"Great-sword," "Short-sword," "Red Lantern" and "Black Lantern" secret society men. Fortunately for the promptitude shown by H. E. Yang Shih-hsiang, the Governor of Shangtung, the desperadoes have been kept in bounds by being hemmed in on all sides by the Government forces. It was in one of these surrounding camps that the younger brother of Viceroy Yuan-Shih-k'ai—whose death was chronicled in this column yesterday morning—died the other day. We now learn that the iron ring around Ts'aochou is being daily drawn closer, thereby restricting the insurgents' area of action within smaller dimensions each day, so that it is expected soon to capture the whole lot and thus free Shantung province for some time, at any rate, of a large body of troublesome ruffians. In this scheme of enclosing the insurgents within their own bounds are included three Viceroys—their Excellencies Yuan Shih-k'ai, Tuan Fang and Chang-Chih-tung, (who control the flower of the Chinese Army) and Yang Shih-hsiang, the Governor of Shantung. As a matter of fact this insurrection would have been wiped out utterly a month and more ago, but unfortunately for Shantung the insurrection in Pinghsiang suddenly sprang up, which, owing to its proximity to the treaty ports, needed immediate attention on the part of the authorities. By the prompt efforts especially of H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang, of Nanking, the insurrection in Pinghsiang, which threatened at one time to envelop the whole of Kiangsi and Hunan provinces, has been lately dealt with sufficiently to relieve people of all anxiety on the point, and this enables the three Viceroys mentioned in the foregoing to return to their original scheme of dealing likewise with the Ts'aochou-fu question in Shantung. In confirmation of this we now learn from a Tientsin dispatch that H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai is sending a strong force of cavalry and a couple of batteries of mountain guns to the Chihli frontiers, where they touch Shantung and within measurable distance of Ts'anchou-fu, in order to co-operate with the Shantung troops in that direction, with the main object of preventing the Ts'aochou insurgents from entering Chihli when the final break up begins.

It is stated (*Jiji Shimpo's* Shanghai correspondence) that Viceroy Chang contemplates the employment of British capital for building the long projected Yangtsze Valley line, namely, the line from Hankow to Chingtu, the capital of Szchuan. This programme, however, has provoked great opposition among the people of Szchuan and the Viceroy of that province declares himself unable to be responsible for the consequences if any such method of obtaining funds be carried out. It is not possible to blame the Chinese for this mood exhibited in Szchuan. The railway and the sphere of influence are the two modern euphemisms for aggression. To that undeniable fact the eyes of the Chinese have been opened by a series of eloquent object lessons, and had they remained blind to such teaching they must have been pronounced curiously obtuse, which they certainly are very far from being.

Monday, January 7.

There has been a meeting of Chinese in Canton—it took place on the 30th ultimo and is reported by the *Asahi* correspondent—having for purpose to organize measures of retaliation against the United States in connexion with the latter's discrimination against Chinese immigrants. Five resolutions were passed. The first was that goods of American manufacture should be boycotted; the second, that the advertisements sent to the newspapers in China by American firms should be refused publication; the third, that no labourers should be supplied for the Panama Canal; the fourth that the Chinese Government should be moved to negotiate for an amendment of the Chinese Exclusion Bill now awaiting the decision of Congress; and the fifth that the above resolutions should be posted throughout China. In Hanchow also there is said to have been a large meeting which discussed the fact that the Executive in Washington has not made any attempt to introduce an amendment of the Chinese Exclusion Bill. It would seem, indeed, that the indignation of the Chinese against the discrimination of which they are the victims in America is likely to reach white heat. And indeed we can not greatly wonder that such should be the case. There is a glaring contrast between the treatment that Western Powers have always exacted in the Orient for their subjects or citizens and the treatment which the Chinese are obliged to endure in certain Western countries. The Japanese also are involved in the discrimination though to a lesser degree. We have often said that whatever substance the phantom of the Yellow Peril possesses is given to it by the Occident itself. Grant that the Chinese, as immigrants, labour under all the disadvantages ascribed to them by their enemies, is it to be supposed that the Chinese themselves are conscious of these disadvantages, the Chinese who for thousands of years have been taught to regard their country as the very Eden of civilization? And if they are not conscious of them, what must be their feelings in the presence of such usage as they receive? The United States, owing to a fiscal system which has tended to pamper the labouring element in a marked degree, and to enhance the rewards of the working classes until their physical condition is out of all proportion to their moral culture, is unhappily the most prominent scene of this racial conflict, and how the trouble will terminate it is hard indeed to foresee. Japan, we may be sure, will shrink from being forced into the lists as the champion of the Orient. All her intellectual sympathies are with the Occident and all her modern career has tended to associate her with Western civilization. But the trend of events may prove too strong for her. Now if ever she needs wise heads and firm hands at her helm of State.

It appears (*Mainichi Dempo*) that Viceroy Yuan's precautions to prevent an overflow of the Boxer revival into the Metropolitan Province have not been entirely successful. A report has been sent in from Taming in Pehchili to the effect that the Society of Great Swords is about to raise a disturbance and has placed itself in communication with the Tung-a (East Asian party) of Shantung. Viceroy Yuan has sent two battalions (1000 men) to the scene. It will be seen that disquiet prevails in no less than six quarters in China, namely, Pehchili, Shantung, Kweichow (Yunan), Kiangsi, Hunan and Hupeh. Strange as the statement seems in this twentieth century, our knowledge of China's internal conditions is so limited that it is impossible for outsiders to be sure what all this unrest portends. Thus far there have been no certain indications except the circular issued by the Yangtsze Valley insurgents, and from that document it would appear that the movement there is anti-dynastic. But the Central Government appears to have the whole thing well in hand, thanks to the comparatively fine organization of the troops at the disposal of the three Viceroys, Chang, Yuan and Tang.

Tuesday, January 8.

It is stated (*Asahi's* telegrams) that the Peking Government, having ascertained that revolutionists are endeavouring to spread treasonable views among the Chinese students in Japan, has issued stringent instructions to the inspectors of education in this country.

From the same source we are informed that the report sent in by Prince Tsai-chen and Mr. Hsu on their return from Manchuria, contains three principal points. The first is that cogent negotiations should be undertaken with the Representatives of Japan and Russia in Peking for the full recovery of China's sovereign rights in the Three Eastern Provinces. The second is that, in order to put the finances of Manchuria into good order, economy should be exercised in all branches of the administration and strenuous efforts should be made to bring larger areas under cultivation, as well as to work mines,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The third relates to abolishing the old military system and introducing the new.

The telegraph says that German merchants are showing great activity in the Kilin region. They have practically monopolized the sale of heavy ammunition—whatever that may mean—and they have control of two companies just formed, one for supplying Kilin with electric light, the other for establishing a system of tug-boats on the Sungari. As to the latter point, inasmuch as the Sungari is not to be opened to trade, we must assume that the idea is to build tug-steamers locally. The telegraph adds that the German Consul in Mukden seems to make the sale of German munitions of war his chief business. These facts are wired by the *Asahi's* Mukden correspondent. We reproduce them for what they may be worth.

Wednesday, January 9.

From Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's telegram to the Throne, published in Peking on Christmas Day and re-produced by the *North China Daily News*, we learn that the correspondents of Japanese journals were right in ascribing the origin of the recent disturbance to the much talked of Dr. San Wen, or Sun Yueh-shen. It will be remembered by our readers that the Doctor is now living in the Ushigome suburb of Tokyo where he was recently visited by a Japanese newspaper reporter, whom he rated severely for calling the insurrection "a riot." The Viceroy—who makes in his report the unwonted admission that he has received confidential information from a foreign official at Wuchang about the movements of the revolutionists—is quite emphatic in calling the *emeute* anti-dynastic. His Excellency says that the well known Kolao-hui (brothers' secret organization, who have their headquarters in the Yangtsze provinces) have amalgamated with the Santien-hui (three-dots secret organization, who are to be found mainly in Kwangtung, Kwangsu, Fukien and Chehkiang) to form one party called the Shuangho-hui (two amalgamated secret associations) with head quarters at Liuyang and Liling, names frequently mentioned in connexion with the recent doings of the rebels. His Excellency, while stating that the rising at Pinghsiang is practically suppressed, makes no attempt to hide his apprehensions that the united society may at any moment raise an insurrection against the Throne, and he asks that instructions to cooperate with him in tracking and arresting the ring-leaders may be issued to the four Viceroys of the Two Kiang, the two Kuang, Min-cheh and Szchuan. It is added that the revolutionists have been in the habit of smuggling in arms and ammunition from abroad by hiding these things in boxes of books or papers and by other devices. The customs superintendents have therefore been ordered to exercise special vigilance.

The societies of China, even though their doings did not often involve heavy loss of life and property, are a reproach to the Government by their very existence. They indicate how much discontent still lives in the nation against the Manchu Dynasty. The Triad Society has been a very potent reality since at least as distant a time as 1850, and we have been hearing of the Kolao-hui for over thirty years. But indeed these dates pale before such records as those of the Carnation Eyebrows, the Copper Horses, the Iron Shins and so forth, which associations flourished nearly twenty centuries ago. The Manchu dynasty may plead that it has only succeeded to a legacy of which nearly all its predecessors had a share, but since the founding of the second Han Dynasty we do not know that the crown has sat so uneasily on any heads as on those of the Manchu rulers.

In Japan the view held of this insurrection is that neither the Imperial force nor the insurrectionists are taking any really active measures. It is noted that whereas some ten thousand Government troops are in the field, they have not once succeeded in bringing the rebels to an engagement, nor does it appear that they have made any resolute attempt to engage them. Meanwhile the insurgents are keeping themselves in what may be called a fluid state. They commit petty acts of depredation and extort money from wealthy inhabitants but they avoid any semblance of concrete organization. It is a perplexing situation, and one which may be very inconveniently perpetuated unless the Authorities spread their net on a much wider scale and with greatly narrowed meshes. This theory is not inconsistent with Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's appeal for the cooperation of his four fellow-satraps.

We have several times expressed uneasiness lest China's "rights-recovery" mood might lead to a clash with Japan, and certainly if that mood extends to ignoring the position that Japan has won in Manchuria by force of arms, trouble may be expected. It is not necessary to recapitulate either the claims that Japan possesses or the tacit recognition they have received from China in the past. No one will be disposed to deny, indeed, that China is in an anomalous position. But anomaly has characterized her international relations for a century past, and will continue to characterize them so long as she attempts to assert rights which she has no power to enforce. She herself, were she able to take care of her own independence and integrity, ought to be now occupying the situation held by Japan in Manchuria, but she had to stand idly by while another State was fighting her battles, and if Prince Tsai-chen and Mr. Hsü are so short-sighted as to suppose that she can now behave as though she had fought those battles herself and come out victorious, they deserve the epithet applied to them by the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, "holiday publicists." Were it possible to be guided by purely academical theories, many persons would be found to sympathise with China, but her practical inepitude combined with her assumption of rights make a spectacle more curious than imposing.

The memorial to Confucius is to take the form of a school established at his native place, Chifu, in Shantung. An Imperial Rescript has been published ordering that Viceroy Chang Chihtung—doubtless at his own desire—shall take charge of the enterprise and raise the necessary funds, the Imperial Treasury contributing a sum of 100,000 taels. Chifu is the birthplace of Mencius as well as of Confucius. There are a temple and a monument there in honour of the great sage. In Peking too a temple is dedicated to him and he is worshipped in the "hall of intense thought." We presume that the projected school will be on the modern lines now followed by Chinese educationists. Confucius, indeed, was for all time.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* says that the Chinese Government has despatched military commissioners to report upon the advisability of making naval ports at Hsianshan in Chehkiang and at Chushan. Both these places are well known; the latter in connexion with Great Britain's first war against China; the former as having been supposed to attract Germany's attention, who was said to be desirous of transferring her Kiaochow colony thither. Indeed the *Jiji*, in publishing the telegram, heads it with a query as to whether this naval-port idea may not be a mere pretext for averting some European demand now looming on the horizon. We are disposed to think that the suspicion is a little far-fetched. It involves the attribution of too elaborate a process to China. For we have to assume that all her recent talk of providing herself with a navy and establishing new naval ports was diplomatic. Besides, any European Power which approached China, in the latter's present mood, with a request for the lease of territory, would be courting a sharp rebuff. These, too, are just the places that might have been expected to be chosen for naval ports.

Friday, January 11.

The Chinese Authorities at Shanghai (*Asahi's* telegrams) are adopting vigorous measures to check the import of arms and ammunition. It appears that the revolutionary societies are secretly purchasing warlike material and that some sort of collusion has been established by them with foreign traders so that undue quantities of arms are imported by the latter under the pretence of samples. Another method of eluding detection is to import rifles in parts so that they can be carried in the hand-baggage of travellers. The Customs Authorities have issued a rule strictly limiting the quantity that may be brought in under the guise of samples, and have also enacted that all suspicious-looking baggage shall be brought to the Custom House for examination instead of being passed as it enters. It is said that the tendency of minor officials to take douceurs has interfered with the prohibitive measures of the Customs.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* from Peking says that exceptional precautions are taken there to prevent the ingress of suspicious characters. Not only are the police required to be doubly vigilant, but also the city gates are not opened until a later hour than usual and are closed earlier. This state of affairs is said to be due to warnings addressed to the Throne by Viceroys Chang Chih-tung and Tuan Fang, in the sense that many members of secret societies are flocking from the Yangtsze Valley to the capital. We recently reproduced from the columns of the *North-China Daily News* a translation of a memorial addressed to the Throne by Viceroy Chang, in which the activity of the secret societies and the union of two of the most formidable of them were described. The *Jiji's* news comes, therefore, in probable sequel. So far as Peking is concerned, it is not easy to see how the members of such societies can be kept out of the city unless the Chinese police and detective system has become very different from what it was formerly. No attempt used to be made to scrutinize the great streams of people incessantly flowing in and out of the gates, and it really matters very little, one would think, whether these ponderous portals are opened later and closed earlier so long as ingress and egress are perfectly free.

Correspondents of the *Jiji Shimpo* and of the *Mainichi Dempo*, wiring from Chinkiang, report that the measures of relief adopted by the Authorities at that place are most inefficient. There are seventeen thousand indigent folk. Among them some five thousand are in a state of absolute destitution, and as many more are able-bodied men who make no attempt to earn a living simply be-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

cause they can secure relief and live an idle life. The filth amid which the unfortunate famine-stricken people live is described as something quite shocking. No sanitary measures of any kind are adopted, and it seems inevitable that a pestilence must break out unless precautions are quickly taken. These correspondents add that the muddy water of the Grand Canal is invading the south of the suburban region and is creating much difficulty of transport. The idle men might be most usefully employed to deal with this state of affairs, but apparently there is no organization on the part of the authorities nor any thought except to dole out a pittance of food.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The *Asahi Shimbun* gives a very accurate description of the points at issue between the Russian and the Japanese negotiators in St. Petersburg. First comes the question of Consuls. Japan, our contemporary says, asks consent for establishing consulates in Vladivostock and at several places in Siberia. Her contention is that in view of the marked increase of Japanese residents and visitors in Russia's Far-Eastern dominions since the war, a commercial agent in Vladivostock alone is not sufficient to discharge the various duties presenting themselves. A commercial agent does very well for certain purposes, but, not being a duly accredited consul, there are several functions which he is not able to discharge, The total absence of Japanese Consuls in the interior of Siberia constitutes a still more conspicuous defect in view of the large access of Japanese subjects to that region which must be anticipated so soon as the privileges contemplated in the fishery convention become accomplished facts. These considerations seem, in Japan's opinion, to justify her in asking Russia's consent to the conversion of the Vladivostock Commercial Agency into a Consulate and to the establishment of Consulates at other selected points, but it would appear that Russia shows some reluctance to entertain the proposition, perhaps because her desire is not to extend to Japan in the far east of Asia any rights or privileges which are not equally enjoyed by other nations. That explanation is suggested, but in our (*Japan Mail's*) opinion, Russia is too practical to ignore geographical conditions. Japan is her immediate neighbour whereas all other world Powers are thousands of miles removed from her borders. It is inevitable, therefore, that her relations with Japan should assume a special character. Probably the truth is that she has something of the feeling which actuates certain Occidental countries in their attitude towards the Japanese—she dreads their competition. Siberia is developing very slowly in Russian hands, nevertheless she desires that her own people shall be the chief if not the only factors in developing it.

To the same category of reasoning probably belongs another show of reluctance on Russia's part to acceede to Japan's proposals. Japan seems to have asked that as Russian subjects are permitted to travel in every part of Japanese dominions without passports, corresponding liberty should be granted to Japanese subjects travelling in Russian dominions. But Russia replies that if she makes this concession to Japan she would have to make it to other nations also and even to her own people who, equally with foreigners, are obliged to obtain a special passport for travelling eastward of the Caspian. Such a change would necessitate an extensive re-organization of her police system throughout Eastern Asia and she is not prepared to take the latter step. Her Plenipotentiaries ask, therefore, that this question should be deferred until the time when the whole matter of passports in Russian dominions can be placed on a different footing. The Japanese appear to recognise the justice of this objection.

The telegrams further state that the Russian Government desires merely to resuscitate the ante-bellum Russo-Japanese Commercial Treaty which grants to Japan most-favoured-nation treatment. But the Portsmouth Peace Convention distinctly pledges Russia to conclude a new treaty of commerce with Japan. The old treaty—that of 1895—was concluded at the moment of abolishing Consular jurisdiction and still savours of that obsolete system. Japan can scarcely be expected to be satisfied to-day with a mere renewal of that document, especially in the face of Russia's Portsmouth pledge, nor can Russia seriously expect her to be satisfied.

It will be evident from the above that there are no real difficulties in the way of a settlement. Japan is not believed to have asked for the opening of the Amur or the Sungari, though, in our opinion, she would have been quite justified in making such a proposal under the Portsmouth Treaty. The question of private property rights in southern Saghalien is quite distinct from the St. Petersburg negotiations.

Apart from the St. Petersburg negotiations there is the problem of customs stations. Russia is understood to have agreed that such stations shall be established along the northern frontier of Manchuria provided that effect be given to the provision of the East-China Railway Convention which creates a zone of free trade 100 *li* (33 miles) wide on either side of the frontier. The Chinese Government is reported to have consented and thus this matter will probably be arranged soon. But naturally Japan will demand most-favoured-nation treatment for her part also. She will ask that a similar zone be recognised along the Kwantung and Korean frontiers, and she will probably ask, further, that since the East-China Railway Convention is to remain operative, practical recognition shall be given to the clause which provides that the custom house at Tairen shall be in the hands of the Railway authorities, who will collect the duties and hand them over to China, minus the cost of collecting. The demand relating to free zones would be in accord with the 11th Article of the Peking Treaty (1905) which provides that "in all that relates to frontier trade between Manchuria and Korea most favoured nation treatment shall be reciprocally extended." It is expected, however, that all these things will not be settled before the middle of the year.

We take from the St. Petersburg correspondence of *The Times*, under date of December 3rd, the full text of a paragraph which, it will be remembered, inspired several telegrams when it first appeared :—

The *Novoe Vremya* publishes an apparently inspired note on the pending negotiations with Japan which describes them as "proceeding slowly and not without difficulties." The note proceeds :—

"It is well known that the Portsmouth Treaty left not a few questions open. The Japanese Government in discussing these questions displays a great deal of insistency and interprets them with extreme latitude. The exacting tendency of the Japanese Government is shown particularly strongly in the negotiations for a fishery convention, in concluding which it behoves the Russian Government sedulously to safeguard Imperial and private interests on the littoral of the Pacific Ocean. Not a few difficulties are also offered by the commercial treaty, in connexion with which the Japanese demand Customs privileges irreconcilable with the interests of our borders.

"Besides the negotiations on these two fundamental points, there is proceeding at the present moment a complicated diplomatic correspondence regarding the questions of the sequestration of Red Cross property seized at Port Arthur, the regulations issued in September for the usufruct of private property in Kwang-tung, and the affairs of our fisheries. It must be hoped that the Japanese Government will become convinced of the necessity of a more conciliatory attitude, and then the negotiations will be quickly ended."

The existence of a deadlock, thus authoritatively recognised, has had the natural consequence of intensifying the alarmist campaign in the Press. The *Bourse Gazette* again insists on the necessity of a Russo-American *entente* regarding Far Eastern affairs, in which it claims that the equilibrium has been destroyed by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. On the other hand, the *Slovo*, in an article which is believed to be inspired by Count Witte, warns Russia against being drawn into another disastrous adventure, urges the necessity of frankly recognizing the preponderant position won by Japan as the result of Russia's previous blunders, and advocates a conciliatory spirit towards Japan. The final recommendation attracts a good deal of notice in view of the diametrically opposite conclusion of the *Novoe Vremya's* note and the report that Count Witte has been consulted regarding the negotiations by the Tsar. The *Novoe Vremya* is rather inclined to treat the news liberally provided by Tokio regarding Japanese armaments as bluff, but takes the opportunity to press for the construction of the Amur railway and to prepare public opinion for an unremunerative expenditure which will thus increase Russia's annual burden by 15 to 16 million roubles. (£1,500,000 to £1,600,000).

A complete answer to all this is furnished by the fact that, according to the best information obtainable in Tokyo, the negotiations have been brought virtually to a conclusion and the question of the Kwang-chengtsz station is now to be approached. Indeed it may be taken for granted that all difficulties had been disposed of before Mr. Motono left St. Petersburg to spend Xmas in Paris. The quoted paragraphs seem to indicate, however, that some semi-official attempt was made to excite public opinion against Japan, and they also explain the motive of the *Novoye Vremya* and certain other Russian journals in seeking to accentuate the trouble between Japan and the United States over the San Francisco question. All's well that ends well, however. Present indications are that the success of the Russo-Japanese negotiations will lead to an entente between England and Russia with regard to Central Asia. Then indeed the peace of the Far East might be regarded as assured.

WAR REWARDS.

In the case of the officers who served at home during the war and who contributed not less materially to its success than their comrades in the field, it is stated that the following honours will be shortly conferred:—Grand Order of the Golden Kite to Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata; First Class of the Golden Kite and First Class of the Paulownia to General Terauchi, Admiral Baron Yamamoto and Admiral Viscount Ito; and First Class of the Paulownia to General Viscount Sakuma. A number of Second Class Orders of the Golden Kite will also be conferred. Among the names are those of Lt.-General Arisaka, Lt.-General Ishimoto, Major-General Nagaoka, Major-General Murata, Baron Ishikuro, Baron Hashimoto and Surgeon-General Sato, Chief Paymaster of the Navy Tomatsu, Vice-Admiral Saito and General Baron Okazawa. Honours will also be conferred on Marquis Ito, Counts Matsukata, Inouye and Katsura and other civil officials, but of what nature the distinctions will be no prediction is yet ventured.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MANCHURIA.

Tokyo journals have been of late giving some particulars as to the Kwanchengtsz-station question which is now under consideration in St. Petersburg. The gist of what they say is that the Japanese commissioners originally asked for the transfer of the whole station to Japan, that being their interpretation of the Portsmouth Treaty. The Russians declined to entertain such a proposal and offered, by way of compromise, to divide the place by a line drawn north and south. But as this method would have ensured to Russia the possession of whatever supplementary porperty has any value, the Japanese sought to substitute an east and west line. There the commissioners came to a deadlock and it was agreed to leave the matter for diplomatic settlement. This does not quite tally, it will be observed, with the semi-official accounts which represented the commission's main duty to be one of survey, but the two statements are reconcilable if we assume that, had an agreement been possible *in loco*, the commissioners were empowered to submit the terms for final approval in Tokyo and St. Petersburg. Concerning the supplementary property whose possession seemed an object of importance, it appears that there are two coal mines within the railway zone, one at Shihpeiling and another at Taukiatun. These it was that the Japanese commissioners were unwilling to make over to Russia, as they would have been made over by the north-and-south line. But correspondence now published in the *Asahi* shows that neither of the mines is of any appreciable value. Their producing capacity is very small—only some 40 tons daily—, the quality of the mineral is very inferior, and the conditions of working are uneconomical. That is said to be expert opinion. It may be added that the negotiations will be carried to their final stage very shortly in Peking, and that Japan will be represented by Major-General Nakamura, by Mr. Furukawa, the engineer who accompanied the Kwanchengtsz commission, and by Captain Shizuma. Presumably Mr. Motono will be the Plenipotentiary for this country.

Telegrams from Peking say that the customs stations which Russia has agreed to establish on the Manchurian frontier will be at Manchuli and one other place. That is somewhat vague, nor does it appear reasonable to suppose that two stations will suffice to control the trade over so wide an extent of territory. China, however, is supposed to have gained some kind of diplomatic success in this matter. It is true that she has consented to the permanency of the 100-*li* zone, an arrangement which does not at all make for her financial interests. But, on the other hand, there is an undefined assertion that Russia has made some concession in the matter of rates. We do not find it easy to divine what form such a concession can have taken, unless it relates to the rebate of one-third which is granted on merchandise entering China across the frontier. These matters have a vital bearing on the practical reality of the open-door policy in Manchuria, and we are likely to hear a good deal more about them. There is not the remotest probability, we imagine, that Japan, looking to the record of 1904-5, will consent to any system which places her tradesmen at a disadvantage compared with their Russian competitors. On the other hand, Western nations will demand most favoured nation treatment. It may not be easy to reconcile all claims, but, on the other hand, there is as yet nothing to show that Russia contemplates the establishment of any differential system. It would scarcely be worth her while.

It is stated that the transfer of the Manchuria Railway to the new Company will be completed by the end of March, and that the work of converting the gauge will commence in April. From the same source we learn that the wharf and the sea-front at Tairen will also be handed over to the Company. Nothing more has been heard about China's protests on the subject of this railway, but it does not at all follow, of course, that she has entirely resigned herself to the situation. Indeed if the represeutations said to have been made to the Throne by Prince Tsai-cheng and Mr. Hsü receive any practical attention at the hands of the Peking Government, we may expect to hear a good deal about these various protests.

The man who is said to have acted as chief of the body of Hunghutsz who made such a daring raid into Kwantung last autumn, is reported to have been apprehended at a place apparently in the neighbourhood of Tairen. His name seems to be Sa Tok-san, but as the news comes transliterated, we are unable, in the absence of ideographs, to decipher the exact term or to locate the place of the arrest. The man is stated to have been lying perdu, and we may perhaps assume that the vigilance of the Japanese police prevented his flight northward.

There are curious telegrams from Changchun (*Jiji Shimpo*). It is stated that on the 28th of December a body of Russian troops with 7 guns, passed out of the west gate of Changchun and entered the neutral zone as far as Menkiatun, whence they pushed on in the direction of Mongolia. Some say that the party had guns only without ammunition wagons, but that would matter little, for the ammunition carried in the limbers would amply suffice for any brief operation. There are conjectures that these troops are bent upon a raid, but no one will seriously entertain such a view. The probability is that their movement, if they have moved at all, is connected with the Hunghutsz, a large number of whom —rumour says 2,000—are menacing Tsitsihar. With regard to these Hunghutsz, the Governor of Tsitsihar is reported to have asked Prince Tsai-chen, on the occasion of the latter's recent visit, to give orders for the despatch of a force of Government troops to the menaced town, and the result was that the Governor of Mukden subsequently despatched three battalions of infantry with one gnn. Three battalions of Chinese infantry represent 1,500 combatants, a force scarcely competent to deal with 2,000 Hunghutsz. The Russians may have gone to render assistance, though according to one wild story their object is to intercept the Mukden force. It is added that the Mukden troops are all armed with Japanese small-arms, and the Hunghutsz with Russian.

TOKYO.

The Mayor of Tokyo, whom the *Jiji Shimpo's* cartoon depicts in the proverbial dilemma of running after several hares and catching none, thinks that every city having more than fifty thousand inhabitants is more or less doomed to be a hot-bed of corruption if it be under the control of one administrative body. He instances New York as a case in point, and he considers that London escapes because, although nominally having a population of several millions, it is divided up into many administrative districts, none having an unwieldy number of citizens. But in answer to the obvious retort, "why should not Tokyo be similarly divided," he points out that wealth is too unequally distributed in the Japanese metropolis. Some districts could easily be self-supporting, but others are too poor to contemplate anything of the kind. Apparently, then, he has no remedy to suggest except the very tedious and hackneyed device of educating among the citizens the spirit of self-government. In the meanwhile he would supply the city with every conceivable means of transport, not electric trams alone, such as those already existing, but underground railways and overhead railways also. This he advocates in consideration of the fact that the present method of residence is palpably extravagant, inasmuch as people have their private houses as well as their stores at places where land costs from 200 or 300 *yen* a *tsubo*. These uneconomical folks should be content to locate their business premises only on such costly sites, and should move their dwellings to the suburbs where land may be had very cheaply. In order to facilitate that consummation means of communication must be developed, and as a rider to that proposition Mr. Ozaki proposes that the City should monopolise the business of supplying water-power for electricity. Some substantial asset must be provided, he thinks, over and above ordinary taxation, and the water-power scheme has the attraction of being certainly paying, as well as the advantage that no vested interests have yet been created in that line. But there is just one point which fails to present itself in the Mayor's arguments, namely, that a monopoly of the supply of water-power by the city would be opposed to the system of cheap traffic which is declared to be so essential for economical reasons. If the city is to be the sole supplier of water power to all the industrial works and all the traction systems in Tokyo, it is very certain that the consumers of the power will have to pay much more for it than they would if several competing companies were suppliers.

THE "KURAMA," ETC.

The first class cruiser *Kurama* is approaching the time for launching. June was originally spoken of as the earliest date for the ceremony but the 14th of April is now named. The *Kurama* is building at Yokosuka. She is an armoured vessel of the *Ikoma* and *Tsukuba* type, namely, 14,000 tons, and she forms one of a group of four built in Japan, namely, the *Ibuki* and the three just mentioned. The *Tsukuba* and the *Ikoma* have been launched, but the *Ibuki* and the *Kurama* are still on the stocks. These four cruisers together with the battle-ships *Satsuma* and *Aki* will make a formidable addition to the Japanese Navy. It is further stated that the repairs of the *Sagami* (*Peresviet*) will be completed in November next, those of the *Iwami* (*Orel*) in June, those of the *Tango* (*Poltava*) in October, those of the *Aso* (*Bayan*) in March, those of the *Soya* (*Varyag*) in April and those of the *Mishima* (*Seniavin*) in June.

It is now believed that the *Tsukuba* will be sent on the pending cruise to America and England instead of the *Iwate*, the second vessel being the *Chitose*. The *Tsukuba* lately made her trial trips with great success and it is certainly a good idea to send upon this cruise a vessel built in Japan. Vice-Admiral Ijuin is to command the squadron.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

The Japanese in Korea are reported (*Nichi Nichi*) to have decided on adopting radical measures for the suppression of the Wi-pyong (loyal soldiers) in the provinces of Kwangwon-do and Kyongsang-do. A force has been organized and despatched for the purpose. It can not be denied that these disturbers of the peace have had ample licence hitherto. They may be animated by the patriotic motives they lay claim to, but their methods are intolerable and of late they appear to have directed their strength deliberately against the fiscal reforms inaugurated by the Japanese.

The force sent from Taiku near Fusan to deal with the incendiary bandits set out on the 1st instant. It is a mixed body of Koreans and Japanese, numbering about 100 in all, and the telegraph says that it has been divided into five detachments of 20 men each. The intention is to thoroughly eradicate these ruffians, but the operation is likely to require some time.

Choi Ik-hyon, former leader of the Honju rebels, has died in exile.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Seoul says that the recent visit of Mr. Yi Chi-yong to Tokyo has had the effect of greatly strengthening the bonds between Korea and Japan. Mr. Yi is now the central figure of the reform party. He has become reconciled to Pak Cheh-sung and the two are working in concert.

A petty rising is reported from Kusan in Chhollado. A party of 100 rioters assembled, with the intention of themselves attacking the post office, but before they could consummate their design they were attacked by a force of Japanese and Korean constables. Seventeen of the rioters were captured, but one Korean constable was so severely wounded that he died shortly afterwards.

A telegram from Korea says that Mr. Chhin San-heung has been appointed Minister of the Imperial Household. It will be remembered that in connexion with recent reforms, having for object the complete differentiation of the Court and the Administration, the post of Minister of the Household was left temporarily without any exclusive occupant. The vacancy has now been filled.

It is rumoured that Yi Keun-thaik, formerly Minister of War, is making great efforts to recover his portfolio. Truly the political firmament in Seoul seems to be in a state of perpetual flux.

On the last day of 1906 the final ceremony of selecting a bride for the Prince Imperial of Korea took place in Seoul. We have no information as to the nature of the ceremony. There appear to have been three processes at different times, and if some of those who watch events closely in Seoul would divert their attention for a moment from political affairs and tell us something about these interesting incidents at the Palace, the public would be grateful. At all events the fortunate lady has been selected, and notice having been duly conveyed to Japan that the wedding will take place on the 24th instant, the Mikado has decided, it is said, to despatch Viscount Tanaka, Minister of the Household, as bearer of the Imperial felicitations. His Excellency will be accompanied by Messrs. Ito Yukichi, Oshiro and Kuribara.

The new school erected by the Japanese residents in Seoul has been completed and was opened with much eclat on the 4th instant, the acting Resident-General, Mr. Tsuruharu, attending. The school is entirely of brick and is said to have cost over a million *yen*, but we opine that there is here a mistake of a cipher, as the expenditure of a million *yen* on a primary school capable of accommodating only 600 pupils is incredible.

It is stated that there is some talk of transferring to the Japanese residency courts jurisdiction in all cases, whether civil or criminal, where foreigners are concerned. That idea emanates from the fact that the number of Japanese legal advisers employed in connexion with the re-organization of the Korean judiciary is quite insufficient to ensure anything like competence in Korean courts generally, and thus the best plan as a temporary method is to make use of the Japanese tribunals. We do not clearly see how such a change could be made, but it is to be noted that the proposition is still in embryo.

In the *Hochi Shimbun* we find a statement attributed to a Japanese official in the sense that the lumber industry in the valleys of the Yalu and the Tumen is not such an important affair as people generally suppose. It has hitherto produced only some 60,000 or 70,000 *yen* worth of timber and even that measure of exploitation has laid bare many regions which must now be replanted. A considerable sum will be required for the latter purpose.

"THE TIMES" AND THE PUBLISHERS.

The Times has scored a signal success in its struggle with the publishers. It has made the dead give testimony in its behalf. Practically all the great authors of that most brilliant era of English literature, the Victorian, have been cited as witnesses and have given evidence for *The Times*. This is how the feat was managed:—

In the year 1852 Messrs. John W. Parker and Son, then publishers of *Fraser's Magazine*, addressed to authors the following question, and received 100 replies:—

QUESTION.

'If a retail bookseller of ascertained credit and respectability applies to your publisher for copies of any book in which you are directly or indirectly interested, which he is ready to purchase on the terms at which the publisher has offered them to the trade at large, but with the avowed intention of retailing his purchases at a smaller profit than that provided for between the wholesale rate and the retail price fixed for single copies, do you consider the intention to sell at a low rate of profit a good and sufficient reason why the publisher should refuse to supply him with books which he is ready to purchase and to keep in stock at his own risk?"

It will be observed that the question as propounded by Messrs. Parker was much wider than that now at issue between *The Times* Book Club and the publishers. The authors were asked whether they thought publishers should refuse to supply books to a bookseller who avowed his intention of retailing them, even new, at a lower price than that fixed by the publisher. *The Times* Book Club has never claimed so large a concession, and has only asserted its right to treat *second-hand* books as it pleases.

One hundred authors answered the question. One, a solitary one, replied in the affirmative. It was the Rev. Mackenzie-Walcott. Seven expressed opinions of a hesitating nature. The remaining 92 were unequivocally opposed to the idea of the publisher being entitled to exercise any such restraint. Among these 92 there were included, C. Babbage, Thomas Carlyle, Colonel Chesney, Charles Darwin, A. de Morgan, Charles Dickens, Charles Kingsley, G. H. Lewis, G. Cornewall Lewis, John Stuart Mill, Francis W. Newman, the Rev. Lord S. G. Osborne, Henry Reeve, the Rt. Rev. T. V. Short, Herbert Spencer, Tom Taylor and Alfred Tennyson. *The Times* adds this note:—

There were, however, many other authors who, either by letter or at a meeting presided over by Charles Dickens, expressed their adhesion to these views, among whom we may mention W. E. Gladstone, Richard Cobden, Professor Owen, Wilkie Collins, J. R. McCulloch, Professor Sharpey, James Wilson, Douglas Jerrold; and to these names again must be added those of Lord Chief Justice Campbell, Dean Milman, and George Grote, who decided the controversy against the publishers. This is a formidable array of names, almost outweighing those of Rudyard Kipling, Marie Corelli, Maurice Hewlett, Stanley Weyman, and others who have pronounced on the other side—not, let us repeat, against the sale of new books only at reduced prices, but even against the sale of those books when second-hand. If there are other authors who would like to join either list, we shall be glad of their names.

There can no longer be the smallest question as to the side on which England's greatest authors are ranged.

The dispute between *The Times* and the publishers has assumed enormous dimensions. Could anyone have foreseen the controversy it would provoke, he would certainly have thought it worth while to keep a list showing the numbers of those that have written to *The Times* and the names of the most distinguished among them. Every issue of the great journal—evidently greater now than at any previous period of its career—contains, and has for months contained, an average of two closely printed columns of letters not merely from writers who preserve anonymity but from a multitude of men famous in almost every branch of literature and learning. Not one letter, however hostile to *The Times*, has been denied admittance. Indeed from first to last *The Times* has illustrated the character borne by it throughout its whole career, the character of absolute fairness. In this respect the advantage is all on the side of the world's premier newspaper. We noted in a recent issue that *The Times* had cited the dead to give testimony for it. It succeeded, so to speak, in summoning from their resting places in Westminster Abbey nearly all the illustrious authors of the Victorian Era, and without exception they bore witness in its favour. We have now to note that a public memorial in support of *The Times* has been signed by ten thousand Englishmen. The memorial seems to have been got up by Mr. Henniker Heaton. At all events he forwarded it to *The Times*. Of course all the names of signatories could not be published at once. An installment, or, as Mr. Henniker Heaton calls it, "an advanced guard," of only 500 appear in *The Times* immediately, but the rest, closely printed, occupied the whole of the subsequent page, standing in 12 columns. Looking at the "advanced guard" we find that it includes the names of 2 Dukes and 2 Duchesses, 8 Countesses, 2 Marquises, 15 Earls, 5 Viscounts, 29 Lords, 2 Rt. Honorables, 6 Bishops, 3 Deans, 9 Archdeacons, 18 Generals, 13 Major-Generals, 14 Admirals, 11 Rear-Admirals, and Baronets and knights innumerable. There can be very little doubt as to the direction that British public opinion takes in the controversy. Lord Goschen has attempted to mediate, being supported in that object by a coterie of distinguished literateurs. We recommend those having access to the columns of *The Times* to read the results of the mediation up to the date of latest advices. These results make a very bad showing for the publishers. Nevertheless we do not doubt that the matter will ultimately be mediated for there must be some right on each side.

Early on the morning of Jan. 3rd, a number of gamblers quarreled at Hiroshima and in the fight that ensued nine of them sustained severe injuries. Fifteen were arrested.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE WEALTH OF JAPAN.

We have had more than one estimate of the wealth of Japan but none has been entirely satisfactory. Another, the fourth if we remember rightly, has now been added. Its compiler is Mr. Nakamura Kinzo, a member of the Tokyo Statistical Society, and his figures are epitomized by the *Yorozu Choho* in two consecutive issues. He takes the proceeds of the income tax for basis and his processes are thus described by our contemporary:—Dividing the tax into classes, he puts juridical persons in the first class and assumes that their property is ten times the income on which they pay taxes. Thus if a mercantile firm, for example, declares its taxable income to be ten thousand *yen*, Mr. Nakamura puts its property at a hundred thousand. In the second class he places money derived from houses and lands, mines, cattle, interest on loans or deposits, and incomes derived from trade or industry, all of which he estimates on a six per-cent. basis. In the same class he includes emoluments and income from professions, which he puts on a 12 per-cent. basis; proceeds of labour, which he takes at 15 per-cent., and all other kinds of income which he estimates at 8 per cent. So far he has some tangible guide, whatever be its accuracy. But there remains the large class of persons who pay no income tax. In their case he assumes an average sum as representing an individual's living expenses, and multiplying this average figure by the non-income-tax-paying population, he obtains a result which he considers to be 15 per cent. of the property from which it is derived. Finally the property of the State and that of public corporations has to be considered. But here there are no data, though it can not be doubted that such property amounts to many hundreds of millions of *yen*. Mr. Nakamura rules it out of the schedule altogether, his view being that it may be regarded as a fair set off for the nation's foreign debts. His results then are these:—

	Income. Yen.	Property. Yen.
First Class of Tax-payers	93,736,019	841,360,190
Second Class of Tax-payers	507,067,624	5,969,331,568
Persons who do not pay tax	—	11,845,866,400
Total		18,655,558,158

Divided according to prefectures this total stands as follows:—

Name of Prefecture.	Wealth. Yen.
Tokyo	1,429,873,892
Kanagawa	519,536,234
Saitama	420,319,428
Chiba	466,301,415
Ibaraki	430,777,119
Tochigi	321,797,877
Gunma	337,584,476
Nagano	515,349,827
Yamanashi	201,340,248
Shizuoka	465,001,221
Aichi	717,232,344
Mie	434,790,371
Gifu	395,640,324
Shiga	246,455,075
Fukui	228,532,699
Ishikawa	299,224,980
Toyama	299,554,496
Niigata	702,663,296
Fukushima	379,053,431
Miyagi	273,947,954
Yamagata	283,646,776
Akita	261,326,717
Iwate	220,886,267
Awomori	204,811,154
Kyoto	467,596,274
Osaka	978,236,745
Nara	202,720,424
Wakayama	241,192,997
Hyogo	890,921,670
Okayama	445,434,597
Hiroshima	552,410,915
Yamaguchi	398,985,797
Shimane	260,519,117
Tottori	157,929,231
Tokushima	217,083,429
Kagawa	229,237,188
Yehime	325,711,595
Kochi	196,731,163
Nagasaki	368,902,514
Saga	238,005,390
Fukuoka	643,420,265
Kumamoto	441,981,291
Oita	269,602,509
Miyazaki	143,608,107
Kagoshima	329,149,242
Okinawa	56,584,440
Hokkaido	543,946,638
Total	18,655,558,158

This is all very interesting but Mr. Nakamura seems to have omitted altogether from his calculations one important factor, namely, that very few people make true statements of their incomes for taxation purposes. The *Yorozu* observes that public morality is not yet sufficiently developed in Japan to warrant faith in the returns prepared for such a purpose. Might not our contemporary have extended its observation so as to embrace all countries in the world? It is only a question of degree. Certainly so far as Japan is concerned we should have been disposed to regard the income tax schedules as the least trustworthy material available for a serious calculation, and the fact finds a striking illustration in these very figures of Mr. Nakamura, inasmuch as his method shows that the poorer section of the population, who pay no income tax, possess nearly twice as large property as the rich. That is incredible. Whether the result obtained be an approximation to the truth or a great deviation from it we can not tell, but certainly the method of reaching it inspires no confidence.

AMERICAN OPINION AND CALIFORNIA.

The *New York Herald* of December 3rd, prints a number of statements elicited by its representatives from leading American publicists with regard to the San Francisco question. There are 17 of these opinions, and on reading them through we find that 10 are opposed to Japan, 3 are in her favour and 4 are neutral. Virtually without exception the ten supporters of San Francisco's action take the ground that every State of the Union has unquestionable competence to regulate its own educational enterprises according to its own convictions and convenience, and that the Federal Government can not interfere in such matters, or arrogate any title to give international pledges in contravention of that competence. Some dwell upon the age pretext, being ignorant apparently of the fact that out of the 93 children affected only 24 are over 16 years of age, and being further strangely blind to the other palpable fact that any difficulty as to age may be at once overcome by regulations enacted to that end. It is indeed quite singular that any reasoning publicist should attach value to this question of age, or should imagine the Japanese so foolish as to base an international protest on such a foundation. Others among the *Herald's* informants find an analogy in the freedom that each State enjoys to educate the negro element of its population separately, a point of view which loses sight completely of the cardinal feature that the negroes are not protected by any treaty. Not one of the whole 17 seems to have any apprecation of the real issue, namely, that what the Japanese object to is invidious discrimination. It is distinctly laid down in the Treaty that the Japanese shall enjoy in the United States the same "rights of residence" as those enjoyed by "native citizens or subjects, or by citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation." No one is likely to deny that education for one's children is a right of residence, but even if that be denied, even if it be admitted that the San Francisco Authorities are competent to close the doors of their schools to all nationals who are not American, there would still remain the fact that in admitting all except the Japanese, they are running counter to the principle of most-favoured-nation treatment. Doubtless this aspect of the case will be fully brought to the attention of the courts which are to pass judgment, but in no event do we see cause for any of the uneasiness which obviously pervades some circles in America. If the courts decide against San Francisco, then it will devolve on the Federal Government to give effect to that decision, in the extremely improbable event of San Francisco refusing to comply. If the courts decide in San Francisco's favour, then the Federal Government will stand partially shorn of its treaty-making competence, and Congress will doubtless proceed to remedy that defect.

MR. SONODA KOKICHI.

Mr. Sonoda, speaking through the columns of the *Hochi Shimbun*, expresses opinions which show his wonted acumen. He says that the capital involved in various enterprises started or increased since the war now amounts to a thousand million *yen*, yet he does not anticipate any tightness in the money-market for some time longer. On the other hand, he apprehends that no inflow of foreign capital can be looked for immediately, and he therefore thinks it essential that capitalists should carefully consider the extent of their own resources before embarking in any new undertaking. There is certainly something like a fever of speculation at present. Everything offering any prospect whatever of profitable prosecution is eagerly taken up and its capital readily subscribed. The shares of fertilizer companies, flour companies, water-power companies and so forth, are all rushed after as though unlimited funds were at the command of the promoters and supporters. Things have not developed any indications of a crash such as followed the excessive speculation of the *post-bellum* period in 1895-6, but they have reached a stage which suggests that investors are not standing quite flat on their feet or working with entirely cool heads. For it can not be denied that Japan's resources are limited and that she should make every effort to employ them in the most profitable manner instead of sinking them in enterprises of a mediocre nature. Thus in Tokyo there is talk of overhead and underground electric railways. But Tokyo is already fairly well supplied with means of communication, and it is inconceivable that the money needed for these new works could not find more useful avenues of employment. In fact the gist of Mr. Sonoda's advice is *festina lente*, and remember that your resources are limited.

The proposed departure of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess for Kyoto to worship at the tombs of the mother of the Emperor, and the Emperor Komei, has been cancelled on account of the illness of His Highness. Prince and Princess Arisugawa were appointed to conduct the religious rites. Their Highnesses will leave Shimbashi on Jan. 9th by the 8 a.m. train. They will return at the beginning of February.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE LAST MOMENT OF THE WAR.

One thing which greatly troubled the Japanese nation when they received news of the Portsmouth Treaty was a suspicion that their armies could not have gone to Harbin. Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata dispelled their uneasiness on that head by assuring them that no grounds existed for such a suspicion. The Russians, however, claimed that peace was concluded at the very moment when they were ready to assume the offensive and drive the Japanese into the sea. General Linevitch, indeed, went so far as to telegraph to the Tsar somewhat in that sense, and though his telegram was regarded in some quarters as a mere diplomatic move intended to strengthen the hands of Count Witte and Baron Rosen at Portsmouth, it helped in a degree to confirm the impression suggested by Marshal Oyama's long inactivity subsequently to the battle of Mukden. A new light has been thrown on this subject and it comes from St. Petersburg, whence, on December 12th, the following was telegraphed to *The Times*:—

An interesting contribution to the question of the position of Russia and Japan in the Far East is made to-day in the *Novoe Vremya* by "One of Count Witte's Collaborators at Portsmouth." He demolishes the argument that Russia might have reversed the issue of the war by prolonging the struggle. Count Witte proposely avoided an armistice in order to give General Linevitch a chance, and if, as it is claimed, the superiority had been then on the Russian side, he would have taken the offensive. But even if Russia had continued the operations another year or more and had repulsed the Japanese, she could not, according to the consensus of Russian military experts, have dislodged the Japanese either from Kwang-tung or Korea without a navy, and meanwhile the Japanese could have invaded the Pacific littoral and taken Vladivostok. Russia would in no case have been able to achieve final success, but would have lost another milliard of roubles (£100,000,000) and a quarter of a million men.

The latter half of this paragraph—namely, the part relating to the probable results of another year's operations—is precisely what was written in these columns at the time. But there has been too much disposition to construe the inaction of the Japanese in an unfavourable sense and to attach no corresponding significance to the inaction of the Russians. One successful battle would have changed the whole complexion of affairs so far as the negotiations were concerned, and Linevitch, instead of talking, would most assuredly have struck a blow had he felt any confidence in his ability to score success. His advanced posts were absolutely in touch with the Japanese and his main body could have been concentrated within striking distance in a few days. But he never moved, and history will have only one construction to put upon his delay.

THE TURNED TABLES.

History repeats itself. Our German friends were scarcely likely to recall that truism when they heaped ridicule on English generals and English soldiers during the Boer war. It never occurred to them to imagine that before half a dozen years had passed they themselves would be demonstrating the injustice of their sometime strictures. That is what has happened, however. During the recent debate in the Reichstag the facts came out. It appears that the Germans have some 9000 troops in South-West Africa and that their opponents are from 500 to 600 Hottentots. We do not take these figures from the speeches of those that opposed the vote of supply. According to the account of Dr. Spahn, leader of the Centre, there are only 300 Hottentots in the field. But he was corrected:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Quade, on behalf of the military authorities, said that the number of Hottentots in the field varied. It had been less than 300, but was now between 500 and 600. The German losses and the attacks on convoys showed the continuance and the danger of the guerilla warfare. The country must be thoroughly pacified, and to yield one step at the present juncture would mean the loss of the campaign and of the colony. For every man who could be brought into contact with the enemy the presence of four men in the theatre of war was required. The military authorities refused to take responsibility for the proposed reductions.

Four German soldiers for every one Hottentot! That is the proper proportion as laid down by the German Military authorities themselves. It is very different indeed, radically different, from the proportion they were disposed to consider proper when the British were fighting the Boers, though it will probably be admitted that a Boer is as good a fighter as a Hottentot. We do not desire to rake up old scores. Englishmen have pretty fully forgiven the exceedingly unfriendly attitude of Germany during the South African campaign, but if any thing could tend to erase that unfriendliness completely from their memory it is precisely what has happened now, namely, a practical discovery by the Germans themselves of what is involved in fighting desperate and well armed men in a difficult country of which the latter have a much fuller knowledge than their assailants. The Germans had their season of stone-throwing a few years ago. They have now built for themselves a glass house, and they probably recognise that England was to be sympathised with in 1898-9 as she certainly sympathises with them now in their campaign against the Hereros.

COLONEL PRINCE VOLKONSKY.

The long letter addressed to the *Novoye Vremya* by Colonel Prince Volkonsky of the Russian General Staff is translated in full into the columns of the *Jiji Shimpo*. The chief impression conveyed is that this officer writes chiefly for the purpose of diverting his countrymen's attention from domestic squabbles to foreign politics. His letter shows much research though many of his details are erroneous. Thus he affirms that Japanese journals constantly impress upon the people the fact that the war with Russia has only been suspended and will have to be renewed and fought to a finish. We have never found such utterances in Japanese newspapers, but we have found them in Russian. Without following the Prince into minute details, we may sum up his conclusions thus: that Japan's position is supreme in Korea and virtually supreme in Manchuria; that in two or three years she will be able to put into the field an army of 32 Divisions, or 1½ million men; that she will then have China on her side, who will add an army of 12 Divisions officered by Japanese; that she is busily building or acquiring all the railways necessary for a vast campaign in Central Asia; that China will build a line from Peking to Ulga, thus acquiring the potentiality of striking a great flank blow; that Russia can not oppose more than 10 Divisions to this huge array of enemies unless she doubles the Siberian Railway; that it is useless for her to attempt to recover a naval position in the Far East except by alliance with a strong naval Power, and that she should devote all her efforts to increasing her land forces and providing facilities for their concentration and support at the scene of action. It has to be remembered in reading this epitome that Colonel Volkonsky is an officer of the Russian General Staff whose opinions are probably shared by many of his colleagues.

THE "NOVOYE VREMYA."

The *Novoye Vremya* attracts a great deal of attention in Japan. Large space is devoted to translations from its columns in the *Jiji Shimpo* and of course what the *Jiji Shimpo* publishes commands a very extensive audience in Japan. We should be sorry to think that the *Novoye Vremya* represents intelligent Russian opinion, but that is a matter which does not concern us at the moment so much as the fact of the publicity given to its views. One article, translated into the *Jiji*, sets out from the opium question—which is regarded by the Russian journal as a sure sign that China is at length awakening—and then passes on to note that Russia, who justly aims at the sovereignty of all Central Asia, must duly prepare to meet this new phase of the situation. She is now at peace with Japan and she must contrive to arrive at an *entente* with England so that her energies may be concentrated on Central Asia. There is nothing aggressive in the *Novoye Vremya's* tone. The practical issue which occupies its attention is that there will certainly be a collision between China and Japan ere long and that Russia must be prepared to make her choice between the belligerents. No detailed analysis is attempted of the reasons underlying this forecast, but certainly such utterances are disquieting. It is true that in China's present mood anything may happen. Her rights recovery fever may at any moment develop a dangerous access. But there is always this to be remembered, namely, that Japan will not take up arms against China without England's concurrence, and it is very hard to imagine any crisis which would not yield peacefully to the pressure of these allies. Be that as it may, the *Novoye Vremya's* picture is striking. It means, either Russia, England and Japan leagued against China, or Russia and China leagued against England and Japan.

CONTROL OF RELIGIONS IN KOREA.

With reference to the letter signed "X.Y.Z." which we publish elsewhere, the paragraph in the *Japan Weekly Mail* referred to by our correspondent was based on telegraphic information forwarded to Tokyo prior to sending the text of the notification issued by the Director of General Affairs. In so far as our paragraph, embodying the gist of the telegram, suggests that Christianity or Christian propagandists were specially censured in the notification, the paragraph was undoubtedly incorrect. But our correspondent also is mistaken when he alleges that there is no reference to Christianity in the notification. Christianity is most distinctly included, as our correspondent will see by more careful examination, for not only are the provisions of the enactment applicable to the followers of all religions, but also the words *kaido* and *kyoshi* are used, and these are terms applicable only to churches and missionaries of the foreign faith. But it is quite true that no charge of misconduct is directly preferred against Christian propagandists. That, doubtless, is the main point which our correspondent desires to bring out, and to that extent, we fully admit the justice of his protest.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FOREIGN TRADE.

The figures for Japan's foreign trade during 1906 are these :—

	1906. Yen.	1905. Yen.	Different. Yen.
Exports of Merchandise.....	422,593,348	320,999,132	+101,594,216
Imports of Merchandise	418,471,401	488,179,319	— 69,707,918

It is thus seen that whereas imports exceeded exports by 167,180,187 *yen* in 1905, exports exceeded imports by 4,121,947 *yen* in 1906. This result is regarded by the Japanese press with great satisfaction. Had there been any diminution in the bulk of the trade the case would be different, but whereas the total trade was 809,178,451 *yen* in 1905, it swelled to 841,064, 749 *yen* in 1906, an increase of 31,886,298 *yen*.

The figures relating to the movements of specie are :—

	1906. Yen.	1905. Yen.	Differences. Yen.
Export of Gold	22,984,000	14,709,000	+ 8,275,009
Import	37,020,000	20,187,000	+16,833,000
Excess of Import	14,036,000	5,478,000	
Export of Silver	2,801,000	1,635,000	+ 1,166,000
Import	10,014,000	11,196,000	— 1,182,000
Excess of Import	7,213,000	9,561,000	

During the ten years ended in 1905 there was a continuous excess of imports, the maximum (167 millions) being in 1905, and the minimum (3½ millions) in 1901. The details of the trade are not yet published but the figures for raw silk and manufactured silk are stated, namely :—

	1906. Yen.	1905. Yen.	Differences. Yen.
Raw Silk Exports..	110,381,874	71,840,366	+38,541,508
Waste Silk Exports..	4,988,387	5,575,089	—586,702
Habutaye Exports..	32,214,509	27,962,064	+4,252,445
Silk Handkerchiefs Exports..	5,371,558	4,828,792	+542,766

Nett Increase over these four staples 42,760,017 *yen*.

The fact that the excess of exports fully suffices to pay the interest and sinking fund of the country's foreign debt, inspires special satisfaction.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The full text of the message sent to *The Times* by its special correspondent from San Francisco on the 6th of December was as follows :—

When the Board of Education of this city issued the order expelling Japanese from the ordinary public schools and providing a separate "school for Orientals" under 100 Japanese were receiving their education in San Francisco schools. In one school, for instance, which has 1,200 pupils only one was Japanese. There was no trachoma among the Japanese scholars. Some of them were over the ordinary school age, but these could have been expelled without raising any difficulty if the Board of Education had issued an ordinance providing an age limit, which would have been perfectly within its rights.

The county of San Francisco covers 42 square miles. The Japanese are scattered all over this area, and it is a physical impossibility for the greater number of the Japanese children to go to school in the single wooden shanty which the Board of Education provided. Before the fire a separate school was maintained for the Chinese, but this was no hardship for them as the building was in the heart of Chinatown and the Chinese were always segregated in San Francisco. The statement of the Board of Education that it is providing for the education of the Japanese does not correspond with the facts.

The whole agitation against the Japanese here is causeless, artificial, and wicked. Coming here with an open mind on the question, and honestly endeavouring to learn the truth, I found that almost every one with whom I talked gave a different explanation of the situation. The truth is that the people have been worked up to a high pitch of excitement by politicians who believed that by raising the Japanese issue they could increase their own popularity. The idea of urging the exclusion of the Japanese occurred to the Labour Union leaders, who were in control of the municipal government about three years ago. They believed that by raising the cry of a Japanese menace to white labour they could gain more votes from the discontented elements, and this belief was justified by the succeeding elections. At the same time, the proprietor of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, who desired to be elected a member of the United States Senate, thought he could further this purpose by supporting the anti-Japanese agitation, and his paper has been leading the agitation ever since.

Politicians of various parties, finding that they could not get labour support unless they joined in the anti-Japanese cry, began shouting with the others, until now the people of San Francisco and California have hypnotized themselves into believing that the Japanese are a menace, and are doing their best to extend the agitation to other parts of the Pacific Slope.

As an indication of how far the agitation has gone, it may be mentioned that Mr. McKinlay, one of the California Congressmen, is quoted in an interview as saying that the people of the coast are getting tired of the imperious ways of the Japanese and may be tempted to "wring their necks." Japanese here are being humiliated in a thousand ways. They are bearing it well, but naturally some of them are losing their tempers, and assaults on whites by Japanese are becoming rather frequent. The situation appears dangerous.

In this context we may aptly quote the following letter addressed to *The Times* under date of December 6th :—

Sir,—In reference to President Roosevelt's Message to the Houses of Congress and the policy which the United States Federal Government is assuming towards Japan, it may interest your readers to know how strictly local is the feeling of hostility to Japanese children in American schools. An agitation of this sort must appear to most of those who are acquainted with the restless nature of the San Francisco populace as the inevitable outcome of the trouble through which that city has passed, and, to judge from letters and newspapers, the movement does not seem to receive support in the other cities of California. My own experience in Southern California is that the Japanese boys distinguish themselves in the school games and studies, and are much liked and respected by their American schoolfellows.

It is a great mistake to consider Japanese emigrants Orientals who will drudge for a small pittance. They are energetic and capable men, and if they have become naturalized are proud of their American citizenship. The majority of them earn over $1.50 per day, on which they live with far more comfort than labourers elsewhere.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN.

THE NEW YEAR'S BANQUET AT THE PALACE.

On the 5th instant the usual New Year's Banquet took place at the Palace. The Princes of the Blood, the Ministers of State, the Foreign Representatives, Marquis Ito and other distinguished personages were present. The Emperor expressed his satisfaction at meeting the Foreign Representatives and the Ministers of the Crown, and drank to the health of the Sovereigns and Chief Magistrates of the Powers having friendly relations with Japan. Marquis Saionji replied briefly on behalf of the Cabinet, expressing his profound sense of the honour done to himself and his colleagues by the Sovereign, and the United States Ambassador replied for the Corps Diplomatique. His Excellency, after duly thanking the Emperor for his gracious reception and kindly words, said that he believed his Majesty's amicable sentiments to be fully reciprocated by the Sovereigns and Chief Magistrates of the friendly Powers. The Ambassador concluded by wishing perpetual prosperity to the Imperial Household and peace and good fortune to the Japanese nation.

It may be noted here that at the banquet Admiral Togo ranked fourth, the only personages seated above him being Marquises Ito, Yamagata and Oyama. Immediately below him were Marquis Saionji, Count Matsukata and Count Inouye.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The latest development of St. Petersburg's view as to the Russo-Japanese negotiations is that they have been in a manner tied to the chariot wheels of the Anglo-Russian *pourparlers*. That conclusion is said to be based on a statement made to an agent of the Central News by a certain member of a certain Legation in the Russian capital. Foreign "legations" are not very plentiful in St. Petersburg but we quote as we find. This anonymous diplomatist makes out that the difficulties placed in the path of the Russian negotiators by Japan are conceived in the interests of a Russo-Japanese *entente*, the plan of procedure being that the completion of the *entente* should be rewarded by the withdrawal of the difficulties. The *Novoye Vremya*, translated by the *Hochi Shimbun*, appears to attach some credence to this version of the affair, but most people will see in it simply an illustration of the exceeding astuteness with which some onlookers are afflicted whenever any diplomatic spectacle is in progress. English diplomacy does not deal in such very refined devices, and for the rest, since the alleged difficulties never had any basis more substantial than the interpretation of one perplexing term to which neither side attached special importance, but which, nevertheless, had to be practically explained for the first time in international relations, the very aerial nature of the anonymous legationist's theory as well as of the *Novoye Vremya's* uneasiness is apparent.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The opening of the share market in Tokyo on the 4th instant saw a remarkably vigorous tone. With a very few exceptions every respectable share found purchasers at sharply augmented figures, some indicating a rise of as much as 25 *yen*. The reasons assigned for this remarkable state of affairs are that the large accommodations given by the banks at the close of last year will immediately return to their coffers, producing an added feeling of ease in the money market, and that the conditions of trade are very prosperous. Another factor is the prospect that the money and bonds presently to be distributed in connexion with the war will, for the most part, find their way into the market and will be invested in any safe securities that offer. These explanations are doubtless good so far as they go, but one can scarcely doubt that some responsibility rests with the share fever.

We greatly regret to record the decease of Mr. Nozu Shizuo, eldest son of Field Marshal Count Nozu. The deceased was a captain of cavalry and possessed the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite. It appears that he had been ailing before the late war, but he insisted on proceeding to the front, where he repeatedly distinguished himself and had the honour of receiving a *kanjo*. On his return he had to go on the sick list, and he expired on the 4th instant at the early age of 33.

It appears that advantage is to be taken of the *Mikasa's* misfortune not merely to repair her thoroughly but also to add to her armament four 10-inch guns. She will then be as powerful from the point of view of gun-fire as the *Kashima* and *Katori*. The

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Mikasa was launched in 1900, she is therefore comparatively new, and, according to the above programme, she will resume her place in the fighting line as a more powerful unit than ever.

We learn that Mr. Lera, Mexican Representative in Tokyo, has been appointed Minister in St. Petersburg and that he will probably leave for his new post next month. Mr. Lera has served for several years in Japan where he has made many friends. His departure will be a sensible loss to Tokyo, and St. Petersburg is to be congratulated.

Little more than a year has passed since the time when the world used to be assured by writers on Russian affairs that nothing like a great rebellion was possible in Russia because the hundred millions of peasants who form the backbone of the nation were abolutely loyal to the Tsar and could not possibly be seduced from their allegiance to the "little Father." To-day we are assured that all this is changed; that the average peasant is cursing the Emperor loudly, and that an outbreak so lurid as to hide the reflection of the great French revolution may be expected soon. It is very difficult to credit all this. Nations do not divest themselves of their traditions in a twelve-month. If what was written a year ago be trustworthy, then what is written to-day can not claim full faith. The trouble of the present era is that not a few correspondents of newspapers and contributors to magazines think much more of the picturesque than of the veracious.

The Tokyo press adopts a very cordial tone towards the new French Ambassador who has just reached the Japanese capital. Speaking broadly, the line of argument taken by our contemporaries is that in view of the early history of Japan's relations with France and in view of the fact that between France and England who is Japan's ally a close *entente* exists, the sentiment with which Japan and France regard each other should be of the kindliest character. Unfortunately this has not been the case during late years. The fact that France joined Russia in compelling the restoration of the Liaotung Peninsula, and the fact that French neutrality was stretched to an extraordinary degree of elasticity in favour of Russia during the recent war, necessarily produced some coolness between Japan and France. But these sinister influences were largely discounted by the reflection that, after all, France, as Russia's ally, was in a manner constrained to adopt the above courses. The Japanese make full allowances for this special feature, and are willing to clasp hands sincerely with the French. The new Ambassador comes, therefore, at a most opportune time, and may be assured that any effort made by him in behalf of international amity will be heartily seconded in this country.

It is expected that of the railways on the list for State purchase, the transaction of transfer will be effected in April in the cases of the Kyushu and Kakuhan lines, and in May in the cases of the Hokkaido and Hokuyetsu. Only one line will then remain to be dealt with.

We regret to have to announce that this distinguished officer lies dangerously ill in his sea-side resort at Oiso. His brother, Viscount Hayashi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, has hastened to his side.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has obtained some particulars of the Budget, but the only facts that appear to be tolerably certain are that the total expenditures stand at some 620 million *yen*, namely, 400 millions of ordinary outlays and 220 millions of extraordinary, while the revenue balances this outlay. There does not appear to be any recourse to fresh taxation or loans, other than that some 35 millions of domestic bonds will be floated for productive purposes as railways, telegraphs and iron works. The exact figures of the Budget will be published, doubtless, in a few days, so we refrain from further reference to our contemporary's figures, which are presumably based on hearsay.

A San Francisco telegram of Dec. 27th reports the death of Capt. W. B. Seabury, who had been connected with the P. M. Co. for thirty years and who received serious injuries by falling into an excavation on a ranch in Ross Valley, California, on the eve of his joining the *Mongolia* to take command of that vessel For a long time Capt. Seabury was in command of the *China*; he then joined the *Korea*, and he was probably the best known and most popular captain in the company's service. Capt. Hathaway, first officer of the *Mongolia*, has brought the vessel out on this trip.

The *Chuo Shimbun* says that the Russian Government has finally recognised the correctness of Japan's account for the maintenance of the prisoners, and that the sum due to this country (49,300,000 *yen*) will shortly be handed over to the Japanese financial agent in London. St. Petersburg has not hurried itself over this business, but history shows that the settlement of such accounts is always a more or less tedious business.

Mr. W. F. Mitchell leaves Japan on the 12th instant, and it would seem that he has no intention of returning to business in Yokohama where, for so many years, he has represented the great firm of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Company. The enterprises with which he has been connected both in Japan proper and in Formosa bear witness to the magnitude of his operations, and their results testify his high commercial ability. With good reason the Japanese Government has marked its appreciation of the fine qualities he has displayed in his dealings with it by conferring on him the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure. Mr. Mitchell has made a multitude of friends among all nationalities during his sojourn in this country, and we can affirm that he possesses the esteem of the highest Japanese officials to a degree very exceptional. He will be much missed in this country, for it may truly be said of him that in addition to a most winning personality, he has invariably represented the highest traditions of British commerce.

Japanese journals state that six coteries interested in starting motor-bus services have combined into one company with a total capital of ten million *yen*. The chief projectors are Messrs. Kato Masanosuke, Oishi Kumakichi and Fukuzawa Momosuke, with whom are associated 13 or 14 business-men of Tokyo and Yokohama. The programme of the company is said to be (1) to establish communications between the principal towns and the principal streets of towns; (2) to employ the very best type of motor, worked by gasoline and creating neither bad odors nor dust—how dust is to be avoided we find no notice—; (3) to call up 2½ million *yen* at first, which will suffice to procure 200 motor-busses, 150 of which will be employed in Tokyo and 50 will ply between that city and neighbouing towns. The estimated earnings are:—

In Tokyo	3,240 yen daily.	
Between Tokyo and Kumagaye	240 „	
Between Tokyo and Yokohama	580 „	
Total	4,020 „	yen.
Aggregate gross earnings per annum.....		1,467,300
„ „ Expenses „		660,525
Nett Profit		806,775
To dividend (15 per cent.)		375,000
To Reserves „		431,775

REVIEW OF FIRE BRIGADES.

On the morning of Jan. 4th, the customary review of fire brigades took place in Minato-cho and Yanagi-machi, near the Iron-bridge, Yokohama. All the engines and hand-pumps of the various police stations, besides that of the brigade under the superintendence of Mr. N. Morgin, were there. Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor; Mr. Yuasa, Chief of Police of the central station; Mr. Saka, Secretary of the Prefectural Office; and other police-inspectors and officials of the various local government offices were present.

After the review and the trial of pumps, all who were present assembled in the Isezaki-cho Police Station, where Mr. Yuasa made a speech eulogizing the improvement in the working of the brigades. In the course of the address, he gave some statistics of the fires which had occurred in the past five years, as follows:—

	Fires occurred.	Damage estimated. Yen.
1902	56	178,347
1903	59	207,705
1904	55	195,004
1905	53	196,004
1906	33	247,000

The speaker added that the comparatively large damage in 1906 was attributed to the fire at Aizawa, where the supply of water through the Waterworks was unfortunately imperfect at that time. The necessary preparations of the Water-Works are now completed to meet any emergency.

DELAY IN RAW SILK TRANSPORT.

The following letter from Mr. Adams, assistant traffic manager of the Great Northern Railway Company, to Mr. C. F. McWilliams, local freight and passenger agent, is self-explanatory and will be of interest to shippers:—

The steamship *Dakota* arrived at Seattle at 8.00 a.m. November 14th and and the steamer *Aki Maru* arrived 2.30 p.m. November 16th. The raw silk goods ex these ships were sent forward from Seattle by special train, consisting of ten cars, at 1.35 a.m., November 20th. The delay at Seattle was occasioned by floods, resulting from heavy rains and warm weather which melted the snow in the mountains, which disabled every line reaching Puget Sound. To date our line is the only one that has re-established through service. Every possible effort will be made to expedite the movement of the silk to destination, and this advice is furnished you in order that you may, if you so desire, explain the delay at Seattle to the interested shippers.

The ordinary overland freight has, of course suffered a like delay.

MARRIAGE IN YOKOHAMA.

On Wednesday, at the residence of Consul-General and Mrs. Henry B. Miller, 46-A Bluff, the U.S. Consul at Tamsui, Formosa, Mr. Julian H. Arnold, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Arnold, was married to Miss Clara Gertrude Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Millard Davis of Los Angeles, California. The religious ceremony was performed by Bishop McKim and the bride was given away by Consul-General Miller, who presided at the wedding breakfast which was given immediately after the service.

Miss Davis has been the guest of Consul-General and Mrs. Miller since her arrival in Japan on the *Siberia*.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE RIGHTS RECOVERY CAMPAIGN.

THERE appears to be no doubt that Prince TSAI-CHEN and Mr. HSU, on their return from their recent visit of inspection in Manchuria, instructed all the local officials along their route to pursue unflinchingly the policy of "rights recovery" and to adopt every feasible means of giving effect to it. If this modern programme took the form of "rights protection," it would command sympathy and respect, and indeed it commands both in so far as the rights in question have been arbitrarily usurped and not subsequently legalized by convention or agreement. But are there any "rights" which fall properly into the latter category? We are compelled, as impartial readers of history, to admit that China has been for many years subjected to Western aggressions in a degree which only her helplessness warranted. The foundations of many fine edifices of foreign enterprise which exist within her limits will not bear close scrutiny. But it so happens that all the builders of these edifices have taken care to legitimatise the process by *post-facto* covenants which China has subscribed—voluntarily or involuntarily, no matter which. If these then be the "rights" which her people now contemplate recovering, the thing assumes the character of a direct menace to foreign vested interests, and there is no occasion to observe that such interests will not endure to be meddled with. Thus it would seem that the programme of the Chinese, if it be interpreted in accordance with the term they themselves give to it (*li-chuan hui-shou*), is likely to involve serious complications and may even prelude the process of disruption which has been frequently predicted for the ancient empire. Events now pending suggest that some such interpretation is inevitable—events referring to the coal mines at Fushun and Yentai. The Russian Government, by the Portsmouth Treaty, pledged itself to transfer and assign to Japan, with the consent of the Chinese Government, all coal mines belonging to, or worked for the benefit of, the railway between Changchun and Port Arthur and all its branches. The Chinese Government, by the Peking Treaty, declared its consent to this transfer. But now the Governor of Mukden has memorialized Peking to demand the restoration of the Fushun and Yentai mines by Japan, and the Waiwupu has publicly preferrred the demand. It is understood that, in the case of the Fushun Mine, this claim is based on an assertion that a certain Mr. WANG had obtained official permission to work the mine, and further that he induced the Russo-Chinese Bank to invest a sum of 60,000 taels in the enterprise. Hence the Governor of Mukden and the Waiwupu insist that the mine is private property and as such must be restored to the original Chinese concessionaire in accordance with the provisions of the "Additional Agreement" concluded simultaneously with the Peking Treaty. As for the Yentai Mine, the argument advanced is that the main part of it lies outside the limits of the grant made by China to Russia at the time when the latter obtained the Manchurian Railway concession. Such, in rough outline, is understood to be China's case. Now without going into the details of her plea, the value of the claim is easily appreciated. For what is the situation? In September, 1905, Russia pledges herself to transfer to Japan all coal mines worked for or belonging to the Railway and its branches. In December of the same year China pledges herself to endorse the transfer. In December of the following year China suddenly advances a claim which means that there are no such coal mines in existence, and that the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan at Portsmouth and the Plenipotentiaries of China and Japan at Peking, were dealing with purely mythical property when they made and agreed to the above transfer. There are no mines which fall under the category of the Portsmouth Treaty except the mines of Fushun, of Yentai, and, perhaps, of Penhsihu, and since China now demands the restoration of all these, she declares, in effect, that the articles in the Portsmouth and Peking Treaties referring to mines were a wholly meaningless formula. Conceive what is meant by a Government which deliberately advances such a claim in the face of its own twelve-month-oid agreement in precisely the opposite sense. The thing becomes a large jest. It is not serious statesmanship at all. Are we to understand that such doings find a place in the programme of *Li-chuan Hui-shou*? If so, the year 1907 opens on a very troubled horizon in the Far East.

MORAL DEVELOPMENT.

A RESIDENCY was opened on the 4th instant in Shin-Wiju which lies some 10 miles down-tream from old Wiju and is directly opposite to Antung. Rumour says that the inaugural ceremony was very brilliant and that a party of *geisha* walked in procession, performing some pageant. The ubiquitous *geisha*! We wonder how long it will take the Japanese before they learn the international wisdom of whitening their sepulchre. The *geisha* is responsible for practically all the disagreeable comments that Japanese morality provokes in the West. It may be argued with much show of reason that Japanese morality is just as good as the morality of any other nation and that the *geisha* is misunderstood by the average foreigner. But whatever may be advanced on behalf of this fair specimen of womankind, it can scarcely be denied that her potential frailty constitutes a large part of her charm, and in parading her as modern Japan does on almost every occasion, a very discreditable signboard is hung in front of the Japanese ethical establishment. Human nature can not be good, perhaps, but it can at least reconcile itself to banish all public exhibitions of its shortcomings, and that is what the Japanese decline to see the expediency of doing. Things were better ordered in the old days. We can ourselves remember very easily that, in the early years of *Meiji*, this PHRYNE in disguise, who now appears everywhere, alike in the publicity of municipal entertainments and at the garden parties of high dignitaries, was conspicuous by her absence from every place except the privacy of the *Machiai-jaya* or the preliminary parlours of even less creditable institutions. But now, like the third-page of the Japanese press, she has been educated to flaunt her charms everywhere, and has come to be regarded as quite a respectable butterfly. And when we speak of "third pages" we are constrained to recall that if the newspapers of Japan have developed enormously in everything relating to journalistic organization, they have fallen off correspondingly in moral status. When they made their opening bow to the public they had no "third page," no sheet devoted exclusively to social gossip, to personalities and—strong as the word sounds it is not unjustifiable—to occasional obscenities. The newspaper editor was then looked up to. He was called a *sensei* (teacher) and folks used to contend that when the Diet opened the editor should occupy a front place on its benches. But now—*quantum mutatis ab illo*. He is no longer a *Shimbun Sensei* but a *Shimbun-ya*; no longer a teacher of men but merely a seller of wares, and while the public was being taught to change its estimate of him from a sage to a petty tradesman, it learned also to find from this "third page" that the reputations of his fellow-citizens were as nothing to him compared with the lining of his own pockets, and that language, under his manipulation, sometimes fell from being a vehicle of truth to be an instrument of extravagant abuse or delirious applause. If the shades of NARISHIMA, SUYEHIRO and their contemporaries could revisit the scene where they once laboured so nobly, how sad would be the impression carried back by them to their long home! How has it all come about and when is the star of reform to appear upon the horizon?

THE ALARMIST CAMPAIGN.

FROM the news which reached Japan on the 3rd instant we take the following extracts:—

San Francisco, December 4.

A. C. Grilke, a business man, who has been prominently connected with the firm of Macondray & Co. in the Philippines for the past eight years, or ever since the first occupation of the islands by the Americans, arrived yesterday on the liner *China* for Manila, en route East.

Grilke speaks depreciatingly of the Japanese and of their intentions toward Americans. "We Americans in the islands," he said yesterday, "who had at first reason to expect so much of our country, so far as assistance in trade matters was concerned, have become much discouraged. All we can see now in the future is the success of the Japanese in getting the best foothold in the islands. They already know more of the archipelago, its waterways and general advantages than the Americans do, for Japanese have been persistently at work there for a long time in surveying the islands and gathering information that will be of great use to them in the future.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Honolulu, December 3.

Indications are cropping out that the Japanese who have been arriving here for some time past, as well as those who have been granted passports and who will arrive in the future, are picked men with military experience.

London, December 4.

It was announced this afternoon in a special dispatch from St. Petersburg that intense activity prevails among the Japanese in Manchuria and that according to information received at the Russian War Ministry fresh Japanese regiments are being drafted into Manchuria by way of Korea. Local Russian reports, it is added, say that the Japanese and Chinese openly threaten to compel the Russians to retire as far as Lake Baikal.

The first of these items, being an expression of opinion rather than of facts, may be read as indicating the view prevalent among a certain coterie of Americans in the Philippines. The second two pieces of intelligence are ludicrous. Without the direct connivance and arrangement of the Japanese Government there could be no such thing as a selection of "picked men with military experience" for emigration to Hawaii; and as to the story that "fresh Japanese regiments are being drafted into Manchuria by way of Korea" it shows either total indifference to truth or almost incredible ignorance. However, the main interest of the three items consists in the indications they furnish of extreme nervous susceptibility on the part of a section of the western public. Evidently Japan is a veritable terror in the eyes of certain people living in Hawaii, the Philippines and St. Petersburg. A great deal might be said, of course, as to the undignified and pusillanimous character of such rumours, but the mood they display is what Japan has to notice chiefly. It is one of the penalties of her signal successes that she should inspire suspicion, and we can easily imagine that to be the object of undeserved distrust may inspire a feeling of indignation and even prompt a spirit of defiance. Nevertheless Japan's best policy is to aim at dispelling these fancies and disarming her traducers by a steady exercise of self-restraint. The discharge of the responsibities thrust upon her in Korea by the dictates of self-defence must necessarily expose her to misconstruction and even abuse at the hands of those who seek to misconstrue and to abuse. And certainly it can not be said that she has been entirely successful in Korea. Her best friends are unable to suppose that all the charges laid at her door are mythical. There must be some element of truth in these stories, and, at any rate, to be so much criticised is in itself an evidence of mismanagement. Since Marquis Ito assumed control the record has been distinctly good, but the echoes of old grievances are not yet stilled, and they greatly re-inforce the voices of her assailants. That makes it the more essential that she should retain a cool head and take for motto extreme moderation and circumspection. She may almost be said to be playing to a hostile audience at present and it will be much easier for her to provoke hisses than to extort applause. The fact can not be ignored that in addition to those genuinely afraid of her, there is a party of publicists pledged to bring her into discredit and odium if possible. If she girds against these conditions and seeks to handle them heroically, she will convert into a general outcry what is now only a low murmur. It is very hard and very unjust, but the thing might have been foreseen, and at all events it gives Japan an opportunity of showing whether she possesses one of the qualities not least essential to national greatness, the quality of patience.

ACADEMIC INTERCHANGE.

PROFESSOR BURGESS of Columbia University, New York City, who is now in Berlin delivering a course of lectures on American topics, by way of exchange for a similar course that is being delivered by a German professor before the students of Columbia, took occasion, in his opening lecture before the students of the Berlin University, to express his personal opinions upon the MONROE doctrine and certain other essentially political subjects, in a way that has aroused much adverse criticism in the United States, and some American journals, misinterpreting the character and motive of his professional remarks, have already begun to discredit this interchange of academic lecturers. While there is not yet any assurance of an exchange being effected between Japanese educational institutions and cognate centres of the West, such a thing is not so entirely impossible as to preclude some consideration of the sequence of events which led to the present interchange between Germany and the United States.

It should be understood that Columbia and Berlin Universities did not, as some have been led to suppose, inaugurate this pleasing academic interchange. Probably most people in Japan who have given the subject any thought at all, have been influenced in forming their opinions by the fact that President Roosevelt has taken an apparently active part in promoting this exchange of lecturers between Berlin University and Columbia University. But such is not the whole of the facts. Neither one of the rulers of the two countries, Germany and the United States, was the first to move actively in this matter, although the suggestion made by Emperor WILLIAM at his official diplomatic reception on New Year's Day, 1904, to the American ambassador that an exchange of professors was something desirable in order to give the students of each country a knowledge at first hand of the views upon literature, political economy, etc., held in the other land, gives a certain colour of truth to the assumption that the Emperor and the President were the initiators of the movement. As a matter of fact the annual report of President ELIOT of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., for the year 1904-5, states that in the spring of 1902, a year and a half before that official reception, a representative of Harvard, a German by extraction, invited consideration as to the possibility of acquiring in the course of time endowments to the funds of the Harvard Germanic Museum, sufficient "to make it possible for the University to invite German scholars to give courses of lectures at the Museum, on German art, literature, and philosophy." Dr. ALTHOFF, director of the Prussian universities, later in the same spring, expressed himself as cordially in sympathy with this desire, but expanded the wish to compass an exchange of professors, which two years later, was carried into execution. In November, 1904, Dr. ALTHOFF submitted to President ELIOT, "the draft of an agreement between the Universities of Berlin and Harvard, concerning the mutual exchange of professors." This agreement Harvard immediately accepted, and a month later, that is early in 1904, opened negotiations with the rector of the University of Berlin "for the exchange of one Harvard professor and one German professor in the year now current." This was before it could have been "diplomatically" possible for action to have been taken on the suggestion made by Emperor WILLIAM.

The exchange was in every way academic, yet official, it was arranged by the president of Harvard University, on the one hand, and by the rector of Berlin University on the other, and was confirmed for an indefinite period by a formal treaty between the two institutions: there was nothing national or political about the agreement; but it shows that those who look upon the present exchange between Berlin and Columbia universities as the beginning of this Academic Interchange, are woefully ignorant of facts, or else are disposed to magnify the importance of that exchange between the two educational centres just named, because of the more direct connection with it of Emperor WILLIAM and President ROOSEVELT. Of course, Dr. ALTHOFF could make no arrangement for an interchange of professors, without the full permission of the German EMPEROR; consequently, the connotation of priority in the statement made by Columbia that "The authorities at Columbia hope that this [the exchange between Columbia and Berlin] is but the first of a number of similar professorships to be established as opportunity and means are afforded," is grossly misleading; for Professor PEABODY of Harvard was already established at Berlin and Professor OSTWALD as German visiting professor at Harvard, long before any negotiations between Berlin and Columbia were even commenced.

It is gratifying to see that other American universities are taking up the idea of international exchange of professors, and it is to be hoped that all may find it productive of the furtherance of amicable relations between Germany and the United States, as Harvard has found it. At the same time, however, credit should be given for the initiaiive where it is due: to Dr. ALTHOFF of Berlin and Professor FRANCKE of Harvard. The success of the original ex-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

change may be inferred from the fact that hundreds of German students attended Professor Peabody's lectures on social ethics in general, and dealing with American social problems in particular, and that they listened closely, the lectures being in English, to his exposition of a theme which does not have its initiative, as in Germany, with the State, but springs from voluntary organisation of individuals. To what extent the impressions he made will be lasting, remains for the future to show; but the general effect may be inferred from a statement made by Dr. ALTHOFF: "Our only regret is that we cannot keep him here permanently." Conversely, Professor KUHNAMANN, the German representative at Harvard this year, is admitted to have made himself felt as a power. Interpreting the best and finest in German literature, he took the student heart by storm, and nothing has been said of him that is not admirable. The Harvard corporation and undergraduates are one in saying of him what Dr. ALTHOFF said of Dr. PEABODY. Each of the visiting professors lectures in his own language, and that each has drawn about him such audiences as have gathered at Berlin and at Cambridge, speaks loudly for the success of the experiment. It is no longer an experiment; it has been proved such a success as to win the sincere flattery of imitation.

Now, since there is in the West such constant demand for information upon Japan—this must be true or there could not be the extraordinary success which seems to attend every adventure in publishing books about this country—how much might be expected from such an academic interchange: the occasional lectures given by casual visitors, although often extremely interesting and valuable, do not satisfy the requirements of the case and do not bear that official cachet which would be given to a regular Academic Interchange. The language need not, of necessity, be looked upon as an insuperable obstacle. It is quite useless to expect an audience at Oxford or New Haven to attend a course of lectures given in the Japanese language; and it should not be considered as in any way compromising the dignity of the Japanese lecturers to be asked to speak in English, and if they did so, putting aside the myths and keeping to facts of history, literature, social problems, and art, it is no risk to assure them crowded houses. There are several universities in the United States that would willingly make such an exchange: but it must be decided beforehand that there is to be no farce of interpreting to the audience in either case. No one here who has attended a lecture which has been so handicapped, would willingly do aught to bring about such an interchange, if that same dreary farce is to be repeated. The concentration of thought that is absolutely essential to the proper appreciation and close following of the lecturer's ideas, is utterly destroyed, the fire of the enthusiastic lecturer is quenched, and the keenness of receptivity is hopelessly blunted.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Japan as It was and Is; HILDRETH-CLEMENT. A.C. McClurg and Company, Chicago.

HILDRETH wrote this well known book in 1855 and added to it in 1861, when its third edition appeared. The idea occurred to him that the world would be grateful to any student who, after careful study of all works by acknowledged authorities on Japan, should bring together in one volume extracts constituting a connected story. The book is therefore a mere compilation, but it possesses the signal merit of rendering accessible to the general reader much information which he could not otherwise obtain without consulting the contents of a special library. It occurred to Mr. Ernest Clement, a well known writer on Japan, that an annotated reprint of this rare work would be welcome, and the result of his inspiration is the book now before us. It consists of two handy volumes well printed on good paper, abundantly illustrated, possessing an introduction by Mr. William Elliot Griffis, and having an abundance of notes by Mr. Clement as well as a valuable appendix. Probably the original work is known to such of our readers as take an interest in Japan. To those not familiar with Hildreth's labours we strongly recommend this reprint, especially since Mr. Clement's knowledge has brought it up to date. In its pages we are introduced to the Japanese as they presented themselves to old-time travellers, from the days of Marco Polo to those of Commodore Perry, and it is most interesting to find that under a superficies of myth, imagination and romance, there lies a solid substratum reflecting with remarkable accuracy the character and customs of the Japanese as fuller experience has revealed them to us. We do not hesitate to say that the reading public owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Clement for his conception and for the excellent manner in which he has carried it out.

The Navy.

The January number of *The Navy* is a very attractive periodical. Excellent photographs continue to be a feature of the magazine. There are three portraits, one of Admiral Baron Y. Inouye, one of Admiral Samejima, and one of Prince T. Shimazu, now a student in the Naval College. To this last portrait a curious description is appended, "the sovereign of the principality of Kagoshima." The editors must have been in a very retrospective mood when they penned such a sentence. There are several pictures of the battleship *Satsuma*. The first shows the laying of her keel, which ceremony took place on May 15th, 1905, that is to say, within less than a fortnight of the Battle of the Sea of Japan. Two views are given of her just before launching and one just as she is taking the water. Doubtless for purposes of comparison, there are some very interesting photographs of the *Dreadnought*, which looks like a veritable floating fortress. Perhaps the most striking picture is one of the Battle of the Sea of Japan. It shows the principal Russian ships, the *Osslabya*, the *Kniaz Svaroff*, the *Alexander III* and the *Borodino*, all *in extremis*, as they were at the time marked on the picture, namely, 3 p.m. on May 27th. The magazine is printed on beautiful paper and in view of its general quality it must be pronounced remarkably cheap at 30 *sen*. We should add that the pictures all have descriptions in English, German and French.

A Handbook of the National Loans of Japan.

Mr. K. Shoda, Secretary of the Special National Debts Consolidation Bureau, has published "A Handbook of the National Loans of Japan," with all the principal laws and regulations relating to them. He commences with a brief history of the loans, and then goes on to state their present amount, afterwards describing the organs for their administration and the procedure relating to them. The work is in English, excellently printed in large, clear type and arranged in such a manner that reference is easy. To any one interested in Japan the book must be invaluable. We do not know whether it is for sale. Possibly not, as the place of printing is the *Insatsu Kyoku* of the Finance Department.

The Life of Isabella Bird (Mrs. Bishop) by ANNA M. STODDART, London, John Murray; Yokohama, Kelly and Walsh, Ltd. Price 18 shillings.

IT was at Mrs. Bishop's own request that Miss Stoddart wrote the biography of her friend, and she has discharged her task with admirable taste. With reverent hands she arranged her material and with loving insight she has outlined the career of one who spent so much of her later life amid the full rush of philanthropic activities. And what a stimulating book she has produced! For herein we read the life-story of one who was more or less an invalid from her girl-hood on till advanced old age, and yet who accomplished some of the most adventurous journeys recorded in the annals of the nineteenth century. Mrs. Bishop might have taken the Cumberland Dalesman's expression for her motto—"Its dogged as does it"—for only the most dogged determination could have carried her through the perils which lay on every hand as she pushed her way through Kashmir to Thibet, from Ispahan to Erzeroum, up and down the mighty Yangtze, or amid the terrific Atlas mountains, not to mention such milder performances as her journeys through Japan, Korea, Hawaii or the Rocky Mountains. Who would think, after reading the list of her books dealing with her stirring adventures in many lands that the writer was a martyr to spinal trouble, spent days and weeks as an invalid and seldom knew what complete physical and mental health meant? As a well known physician in Edinburgh wrote at the time of her death:—

> To the lay mind (*i.e.* the mind untrained in physiological science) Mrs. Bishop was indeed, if not a mass of physical contradictions, yet much of a paradox. It was difficult for it to comprehend how a woman who in the quiet of her home life seemed so fragile, sensitive and dependent, could possibly submit to or even survive, the experiences of her multitudinous travels. The invalid at home and the Samson abroad do not form a very usual combination, yet in her case these two ran in tandem for many years. * * * * When she took the stage as pioneer and traveller, she laughed at fatigue, she was indifferent to the terrors of danger, she was careless of what a day might bring forth in the matter of food: but stepping from the boards into the wings of life she immediately became the invalid, the timorous, delicate, gentle-voiced woman that we associate with the Mrs. Bishop of Edinburgh.

Miss Stoddard attributes her success as a traveller largely to her magnificent digestion, which never failed her. As Dr. Bishop once observed: "Isabella has the appetite of a tiger and the digestion of an ostrich." She could go for days with little more than a bowlful of rice and a handful of raisins, but when substantial food was to be had, she availed herself amply of the opportunity. She came from good stock of the upper middle classes of England and among her relations were the Wilberforces, the Kingsleys, the Froudes, the Sumners, which accounts for the strong Evangelical impulses which dominated her throughout life. Her father was a clergyman of the Church of England who had to give up two benefices because he could not persuade his parishioners to abandon unnecessary labour on Sunday and make the Sabbath a day of rest. Very happy must have been the childhood of Isabella Bird, though the demon of delicate

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

health was always present. She idolized her parents and her only sister and as a result in after years, when they had passed away, she became one of the loneliest of women. For though capable of weaving strong bonds of friendship she could not bestow her affections readily upon any outside the circle of that magic three. They were "her world, her all." So when Dr. Bishop came a-wooing he found that the task before him was harder than that which confronts the ordinary man. Even when she did accept him, in her fiftieth year, it is doubtful whether "the spark from heaven" had kindled her heart. Later on she reverenced and admired John Bishop more than any man living. But hers was a nature that loved to dwell upon its griefs, the strain of morbidity ran side by side with the most practical commonsense, and more often than not morbidity came uppermost, as is inevitable where much time is spent in the sick-room. It was ill-health that first set her off on her wanderings, and it was invariably the search for health that led to her later travels. An incident which preceded her first visit to North America may be quoted to show how readily even as a girl she could face the unforeseen.

She had taken a cab from a London railway station and while driving out of the gate received on her lap a small parcel of advertisements, which, as was usual then, was thown in at the front window. Putting it on the seat in front of her, she noticed another parcel, lying, evidently left by the former "fare." She opened it and found papers inside giving details of a plot to assassinate a member of the Cabinet at the approaching funeral of the Duke of Wellington. She had scarcely put them into her pocket when she heard a voice stopping the cab, and a dark, foreign-looking man addressed her at the window. He asked if a parcel had been found in the cab. At once she handed to him the little bundle of advertisements, and after a minute's progress bade the driver hasten to the Home Office, where she insisted upon seeing the Minister, in whose hands she placed the papers.

Another incident showing her readiness of resource may be quoted. She was travelling on the Rock Island and Chicago railroad when a most unprepossessing man sat next to her in the car. She felt his hand in her pocket abstracting her purse, in which there was only enough money for petty travelling needs, but which contained her baggage checks. She sat passive, giving no indication of her loss until the baggage checks were being collected. When the official reached her, she bowed politely towards her neighbour and said: "This gentleman has my checks," and he was startled into giving them up. No wonder in after years she could vanquish all her enemies. Miss Stoddart does not weary her reader with extracts from Mrs. Bishop's books, and only a few of her letters are quoted, but sufficient is given to enable one to form a clear impression of the courageous woman, and to watch how her intellectual sympathies widened with the years. In Mrs. Bishop the cause of Medical Christian Missions lost a devoted friend. In season and out of season she was ready to plead their cause on the public platform, for to her had fallen the rare experience of seeing them at work in many lands, and amid many peoples. She had wished to establish a hospital in memory of her sister at Nazareth but the Sultan refused to grant an *irade*, and instead there have arisen a John Bishop Memorial Hospital at Srinagar, a Henrietta Bird Hospital at Amritsar, hospitals in Seoul, Paoning-fu, and Chow-fu, an orphanage in Tokyo, all in memory of her husband, her parents, or her sister. It was the character of Christ the Divine Healer which appealed most strongly to her in all the Gospel Message. His was the Presence that accompanied her throughout life, and it was in His service that the last twenty years of her career were uniquely spent. Merely to read the life of Isabella Bird should prove an inspiration to those who weakly shirk the burdens of life; no finer example can be set before them of the triumph of mind over matter; and no higher incentive can be quoted than that which animated her all her days.

The Modernian.

The first number of Vol. IV. of *The Modernian*, (the magazine of the Yokohama Modern School) is to hand. It is of more than ordinary interest for in addition to the official record of the Prize Day proceedings, there are a number of readable notes, an account of "the cruise that failed"—something of an adventure in connection with a "Lark"—and other entertaining and useful letterpress. Commenting on the fact that the Esdailes, who are about to return to Japan, were, apparently to the astonishment of "the natives," found to be fully able to hold their own with the other boys of a school which they attended, in one of the suburbs of London, the Editor notes that the same ability and the same astonishment were observed in the case of Vincent *i*, who went from the Modern School to King Edward's School, Bath, and distinguished himself by coming out top of his form. The magazine is very neatly illustrated.

THE THIRD MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT.

There can be no doubt of the high esteem in which Mrs. J. P. Mollison is held by the music-loving portion of Yokohama; the sincerity of the welcome extended to her in Van Schaick Hall at the Third Monday Popular Concert was most striking, and has never been approached here before. Her charm of manner has, if that were possible, increased in graciousness since she last appeared amongst us, while her voice has lost none of its wonderful qualities. It was only to be expected that with her name upon the programme a large audience should gather, nevertheless we must congratulate Mr. Frederick Griffith upon the great success of the whole evening. He had prepared a programme artistic in the extreme, a programme which he and his clever assistants carried out as only musicians and music lovers could do. Yokohama is chary of her public favours but we think she would willingly bestow them upon Professor Griffith if he can maintain the high standard reached on Monday night.

The Concert began with Weber's Overture to "Oberon" arranged as a trio, in which Miss Wilson and Messrs Poole and Griffith took part. Again we are sorry to note that late arrivals marred an excellent number. Fortunately everyone was comfortably seated before Mrs. Mollison appeared upon the platform to sing "An Eastern Nocturne," the words of which are by Mrs. Douglas Adam and the music by Mr. Griffith. The musical setting is very fine, thoroughly redolent of the mystic East, and the singer did full justice to its quaint arabesques and oriental damascening. At its conclusion Mrs. Mollison was loudly recalled and responded by repeating the last verse, at the conclusion of which she was presented with a lovely basket of flowers. The next three numbers were purely instrumental, the first, a pianoforte sole by Miss Wilson, "Andante Spianato Grand Polonaise in E flat" by Chopin, bringing out the brilliant execution and memnonic qualities of the player; a double Concerto for two violins and piano by Bach, in which the Misses Edna and Bessie Ballagh and Mr. Poole were heard to advantage: and Suite for flute and pianoforte written by Mr. Edward German in honour of Mr. Griffith, of which we preferred the final number, "Gipsy Dance," a very dainty piece of work. Seldom have we heard Mr. Griffith to greater advantage. Two songs by Charles Willeby, "Sealed Orders" and "The Silver Lining" were next sung by Mrs. Mollison. Both were very beautiful and the audience insisted upon an *encore*, to which she very kindly responded by re-singing the first number. The fragrance of these two songs will linger long in the memory of all who had the rare privilege of hearing them.

The evening concluded with Auber's well-known Overture to "Masaniello" by Miss Wilson, Mr. Poole and Mr. Griffith. It had been an evening of rare delight and this number brought it to a fitting close.

The Governor of Yamagata prefecture reports that a Russian mine which was landed on Dec. 30th at the village of Seiyu, exploded on Jan. 2nd. Three persons were killed.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society for the new year was held in Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening. Owing to the prevailing epidemic of colds and influenza the attendance was scarcely up to the average, but a very enjoyable evening's entertainment was provided for those present.

Owing to the absence, through indisposition, of the President of the Society (Mr. A. Bellamy Brown), the chair was taken by the Vice-President (Mr. W. Karl Vincent), who in opening the proceedings apologised for the absence of the President and said that that evening they were to have a lecture written by Mr. Satchell, who had for several years kindly written papers for them. In the absence of the author the lecture would be read by Mr. Fardel, of Tokyo, to whom he (the Chairman) extended a warm welcome on behalf of the members.

Mr. Fardel then read Mr. Satchell's most interesting paper, which we regret that we have not space to reproduce *in extenso*. The interest of the audience was maintained from start to finish, and at the conclusion of the reading the Vice-President was warmly applauded when he said he was sure that he voiced the sentiments of those present when in the name of the Society he expressed to Mr. Satchell their appreciation of the interesting lecture to which they had just listened, and to Mr. Fardel for having read it.

The second part of the programme opened with an overture by Mendelssohn, a trio for violin, piano and cello, played with much artistic skill and expression by the Misses Edna and Bessie Ballagh and Mr. Salinger. Mr. Cooper followed with the charming song "Down the Vale." Miss Frances McCallum, whose ability as a reciter has already won for her a high reputation in Yokohama, was warmly applauded on her admirable recital of Gilbert's amusing poem "Etiquette." A duet for two violins, Dancla's "Symphone Concerto, No. 2" was very artistically rendered by Miss Edna Ballagh and Mr. H. A. Poole, who in response to an undeniable *encore*, played another charming morceau. The last number on the programme was a most amusing comic song "Tut-tut," capitally sung by Mr. C. Aslet, who was recalled and favoured the audience with another most acceptable ditty. At the conclusion the Vice President thanked the ladies and gentlemen who had contributed to the evening's entertainment.

At the next meeting of the Society, on the 18th instant, Professor Griffith will lecture on "Welsh Music and the Eisteddfod."

TRADE-MARK DECISION.

In the Patent Bureau, a decision has been given in a suit instituted by Mr. Irving Smith, representative of the Cresent Watch Case Company, New Jersey, United States, and his Tokyo agent, Mr. K. Hattori, against Mr. K. Ishihara, a watch and jewelry dealer of Osaka, asking for the cancellation of a trade-mark, No. 19,091. The petitioners stated that the trade-mark in dispute displays a "moon and stars" which quite resembles that employed by the Crescent Watch Case Company for many years in America. Watches and watch-cases bearing the mark were imported into Japan many years since and sold through Mr. K. Hattori, one of the petitioners. In the meantime, the Osaka trader registered his mark on March 30th, 1902. It was contended that this should be regarded as invalid in accordance with Arts. 2, 5, and 10 of the Trade Mark Law. The contention of the respondent was that he registered his mark on June 13th, 1898, which became valid under Art. 24 of the Trade Mark Law. The mark in the present case was made from a similar design to that of the foregoing one. Consequently, even if the mark, No. 19,091, resembles that of the American manufacturers in a certain sense, it could not be taken as invalid inasmuch as the mark No. 11,018 is regarded as valid in compliance with the law.

The protest was sustained and the mark, No. 19,091 was made invalid in its registry on the ground that both marks of Nos. 19,091 and 11,018 are different in their nature.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

YOKOHAMA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The first annual general meeting of members of the Yokohama Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held on Friday afternoon at the former British Court-Room. Mr. W. F. Mitchell, Chairman, presided and there were also present Mrs. C. K. M. Martin, Mrs. Fuller. Mrs. Hargreaves, Miss Lloyd Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Neville, Mr. A. G. Morey Weale, Mr. E. C. Davis, Mr. B. C. T. Gray, Mr. E. M. Hobart Hampden, Mr. M. Beart, Mr. M. Spencer Smith (Treasurer) Mr. Cyril Allen (Secretary) and others.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sorry there was not a larger attendance at the first annual meeting of so important a society, but he supposed it was due to the holiday season and possibly to the very cold weather. Still he was glad to see that there were a number present to show their appreciation of the work of the society, and he added that they had several apologies for non-attendance. The society was inaugurated, chiefly under the auspices of Mrs. Clarence Martin, by a largely attended meeting of ladies and gentlemen on May 24th last, where it was decided that a society should be formed and a council elected. The members of the council consisted in the first instance of the following: Messrs. W. F. Mitchell (Chairman), E. M. Hobart Hampden, V. A. Caesar Hawkins, B. C. Howard. C. Illies, M. Beart, J. W. Copmann, F. von Syburg, L. J. Healing, A. G. Morey Weale, J. de Cuers de Cogolin, B. Runge, James Walter, L. Barmont, C. K. Marshall Martin, Y. Mogi, K. Mori, Otani Kahei, F. S. James, N. Mitsuhashi, and N. Saka. It was afterwards thought desirable to add a certain number of ladies, and Mrs. Marshall Martin was asked to invite ladies to join the committee, with the result that Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Healing, Mrs. von Syburg, Mrs Barmont, Mrs. W. T. Payne, Miss Thomas, and Mrs. Isaacs, were added, and by that committee the work had been done up to the present. He was glad to say that Governor Sufu had consented to act as first President. The committee drew up and adopted rules on the lines laid down at the inaugural meeting, and a Japanese inspector was appointed but did not prove altogether satisfactory; and with the assistance of His Excellency the Governor another appointment was made in place of the first, and so far as could be seen the present officer, who had been a lieutenant in the Manchurian army and personally took an interest in his work and had a kind feeling towards dumb animals, was giving entire satisfaction. It was difficult to carry out any special work in the summer owing to the absence of members from Yokohama but after the holidays operations were resumed. A literary committee was formed and a circular was issued in Japanese and English which had the result of bringing about a considerable access of members, both Japanese and foreign. The number that had been enrolled was eminently satisfactory, but they hoped a great many others would also join. In view of the fact that the society had been so short a time in existence he thought it was matter for congratulation that so many names had been sent in. During the year Mr. E. Mendelson, who was a member of both the general and the sub-committee, left for America and Mr. Taniguchi, who did a great deal of work at the commencement of the society, also left but his successor had become a member and they were glad to welcome to their ranks his Honour the Mayor, Mr. Mitsuhashi, who had shown considerable interest in the work and who he was quite sure would give them every help that lay in his power to further their ends. Dr. Masujima had kindly consented to act as legal adviser free of charge and would gladly render assistance should they require it. The inspector, particularly the last one, had been particularly active; he had been posted on the hills between the Bluff and the Settlement and had visited the various establishments connected with the use of horse-flesh. There was one successful prosecution in which a man was fined, but that was due to the personal interest of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Allen, to whom he expressed the gratitude of the Society for the work he had done—(applause). He was a busy man but he willingly gave up part of his time to further the interests of the society, and the results so far obtained would not have been so satisfactory but for his energetic enterprise—(applause). The Chairman spoke with hope of the time when the Society could afford to pay for another inspector, and with a view to augmenting the funds said it had been suggested that they should have life members who would contribute *yen* 50 or, some such sum. In conclusion he said the society would be glad to receive subscriptions from any of the public who took an interest in the work and wished to see it a success. He called on the Hon. Treasurer to present his report for the period since May last.

Mr. SPENCER SMITH submitted the following:—

To Dr.	Yen.
120 Subscriptions of *yen* 3	360.00
1 Sub. paid in advance	27.00
1 Donation	5.00
4 Badges sold at 75 *sen*	3.00
Total	395.00
By Cr.	Yen.
Advertising the Society	75.00
Inspector's Salary	210.00
Inspector's Uniform	45.15
Stationery and Sundries	49.29
Total	379.44
Balance in hand	15.56

There were 122 members last year and the subscriptions of two had not yet been collected. For next year there were already 35 new foreign members and 75 Japanese members.

On the motion of Mr. HOBART HAMPDEN, seconded by Mr. E. C Davis, the accounts, which had been duly audited, were adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said they were indebted to Mr. Morey Weale for a suitable device for the badges and he hoped those who had not yet received them would apply.

Governor SUFU was on the motion of the Chairman unanimously re-elected President.

The CHAIRMAN spoke of his approaching departure and expressed his regret that he could not stay to see the society taking, as he was sure it must take, an important role in the future.

On the motion of Mr. Morey Weale, Messrs. C. Allen and M. Spencer Smith were unanimously re-elected Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer.

On the motion of the Chairman the former committee was re-elected with the exception of Mrs. W. T. Payne, Mr. M. Beart and Mr. Copmann, Mrs. Von Syburg and Mrs. Mitchell, and with the addition of Mr. E. C. Davis (who was also elected Chairman) Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Lowson, Mrs. Williamson Jones and Mr. B. C. T. Gray.

The CHAIRMAN announced that Mr. Randall Hargreaves had kindly offered to arrange a concert in aid of the funds of the society, to take place on Saturday Feb. 9th—(applause).

Mr. MOREY WEALE, as a personal tribute to the interest the Chairman had taken in the society, asked the society to accept from him the badges.

The CHAIRMAN thanked him on behalf of the society.

On the motion of Mr. Hobart Hampden, who spoke of the great service Mr. Mitchell had rendered in setting the society on its feet, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, who on behalf of Mrs. Mitchell as well as on his own part, thanked Mr. Hobart Hampden and the meeting for their kindness.

This was all the business.

THE LAW COURTS.

AN ALLEGED DEFAMATION CASE.

An action filed by Mr. Tarachand Parsram, No. 164, Yamashita-cho, against Mr. Ramandass, manager of Messrs Pohoomull Bros, No. 246, claiming eight thousand *yen* on account of alleged defamation committed by defendant, came up on Jan. 8th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Sawada and defendant by Mr. Takahashi.

Plaintiff's Counsel said that his client had been carrying on business in Yokohama for many years, dealing in silk goods and indigo. In late years, the amount of business done in a month was about twenty thousand *yen* on an average. Meanwhile defendant, as a result of competition in business, circulated some baseless stories unfavourable to the plaintiff, among several Japanese silk goods merchants with whom plaintiff has commercial connection. In July last, defendant informed the Japanese traders that plaintiff was in financial difficulties and that he would close his office in the near future. Consequently, the Japanese urged plaintiff to pay for what was due to them in consequence of the business negotiated. Plaintiff paid the claims as he was not in financial difficulty as reported by defendant. Defendant had endeavoured to wilfully injure the reputation of plaintiff with the consequence that plaintiff sustained damage amounting to five thousand *yen*. Further plaintiff experienced various inconveniences in his business through the defamation of the defendant, from which injurious action, plaintiff sustained damage estimated at three thousand *yen*.

The contention of defendant's Counsel was that his client did not circulate a report as insisted on by plaintiff. The business done by plaintiff per month was not so much as twenty thousand, but four or five thousand *yen* only. Defendant had no reponsibility for the Japanese merchants having urged plaintiff for payments.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine two Japanese merchants named Ono and Kitamura of Onoi-cho and Benten-dori respectively, as witnesses. Counsel added that defendant circulated the false statements among the foregoing Japanese and other merchants.

The Court decided to summon the witnesses on Jan. 15th.

THE RHINE DIVORCE CASE.

An Appeal in the divorce case between Mr. Charles Ferdinand Rhine, Yokohama and his wife, Mrs. Gretchen Marie Dorothea Rhine, Hamburg, will be heard on February 6th in the Tokyo Appeal Court.

FIRES.

Fire broke out on the morning of Jan. 7th in Sugihara-machi, Utsunomiya, destroying the premises of five prominent firms. Damage to merchandise is estimated at about fifty thousand *yen*.

A telegram from Aomori says that on the morning of Jan. 4th, fire broke out in the Nakamura-za theatre. An actor named Ichikawa Tomoyo and four others were killed, and five injured. The damage sustained by the theatre is estimated at twenty thousand *yen*.

Fire broke out at 8 p.m. on Jan. 5th in a small bath-house, No. 3,843, Negishi. Seven houses were destroyed and four damaged. Negligence is believed by the Bluff. Police to have been the cause.

About 11 a.m. on Monday, fire broke out in Fukutomi-cho, Yokohama. The flames were extinguished before any severe damage was caused. Two small houses were damaged. A charcoal brazier was the cause of the outbreak.

On the evening of Jan. 4th, fire occurred in the Sendai Raw Silk Factory, Sendai, destroying the building. The damage was estimated at sixty thousand *yen*.

At 4 p.m. on Jan. 9th, fire broke out in a boarding-house known as the Sekizen-Kwan, Hongo, Tokyo. Owing to a strong westerly wind, the flames spread at once to the adjoining houses. Thirteen buildings in all were destroyed.

Fire broke out on the morning of Jan. 9th in one of the wagons of a train on the Nippon Railway at Harigatani, fourteen miles from Uyeno, Tokyo. The car with its load of about a hundred bags of charcoal was destroyed. Sparks from the locomotive are believed to have been the cause.

It was telegraphed from Tacoma, Wash., on Dec. 29, that the U. S. Oriental steamship lines announce a reduction of fifty cents per ton after January 1st in rates on flour and wheat to Oriental ports.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DEATH OF MRS. HEGT.

We regret to record the death at her residence No. 73 Bluff, on Monday morning, of Mrs. M. J. B. Nordhoeck Hegt, a very old resident of Yokohama. The deceased lady, who had attained the age of 84 years, came to this port with her husband, the late Mr. Hegt, many years ago from the Dutch colonies and has resided almost continuously in Yokohama since then. One of the hills on the Bluff bears their name. Mrs. Hegt went to Nagasaki only the other day to attend the marriage of her grand-daughter (daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Walker) and on her way home contracted a chill at Shimonoseki from the effects of which she did not recover.

On Wednesday the remains of Mrs. Nordhoek Hegt were consigned to their last resting-place in the Bluff Cemetery. The first portion of the service was held at Christ Church, the latter part being performed at the grave side, Rev. W. P. G. Field officiating. Captain Wilson Walker, of Nagasaki, son-in-law of the deceased, and Miss Talbot followed the coffin as chief mourners, the pall-bearers being Messrs. W. H. Talbot, P. Scheuten, L. Stornebrink and Captain Carst. Many residents were present at the interment, and a number of floral tributes were sent.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

An Association match was played on the Recreation Ground on Saturday afternoon between "Colours" and "Whites," captained respectively by A. E. Cooper and E. N. Lambert. The teams were as follows :—"Colours."—Goal, Jewett; Backs, G. Neville and A. E. Cooper; Half-backs, F. Stone, N. Buckle and J. Valentine; Forwards, Da Costa, McDougall, S. R. Clarke, O. Strome, and S. Maas. "Whites."—Goal, Gregory; Backs, E. C. Jeffery and R. Grenade; Half-backs, Stornebrink, W. Graham, and B. G. Walker; Forwards, S. Vincent, S. R. Ford, V. A. Hearne, C. Hornstein, and E. N Lambert. The game, which was very ɹqisk, resulted in victory for "Colours" by 4 to 2. For "Colours" the goals were kicked by Clarke (2). McDougall (1) and Strome (1), while the goals for "Whites" were both kicked by Lambert.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Two cases of plague were reported on Jan. 7th in Osaka. Both patients died the same day.

Princes Waldemar and George left Kobe at 7 a.m. on Jan. 7th by the *Birma* for Shanghai.

The New Year publication of the Kinkosha, lithographers and printers, is a date block mounted on a particularly gay wall-card.

A telegram from Osaka reports that a junk was capsized in a gale on the evening of Jan. 2nd off Idzumi. One sailor is missing.

The ordinary new year wrestling tournaments in the compound of the Eko-in, Honjo, Tokyo, will commence on Jan. 7th, lasting for seven days.

The steamer *Shikaura Maru* which went ashore on Jan. 3rd at Anamidzu, Noto Peninsula, was floated on Sunday. No damage had been sustained.

The list of successful candidates at the recent examination of British officers in foreign languages shows that three have passed in Japanese.

We read in home papers that the N.D.L.S.S. *Sachsen* has been chartered by the King of Siam for a trip from Singapore to Genoa and or Marseilles in April next.

Matsui Ishikita (43) residing No. 3,149, Negishi, Yokohama, accidentally fell into a well, at 7 a.m. on Jan. 8th while trying to draw water. She died before she was taken out.

A case of plague was reported on Jan. 5th in Osaka. The patient is a workman, T. Hosomi (19) employed at a paper factory. Another case was also reported on the same day at Matsuyama.

The author of "The Top-of-the-Table Game," Mr. H. W. Stevenson, commences in March next a tour through Canada, Australasia, and the Far East, playing games and giving exhibitions of his special billiard tactics in each country.

A Saseho telegram reports that a bluejacket has murdered a man there by kicking him in the breast. The culprit was at once removed to the Court Martial. It is said that the two men were drinking together and that they got into a dispute over a trivial matter.

The trial of M. Sekino, a policeman of the Kagacho police office, who murdered a Japanese woman employed by a Chinaman, will take place on January 16th in the Yokohama District Court. Messrs. Anzai and Fujiwara, lawyers, have been engaged for the defence.

The East Country Society (Toba-Kyokai) will shortly hold a meeting at the Nobles' Club. It is said that Marquis Ito, Resident-General of Korea, now in Tokyo on official business, and Count Okuma will deliver speeches on the political and financial affairs of Asiatic countries.

A telegram from Vladivostock says that a Japanese named J. Maehata (a laundry keeper) and his wife, Chiya, residing in Nicolovsk, Maritime Province, were found murdered in their house on Dec. 27th. An infant, five months old, survived and was removed to the office of Mr. Kawakami, Japanese Commercial Agent in Vladivostock, where he is still in the care of the official.

A telegram from Port Arthur reports that the steamer *Europe*, formerly a Russian transport, floated at Port Arthur, which left Dairen on Dec. 24th for Japan in tow of another steamer, encountered a storm on the 26th of the same month while off Kun-shan, Korea. Having lost her consort she went ashore in the neighbourhood of Chin isle. The steamer *Chefoo Maru* has been despatched from Port Arthur to the scene to assist her. The *Europe* is not in a serious condition.

At the conclusion of the weekly parade of the 1st Yokohama Company of the Boys' Brigade at Van Schaick Hall on Tuesday evening Mr. P. E. Nicolle (first lieutenant) was presented by the officers and members with a handsome brazier in connection with his recent marriage. There was a good attendance both of the company and of other friends. The presentation was made by Capt. H. W. Kilby, and suitably acknowledged by Mr. Nicolle. Cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Nicolle were given at the close.

According to a report which has been received at Nagasaki from Vladivostock, Admiral Alexieff, formerly Viceroy of the Far East, will leave St. Petersburg in March this year for Japan. A Vladivostock journal says that the Russian officer will probably be welcomed in Japan with the utmost cordiality. As to the ground for his sincere welcome in Japan, the paper adds amusingly that Japan has been promoted among the first class Powers through the efforts of the Admiral.

A Peking dispatch of December 30th stated that Admiral Sah, Commander-in-Chief of the combined Peiyang Squadrons, who is at present in Shanghai, had been requested by the Ministry of War to go up to the capital to consult with regard to the immediate reorganization of the Imperial Chinese Navy. It will be remembered that in view of the weakness of the Chinese navy naval matters are at present attended to by the Ministry of War, the question of an Admiralty or Ministry of Marine being a matter of the near future.

Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassador to Japan, who is now in Rome, was invited to the concert on Nov. 24th at Court, in honour of King George of Greece. Sir E. H. Egerton, the British Ambassador in Rome, presented Sir Claude to King George and King Victor Emmanuel, both of whom spoke in English, and were most interested in the situation in the Far East. It is stated that the Italian Government intends to show its appreciation of Sir Claude's services in representing Italy in the Far East during the recall of the Italian representative.

The following warships are expected to be launched during this year.
Battleship *Aki* (15,000 tons) at Kure.
Armoured cruiser *Ibuki* (14,600 tons) at Kure.
Armoured cruiser *Kurama* (14,000 tons) at Yokosuka.
Cruiser *Tone* (3,400 tons) at Saseho.
Cruiser *Mogami* (3,400 tons) at Kure.
Cruiser *Yodo* (3,400 tons) at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe.
Destroyer *Kikutsuki* (380 tons) at the Uraga Shipbuilding Yard.

The usual new year's military review took place at 10 a.m. on Jan. 8th at the Aoyama Parade Ground. The Emperor was present, escorted by Princes Higashi Fushimi and Fushimi the younger; Marquis Tokudaiji, Grand Chamberlain; Viscount Tanaka, Minister for the Imperial Household; General Baron Okazawa, Chief Aide-de-Camp; and other distinguished personages. The troops which took part in the review consisted of the Imperial Body Guards and the First Division. As the weather was pleasant and spring-like, the section of the Parade Ground set apart for invited guests and the outer parts were filled with spectators.

A special telegram dated Jan. 3rd from Berlin to the *Hochi* says that Mr. K. Takahashi, the Japanese financial agent, has arrived there from London. A dinner party was held at the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank under the presidency of Dr. Knappe, formerly German Consul-General in Shanghai, in honour of the Japanese agent. Among the distinguished persons present were Viscount Inoue, Japanese Ambassador; Freiherr von Rheinhaben, Prussian Minister for Finance; and Lieut-General von Podhielski, Minister for Foreign Affairs. Several speeches were delivered, all the speakers agreeing that the relations between Japan and Germany are growing more sincere and that the financial relations are also more friendly.

On Jan. 20th, the Yokohama Electric Railway Co. will hold a general meeting to submit the half-yearly accounts for 1906. On the same occasion, a proposal for establishing two new lines will be introduced to the shareholders. One of the projected lines is from Hanazono bridge to Hodogaya via Choja-machi, Tobe and Hiranuma. The other is to run from Fukutomi-cho to Hodogaya via Isezaki-cho, Sueyoshi-cho and South Ota. For this enterprise about six million *yen* is needed. After the completion of the foregoing lines, the company will commence the construction of the proposed railway to Kamakura. For the last project, the company intends to raise a loan. It is said that the Yasuda Bank will accept the debentures at a low rate of interest.

His Excellency K'o Fêng-shih, who was transferred on October 29 last from the important and lucrative post of Director-General of the Native Opium Tax Department to the Governorship of Kuangsi province, has been now re-appointed to his former position, with apparently added powers. Previously His Excellency had control of eight provinces; by the terms of the present edict he is to control the native opium taxes of the whole Empire. It is an open secret, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, that, owing to the lucrativeness of the post H.E. Ko Fêng-shih would refuse the governorship of Kuangsi, and this soon became evident by the immediate presentation by him of a memorial to the Thron declining the honour. The Kuangsi governorship is considered the "leanest" of all the high provincial posts in the Empire.

We are in receipt of two handbooks from the Aimi Shoten, well-known stock brokers of Yokohama and Tokyo. One of the pamphlets gives the custom in vogue in the business of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. It also provides a number of blank pages in which to enter transactions negotiated. The other pamphlet gives details with

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

regard to the commercial and industrial companies established or promoted in 1906. It also gives various useful reports with reference to finance. According to the Financial Department, says the pamphlet, the wealth of Japan in 1906 was estimated as follows:—

	Yen.
Land	6,023,771,000
Buildings	1,962,363,000
Furniture	976,300,000
Railways	283,127,000
Merchandise	289,855,000
Mineral Materials	58,578,000
Sundries	3,946,813,000

The order of precedence of distinguished officials and officers at the Imperial Palace has been re-arranged as follow:—Marquis Ito, Marquis Yamagata, Marquis Oyama, Admiral Togo, Marquis Saionji, the Premier. Count Matsukata. Count Inouye. Marquis Tokudaiji, Grand Chamberlain. Viscount Tanaka, Minister for Imperial Household. General Terauchi, Minister for War. Mr. Matsuoka, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce. Vice-Admiral Saito, Minister for the Navy. Mr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance. Mr. Yamagata, Minister for Communications. Mr. Matsuda, Minister for Justice. Mr. Hara, Minister for Home Affairs. Mr. Makino, Minister for Education. Viscount Hayashi, Minister for Foreign Affairs. General Count Nodzu. Admiral Viscount Ito. Count Okuma. Count Katsura. Count Hijikata. Viscount Enomoto. Viscount Yoshikawa. Count Itagaki. Admiral Baron Yamamoto. It may be remarked that the first four are possessors of the Rank of Grand Merit.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN IMPUDENT BEGGAR.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I saw in the Kobe papers that a man there has been fined for impudent beggary. It seems now that he tries to start the same business in Tokyo.

Perhaps a warning in your paper would be good.

Yours faithfully,
F. RITTER.
Légation de Suisse
au Japon.

The letter received by our correspondent is as follows:—

His Excellency:—I must go to my native country to see my sick mother, but I have no travelling expense and there is no help after all.

Will you be so kind as to give me five *yen* as the fare of the train to the same place Osaka, and save me by the Charity of our Lord Jesus Christ? and extremely oblige.

Yours obediently,
ITO.

[We know the gentleman. The pleasure of making his acquaintance cost us a *yen*.—Ed. *J. M.*]

A DISCLAIMER.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I am told that San Francisco papers publish an interview with me according to which I have given expression to feelings not flattering to Japan and her people. In case this publication, which I have not yet seen, should have found its way to Japan, I should be very much indebted to you if you would lend your columns for an absolute and formal denial of my ever having made such a statement.

Having many friends in Japan, I am doubly disgusted with a certain press which deliberately and unscrupulously misconstrues facts in order to incite the feelings of people in a critical moment.

The fact that it is my desire to return to Japan in itself refutes any such statement.

Thanking you in advance, I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOR DE HERRENSCHWAND.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—The *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 29th Dec. contains under the heading Korea a paragraph to the effect that the Residency General has issued a notification with regard to methods adopted by propagandists of Christianity in Korea. I enclose a copy of the notification in question, from which you will see that it has no reference to Christianity.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
X. Y. Z.
Seoul, January 2nd, 1907.

THE SERVANT QUESTION AGAIN.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—It may be within the recollection of some of your readers that in the month of June last, a rather exciting correspondence upon the "Japanese servant" question was carred on in your columns, in which certain householders detailed at considerable length the woful sufferings they were experiencing through the extortions and general ill-conduct of their cooks, house-boys, and other domestics.

As far as my memory serves me, the correspondence was brought to a close by three letters signed severally *Fred. Pollard*, *House wife* and *Fair Play*, who from their own personal experiences were able to give a diametrically opposite aspect of the subject under discussion, which was further confirmed by a leader written by a foreign resident of nearly 40 years' experience of housekeeping in Japan, who evidently had nothing but good to say of the domestics who had been in his employ during that time.

As some of these self-styled martyrs to the native servants are doubtless still in Yokohama, it may somewhat cheer their unhappy fate to read the following extract from a letter written by a lady who was a resident of Yokohama for many years, and whose menage always ran with the smoothness and quiet of well-oiled wheels during the whole of her stay in Japan, as could be verified by all who knew her, if I were at liberty to mention her name. After describing an ideal home on the banks of the Thames, where she spent last summer with her family in the enjoyment of perfect weather, and amidst the lovely surroundings of English scenery, etc., she writes as follows:—"I cannot say I look back upon the time with any great pleasure. The servant question was terrible—for love or money I could not get any, and for five weeks had to buckle to and cook, wash up, and do anything and everything. No joke when we were ten or so of a household with my sons and their friends. I have 'Tama' my old 'boy' (Japanese of course) with me, and what I should have done without him, I cannot tell. I only wish I had found another to come home with him, for I do dislike the home servants as a whole."

Perhaps if some of your correspondents of last June were to take a trip to England, and, following this lady's example of keeping a furnished house for the summer, were to endeavour to obliterate the remembrance of the misery they endured when house-keeping in Japan, by going through a course of cooking, washing dirty plates and dishes, and doing the "anything and everything" for a family of ten, they would afterwards be more reconciled to their fate as householders in Yokohama, spite of the enormous percentage levied on their monthly expenditure by a "squeeze" of 6 *sen* (5 farthings English) on every chicken, by the iniquitous "Cook-san."

I am, Sir, Yours, etc.
FAIR PLAY.
January 4th, 1907.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

GERMAN POLITICS.

London, January 3.

Prince von Buelow's electoral manifesto makes a bid for the liberal vote against the centre and socialists, declares the real danger of reaction lies in socialism, that every defeat of the socialists would be a warning to their blind arrogance, strengthen confidence in peaceful internal development and render more secure Germany's position abroad.

THE AMEER'S VISIT.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has arrived at Peshawar on a visit.

THE HAMBURG-COLOGNE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Securities amounting to nearly a million sterling, which were going to London, Paris, Brussels and Antwerp for settling day, were destroyed in the disaster to the Hamburg-Cologne express which dashed into a cattle train. The securities will be re-issued eventually, but the temporary loss is causing great disorganisation to business. A hundred oxen were roasted alive, others escaped and stampeded wildly among the terrified passengers.

ASSASSINATION IN RUSSIA.

London, January 3.

General Vonderlaunitz, Prefect of St. Petersburg, has been assassinated.

GREAT FIRE AT PORTSMOUTH.

A serious fire at the naval gun wharf at Portsmouth has done damage officially estimated at £250,000.

THE HAMBURG SHIPPING TROUBLE.

Later.

On Dec. 30th the German officers were generally withdrawn from the Association in accordance with the demands of the Shipping Companies.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Madrid, has been appointed Ambassador to Berlin.

BULGARIAN RAILWAYS.

London January 4.

All railway men in Bulgaria have struck work, delaying international traffic, but being engineer reservists, the strikers will be called out to-day to take their own places.

THE AMIR.

The Amir of Afghanistan made a state entry into Peshawar.

GERMAN POLITICS.

London, January 5.

Prince von Buelow's manifesto is unfavourably criticised by the German press. The Conservatives especially object to being invited to ally themselves with the Radicals, and the latter are equally displeased on account of the lecturing tone of the Chancellor, who enjoins them to mend their ways and to join the Conservatives against the advance of the Socialists. The only party pleased is that of the National Liberals.

NEW CHINA SOCIETY.

A new China Society has been formed in London to encourage the study of the Chinese language, literature and history. A series of lectures has been projected and the Chinese Minister reads a paper at the opening meeting on the 28th January.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Times St. Petersburg correspondent states that during Mr. Motono's absence the commission has been investigating the exact significance of the term "rivers and inlets" in the Portsmouth treaty. It is probable that a decision will be reached satisfactory to Russia. Japan understood that Russia was willing to renew the commercial treaty of 1895 and grant Japan privileges after conference with other nations under the most favoured nation clause in recent treaties.

NAVAL PRECAUTIONS.

The Admiralty has issued a notice to mariners intimating the possible closing of naval ports at home and abroad at night during manœuvres or in the event of strained relations with any Power.

ARMY MANŒUVRES.

The Army Council is preparing for Autumn manœuvres on an unprecedented scale, at an estimated cost of £15,000 sterling. Fifty thousand troops are to be employed, with the navy cooperating.

GERMAN OFFICERS TO VISIT JAPAN.

Later.

Four German captains have started for Japan to study her military institutions.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Major-General Terrott has been appoint-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ed to command the troops in the Straits Settlements.

THE MONETARY SITUATION.

The release of dividends has considerably eased the monetary stringency in London. It is expected in Lombard Street that the bank rate will be reduced within a fortnight unless the foreign monetary situation changes for the worse.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The impending introduction in Parliament of a private bill for constructing the Channel tunnel has led to a most acute controversy, largely on party lines. The Liberals welcome the prospect of closer ties with the continent of Europe. The Conservatives oppose the claim owing to their fears of invasion. Lord Wolseley repeats the warning uttered by him in 1882. *The Times* points out the danger and declares that the scheme is only permissible if conscription on the continental lines be adopted.

COLOURED TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

London, January 6.

All the coloured troops in the United States are assigned for duty in the Philippines.

THE HAGUE COURT.

Viscount Selby and Sir Ernest Satow are appointed to the permanent court at The Hague.

NEW SIAMESE LOAN.

A new Siamese loan of three millions sterling at 4½ per cent. interest is about to be issued in London, Berlin, and Paris by the Hongkong and Shanghai, the German Asiatic, and the Indo-Chinese banks respectively.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Later.

A demented American Socialist entered a bank at Philadelphia and demanded money. Being refused, he threw a bomb, killing himself and the cashier, and injuring several others.

RAISULI.

Advices from Tangier say that Raisuli's stronghold has been destroyed and that he has fled to the mountains.

BRITISH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

London, January 7.

The *Daily Mail* gives official details of the new composition of the British fleets. Thirty-three battleships on active commission are reduced to twenty-six; sixteen armoured cruisers reduced to twelve. The Channel fleet will be weaker than the German North Sea fleet.

THE TROUBLE IN RUSSIA.

The disturbances in Lodz continue. Ambulance work is rendered impossible, hooligans threatening to murder the doctors attending to the wounded lying in the streets.

INVESTIGATIONS IN AMERICA.

Later.

The American federal and state courts are actively prosecuting investigations into trading combinations. The Interstate Commission in New York has been opened to enquire into the manipulations of the great railway magnate, Harriman, whose unlimited power enabled him to purchase 20 millions sterling of stock in other railways in six months and to use the funds as he deemed fit. The enquiry comprises the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railways. The Vice-President of the former has admitted that he does not know how the issue of 100 million dollars worth of bonds in 1901 was spent.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The elections in the Transvaal are fixed for the end of February, but the campaign has already commenced. The Boer leaders have distinctly pronounced against interfering with Chinese labour until an efficient substitute is found.

THE NEW HEBRIDES CONVENTION.

London, January 8.

A Bluebook on the New Hebrides Convention concludes with a despatch of Lord Elgin, replying to objections of Australia and New Zealand, stating that some of these the Imperial Government would have pressed, but circumstances arose necessitating immediate action to secure the paramount rights of France and Great Britain. Delay would have involved further negotiations and threatened undesirable complications, hence the signature of the convention unamended.

OFFICIALS COMING TO JAPAN.

The Kaiser has sent an official to Tokyo at his own expense, to investigate commercial and financial conditions. The United States are also sending six army officers to study the people and the country.

RUSSO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

Later.

The London *Standard* is authoritatively informed that there are satisfactory prospects of the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese fishery negotiations.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

The postponed Anglo-Russian entente will be concluded immediately on a settlement with Japan being reached. Russia and Great Britain have already agreed on a common policy in Persia in the event of the death of the Shah.

THE BRITISH NAVAL CHANGES.

The London *Chronicle* learns from an official source that the reconstruction described by the *Daily Mail* is merely a transference of ships in view of the formation of the Home Fleet. The numbers of ships and of men afloat are not reduced.

DEATH OF THE SHAH.

London, January 10.

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Teheran wires that the Foreign Ministers were informed last night that the Shah is dead but that the public announcement is withheld.

THE JAPANESE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

Governor Pardee, in his annual message to the Californian Legislature declares that President Roosevelt fails to comprehend the racial differences between Japanese, Chinese and Caucasians, that it is impossible for the Japanese to become good citizens, and that the State claims the right to conduct its schools as it chooses.

In the Washington Senate Senator Gearin introduced a resolution recommending negotiations with Japan with a view to a modification in her treaty with the United States absolutely prohibiting the entrance of Japanese coolies. Senator Gearin characterised unrestricted immigration of Asiatics as the curse of American labour.

THE SIAMESE RAILWAY.

Reuter learns from official quarters that there is no cause for anxiety at Singapore respecting German control of the railway from Bangkok through the Malay States. Mr. C. J. Rivett Carnac, financial agent of the Siamese Government, interviewed, said he was convinced that the Director-general of the Siamese railways had no desire to Germanise the line. Great Britain and France would each take 1,125,000 sterling, and Germany 750,000. The price of issue will be above 95½.

NEW CHINESE LOAN.

A Chinese railway loan is expected shortly.

THE NEW HEBRIDES CONVENTION.

The New Hebrides blue book attracts general attention, partly on account of Lord Elgin's emphasising fears of undesirable complications through the intervention of a third Power and partly on account of the vigorous tone of protest of the Commonwealth Government. What it complained of was being left uninformed of the progress of the negotiations.

GERMAN POLITICS.

The Prussian Diet has been opened and a new Bill introduced strengthening the German element in the Popish provinces. The Government hopes that the Diet, which assembles at a serious moment, will support the Government's efforts to consolidate affairs.

ANOTHER ASSASINATION IN RUSSIA.

Later.

General Pavloff, Chief Military Public Prosecutor, has been assassinated in St. Petersburg.

SHAH'S DEATH CONFIRMED.

The Shah's death is confirmed.

CHINESE RAILWAY LOAN.

A Chinese loan of £650,000 sterling has been issued at par for the construction of the railway between Shanghai and Nanking.

OBITUARY.

Later.

The Queen of Hanover is dead.

GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

Sir Matthew Nathan, K. C. M. G., R. E., Governor of Hongkong, has been gazetted brevet lieutenant-colonel for distinguished services other than on the field.

KING TO OPEN PARLIAMENT.

The King opens Parliament on Feb. 12th with due ceremony.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught has been received at Buckingham Palace on the eve of his departure for Hongkong.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

M. Clemenceau has resolved to employ the seminaries of the ecclesiastical buildings and the bishops' palaces for educational purposes and as museums. The famous seminary of St. Sulplice in Paris will be used for enlarging the Luxembourg Museum.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Japan Advertiser."]

CUBANS WANT LOAN.

San Francisco, January 4.

All of the most prominent bankers in Cuba have petitioned the United States Government to grant a loan to Cuba, in order to wipe off the entire indebtedness of the Island, and give the next Cuban administration a clean slate to start with.

The bankers in their petition ask the detention of American troops, the loan to be made conditional on such detention.

The petition of the Cuban bankers meets with the support of Governor Magoon, who has forwarded it to Washington.

PREFECT OF ST. PETERSBURG ASSASSINATED.

The bloody work of the assassin still continues in Russia. Yesterday the old Prefect of St. Petersburg was killed by a bomb thrown by a Socialist, who was immediately

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

captured by the police before he could make his escape.

U.S. SENATE DISCUSSES NEW TREATY.

Senator Gearin has brought up the question of a new treaty with Japan, in the Senate, and proposes that all labourers of each nationality be excluded.

TRUSTS TO FIGHT REFORMS OF GOV. HUGHES.

Many of the Trusts in the State of New York have formed a powerful combine to fight the reforms promised by Governor Hughes.

President Roosevelt is interested as to the outcome and has promised to aid Governor Hughes in carrying out the pledges given his supporters prior to his election.

BRITISH COMPANIES REPUDIATE.

San Francisco, January 5.

Policy-holders in British insurance companies throughout Chile are up in arms over the action of the companies in repudiating all claims for fire and damage to property at Valparaiso during the recent earthquake.

The large American companies have already settled up all claims against them, and the action of the British companies is severely criticised.

TO AMEND EXTRADITION TREATY.

England has made a proposition to the United States asking that the extradition treaty now in force between the two nations be amended, and as the proposed amendments meet with the approval of President Roosevelt and his Cabinet, the amended treaty will go into effect when approved by the Senate.

SHORTAGE OF RECRUITS FOR AMERICAN ARMY.

Secretary of War Taft has published reports which he has received from recruiting officers throughout the country, which show a great lack of recruits for the United States regular army.

Recruiting officers say that heretofore they could take their pick of hundreds, while now they find it almost impossible to get any applicants, and they recommend that special inducements be made as to pension and terms of service in order to fill many depleted regiments.

AMERICAN STEAMER WRECKED.

San Francisco, January 7.

The American steamer *City of Panama*, with over one hundred passengers, was wrecked yesterday off the Pescadores Islands, all the passengers and crew losing their lives.

RAISULI DEFEATS SULTAN'S FORCES.

Raisuli, the brigand chief of Morocco, who was released after his capture in battle recently on condition that he would leave Tangier alone, has broken his promise, and at the head of a large following gave battle to the troops of the Sultan in which he was victor, his band of troops fighting with great fury, killing large numbers of the Sultan's soldiers.

Raisuli has now proclaimed himself the Sultan of Morocco.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN HESSE.

A sad railway collision occurred yesterday in Hesse, over forty passengers being killed.

PROTESTANT POLITICAL UNION FORMED IN PARIS.

A Protestant political union has been formed in Paris, in which several of the members of the French Cabinet are interested.

TO EXCLUDE JAPANESE LABOURERS.

San Francisco, January 8.

Senator Gearin has introduced a Bill in the Senate which calls for the exclusion of Japanese labourers in all territories of the United States.

The Bill, it is believed, has a good chance of passing through the Senate without much opposition, as the entire Western and Southern membership of the Senate will use every endeavour to put it through.

S.S. "CITY OF PANAMA" SAFE.

The Pacific Mail Steamship *City of Panama*, which was reported lost with all hands, has arrived at Mazatlan, having encountered terrible weather, losing several of the life-boats and deck fittings.

RAISULI DRIVEN TO MOUNTAINS.

Another pitched battle was fought yesterday between the followers of Raisuli, the rebel chief of Morocco, and the rallied forces of the Sultan, aided by the joint expedition of France and Spain. Raisuli and his followers, fighting stubbornly, were gradually driven to the mountains, the losses on both sides being very heavy.

NEW SPANISH MINISTER TO U. S.

Senor Ramon Pina has been appointed Spanish Minister to the United States.

SHAH OF PERSIA NEARING END.

San Francisco, January 9.

Reports from Teheran indicate that the condition of the Shah is very serious, and his passing cannot be long delayed, a few days at the utmost, as his complicated liver and kidney maladies are now in their final stage.

Many believe that the Shah of Persia is already dead, and that his successor to the throne fears to publicly announce same until the reforms, recently established, are well under way.

ENGLAND SHOULD STAND BY HER ALLY.

According to German Press reports, the German Foreign Office is alleged to have stated that Japan should force England as her ally, to stand by her now in the controversy with the United States over the San Francisco question.

The duties of England towards Japan are clear, as she intends to adhere to the compact made between them.

AMERICA FEARS ANOTHER CHINESE BOYCOTT.

The United States authorities at Washington fear another Chinese boycott, and President Roosevelt and his Cabinet will strain every point to placate the Chinese Government.

Consular reports show a growing feeling against America and American goods, which if allowed to gain headway will cause international complications.

RUSSIAN TERRORISTS GROWING BOLDER.

San Francisco, January 10.

The Russian terrorists are growing bolder every day despite the number sentenced to death by drum-head courts-martial.

Yesterday morning, as several revolutionists were being tried by court-martial at St. Petersburg, a terrorist who was among the spectators at the trial, suddenly drew a revolver, and fired several shots at General Podloff, the presiding officer at the trial. All of the shots were fired with deadly accuracy, the General dying almost immediately.

The other members of the Court were panic-stricken for a moment, but recovering, they aided the soldiers on duty to arrest the assassin, several of whose accomplices in the building attempted a rescue, but were themselves arrested.

DEATH OF PERSIA'S RULER.

The death of the Shah of Persia took place last evening, official announcement of the event being sent to all the Powers.

His son was immediately declared ruler of Persia by the Ministry and Princes.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH SEPARATE.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough met in London yesterday by appointment, when a deed of separation was signed by both parties.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

Paris, January 4.

Mr. Motono, interviewed by the *Temps*, said that the only obstacle to the fishery convention turns on the term "rivers and inlets." A sub-commission of technical delegates has been appointed to consider the question and has nearly concluded its labours. Therefore there is no cause for alarm. Agreement has been reached on all points with reference to the treaty of commerce. The questions of consulates and passports which are not yet settled involve insurmountable difficulties. The negotiations have been conducted with the greatest courtesy. Mr. Motono never had any anxiety. He declared categorically that the best relations new exist between Russia and Japan.

London, January 4.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that it is generally believed that the Russian Government intends to refuse certain terms insisted upon by Japan and then to apply to Japan the most favoured nation clauses in the commercial treaties recently concluded with other countries, so that in fact the Russo-Japanese Commercial Treaty of 1895 may be reinstated. The Government also ask Japan, in regard to the Japanese demand to establish consulates at Vladivostock and other Russian ports, that Japan should not express her desire with regard to the personnel of the Russian consuls to be appointed to Japanese ports. The passport question will be settled after the Russian Passport Regulations shall have been revised. Russia then intends to grant Japanese subjects the lease of sea-shore to build canning factories, and extension of other rights and conveniences for the benefit of the fishermen on the Russian coasts.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO JAPANESE IN KOREA.

London, January 6.

The correspondent of the *Temps*, writing from Seoul, pays a tribute to the Japanese immigrants in Korea. He notes the absence of selfish and brutal struggles such as those of which Western people are guilty on similar occasions. He thinks that the admirable union and discipline of the Japanese will lead to success.

CHAMBERLAIN ON BONDS OF EMPIRE.

London, January 7.

Mr. Chamberlain has addressed a message to the Canadians expressing his profound conviction that the bond of commerce is the highest which can unite nations, the perception of which fact would assuredly lead to closer union between Great Britain and her colonies, which union is the founda-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

tion of great empire. He adds that the issue has never been fairly raised in the United Kingdom.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

From Berlin it is reported that Major Trotha, lately commanding the forces in South-west Africa, declares that Germany needs colonies and that these require men of brains and capital. No nation has acquired and maintained colonies without bloodshed, and Germany will be obliged to use the sword. He insists that she must go full-speed ahead.

RAISULI'S FLIGHT.

Paris reports that the flight of Raisuli renders it unnecessary for the Franco-Spanish squadron to remain in Moorish waters. It is suggested that the two Powers advance funds for the organization of a police force, to be refunded later by the Morocco Bank.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY INVESTIGATIONS.

Advices from Washington say that the Interstate Commerce Commission is engaged in investigating in New York the financial measures of the railway magnate, Harriman. The terrible railway disasters and dangerous financial exploiting have engendered serious risks in the working of railways. Evidence has been given showing inefficient management, terribly long hours of labour, and carelessness on the part of employees. There will probably be prolific convictions for violations of the rebate and anti-trust law, and there will probably also be dissolutions of vast railway consolidation schemes.

RAISULI'S STRONGHOLD.

From Tangier it is telegraphed that the stronghold of the brigand leader, Raisuli, who for a long time dominated Tangier, was attacked by 2,000 Moorish troops, who were at first repulsed with considerable casualties, but, subsequently, being largely re-inforced, they re-attacked the stronghold and found it deserted, all the occupants having departed with their property during the night. The Moorish troops had neglected to post guards in order to prevent escape.

BUELOW'S MANIFESTO.

In Berlin it is stated that the Chancellor's manifesto appeals to the Liberals and Conservatives to sink their differences and make common cause against the deaf ears of the Radicals. The Conservatives and the Liberals are neither conciliated nor impressed by Buelow's lecturing. The Conservatives think the Chancellor wants to remain at the head of affairs and they openly try to assist his manœuvres.

THE AMIR.

It is reported from Agra that the Amir of Afghanistan is especially interested in military matters. He has inspected the garrisons at Nowshera and Rawal Pindi and closely examined the field guns, showing considerable knowledge of artillery.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

The foreign trade returns of the United Kingdom for 1906 show remarkable totals. The imports amount to £607,988,000 sterling, being an increase of 7.6 per cent. The exports of British and Irish produce amount to £375,673,000, being an increase of 3.9 per cent. The re-exports are £85,163,000, being an increase of 6.5 per cent. The Free Traders are jubilant.

NEW COLONIAL MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

Berlin advices say that a new colonial movement has been started. It is supported by professors and other distinguished persons. Its programme says that Germany's trans-oceanic interests are the natural result of the development of national feeling for commerce and shipping. The Germans must be taught that the empire cannot abandon its position as a world Power without sacrificing itself. It is proposed to disseminate literature and to hold lecture meetings explaining the colonial policy. Herr Dernberg, the Colonial Director, has dilated upon the resources and prospects of the colonies, especially of South-western Africa, which, he says, compares favourably with the Cape Colony in respect of natural resources.

(Received by the Foreign Office, from the Japanese Vice-Consulate at Changsha.)

THE DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

With the exception of a portion of the boundaries of Pinghsiang and Liuyang the disturbance has been quelled. Measures are now in progress for arresting the dispersed insurgents. Two or three months must still elapse, however, before normal conditions are restored.

All the foreigners who took refuge here (Changsha in Hunan) returned to Pinghsiang and Liling on the 6th instant.

P. AND O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The report of the directors states:—That net surplus for the year, including £10,946 brought forward, amounts to £219,852, which after deducting the interim dividend on the preferred stock of 2½ per cent. and 3½ per cent. on the deferred stock, paid in June, admits of a further payment of 2½ per cent. on the preferred, and 6½ per cent. on the deferred stock, together with a bonus on the latter of 3 per cent. The return for the year will therefore be equal to 9 per cent. on the paid-up capital of £2,320,000. A balance of £11,052 will be carried forward to the next year's account.

Fleet.—The tonnage is 382,791 tons. The cargo steamers *Pekin* and *Tientsin*, which were brought into the service a few years ago for a special purpose, have recently been sold. Three of the intermediate steamers of the "N" class, viz., the *Nile*, *Namur*, and *Nyanza*, have been delivered by the builders, and are now employed on the direct line between London and the ports of China and Japan which is carried on as a regular fortnightly non-postal service. The *Peru*, *Palma* and *Palermo* have recently been fitted with an important installation for the carriage of refrigerated produce, and their sister ships, the *Poona* and *Peshawur* had previously been adapted for this work. The mail and general work of the fleet has been carried on throughout the year with the customary efficiency.

Mail Services.—The present India, China and Australia Mail contract was entered into for a period of three years, which terminates on January 31, 1908. Accordingly the Post Office invited tenders for new services for periods of seven or ten years, on conditions which would have allowed a great variety of tenders to be sent in. The directors have made one comprehensive offer for the work which the company are carrying on at present, and which has been in their hands for considerably more than half a century. They have no reason to suppose that any proposals of a more eligible kind have been made to the Government, and the delay which has arisen in bringing this matter to a decision is understood to be caused by the necessity of consulting the Indian and Colonial Governments, which are interested in the mail services and contributories to the postal subvention.

Officers.—The great expansion of the Mercantile Marine in steamships and the simultaneous disappearance of sailing vessels as a class, render the question of the future training of officers a matter for anxious consideration. The directors have been led to the conviction that a special effort requires to be made by the company in order to provide for the future entry into their service of young men of adequate attainments and experience as executive officers. It has, therefore, been decided to adopt a limited system of cadetship, as a preliminary to appointment as officers, and admittance to this grade will be made possible under favourable conditions to the candidates who may be selected for the purpose. The following notice, which will eventually appear in the Press, outlines very generally the nature of the intended measure:—

"The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company will be prepared to facilitate the entry of a limited number of young gentlemen into their sea service as Executive officers, by passing them through a preliminary training on board the *Worcester* on favourable conditions. The company will, in the case of candidates who may be selected under this arrangement, contribute a moiety of the *Worcester* fees, equal to £35 per annum, during a period not exceeding three years. The cadets thus appointed will, subsequent to their training on board the *Worcester*, and on final approval, pass into the company's ships as cadets or sub-officers (without premium) from which grade they will be promoted to the rank of junior officers as soon as they are found to be eligible. Or the company may, at their option, be prepared to pay half the premium for a year or two years' training in sailing vessels, after the cadets have been educated on board the *Worcester* for a period approximately of two years. Candidates must not be under fifteen years of age, and must pass a preliminary examination to show that they are for their age sufficiently instructed and in perfect health."

Summary.—As foreshadowed in the half-yearly report, the freight returns do not compare favourably with those of the previous year. The apparent deficiency is £67,475, on a total receipt of £1,521,309, of which, however, £31'000 must be set down to less Government work and lower rates for the same. On the other hand, the deficiency would have been greater but for the earnings of certain extra voyages. The outward business with India may be said to have been demoralised by a conflict between the English and German lines engaged in the Antwerp branch of this trade; while, at the same time the homeward freights from Indian ports have been considerably below the normal point, and cargo has often been exceptionally scarce. In Australia freights have also suffered, in consequence of a fall of nearly 50 per cent. in the carrying rates for refrigerated produce. And finally, the cargo fleet engaged in the local trade between India, China, and Japan, has not been so fully employed as during the previous year. The passenger season has been a good one, and the advent in the service of a considerable addition of a superior class of passenger ships has tended to increase this traffic, which shows a total of £1,087,407, and an improvement of £102,719 on the revenue of last year. The expense of working these new vessels, which are much larger than the ships which they have replaced, and the further disbursements arising from the extra voyages above mentioned, have materially swelled the expenditure of the year, which, apart from the Sinking Fund, shows an excess in the cost of navigating the fleet of upwards of £100,000. But a considerable proportion of this enhanced expenditure is attributable to the acceleration of the mail service by 24 hours throughout the length and breadth of the company's lines, which is effected under the present, *ad interim*, three years contract. The net result of the year's operations will doubtless be considered satisfactory, as, after setting aside as ordinary and extraordinary depreciation the sum of £461,097 to Sinking Fund, the board are enabled to recommend the same dividend and bonus as last year.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Lavers, 4th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 5th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann 4th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 3rd Jan., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, Harrison, 4th Jan.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 5th Jan.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, T. Noguchi, 5th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, C. Swain, 5th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kisakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,470, K. Yoshihira, 5th Jan.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, S. Osumi, 5th Jan.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Kusuko Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,874, D. Mori, 5th Jan.,—Honolulu, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 6th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 5th Jan., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 6th Jan.,—Jinsen via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,654, M. Kitaoka, 6th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 7th Jan.,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., 25th Dec., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Tydeus, British steamer, 4,800, Campbell, 7th Jan., —Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hanyang, British steamer, 1,207, H. Troubridge, 7th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, General—Butterfield & Swire.

Mike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, T. Sakimoto, 7th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tango Maru, Japanese steamer, 4,627, A. E. Moses, 7th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, A. Christiansen, 7th Jan.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, Austrian steamer, 3,855, G. Damianovich, 8th Jan.,—Trieste via ports, and Shanghai, 3rd Dec., Mails and General.—Heller Bros.

Spesia, German steamer, 2,659, Malchow, 8th Jan., —Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Chiyoda Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, H. Tanaka, 8th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hashidate, Japanese cruiser, 4,268, 8th Jan.,—Yokosuka.

Akitsushima, Japanese cruiser, 3,117, 8th Jan.,—Yokosuka.

Matsushima, Japanese cruiser, 4,268, 8th Jan.,—Yokosuka.

Sikh, British steamer, 3,216, Atkinson, 8th Jan.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 7th Jan., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, F. E. Cope 9th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, R. H. Hathaway 9th Jan.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 21s, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Patroclus, British steamer, 3,548, W. Bailey, 9th Jan., —Kuchinotsu, 7th Jan., Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Chingtu, British steamer, 1,459, Brown, 9th Jan.,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, W. Wada, 9th Jan.,—Kushiro, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Borneo, British steamer, 2,944, G. W. Gordon, 9th Jan.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Hakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,814, T. Murai, 9th Jan.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanouchi, 9th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Saito Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,254, G. Arakawa, 9th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empire, British steamer, 2,843, P. T. Helms, 10th Jan.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, and Moji, 7th Jan., Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.

Chinkiang, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Herris, 10th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Taiwan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker, 10th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Achilles, British steamer, 4,484, Robt. C. Thompson, 4th Jan.,—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimizu, 5th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Birma, Danish steamer, 2,879, Jensen, 4th Jan.,—Kobe.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Benavon, British steamer, 2,549, A. W. S. Thomson, 5th Jan.,—Singapore, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Seydlitz, German steamer, 4,971, C. Dewars, 5th Jan.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Kasado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,823, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 5th Jan.,—Callao and Iquique, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 5th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 5th Jan.,—Hakodate and Otaru via West Coast ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Y. Nomura, 5th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 5th Jan.,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Chenan, British steamer 1,350, H. E. Lavers, 5th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, T. Noguchi, 6th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pingsuey, British steamer, 4,150, E. Warrall, 6th Jan.,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 772, M. Abe, 7th Jan., —Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 7th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Shawmut, American steamer 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 8th Jan.,—Hongkong and Manila via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, S. Osumi, 8th Jan.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Hanyang, British steamer, 1,207, H. Troubridge, 8th Jan.,—Hakodate, Ballast—Butterfield & Swire.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 8th Jan.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Kisakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,470, K. Yoshihira, 8th Jan.,—Anping and Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,650, M. Kitaoka, 8th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 772, M. Abe, 8th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, N. Ohno, 9th Jan.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tango Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,463, A. E. Moses, 9th Jan.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tydeus, British steamer, 4,800, Campbell, 9th Jan., —Puget Sound ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Wray Castle, British steamer, 2,717, F. McDowell, 9th Jan.,—New York via Suez and ports, General. —Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Mike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, H. Sakimoto, 9th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, R. H. Hathaway, 10th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, A. Christiansen, 10th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, R. Swain, 10th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, Austrian steamer, 3,885, G. Damianovich, 10th Jan.,—Trieste via ports, Mails and General. —Heller Bros.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, F. E. Cox, 10th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, W. Wada, 10th Jan.,—Yokkaichi General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chiyoda Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, B. Tanaka, 10th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chingtu, British steamer, 1,359, Brown, 10th Jan.,—Sydney via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hioga Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 10th Jan.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Shawmut*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. W. J. Lippy, Mr. T. Kato, Mr. H. Maijesawa, Mr. J. Omita, Mr. E. H. Schotelbergh, and Mr. E. Strong, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. H. Butler, Mrs. Butler, Mr. F. C. Cole, Mrs. Cole, Mr. F. E. Deason, Mrs. W. E. Francis, Mrs. B. B. Harris, Mr. L. W. Keim, Mr. A. G. Nickles, Mr. M. Nathanson, Mr. J. W. Quillen, Miss Elsie Quillen, Mrs. W. Quinan and 2 children, Mr. A. H. Spencer, Mr. Karl Stoiver, and Mr. W. A. Tennent, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Lee Soon, and Mr. Lee Chow, in cabin; 58 in steerage.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from Hongkong via ports:—Rev. C. S. Weaver, Dr. R. Spear, N.S.N., Mr. Callenshaw, Mr. Geo. E. Stallman, Mrs. Matt Smith and servant, Mr. J. W. Copeman, Mr. Ensworth, Mrs. Ensworth, Mr. H. Booth, Mr. M. Raspe, Mr. So Kung Chue and servant, Mrs. So Kung Chue and servant, and Mr. Tsung Kee Jim, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. F. May, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. F. Griffith, Mrs. F. Griffith, Mr. H. E. Heacock, Miss B. McKee, Capt. P. Leblond, Lieut. A. T. Graham, Mr. E. E. Fisher, Mr. W. K. Blessing, Mr. J. W. Cairns, Mr. E. H. Klamp, Mr. J. D. Murray, Miss T. Howard, Mr. C. H. Bennett, Mrs. C. H. Bennett, Mr. W. H. Feldhusen, Miss Mastin, Mr. Pierre Soyer, Mrs. M. Lattimore, Mr. T. Lucchi, Mr. J. G. Coolidge, Miss B. Thompson, Miss E. M. Conkey, Mrs. F. O. Wilson, Miss M. F. Stevenson, M.D., Mr. D. Frank Webster, Mr. Geo. J. Penney, Mrs. C. S. Weaver, Miss V. H. Atkinson, Miss M. L. Guthapfel, Mr. Quan Chee, Master Quan Yum, Master Quan Hing, Mr. Li Shum, and Mr. Lo Hing Chiun, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. T. H. Aldridge, Baron M. Avezzave, Miss N. Cross, Mr. J. J. Dowe, Mr. B. Godwin, Mr. R. N. Hammond, Mr. T. Kodama, Mr. J. A. Mara, Miss E. F. Mara, Dr. Elizabeth Matthews, Dr. J. A. McIlroy, Mr. J. H. Oldfield, Mrs. J. H. Oldfield, Miss Oldfield, Major C. S. Paton, Mr. J. Preisig, Mr. S. A. Ransom, Mr. J. Percy, Miss Read, Mr. Chas. Sale, Mr. R. Shewan, Mrs. R. Shewan and maid, Miss I. A. Sifton, Mr. W. H. Sterling, Mr. S. Theelan, Mrs. S. Theelan, Capt. G. B. Wallace, Mr. W. Wanst, Miss L. Williams, Mr. Y. Naoki, Dr. Hagiwara, Capt. F. V. Dunbar, Mr. R. Sale, Mr. J. Ballieux, Mr. H. W. Livingston, Mr. A. Le Couteur, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. D. J. O. Connell, Mr. C. F. Meinber, Mr. J. B. Gibbs, Mrs. G. F. Gibbs, and 3 Japanese, in cabin; 2, in second class. For Kobe:—Mr. R. C. Estiel, and Mr. S. N. Moberley, in cabin. For Moji:—Mr. J. S. Miller, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. M. E. Gibson, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Tango Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. H. C. Dunn, in cabin; Mr. N. Lahirn, Mr. R. Ramon Shee, Mr. S. Lenory, Mr. Tukumdos, Mr. Tolaram, and 1 Chinese, in second class. In Transit:—Miss L. E. Lovering, Mr. Ed. J. Clinton, and Mr. Ellis C. Freed, in cabin; 2 Japanese, in second class; 118 Japanese, 2 Chinese, and 13 Indians, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Rev. J. L. Barton, Rev. M. Bertln, Mr. J. M. Howells, Mrs. J. M. Howells, Miss Helena Howells, Miss Christine Howells, Master Merriam Howells, Master H. Howells, Capt. F. Jebsen, Rev. W. Kinola, Dr. August Menge, Mr. M. de Meza, Mrs. M. de Meza, Miss Dolly de Meza, Mr. J. W. Moore, Mrs. J. W. Moore, Miss Jessie Moore, Mr. Rokuro Nakaseko, Mrs. R. Nakaseko, Mrs. J. B. Cobb, Miss Nettie Peacock, Mr. W. C. Barbeau, Mr. Edmund Gale, Mrs. Edmund Gale, Miss Florence Gale, Miss M. Harrison, Miss I. Harrison, Mr. R. H. Ross, and Mrs. R. H. Ross, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. C. B. Moseley, Mr. P. J. Dielman, Mrs. P. J. Dielman, Miss F. Toda, and Mrs. L. A. Scranton, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. A. J. Van Citters, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. John L. Bishop, Mr. Mason S. Chace, Mr. C. L. Hurst, Mr. Fred Johnson, Mr. H. Holzenberg, Mr. C. J. Quinn, Mrs. C. J. Quinn, Mr. A. H. Sachaklian, Rev. R. F. Van Dyke, Mrs. R. F. Van Dyke, Mr. E. R. Wilcox, Mr. D. B. Whitin, Mr. D. Stevens, and Mrs. G. Martin, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empire* from Sydney via ports:—Mr. A. S. Ginger, Miss J. C. Wilson, Mr. C. Hodges, Mr. Wall, Mrs. Wall and child, and Mrs. Donald in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Seydlitz*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. E. Hasche, child and amah, Mr. J. A. Ailion, Mr. G. Morel, Miss A. Stevens, Mr. Tsoa Kuang Chuon and 2 children, Mrs. Schmidt Scharff, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt Scharff, Mr. Catto Herrmann, Mrs. C. E. Heywood, Miss R. H. Heywood, Miss M. L. Heywood, Mr. S. Konishi, Miss Mathew Robinow, Mrs. and Miss V. Neumann, Mr. Stephen M. Joseph, Mr. Ahkew, Mr. Bunling, Mr. and Mrs. W. Greem, Mr. T. Watanabe, Mr. Tao Fung Chee, Mr. Tong Po See, Mr. K. Ching, Mr. S. Wong, Mr. J. Ri, Mr. Y. Noi Lin, Mr. Lan Lun Po, Mr. Ting Nom Tai, Mr. Paul Bohlmann, Mr. Yue Ning, and Mr. Ng. Wing Hon, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. B. Eickelman, and Mr. R. J. Allan, in cabin; 4 Chinese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. H. G. Alexander, Miss Atkinson, Mr. C. H. Bennett, Mrs. C. H. Bennett, Mr. W. K. Blessing, Mr. J. W. Cairns, Miss E. Cate, Mr. E. D. Collins, Mrs. E. D. Collins, Miss E. M. Conkey, Mr. J. G. Coolidge, Mr. B. E. Cooney, Mr. K. Crauford, Mrs. K. Crauford, Mr. W. H. Feldhusen, Mr. E. E. Fisher, Mrs. Geo. Gleason and child, Lieut. A. T. Graham, Mr. F. Griffith, Mrs. F. Griffith, Miss M. L. Guthapfel, Mrs. H. H. Guy and 2 children, Mr. A. G. Hawes, Mr. H. E. Heacock, Mr. C. Hedeman, Mr. Alfred Hess, Mr. A. Hocking, Mrs. A. Hocking, Mr. Paul Holman, Miss Sybil Howard, Miss T. Howard, Mr. E. H. Klamp, Miss Annie Lander, Mrs. M. Lattimore, Capt. P. Leblond, Mr. T. Lucchi, Mr. Li Shum, Mr. Lo Hing Chiun, Miss Mary MacMillan, Miss P. Mastin, Mr. F. May, Miss B. McKee, Mr. W. L. Merrimann, Mr. J. D. Murray, Mr. M. K. Newman, Miss C. M. Osborn, Mr. G. G. Parsons, Mr. G. J. Penney, Mr. J. H. Pike, Mrs. J. H. Pike,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Mr. Quan Chee, Master Quan Yun, Master Quan Hing, Mr. J. M. A. Shaw, U.S.N., Mr. F. S. Smith, Mr. Pierre Soyer, Mr. S. Stern, Miss M. S. Stevenson, M.D., Miss B. E. Thompson, Miss U. Tsuda and maid, Mrs. C. S. Weaver, Mr. D. F. Webster, Miss S. L. Weidner and maid, Mrs. F. O. Wilson, and Mr. B. Wolf, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, for London via ports:—Mr. N. Fujii, Mr. M. Yuwase, Capt. G. Ono, Mr. M. Tashiro, Mr. Robert Mann, Mr. I. Takamatsu, Mr. Rutter, Major K. Hikida, and Dr. Pick, in cabin: Mr. K. Horiba, Mr. Y. Masuda, Mr. T. Kametaka, Mr. James Buchanan, Mr. T. Majima, Mr. F. Goodall, Mr. P. Benn, Mr. S. Rama Raw, and Mrs. Y. Nomura, in second class.

Per Japanese steamer *Tango Maru*, for Seattle:—Mr. Y. Matooka, Mr. Z. Horikoshi, Mr. J. Ishii, Mr. A. Watanabe, Mr. M. Taketa, Mrs. T. Kawaguchi, Mr. H. Komada, Miss L. O. Lovering, Mr. Ed. J. Clinton, Mr. Ellis C. Freed, Mr. W. H. R. Peedeniw, Mr. F. Dutterworth, Mr. T. Shinosaki, Mr. S. Muto in cabin; Mr. H. R. Kent, Mr. K. Nakano, Mr. N. Kuji, Mr. M. Asakura, Mrs. N. Hosaka, Mr. Y. Yoshimura, Mr. M. Nakamura, Mr. T. Sasame, Mr. T. Moritera, Mr. T. Itadani, Mr. and Mrs. Tanaka in intermediate.

Per American steamer *Mongolia* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. John L. Bishop, Mr. Mason S. Chace, Mr. A. J. Van Citters, Mr. P. J. Dielman, Mrs. P. J. Dielman, Miss M. Harrison, Miss I. Harrison, Mr. H. Holzenberg, Mr. C. L. Hurst, Capt. F. Jebson and servant, Mr. Fred. Johnson, Mrs. G. Martin, Mr. C. B. Mosely, Mr. C. J. Quinn, Mrs. C. J. Quinn, Mr. A. H. Sachaklian, Mrs. L. A. Scranton, Mr. D. Stevens, Miss F. Toda, Rev. B. F. Van Dyke, Mrs. B. F. Van Dyke, Mrs. D. B. Whitin, Mr. E. R. Wilcox, Mrs. W. R. Bowne, infant and amah, Mr. F. N. Dastur, Mr. F. A. Fairchild, Mrs. F. A. Fairchild, Mr. Wm. Harris, Miss H. Lloyd Thomas, Mr. E. H. Vestey, Mr. S. Vestey and Mr. A. W. Walter in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Seydlitz*:—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	Genoa Option.	Lyon.	Marseilles	Milan.	Italy.	France	Russia.	Milan.
Siber, Wolff & Co..	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.....	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co...	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	38	10	—	—	100	—	—	—

Silk shipped per steamship *Algoa*, for San Francisco, 31st December:—

	Bales.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	15
Vivanti Bros.	10
Total	25

Silk shipped by steamship *Korea*, for San Francisco, 8th inst.:—

Vivanti Bros.	60
F. Strahler & Co.	55
Jewett & Bent	44
Bavier & Co.	17
Siber, Wolff & Co.	10
Total	186

The following is a list of shippers of raw silk from 1st July, 1906 to 31st Dec., 1906.

Firms.	To Eur Bales.	To Ame Bales.	Total. Bales.
American Trading Co.	—	291	291
Bavier & Co.	463	819	1,282
H. Bernardin & Co.	751	45	796
Boyer, Mazet, Guillée & Co.	543	459	1,002
Carlowitz & Co.	550	—	550
China and Japan Trading Co.	—	1,024	1,024
Cornes & Co.	—	140	140
Herbert Dent & Co.	—	1,318	1,318
P Dourille & Co.	569	—	569
Cl. Eymard	859	—	859
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	998	1,550	2,548
Jewett and Bent	927	562	1,489
L. Mottet	202	90	292
Nabholz & Co.	2,185	563	2,748
R. Schmidt-Scharff & Co.	—	55	55
Siber, Wolff & Co.	3,515	2,333	5,848
Siber & Co.	720	121	841
F. Strahler & Co.	546	2,624	3,170
Otto Streuli	1,193	134	1,328
Sulzer, Rudolph & Co.	3,873	570	4,443
Ulysse, Pila & Co.	1,163	843	2,006
Varenne & Co.	1,056	1,018	2,074
Vivanti Bros.	—	4,048	4,048
Doshin Kaisha	10	1,379	1,389
Hara Gomei Kaisha	330	665	995
Kito Gomei Kaisha	40	14,664	14,704
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	—	13,153	13,153
Total	20,493	48,469	68,962

Silk shipped by *Tango Maru*, for Seattle, 8th inst.:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	62
F. Strahler & Co.	25
China and Japan Trading Co.	12
Kito Gomei Kaisha	535
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	311
Doshin Kaisha	28
Hara Yushutsuten	25
Total	998

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. L. D.	Prinz Heinrich 1	Sa. Jan. 12
Hongkong	B. T.	Pleiades	Su. Jan. 13
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M. Jan. 14
Europe	M. M.	Oceanien 2	W. Jan. 16
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. Jan. 17
Hongkong	G. N.	Dakota	F. Jan. 18
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	F. Jan. 18
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th. Jan. 24
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	Th. Jan. 24
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru 3	Tu. Jan. 8
America	O. & O.	Doric	F. Jan. 25
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	F. Jan. 25
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	W. Jan. 30
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su. Feb. 3

1 Left Nagasaki on the 9th inst.
2 Left Hongkong on the 8th inst.
3 Left Seattle on the 8th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kokura Maru	Sa. Jan. 12
Europe	M. M.	Salazie	Sa. Jan. 12
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Jan. 12
Hongkong	P. & A.	Arabia	Sa. Jan. 12
Tacoma	B. T.	Pleiades	M. Jan. 14
Europe	P. & O.	Borneo	Tu. Jan. 15
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	Nippon Maru	W. Jan. 16
Europe	N. D. L.	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. Jan. 19
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa. Jan. 19
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. Jan. 19
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota	Su. Jan. 20
Portland	P. & A.	Numantia	Tu. Jan. 22
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	W. Jan. 23
Europe	N. Y. K.	Wakasa Maru	W. Jan. 23
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th. Jan. 24
America	P. M.	Siberia	Sa. Jan. 26
Hongkong	O. & O.	Coptic	Su. Jan. 27
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Su. Jan. 27
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	W. Jan. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su. Feb. 3

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, Jan. 11.

Raw Cotton prices tend upwards in sympathy with American values. There is some activity in Yarns, and a moderate business in Fancies and Woollens. Little doing in Shirtings.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling	33.00
Indian Broach	28.00
Chinese (Old crop)	27.50 to 29.50
Chinese (New crop)	—

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	Y. 360.00 to 400.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	440.00 to 480.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	540.00 to 580.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirtings—40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.	0.10 to 0.16
	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	Y. 4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.50 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	8.00 to 10.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.25 to 4.65
	PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	0.30 to 0.45
	PER PIECE.
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 18 yards, 42 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Flannelette, per yard	0.15 to 0.25

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	V. 0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	0.16 to 0.22
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.28 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.80 to 2.00
Cloths—All other	1.25 to 3.50
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66

METALS.

There is a fair demand especially for Bar and Plate and prices show an upward tendency.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	V. 4.80 to 5.00
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.80 to 6.00
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅜″ to 1⅜″)	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	12.00 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.30 to 8.50
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.20

KEROSENE.

A good business goes on and the market is firm.

American	V. 3.36 to 3.56
Russian	3.35
Sangkut	2.79 to 3.34

SUGAR.

A good business has taken place. Stocks imported before Oct. 1st in anticipation of the new tariff are growing smaller.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	V. 9.40 to 9.50
Brown Manila	8.60 to 9.60
Brown China	7.50 to 13.00
White Java and Penang	8.50 to 12.00
White Refined	13.40 to 16.30

INDIGO.

No business except a few sales from stock.

	PICUL.
Java, Medium to best	Nom. 280.00 to 320.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	Nom. 180.00 to 200.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best	Nom. 150.00 to 170.00
Madras (*Dry Leaf*), Medium to best	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Transactions are small at prices which it is difficult to fix in the almost complete absence of business. The tendency is dull and on the Silk Exchange there is a fall of about 75 *yen*. Prices now seem to be about 2 per cent. below our last quotations and are quite nominal.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra Best, Coarse	Nom. 1,325 to 1,335
Filatures—Extra, Fine	Nominal.
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	Nom. 1,295 to 1,305
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	Nominal.
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	Nom. 1,270 to 1,280
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	„ 1,280 to 1,290
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	„ 1,255 to 1,265
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	„ 1,245 to 1,255
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	„ 1,245 to 1,255
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	Nom. 1,275 to 1,285
Re-reels—No. 1	„ 1,265 to 1,275
Re-reels—No. 1½	„ 1,255 to 1,265
Re-reels—No. 2	„ 1,245 to 1,250
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½	—

WASTE SILK.

Good business since the beginning of the year, and dealers ask for increased prices according to quality.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Filatures, Good	190 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	190 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	175 to 180
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	Nom. 130 to 135
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	200 to 210
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	190 to 195
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	180 to 185
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	120 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	Nom. 170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	140 to 145
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	60 to 70
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	50 to 55

TEA.

Season closed. Total settlements May 1st to Dec. 31st, 13933 piculs against 11,333 piculs at corresponding date last year.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

QUOTATIONS.

	Y.
Choicest	...
Choice	...
Finest	...
Fine	...
Good Medium	...
Medium	...
Good Common	...
Common	...

HABUTAE.

Moderate business was done after the New Year holidays. There was no change in price. Inas much as the condition of the raw silk remained weak this market showed a down ward tendency. Foreign exporters merely watch the fluctuations of the market apparently expecting a fall in the future. On the other hand, the Japanese maintain a strong attitude believing that activity will again set in.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4⅛ *me.*	5 *me.*	5⅛ *me.*
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19⅛	10.70	10 50	10 50
22⅛	10.80	10.50	10.50
27	10.80	10 50	10.50
36	10.70	10.60	10.65

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	10.40	10.50	10.20	10.25	10.35
27″	10 20	10.25	10.25	10 30	10.25
36″	10.35	10.60	10.40	10 35	10.40

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
19½″	10.80	—	10 70	10.70
22½″	10.85	10.65	10.65	10.65
27″	10.90	10 85	10.75	10.65
36″	10.65	10.70	10.80	10.80

RICE.

Since business was resumed after the New Year holidays, speculative purchases have been made. Prices rose unexpectedly. Telegrams from the interior report a continuous rise.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,030.165
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	98.388

Closing Price.

Delivery.	Yen.
January	15 56
February	15.99
March	16.375

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku*.
Superior	Yen 16.69
Medium	15.63
Common	14.29
Average	15.53

koku, 4.9629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
January	15.26	January	15 40
February	15.50	February	15.55
March	15.81	March	15 895

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market continued brisk although there was a nervous fall on Thursday. According to a London telegram which was received on Jan. 10th in Tokyo the prices of various Japanese bonds have generally advanced.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, January 11

London silver ⅛ higher but China sterling quotations are unchange and local rates unaltered.

London—Bank T.T	4/ 3⅜
— — Bills on demand	2 0 7/16
— — 4 months' sight	2/4 3/16
— Private 4 months' sight	4.1
— — 6 months' sight	2/13/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	261½ @7
— Private 4 months' sight	261½
— — 6 months' sight	263
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	111¼"
— Private 10 days, sight do	109¼"
Shanghai—Bank sight	66"
— Private 10 days' sight	67⅛"
India—Bank sight	151
— Private 30 days' sight	153¾
America—Bank sight	49 5/16
— Private 30 days' sight	50¾
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	208½ @9
— Private 4 months' sight	214½
Bar Silver (London)	32⅜

Nominal.

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, December 27, 1906.

LOCAL STOCKS.—In issuing my first circular for 1907, I beg to wish my constituents, one and all a happy and prosperous New Year. Owing to the intervention of the New Year Holidays, business has been curtailed and transactions which have taken place have been principally in Japanese Stocks. Kirin Breweries continue to advance sales at *yen* 320, being *yen* 210 for old and *yen* 110 for new. Grand Hotels buyers at *yen* 150. Offers of Club Hotels and Langfeldts are wanted. Helms are obtainable at *yen* 90. Y. U. C. debentures buyers at *yen* 108.

CHINA STOCKS.—According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $825 sales. Indo-Chinas Tls. 63 sellers. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $145 sellers. Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Ltd., $0 buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $95 buyers. Hongkong Lands $107 buyers. Humphrey's Estates, $11½ buyers. Green Island Cements $21 sellers. S. C. Farnhams Tls. 103 buyers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 99 sales.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.	28,000	2800	10	10			30.6.03	6%	for 1	7 B.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.06	5%	,, 1	75 N.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	500,000	5000	100	100		Y. 26,296 31	30.6.06	12%	,, ½	150 B.
Helm Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50	20,000	Y. 6,235.70	31.12.05	17½%	,, 1	90 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,540.14	30.6.06		,, ½	45 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd. †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	12%	,, 1	35 Sa.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd	Old 1,200,000	12000	50	50	200,000	8,702.28	31.12.05	20%	,, 1	210 Sa.
		3000	*							110 Sa.
	New	12000	50							
		3000	*	25						
Y. E. & Iron Works. ‡	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 16,282.42	31.5.06	35%	,, 1	160 B.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord.	250,000	3000	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	,, 1	75 N.
,, pref.		2000	50	50				8%		64 Sa.
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	G. $5,000,000	500,000	G. $10	G. $10	None	G. $909.50	30.6.05	G. $1	,, 1905	G. $15 S.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	£ 200,000	150,000 50,000	£1	2/10 £1	£4,873	*Dr.* £7,236	31.3.06	48 cents.	,, 1901	₱10½ S.

† 285,000 unissued. * unissued. ‡ *Yen* 390,000 issued. 110,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 Sa.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 N.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	108 Sa.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	110 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,
Share and General Broker

BODY AND LIMBS RED PATCHES

Like Ringworm—Soreness and Itching Almost Unbearable—Doctor's Remedies made Him Worse—Could not Work with Comfort.

CUTICURA EFFECTS A PERFECT CURE

"About October of last year I noticed a small round red patch on each of my lower limbs not unlike ringworm. It gradually got so large and irritating that I could not go on with my work in comfort. Finally, sores began to spread all over both of my limbs and the itching and pain was so acute that I consulted a doctor who said the complaint was eczema. He gave me some salve, which I used for several weeks. Instead of improving, however, they got gradually worse and the soreness and itching at last got almost unbearable. I tried all kinds of other ointments which did me no good. One day I happened to see an account of how Cuticura Remedies had cured a case something like my own and I determined to try them. The following day I had less discomfort, and after using the Cuticura Remedies awhile my skin began to heal. The itching and irritation died away and the skin itself assumed a healthier appearance too. Perseverance with Cuticura has now resulted in a perfect cure. The quantity I required was one vial of Cuticura Pills, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and two tablets of Cuticura Soap. I will always recommend Cuticura to my friends. Daniel Steptoe, 26 Barrymore Ave., Queenstown. Feb. 8, 1906."

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

For Sore Hands and Feet with Cuticura.

Soak the hands or feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Wear on the hands during the night old, loose gloves, or bandage the feet lightly in old, soft cotton or linen.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, in vial of 60), to purify the blood.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "All about Humours."

BOVRIL

gives you Strength.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant
to
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

ON SALE
AT
THE "JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE,
55, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA.
Telephone, No. 144. Shimbashi, No. 176.

THIRD AND REVISED EDITION.

THE JAPANESE
RAILWAY MORTGAGE LAW,
TO WHICH HAS BEEN ADDED
REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT
OF THE
RAILWAY MORTGAGE LAW.
WITH FORMS COMPLETE.
Translated by J. E. de BECKER.

Price, 1 yen 50 sen.

"THE KOROPOK-GURU"
OR
PIT-DWELLERS OF NOTRH JAPAN,
BY
Rev. J. BATCHELOR, F.R.G.S.

Price, 50 Sen.

THE REVENUE AND TAXATION LAWS
OF JAPAN.

LEASE FORMS.

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

Telegraphic Address, "Mail," Yokohama.

HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS

Cure Indigestion,
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
Palpitation,
and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;
they contain no deleterious
matter, and may be taken by
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.) London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 9th, the "TYDEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand Jan. 10th, the "CHINGTU."—Butterfield & Swire.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports, Jan. 12th, the "EMPIRE."—Cornes & Co.

For SYDNEY, and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane, Jan. 12th, at Noon, the "YAWATA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Jan. 12th, at 4 p.m., the "CHINGHUA."—Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Jan. 12th, at 7 a.m., the "SALAZIE."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Jan. 12th, the "ARABIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Jan 14th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Jan. 15th, at Daylight, the "BORNEO."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Jan. 15th, at Daylight, the "PATROCLUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Jan. 16th, the "NIPPON MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Jan. 17th, at 10 a.m., the "KOSAI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 19th, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Jan. 19th, at 9 a.m., the "PRINZ HEINRICH."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Jan. 19th, the "AMERICA MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 20th, the "DAKOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Jan. 22nd, the "SILESIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 22nd, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Jan. 23rd, at 2 p.m., the "AKI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Jan. 23rd, at Noon, the "WAKASA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 24th, at Noon, the "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Jan. 26th, at 3 p.m., the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, Jan. 27th, the "MINNESOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about Jan. 29th, the "TJILATJAP."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Jan. 30th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific RailwayCo.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Feb. 3rd, the "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Feb. 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Feb. 6th, the "PELEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Calcutta, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about Feb. 9th, the "AUSTRIA."—Heller Bros.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Feb. 24th, the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Borneo, British steamer, 2,944, G. W. Gordon, 9th Jan.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Chinhua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 10th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Empire, British steamer, 2,843, P. T. Helms, 10th Jan.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Patroclus, British steamer, 3,548, W. Bailey, 9th Jan.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sikh, British steamer, 3,216, Atkinson, 8th Jan.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Saint Bede, British steamer, 2,288, L. Cafferata, 31st Dec.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Salazie, French steamer, 2,089, A. Ailland, 2nd Jan.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Spezia, German steamer, 2,659, Malchow, 8th Jan.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Woodford, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 12th Dec.,—Manila, Sugar.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Iwate, Japanese cruiser, 9,906, Captain R. Acima, 2nd Jan.,—Nagahama.

Hashidate, Japanese cruiser, 4,268, 8th Jan.,—Yokosuka.

Itsukushima, Japanese cruiser, 4,278, 8th Jan.,—Yokosuka.

Matsushima, Japanese cruiser, 4,268, 8th Jan.,—Yokosuka.

(毎土曜日一發行)
編輯人 エフ・ブランキー
發行兼印刷人 エフ・ブランキー
發行所 橫濱市山下町五十番地 ジヤパン・メール社

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail.

日曜土每 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 3. REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, JAN. 19TH, 1907. 明治仕五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 45
Manchuria ... 46
The Revised Criminal Code of Japan ... 48
War Expenditure ... 48
The Toyo Kisen Kaisha ... 48
Korea ... 49
The Formosa Budget ... 49
China ... 50
Japan and the United States ... 51
Formosa ... 52
President Jordan ... 52
The Chinese Revolutionists ... 52
The Japanese Press and the Budget ... 52
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ... 53
The Mutabe Coal Co., Ltd. ... 53
Notes on Current Events ... 53
Miss Murkens' Concert ... 54
Leading Articles:—Korean Affairs ... 55
The Bookshelf ... 5
Football ... 56
Death of Mr G H Allcock ... 56
Commercial Notes ... 56
Monthly Summary of Japanese Current Literature ... 57
The National Budget for the Year 1907 ... 59
Fires ... 60
Death of Mr. R A. Wylie ... 60
Ladies' Benevolent Association ... 61
Nippon Race Club ... 62
The Law Courts ... 62
Customs Protest ... 62
News of the Week ... 62
Correspondence:—Foreign Education of Japanese ... 63
Telegrams ... 64
Latest Shipping ... 67
Latest Commercial ... 68

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JANUARY 19TH, 1907.

DEATH.

On Saturday, the 12th January, at No. 88, Bluff, GEORGE HENRY ALLCOCK, in his 73rd year. Born at Nottingham, England.

China papers please copy.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Empress, who was suffering from a cold since Jan. 4th, is reported to have recovered.

A CASE of plague was reported on Jan. 10th in Osaka. The patient is a female servant employed by the tea-house Kingyoku-ro.

HEAVY snow was experienced on January 15th in Hida province. Telegraphic and postal communication in Yoshigi district was stopped.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha intends to build two steamers of about ten thousand tons with the view of opening a regular service between America and Japan.

A MAN named T. Kikuchi (56) was arrested on Jan. 11th in Tokyo on a charge of having forged a number of shares of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

ACCORDING to a telegram which has been received at Nagasaki from St. Petersburg, Count Tolstoi, the well-known Russian novelist, is dangerously ill.

RECENTLY ten thousand tons of coal were exported to San Francisco and Alaska from Moji through the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and a foreign firm. Prices advanced considerably.

THE trial of the guns of the new cruiser *Tsukuba*, the equipment of which was recently completed, took place on Jan. 12th off Kure.

THE Tsurumi horse races, which were to have been held from Jan. 12th were postponed *sine die*. There seems to be some trouble between the authorities and the association regarding betting.

THE Empress has distributed *yen* 1,504 and 725 flannel shirts among 725 non-commissioned officers and soldiers who were released from service on account of wounds sustained in the war.

AT 5 p.m. on Jan. 11th, the steamer *Kyosei Maru* went ashore off Midzuhashi on her way from Hakodate to Fushiki. The steamer *Katama Maru* was despatched to the scene to assist the stranded ship.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. YAMANASHI, military attaché of the Japanese Legation in Austria, has been ordered to occupy a similar position in the Japanese Embassy in Berlin. Lieut.-Col. M. Fukuda was appointed to the vacancy in Vienna.

A STEAMER belonging to the Asahi Whaling Co., Osaka, has been captured by the Korean authorities, off Fusan, on a charge of having poached in Korean waters. The captain of the Japanese ship was punished by the Koreans with a fine.

M. AUGUST GERARD, French Ambassador, proceeded to the Palace at 10.30 a.m. on Jan. 15th and was received by the Emperor in audience. His Excellency presented his credentials and also a letterwith regard to the recall of M. Harmand, the previous representative.

A MAN looking like a coolie was found at 10.25 p.m. on Sunday killed on the railway line near Kanagawa. There was no doubt that he had been run over by a train, but whether he had met his death accidentally or commited suicide there was nothing to show.

THE Anglo-American Petroleum Co.'s steamer *Costa Rica* with 7,800 cases of kerosene oil, which arrived at Moji to coal on the way from San Francisco to Shanghai, went ashore on Jan. 11th at the east side of the strait. On the following evening she was safely floated.

DURING a heavy snowfall on Jan. 11th a train on the Shinyetsu Railway was buried about eight feet deep between Kashiwabara and Naoyetsu. A snow plough, which was dispatched to the scene, was also buried under the snow between Sekiyama and Arai on the same line.

A SEOUL telegram says that on Jan. 2nd about two hundred bandits attacked a post office in Koanwon. Mr. K. Ikeda, the director, his wife, and two other Japanese of the office narrowly escaped and took refuge on a Japanese ship at Cheipyon, whence they arrived at Fusan on Jan. 8th.

THE *Jiji* believes that General Oshima, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Body Guards, will shortly be put on the reserve list, his successor being Lieut.-General Inouye, Commander-in-Chief of the Fourth Division. As a result changes will take place in the Third, Seventh and Eleventh divisions.

A MERCHANT named K. Morita (27) and his wife, Sumi, attempted to commit suicide on Jan. 13th at the hotel Ise-ya, Shinagawa, Tokyo. The man injured himself in the breast with a short sword and the woman cut her throat with a razor. The cause is reported to be monetary difficulties.

AT 7.15 a.m. on Sunday, a freight train was derailed at the Oji Station on the way from Omiya to Uyeno. The locomotive and three carriages were damaged. A conductor and one other were injured. The cause is reported to have been negligence on the part of the chief engineer.

ON Jan. 10th, snow was experienced at places in the interior. A Nagano telegram says that owing to a heavy fall, traffic on the Shinyetsu Railway was stopped. Many houses collapsed. Telegrams from Fukuoka and other provinces of Kyushu report a heavy fall of snow and severe temperature.

THE *Mainichi Dempo* reports that some alterations will be made in the Squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Arima, as to its organization. The *Yakumo* will be put in reserve and the *Iwate* take the place of the former. Probably the *Katori* and *Kashima* will be included in the squadron.

THE promoters of the Imperial Theatre met on January 12th at the office in Tokyo. They decided to collect one-fourth of each share—face value fifty *yen*—at the beginning of February; to appoint Mr. Yokokawa engineer to construct the building; and to send at once a few experts to Europe and America to investigate the construction of theatrical stages and decorations.

N. SAKURA and sixteen other fishermen, of Choshi, in Chiba perfecture, went out fishing on Jan. 8th and when returning to port at about midnight of the following day the boat encountered a heavy storm near the mouth of the Tone river. After drifting for some hours, the boat struck a submerged rock and was smashed to pieces, all the fishermen being drowned.

SOME changes of Prefectural Governors were announced on Jan. 11th. Count Kiyosu is transferred to Niigata from Wakayama and succeeded by Police Inspector Izawa. Mr. Munakata, going to Hiroshima in place of Mr. Yamada relieved, is replaced by Governor Suzuki in Kochi. Governor Oshikawa of Iwate succeeds in Kumamoto Mr. Yegi, who recently resigned at his own request.

ACCORDING to a Vladivostock journal, on Jan. 1st a number of men in the uniform of sailors tried to blow up with bombs the steamers *Gregory* and *Mercury* then in the harbour. Through the efforts of the crews on board the ships the attack ended unsuccessfully. In the struggle the crews and their assailants sustained more or less injuries. In the meantime, fire broke out ashore through incendiarism, and a further plot for blowing up the steamers *Colloreva* and *Orga*, also in the harbour, was discovered.

THE training squadron consisting of the *Hashidate*, *Itsukushima* and *Matsushima*, left Yokohama at noon on January 15th for a cruise. Previous to its departure, Admiral Saito, Minister for the Navy; Admiral Togo, Chief of the Naval Staff and other officers arrived in Yokohama. They proceeded at once to the *Hashidate*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Tomioka, to say *bon voyage*. The destroyer *Kisaragi*, formerly the *Rystelny*, torpedo-boats Nos 15, 24, and 49, and 49, and the transport *Yokosuka Maru* came from the Yokosuka Naval Station. These vessels escorted the squadron to Kannonsaki, and the usual salutes were fired.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MANCHURIA.

Saturday, January 12.

It is evident that the Japanese are establishing themselves very diligently in Changchun. A correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpo* says that there are now some 350 Japanese residents having houses of their own, and that if those not thus provided be added, the total is about 500. At first the settlers were of the class of petty tradesmen without any considerable supply of capital, but this defect has been remedied, in part at any rate, and several Japanese stores showing evidence of abundant resources are to be seen. The Yokohama Specie Bank is putting up a building which will rival, if it does not surpass, the establishment of the Russo-Chinese Bank. There are still some five thousand Russian troops in the place, and the correspondent speaks of them as riding about in parties of seven or eight and showing considerable arrogance. After nightfall the disorderly element among these troops take possession of the road between the town and the railway station, so that respectable people give that vicinity a wide berth. Captain Actini says, however, that all these troops will be withdrawn before the end of February. The correspondent adds that the reported project for building a Kilin-Changchun railway entirely with Chinese capital is a fact. The Vice-Governor of Kilin, Mr. Ta, and the head of the railway bureau, Mr. Sun, are working this project for all that it is worth, their idea being that its achievement would be a political coup certain to bring promotion to themselves.

These accounts, meagre though they are, of Japanese enterprise in northern Manchuria have great interest. Who had heard of Changchun prior to the war, or who, though sufficiently well posted in geography to know of the existence of such a place, could have predicted, two years ago, that it would now be a scene of Japanese commercial activity? The war has brought its results in the field of business. It has given to the Japanese the first *entree* into Manchuria, and they show no signs of neglecting their opportunity. The Chinese themselves, however, do not appear to be offering any facilities to the Japanese settlers. This correspondent of the *Jiji* alleges that the wealthy Chinese inhabitants of Changchun seem exceedingly distrustful of the Japanese newcomers, and decline to rent houses to them except at exorbitant rates. None the less it is evident that Japanese paper-money has won confidence. The Russian rouble-note used to stand at a premium of 3 per cent. as compared with the Japanese *yen*, but the positions have now been reversed. Doubtless after the Russian evacuation the rouble-note will fall into disfavour, for it does not appear that Russian traders show any disposition to step into the vacancy left by the military.

Monday, January 14.

While Prince Tsai-chen, and Mr. Hsu were travelling in Manchuria they showed smiling faces to all the Japanese that they encountered and an impression prevailed that the feelings they entertained were truly reflected in their mien. But although we may largely discount the various versions circulated with regard to their ultimate attitude, it is impossible to doubt that they formulated distinctly unsympathetic views on their return to Peking. The latest statement on this subject comes from the *Hochi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent. He says that, in their report to the Throne, the travelling Commissioners speak in very uncomplimentary terms of the Japanese in Manchuria. They denounce them as entirely wanting in moral principles and as animated simply by the *hauteur* engendered of victory in war. They further condemn the administration of the South Manchuria Railway, which, they declare, is inefficient and unregulated. It will be observed that all the reports hitherto received are quite silent as to any comments made by the Commissioners on Russian methods or Russian tenure in Manchuria. Are we to infer that they found nothing objectionable on that side? They would seem to have devoted their attention solely to picking holes in Japan's coat, and one is disposed to conclude that they harbour a kind of secret grudge against this country for having rescued the Three Eastern provinces from Russia's grip. Possibly some unreflecting Chinese may think that they have merely exchanged King Stork for King Log; and possibly the conduct of some of the Japanese settlers encourages that idea. But there is one solid fact weightier than all hypotheses based on superficial observation. It is that Manchuria is being opened throughout its length and breadth to the trade of the world. That result of Japan's victory is tangible and unquestionable. The moral is that Manchuria has been preserved to China, for the opening of a place means in effect its neutralization. We can not suppose that Chinese statesmen are blind to that cardinal feature of the situation, but if they discern it, their present girding at insignificant trifles is merely vexatious and dangerous.

It is now stated that Mr. Sun, Chief of the Railway Bureau in Kilin, has left that city for Peking with the intention of conferring with the Japanese Representative in the Chinese capital. Two objects are assigned for this conference: one relates to the open- of Kilin; the other, to the speedy construction of the Changchun-Kilin railway. If Mr. Sun intends to discuss the latter subject, it would plainly follow that no credence can be attached to previous telegrams which attributed to Sun and Vice-Governor Ta the design of contriving the construction of the railway without any reference to Japan. These telegrams represented the two Chinese officials as working in the interests of their own reputation and in deference to the rights-recovery fever.

A Japanese newspaper correspondent, hitherto residing in Mukden, named Naito Juntaro, has been deported by order of the Japanese Consul-General. It appears that during the recent visit of the Chinese travelling commissioners this correspondent gave lodging to a member of the revolutionary party, and further that, in connexion with the raising of a subscription, he used threatening language. His sentence is banishment from China for a term of three years. We should like to be able to record that similar punishment had been awarded to some of the Japanese hoodlums who have brought their country's name into disrepute in Korea, but apparently it has not been found possible to entangle them in the meshes of the law's net. The Consul-General who has taken this action in Mukden is Mr. Hagiwara, who served for some time as Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Seoul, and it seems a reasonable inference that had any flagrant case come to his attention officially in Korea, he would have acted as he has now done in Mukden.

We learn from a telegram in the *Asahi* that there is a Japanese agricultural experimental station in the Mukden district. Apparently the station, or model farm, has been in existence for some time as the news sent relates not to its establishment but to its extension. It formerly covered an area of only 325 acres, but this has now been expanded to 2175 acres, a figure which indicates a very large tract of country. An agricultural school is about to be established, and the telegram speaks of great expectations with regard to the reform of agricultural methods in Manchuria. The director is Mr. Yokoyama, professor of agriculture. If this institution be purely a Japanese creation—which is scarcely probable—it constitutes another evidence of the vigour of Japanese enterprise in Manchuria; and if it be under Chinese auspices, it shows that the spirit of progress is not altogether checked by the rights-recovery mania.

Tuesday, January 15.

This document seems destined to excite much interest in Japan. A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* says that the report extends to 50,000 characters, thus being a veritable thesis. It has a good deal to say about the Japanese in Manchuria. Their regulations relating to the South-Manchuria Railway and their manner of administering the line are declared to be in violation of Chinese Sovereign rights. The coal mines at Fushun and Yentai are pronounced to be the property of Chinese merchants and manufacturers, nevertheless the Japanese are treating them as prizes of war and show no disposition to restore them. As to the Yalu timber-felling enterprise, the Prince and his colleague denounce the Japanese who, they say, are working the forests prior to the enactment of any proper regulations for the management of the joint enterprise provided in the Treaty and are cutting timber which is the property of Chinese subjects, paying only nominal prices for it. In the next place, the Japanese Authorities are accused of interfering with China's right to lay a telegraph from Changtu to Kilin, and of attempting to make the recognition of this right an object of exchange profitable to themselves. (This is a question comparatively new. It refers doubtless to the fact that the line of telegraph from Changtu to Kilin was erected without any previous consultation with the Japanese who were in military occupation of the Changtu region. The Japanese protested, and on receiving an application for *post facto* approval, signified their willingness to acquiesce provided that China showed herself equally complacent towards Japanese telegraphic enterprise). There are other plaints; and the *Mainichi Dempo's* correspondent adds that probably this document is the basis of the recently circulated rumour that the foreign Powers had formulated some kind of protest against Japan's doings. He says also that members of the Travelling Commissioners' suite complain of the unceremonious and meticular attitude of the Japanese officials in Manchuria towards the Chinese local officials, and complain also that Japanese women of ill fame are a ubiquitous figure, with consequent corruption of morality. It is impossible to tell what political design may be at the base of these various accusations. The Chinese, like the Koreans, are probably harrassed by a conviction that their only hope of displacing the Japanese is to appeal to the court of the world's opinion, and it is not unlikely that with that object they will organize, or have already organized, a campaign of calumny comprising sufficient germs of truth to be dangerous. Such a germ, for example, is the question of Japanese women of easy virtue. Reports as to the enterprise of these ladies have

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

been too frequent to be discredited, and indeed the injury that Japan's reputation has suffered at the hands of her too attractive and too complacent females is incalculable. But how can restrictions be applied abroad when such licence is permitted at home? It appears to us that there is here a flaming blot on the escutcheon of modern Japan's civilization. She has little remnant of respect for the sound old maxim *kusai mono ni futa wo shiro*, and the inevitable result is that she places a ready weapon in the hands of all her enemies.

Governor Chou of Mukden has been endeavouring to obtain the consent of the foreign consuls to the imposition of a temporary tax on imported goods. The telegrams do not convey any clear idea of the nature of the tax or of the exact grounds alleged for collecting it, but we gather that the idea is to levy it pending the establishment of foreign settlements. The impost is said to affect some 20 places which are to be centres of foreign trade in the Three Eastern Provinces, and it is added that Governor Chou was instigated by the Travelling Commissioners to prefer the demand. The foreign Consuls, however, evidently find the Governor's proposal quite untenable. They have utterly declined to entertain it, although his Excellency has presented the scheme twice over in different garbs.

It is stated (*Asahi Shimbun*) that a serious military outbreak has taken place in Manchuria. The news appears to have reached Tiehling within the past few days only, though it must have been officially received some time previously as the emeute occurred prior to the 20th of December. The troops concerned were a battalion (500 men) stationed at Hailungcheng on the Kilin high-road. They are said to have risen in arms, assassinated all their officers and dispersed in the direction of Wuchengting, where they are now living as marauders. Military forces have been marched against them from the Amur and Kilin districts, and their reduction will doubtless be an easy matter, for it is impossible that at this season they can have maintained any fighting organization. No causes are assigned for the outbreak, and altogether it is a most inexplicable business. One is led to conclude that the men were visited by some kind of Berserker fit.

Wednesday, January 16.

A few days ago there was published a statement tending to greatly minimise the importance of the timber-felling industry in the Yalu Valley—not the district on the northern bank of the River, which is to be exploited by the Japanese and Chinese in cooperation so soon as a working agreement can be concluded, but the district on the southern bank which is worked by Japanese and Koreans in partnership. The statement to which we allude estimated the output at quite an insignificant figure, and added that little if any profit could be realized in the immediate future as large sums would have to be spent on the re-planting of denuded hills. A very different account is now published. It says that the district in question measures 50 miles north and south and 25 miles east and west—1,250 square miles—and that the estimated annual output during a period of 30 years is 1,830,000 full grown trees—this figure is not quite clear—, having a gross value of 5,490,000 *yen*.

A period of 30 years is taken, that being the time required for a tree to reach maturity, so that by planting *pari passu* with felling a perennial supply of timber can be secured, provided that the forests be divided into 30 parts and provided that not more than one part is felled yearly. It is not intended, however, to conduct the enterprise on such a large scale at first. The first one or two years will be devoted to trial workings, each country putting up a capital sum of 120,000 *yen*, and the operations from next fiscal year—1907-8—, will be restricted to the felling of 360,000 trees valued at 1,080,000 *yen*.

These are the forests which were to have been exploited in the interests of certain influential Russians, according to rumour. In fact some students of the time allege that had not this rich plum attracted these Russian magnates, there had been no Yong Am-pho, no Muscovite menace, no opening of negotiations, and no war. That, of course, is a great exaggeration, but it does seem as though some part of the responsibility rested on the Yalu lumber.

It is semi-officially stated that immediate steps will be taken to station a Japanese consul in Harbin. A similar course will be followed in the case of another of the five towns, and it is expected that these two consulates will be opened before the close of the present month. Of course the remaining three places also will have consulates or vice-consulates eventually, but for the moment the above steps only will be taken.

Thursday, January 17.

Shanghai telegraphs to the *Hochi Shimbun* that whereas northern Manchuria is in a state of semi-anarchy, southern Manchuria is well governed and prosperous. In the northern regions the Hunghutsz are comparatively unrestrained and the Russians behave with great arbitrariness, so that law and order are practically unknown. But if such be really the state of affairs, how are we to account for the silence which the Travelling Commissioners have maintained on the subject? They have not formulated any complaints against Russia, so far as we know. Their animadversions have all been addressed to Japan's acts. An explanation is given by the *Asahi's* Peking correspondent, namely, that little as can be said in defence of the conduct of the Russians, they do not interfere irksomely with Chinese local administration and consequently their attitude is not adversely criticised; whereas the Japanese are much too active for Chinese taste. That may be true within limits. Certainly it happens, unfortunately for the reputation of the Russians, that two rather serious outrages are said to have just been perpetrated by them. Both occurred on the 14th instant. In one case a party of ten armed soldiers broke into the house of a wealthy merchant in Changchun and looted a sum of 7,000 *yen*. In the other, several soldiers forced their way into a Japanese restaurant near the Kwangchengtsz station, wounded two men and carried off 180 *yen*. But though these incidents are very bad, they are not a sufficient basis for any general statement.

Tokyo newspapers state that by way of a reply to Japan's project of a railway between Changchun and Kilin, the Russians are busily dredging the Sungari, so as to form a competing water-way. The work is said to have been commenced last year but we do not gather that any very large plan is in progress. It will occur to our readers that, a few days ago, a rumour emanated from Russian sources in the sense that a Japanese carrying company had been formed to run steamers on the Sungari, and that unless Russia bestirred herself this important river would pass into Japan's sphere of influence. But it is now stated that the Russians have posted a company of infantry in every interval of 4 versts to guard the river. That would be a very large undertaking. The number of companies required would constitute an army of respectable dimensions, and one is much perplexed to conceive how they could be housed and provisioned at this season. Besides, what is there to guard? We suspect that the public's ignorance of these regions is being exploited by newsmongers.

There is further news of the battalion of Chinese troops which was reported in our issue of the 15th inst. as having risen in mutiny at Hailungcheng, murdered all its officers and escaped in the direction of Wuchengting. It is now stated that these 500 men are at Hsincheng, where they have been joined by Hunghutsz and other disaffected persons, so that they now number some three thousand and constitute a formidable body. Preparations are being made at Tiehling to send a battalion of government troops against the mutineers, but if that represents the sum of official effort the rebels have not very much to fear.

The Japanese military authorities have taken an unexpected step. They have announced that the railway guards in south Manchuria shall consist of volunteers from the reserves—1st and 2nd—of the Army in Japan. According to the original programme of defence in Manchuria, two Divisions of troops were to have been stationed there. These, of course, would have formed the garrison of the leased territory, Kwantung, and would doubtless have had their head quarters at Port Arthur. The idea generally entertained was that guards for the railway would be furnished from these two Divisions in the proportion fixed by the Portsmouth Treaty. Subsequently, as our readers are aware, the War Department decided that, for reasons of economy and efficiency, one of the two Divisions should be withdrawn. Possibly the course just announced in the matter of railway guards is an outcome of that decision. Volunteers are invited from the *Yobi* and the *Kobi*. They will have to pledge themselves to serve for a period of 3 years and 4 months, reducible to 2 years and 4 months in certain circumstances, and they will receive monthly pay varying from 9.60 *yen* for the lowest soldier to 23.20 *yen* for a sergeant major, the Government of course supplying food and clothing. These terms are sufficiently liberal, and there can be no doubt that an ample supply of volunteers will be obtained. Our readers are doubtless aware that the volunteer system already exists in Japan. Youths who have satisfied a certain educational standard are allowed to discharge military obligations by putting in one year of voluntary service with the colours. This privilege is largely taken advantage of by the middle and upper classes. But volunteers for actual service as a special force have not hitherto entered into the Japanese military scheme, and we learn from the *Kokumin* that the idea of having recourse to them in the case of Manchuria is because railway guards have to perform the duties in part of soldiers and in part of police. This does not in any way affect the Division stationed in Kwantung. It is added that the railway guards will be organized into "independent guard battalions."

Friday, January 18.

A curious telegram reaches the *Mainichi Dempo* from its Peking correspondent. It says that the Chinese merchants of Harbin

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

are reported to be much perturbed by the action of the Russian authorities there, who are endeavouring to prevent the return of time-expired soldiers to Russia, and to that end are urging the Chinese local tradesmen to take them into their employment. The Mukden merchants are said to have addressed to the Board of Commerce and Industry a petition praying for assistance against Russian pressure in this matter. The story sounds like a great exaggeration. However urgent the Russian authorities may be and however compliant the Chinese merchants, only a very small number of men could be disposed of in such a fashion; a number too small to be worth considering whether as the nucleus of a local force or as a diminution of the disaffected elements of the home population. It will probably turn out that a few isolated and special incidents are responsible for the rumour.

The Russians at Kilin are said to have restored the Kilin arsenal to the Chinese authorities in a most amicable manner, in deference to the latter's request.

THE REVISED CRIMINAL CODE OF JAPAN.

"A great deal of interest attaches to the amendments of the Criminal Code of Japan. We do not refer to the Code of Criminal Procedure. Connected with the latter is the special point of preliminary examinations and their publicity, a matter which many people consider to be in urgent need of change, as the present system of secret inquiry and *proces verbale* lends itself to abuses which emphatically outweigh its advantages. The Code of Criminal Procedure, however, is not in question. It is the Criminal Code which has been revised and which will be submitted to the Diet in the pending session for a second time. Tokyo journals describe at some length the principal features of the amendments effected and we shall epitomise them here.

"According to the present Code the minimum punishment for the crime of infanticide is 9 years imprisonment with hard labour. Whatever be the circumstances a Court can not inflict a lighter penalty. This minimum is now reduced to 3 years.

"The limits of deferred sentences are extended, and it is further provided that in the event of good conduct during the period of probation, the offender shall not merely be pardoned as is now the case, but declared guiltless.

"In certain instances the Code is made effective for dealing with crimes committed outside the boundaries of the Japanese empire.

"Police surveillance is altogether abolished.

"The provisions relating to deprivation of civil rights are expunged.

"Provisions are inserted exempting from punishment any acts performed in the discharge of legitimate functions; as when a surgeon commits a mistake which causes suffering to a patient.

"The limits of lawful self-defence are widened.

"Provisions with regard to the right of escape are inserted in the general rules and a clear definition is given.

"Dementia and weak-mindedness are distinguished, the former being held to constitute irresponsibility and the latter to entitle an offender to consideration.

"The law with regard to a multiplicity of offences and to recidivists is amplified.

"Power is given to judges to include in the final term of punishment the whole or a part of the time of awaiting trial.

"There are some new provisions with regard to crimes against the Prince Imperial or his son, and there are provisions enacting penalties for acting violently, menacingly or insultingly towards any foreign potentate, chief magistrate or representative sojourning in Japan, as well as penalties for injuring the national flag or national emblem of any foreign country with the intention of insulting that country.

"The offence of insulting officials ceases to expose to punishment the person of the offender, the penalty being limited to a fine.

"Inciting to riot is no longer indiscriminately punishable, inasmuch as the words "whatever be the object," are expunged.

"A clause is inserted providing for the punishment of injuries done to gas, electric or steam apparatus.

"It is made criminal to break the seal of a letter, or for a physician, a pharmaceutist, a midwife, a barrister, a public notary, or a minister of religion to disclose a secret of which he has obtained knowledge in his professional capacity. There are also many new provisions against the forgery or falsification of documents by officials, against the making of deceptive statements to officials, the forgery or falsification of private documents, the insertion of incorrect statements in medical certificates, the forgery or falsification of bonds, shares or other negotiable securities and so forth.

"The law is abolished by which any one causing by false accusations or false evidence the punishment of an innocent person becomes himself liable to a corresponding penalty.

"A provision is inserted for the punishment of crimes against the person of a demented individual or one incapable of resistance (as a woman); and this covers offences perpetrated with the aid of mesmerism.

"The penalties against betting, especially for mere amusement, are lightened, but, on the other hand, provisions are inserted penalizing abuse of power by officials, or their opposition to the enjoyment of legitimate rights, or their receipt of bribes or the person giving a bribe.

"Greater discretion is given to judges in dealing with such offences as manslaughter, incendiarism, etc., and provisions are enacted against the purchase of human beings with the intention of sending them out of the country. Injury to the reputation of another ceases to necessarily expose the person of the offender to punishment and becomes punishable with a fine at the discretion of the Court. The maximum period of imprisonment for larceny is extended to 10 years (from 4), and the same is true in the case of fraud or extortion by menace.

"These appear to be the principal changes and they doubtless constitute a large step of reform. On the other hand, the enactment of provisions for offenses not carried to perpetration and the retaining of the penalties of confiscation, capital punishment and imprisonment for life may be regarded as inconsistent with the most advanced theories of criminology. That is a matter of opinion, but it will be agreed, we think, that the above summary, coupled with the fact that amnesties and special pardons are abolished, shows the proposed Criminal Code of Japan to be the most advanced 'body of penal legislation in the world.'"

According to the local sanitary authorities, diphtheria is prevalent in Yokohama. Governor Sufu has issued a notification urging persons to take the necessary steps to prevent infection.

WAR EXPENDITURE.

Under the above heading the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that the public, being already acquainted with the outlays on account of the war up to March 1906, must be anxious to learn what expenditures were subsequently incurred. Our contemporary is in a position to state that the outlays from April to October (both inclusive,) during the current year were as follow:—

	Yen.
Military Expenditures from 1/4/06 to 31/10/06	148,724,285
Naval Expenditures from 1/4/06 to 31/10/06	21,674,329
Total	170,398,614

If this total be added to that of expenses incurred prior to last April, a grand aggregate of 1,431,560,000 *yen* is obtained. The figures, divided between the two services, stand thus:—

	Army.	Navy.
	Yen.	*Yen.*
From the outbreak of war till 31/3/06.....	1,070,140,013	191,021,872
From 1/4/06 to 31/10/06	148,724,285	21,674,329
Total	1,218,864,298	212,696,201

	Totals. *Yen.*
From the outbreak of war till 31/3/06...	1,261,161,885
From 1/4/06 to 31/10/06	170,398,614
Total	1,431,560,499

From these returns it is seen that the average monthly outlay for the two services up to March 31st, 1906, was 39,700,000 *yen*, and that thereafter, although the troops had been virtually repatriated, the expenditure was some 24,700,000 *yen* per mensem. As for the funds from which these appropriations were made, they are as follow:—

	Yen.
Loans, Treasury Bills and Temporary Accommodation	1,411,741,904
From the General Revenue Accounts.	182,430,229
From other sources.....	100,226,999
Total	1,694,399,032

This shows a surplus of 262,838,533 on the side of revenue. But of course it does not follow that any such surplus will be available at the end (March 31st) of the present fiscal year. For if the same rate of expenditure was maintained during the second half of the year as during the first, namely, 24,700,000 *yen* monthly on account of re-armaments and reparations, then a total of 148,200,000 *yen* will have to be added to the outlay account, and the figure standing on the credit side when next fiscal year commences (April 1st) will be 114,638, 433 *yen*. It is generally understood that the special war accounts will be closed at the end of this fiscal year, and that the surplus will be carried over to the general accounts of the Budget for 1907-8.

THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Tokyo journals say that this Company is about to increase its capital from 6¼ millions to 13 millions of *yen*. The directors expect that their programme of operations after this increase will eventuate in a dividend of 12 per cent. One is disposed to think that Japanese steam-ship enterprise is travelling too fast. There is already an enormous increase of shipping consequent upon the war, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's last statement of accounts was not so favourable as to suggest the wisdom of the step now contemplated. Apparently the supply of materials for the rebuilding of San Francisco enters largely into Mr. Asano's forecasts.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Saturday, January 12.

The *Jiji Shimpo* and the *Yorozu Choho* say that proof has been found of collusion between the disaffected elements of the three Southern provinces of Korea—Kyongsang-do, Chhungchhong-do and Kangwon-do—and an official of the Imperial Household by name Na Song-hwan. This official managed to convey to the insurgents 200,000 *yen* from the Court's funds. The plan was to start an insurrection having for object to obtain the assistance of some foreign Power or its interference in a sense opposed to Japan's supremacy. These insurgents are the so called Wi-pyong, of whose petty doings so much has been heard lately. The scene of their most recent raid was the post-office at Uljin-pho, whence the four Japanese inmates of the office barely escaped with their lives. Meanwhile the party of 100 Korean and Japanese policemen and gendarmes sent out to deal with these rioters, is reported to have formed a plan for surrounding one of their rendezvous, which plan began to be put into operation on the 9th instant. The party is under the command of Mr. Iwai, inspector of Police.

The Emperor of Korea is said to be much pleased at the arrangement that the Minister of the Japanese Imperial Household shall proceed to Korea as Envoy on the occasion of the Prince Imperial's marriage. His Majesty has given orders that the utmost deference shall be paid to the Envoy.

The officials in the southern part of Chhollado province have gone on strike for the most part, and those remaining at their posts are reported to be fanning popular agitation. This trouble has its origin in the new system of collecting taxes. There has not been any increase of taxation. What has happened is that the local post-offices, most of which appear to be under Japanese management, have been made channels for transmitting the proceeds of taxation to the capital. We presume that such a method is found mechanically economical, and its secondary—if not its primary—purpose is to check the flagrant abuse of peculation on the part of the forwarding officials. One can readily understand, however, that the new plan lends itself easily to misconstruction. Probably the local officials, who have a very tangible interest in opposing it, are persuading the people that it is all a device on the part of the Japanese to divert the proceeds of taxation in their own direction, and that it belongs to the general scheme of usurpation attributed by many patriotic Koreans to Japan.

A force of coast-guards—called water police—is about to be organized for the purpose of protecting the southern sea-board of Korea against the depredations of pirates. This step has been taken in accordance with the advice of Mr. Maruyama.

A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* from Seoul says that a keen struggle is going on between Yi Chi-yong and Pak Cheh-sung for the supreme political place in the Korean capital. A few days ago the telegraph spoke of these two statesmen as being reconciled and as working together. The present expectation is that victory will rest with Pak Cheh-sung, who has the advantage of being actually in the seat of power.

Sunday, January 13.

The telegraph says that a vehement circular, signed by 13 literateurs as representing the "great literary association" of Korea, has been sent round the various localities. A copy was found at Chinju in Kyongsan-do. This document upbraids the people for indifference to their country's deprivation of Sovereign rights, and denounces the new system of tax-collecting as a final blow to the Empire's independence. It incites all loyal subjects to refrain from paying any taxes so long as the altered system is in force. Presumably the system denounced is that under which the local post offices are invested with the duty of receiving and forwarding the proceeds of taxation. The circular further calls for abolition of the adviser system. In fact, it is a vehement protest against the new order of things.

Tuesday, January 15.

Six of the ringleaders of the insurrection in the province of Chhunchhong-do have been seized. They were found to be in possession of a forged Imperial rescript sanctioning requisitions of men and supplies.

Wednesday, January 16.

There are some things which, however insignificant in themselves, acquire fortuitous importance as subjects of amusement. One of these is a journal published in Seoul under the name of the *Korea Daily News*. It is a newspaper which devotes almost its entire energy to libelling and traducing the Japanese. Individually and collectively they are the perpetual objects of its assaults. Not content with the altitude of the heaps of abuse it piles upon their heads, the strenuous Seoul backbiter is careful to collect and republish from other columns anything tending to bring the Japanese into obloquy. And now we find this same journal, whose own metier is libel, complaining that it can not discover any law sufficiently elastic to secure it in the unchallenged ventilation of its slanders. Poor injured innocent! How very unjust that it should be occasionally reminded of the world's contempt for a constitutional calumniator!

The *Kasagi* and the *Chiyoda* are to be sent to Chemulpho in connexion with the celebration of the Prince Imperial's wedding. We may here mention that the lady chosen for the Prince's bride is said to be only 11 years of age. One can scarcely suppose this to be a telegraphic error for 21, as the latter would be almost equally unsuitable according to the marital etiquette of Korea.

H. E. Viscount Tanaka will enter Seoul on the 21st instant and leave it on the 31st. The programme of his proceedings while in the Korean capital is published.

Petty encounters are telegraphed as having taken place between the insurgents and the police force sent to quell them.

Thursday, January 17.

A shockingly urgent petition has been forwarded from the Korean students in Tokyo to the Korean Department of Education. These youths were originally sent to Japan by the reform association called the *Il Ching-hai*, and were supported with funds subscribed by its members. But since the Il Ching-hoi fell into disgrace owing to the connexion of one of its leaders with the insurgents, its contributions for the support of these students have ceased, and the lads are said to be in great straits. They pray for means of subsistence, and as testimony to the hardship of their plight, twenty-one of them have cut off a finger and despatched these shocking evidences of distress to the Seoul Authorities. The Il Ching-hoi have been the objects of much abuse at the hands of Japan's enemies, but they were certainly animated by motives of patriotic progress when they sent these youths to Japan, and it is inexpressibly sad to think that the poor lads should have fallen into such straits.

Friday, January 18.

The contest between Yi Cheh-yong, Minister of Home Affairs, and Pak Cheh-sun, Premier, has been partially accommodated by the intervention of General Hasegawa. The General called on Li Wan-yong, Minister of Education, and induced him to represent to his two colleagues that the time was exceedingly inopportune for such a dispute, in view of the approaching nuptials of the Prince Imperial and the absence of the Resident General. Yi Cheh-yong subsequently repaired to the house of the Prime Minister and assumed a thoroughly conciliatory attitude, yielding every point, except one, namely, the appointment of Cho Min-hwi, superintendent of southern Kyongsan-do, to be Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, namely, of the Department presided over by Yi Cheh-yong himself. The Prime Minister, however, though at the moment he does not seem to have raised any objection, is said not to have taken any step towards the consummation of his colleague's wish, and thus the reconciliation is not yet really sincere. It is persistently rumoured that the Court is at the bottom of all this trouble. The Emperor wants to have a complete remodelling of the Cabinet under the presidency of Chan Sang-heung, now Minister of the Household, who is very far from being a *persona grata* in Japan's eyes. To achieve that purpose his Majesty's advisers see no better method than to foster a quarrel between the present Premier and the Minister of Home Affairs, as the result is likely to be the resignation of both, and the consequent vacating of the seats of power in favour of fresh occupants. This rumour as to the Throne's interference does not come now for the first time, but it has hitherto been too vague to be worth repeating.

The unfortunate Korean students whose petition for aid was forwarded with an accompaniment of bloody trophies, as yesterday reported, are likely to receive substantial succour. Mr. Min Yong-hwi, Minister of Finance in Seoul, is reported to have himself put up a sum of 500 *yen*, and subscriptions are coming in from other quarters.

THE FORMOSA BUDGET.

The Viceroy of Formosa has telegraphed the following figures with regard to the Island's foreign trade in 1906.

	1906. Yen.	*1905. Yen.*	Increase (+) Decrease (—) *Yen.*
Exports...	9,386,170	10,705,146	—1,318,976
Imports...	12,366,944	10,963,877	+1,403,067
Totals...	21,753,114	21,669,023	+84,091
Excess of Imports	2,980,774	258,731	

MOVEMENT OF SPECIE.

Export of Gold and Silver	2,181,729	1,229,056	+952,673
Import of Gold and Silver	24,329	455,061	—430,732
Excess of Export	2,157,400	773,995	

SHIPPING.

	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese ships entered ...	118,754	25,767	+92,987
Foreign ships entered.....	197,449	227,393	—29,944
Totals	316,203	253,160	+63,043
Japanese ships cleared...	120,444	26,300	+94,144
Foreign ships cleared ...	191,406	228,519	—37,113
Totals	311,850	254,817	+57,031

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Saturday, January 12.

It is stated that the Chinese Government has issued instructions to Viceroys Yuan and Chang, Northern and Southern Superintendants of Trade, respectively, in the sense that each shall despatch to Singapore two detectives to examine and report upon the condition of affairs among the Chinese residents there in the matter of loyalty to the Throne. There have been many evidences in the past that Singapore contributes largely to the revolutionary movement in China, though we are not aware that any definite proof of such a fact has ever been forthcoming. Much talk was heard of the matter when Sir Cecil Smith was Governor, and, with his proverbial activity, he took every legitimate means of checking any outward displays of the revolutionary spirit. But inasmuch as Japan, Singapore and Hongkong stand to China in this matter in pretty much the same relation as England stands towards the disaffected elements of European populations, there is always danger of complications. The detectives of the two Viceroys will have to discharge their functions with great circumspection.

It is stated that the Viceroy of the Kwang provinces, acting at the instance of the United States Consul. has forbidden the Chinese newspapers to publish any comments or facts calculated to excite public feeling against the United States, and has further ordered that the money collected last year for the purposes of this agitation must be employed for charitable objects only. The belief seems to be that this action on the part of Viceroy Chou will have the effect, temporarily at all events, of checking the recently revived movement of hostility to the United States in Canton.

Telegrams from Shanghai to the *Asahi Shimbun* and the *Jiji Shimpo* say that thirteen British merchants of that place have addressed a memorial to the British Consul on the subject of opium prohibition. They explain that the import of Indian opium into the Chinese Empire represents a sum of over 50 millions of taels annually and that the quantity of this staple now actually on hand and awaiting delivery amounts to more than ten millions of taels. They therefore urge that whatever steps be taken for checking the use of the drug shall be of a gradual character, and shall be contrived so as not to inflict loss upon those engaged in the trade. This request seems perfectly reasonable. Whatever may be said against the use of opium, the fact remains that its inclusion among legitimate articles of import has received the highest sanction during the past sixty years. Traffic in the drug may be said to have had the official support of Great Britain and even of China herself, though the latter's open acquiescence is of comparatively modern date. Under this aegis a large trade has grown up, and that trade is a vested interest which must be treated with all due deference. We may wish that Great Britain did not figure as chief mourner at the funeral of the drug, but we can not deny that upon her devolves primarily the duty of seeing that the obsequies are decently performed and that they do not cause any flagrant injustice to her own subjects.

An explanation is now furnished of the school about to be established at Chifu in Shantung in honour of the memory of Confucius. It appears that the official sent from Hupeh with others from various provinces to report upon the state of education in Japan, memorialized the Throne on his return in the sense that the Great Chinese Sage is more revered in Japan than in China and that his teachings are studied more earnestly in the former country. This memorial induced the Court to order that some special mark of respect should be paid to the memory of the Sage. Hence the Chifu School. But there are not wanting those who regard the establishment of the school as a kind of protest against the new learning now being introduced into China.

Monday, January 14.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* devotes a good deal of attention to the domestic troubles in China. It totally discredits all statements minimizing the dimensions of the insurrection. On the contrary it is disposed to regard these disturbances by the light of historical precedents. In a great majority of cases the fall of a dynasty in China has been preluded by the outbreak of similar discontent among the people, and by evidences of similar inability on the part of the authorities to preserve order. The two great centres of disaffection in China are Hunan and Kwangtung. Nothing is wanting but a junction of these two to create a formidable rebellion. In both provinces alike, however, the insurgents labour under the great drawback of not having competent leaders. Tang used to be the head in Hunan, but his removal has not been followed by the rise of a worthy successor. Kwangtung has the celebrated Sun, who is now living in the Ushigome suburb of Japan. Thither a representative of the *Kokumin* repaired a few days ago in the hope of learning something about the present movement, but Sun declined to speak. He said that the time was not ripe for disclosures and that, so far as his opinions are concerned, they may be found in the periodical called the *Mingpao*. Some friends of his who came to visit him during the presence of the *Kokumin's* representative, warned the latter that if his journal maintained an unfriendly tone towards the reformers, the result might be injurious to the relations between China and Japan when the Manchu Government fell, an event which they placed within the range of the next three years. The *Kokumin*, while clearly disavowing any predilection in favour of either Chinese or Manchus, thinks that a union is in gradual process of formation between Kwangtung and Hunan, and that if it be effected serious results will follow. It is true that the disturbances at the Pinghsiang coal mines have been quelled, and it is also probably true that much of the present unrest is connected with the sufferings of the famine-stricken population in the Yangtsze Valley. But there is no denying that the insurgents still hold their own in the mountain fastnesses on the borders of Hunan and Kiangsi. That is their head-quarters and it does not appear that the Government troops have hitherto been able to dislodge them, or have even made any resolute attempt to do so.

It is quite inevitable that the legitimate defence of vested interests should thrust Great Britain into the position of apparently blocking the progress of the Great Chinese reform, abolition of opium smoking. Even assuming that the Chinese Authorities are thoroughly in earnest—a large assumption—they can not be permitted to wipe out the record with one sweep of the official sponge, and to treat the question as though no special conditions had been created during all these years of tacit acquiescence. Accordingly, no one can be surprised to learn that the British Government has informed Peking (*Asahi's* telegrems) that it will proceed to gradually reduce the production of opium in India and its export thence so as to terminate both within the course of nine years, but, on the other hand, China must give unequivocal evidence of her own determination to extirpate the drug within her dominions. Great Britain does not propose to face, nine years hence, the not improbable contingency of finding that her Indian trade has been destroyed merely in the interests of the Chinese poppy-grower. It is an immense question and we are obliged to confess that nothing in the history of Chinese officialdom, as the West knows it, warrants an assumption of competence and zeal sufficient to deal with a problem of such magnitude in a really drastic manner. It is not British-Indian vested interests alone that are concerned: a very large sum of Chinese capital also is involved, and the Chinese must purge themselves of all suspicion that their movement will not end merely in reform of a foreign abuse for the sake of fostering a domestic.

Tuesday, January 15.

Prince Tsai-chen, whose energy is to be greatly admired whether its direction be always circumspect or not, has been appointed chief plenipotentiary for conducting the negotiations with Russia. They are to commence at the close of this month, and should no progress be made in Peking, the venue will be changed to St. Petersburg. Meanwhile Russia also is the object of some Chinese animadversions. Not only is she blamed for great delay in dealing with this treaty question, but she is also accused of demanding extravagant compensation for the gold mines at Kwanyinshan and Muho in the Amur district, though it was supposed at one time that she intended to hand them back gratis, and she is farther accused of exploiting a gold mine near Kilin without any preliminary ceremony whatever. The terrible domestic situation confronting the Russian authorities is sufficient to account for their tardiness in any matter of foreign relations, but it is China that cuts the almost quaintly plaintive figure in all these incidents. China effaced herself completely while blows were the order of the day. She assumed an attitude of dignified neutrality while two foreign Powers were battling within her borders, and when the fight is over she steps placidly into the arena and seeks to re-assert her previously discarded sovereignty with all its attributes. There is no precedent in history for such a situation.

It is rumoured (*Asahi's* service) that Admiral Sa of Canton will be appointed Chief of Dockyards for the purposes of Chinese naval rehabilitation, and that he will be despatched to Japan to study the naval system of this country; another report is that Sa will be ultimately placed in charge of a naval college at Tientsin, where English and Japanese instructors will be employed, this college to be followed by the organization of similar institutions at Nankin, Wushan, Foochow and Canton.

Wednesday, January 16.

Correspondents of Tokyo journals wire that there are evidences in China of a reaction against the reform impulse of the past year. Very eloquent evidence of this is said to be furnished by an Imperial decree just issued in which Chang Peh-i and Tang Shao-i, Chief and Vice-Chief respectively of the Board of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Communications, are censured with unprecedented severity. The fault mainly charged against them is favouritism, but as favouritism is markedly characteristic of all Chinese officials, high or low, it is felt that this reprimand must be read between the lines. Its interpretation is that the Manchu party and the reactionaries have combined against Viceroy Yuan, leader of the liberals, and have succeeded in bringing this public disgrace upon Chang and Tang, who are strong supporters of the Viceroy. This incident, supplemented by the resurrection of the Board of Military Affairs, (which had been abolished as a part of the programme of reform) and by the establishment of the Confucian memorial school in Shantung, is regarded as plainly indicating the assertion of reactionary influences.

Thurspay, January 17.

Advices received in Tokyo indicate the triumph of the reactionary movement in China. That such a movement existed had been fully appreciated. It was not to be supposed that the stage would be tamely abandoned to radical action in a country so conservative. There had been no clear indications, however, that the re-actionaries were so near success, and the intelligence now received creates considerable surprise. It is not based on mere hearsay. An Imperial Edict has been issued ordering that Chinese learning shall be given the leading place in the curriculum of the schools; that foreign learning shall be regarded merely as an adjunct; that the principles of morality as laid down by Confucius shall be inculcated; that all honour shall be paid to the Confucian philosophy; and that the selection of instructors for the memorial school in Chifu shall be made a matter of consultation with Viceroy Chang Chih-tung. This edict is sufficiently unequivocal. It is said to be due to repeated memorials addressed to the Throne by one of the censors, Chang by name, but we can scarcely suppose that the representations of one man can have produced so marked a reversal of policy. Perhaps some palliative explanation will be attempted, but looking at the terms of the Edict one is forced to think that the reactionaries have completely gained the upper hand, and that China, so far as the Manchus are concerned, has turned back from the route to which the events of the past twelve months seemed to have irrevocably committed her feet. Should such prove to be the case, the world may possibly be on the eve of a great disturbance. During several years back the party of progress in China has been gaining ground, and its hands will be immensely strengthened by this retrograde movement on the part of the Government, or perhaps it would be more correct to say on the part of the Court, though from all that is known of the Emperor and the Empress they are both advocates of progress in the modern sense of the term. Had the Manchu rulers bowed to the trend of the times and placed themselves at the head of the wave of enlightenment, they might have secured a new and unlimited lease of life. But by retiring into the moss-grown stronghold of conservatism, especially after having virtually pledged themselves and the nation to reform, they invite the assault of forces which will very likely be too strong for their enfeebled resistance. But the Occident will not look on quietly while these forces are in active operation. We shall not witness a repetition of the comparatively neutral attitude assumed at first by England and France—the only two Powers then directly interested—during the Taiping rebellion. In that fact lies the danger to the peace of the East.

Friday, January 18.

A censor who has been making an inspection of the afflicted provinces has memorialized the Throne to the effect that several millions of people are practically destitute in Kiangsi and the other regions visited by the famine, and that a sum of 3 *sen* per head daily is needed to supply them with sustenance. How any human beings could be kept alive at an expenditure of less than two shillings a month it is difficult to conceive, but the estimate furnishes an idea of the low standard of living among the poorest classes in China. The Censor recommends that this opportunity be taken to encourage emigration on a large scale to the Amur or Ili districts. He estimates that if a sum of ten million taels were available for the purpose, some four or five hundred thousands of settlers could be transported to those regions and located there, and he advises that counsel be taken to that end with the Northern and Southern Superintendents of Trade and with the chief magistrates in Amur, Ili, Jehol and other districts concerned.

This Censor's very pessimistic statements of numbers is not borne out by a report from his Excellency Tuan, Viceroy of the Two Kiang. He says that the destitute total some 400,000, and that one half of them have been already provided for, but there is most urgent need of succour for those remaining. The Viceroy asked permission, some time ago, to employ for relief purposes the fund collected locally in connexion with the payment of China's foreign debts. He has now urged that no time should be lost in complying with his request.

Advices received in official circles in Tokyo put the number of destitute at 4 millions and say that Viceroy Chou Fu is collecting a sum of 2 million *yen* for relief purposes, and that all the officials in the famine-stricken districts are to give one-tenth of their salaries. It is understood that the Japanese Government is revolving plans for forming a relief fund.

The *North China Daily News* publishes the following telegram from its special correspondent concerning the famine in China:—

Tsingkiangpu, January 11.

I arrived here on Thursday after being delayed six hours through the launch running aground in the Grand Canal at Kaoyochou.

On the north-west side of the city, about one mile away, there are camps stretching, roughly speaking, two miles long and a mile wide, over flat sandy country. These camps are divided into squares of about 125 paces each way. They are laid out symmetrically in rectangular blocks, the mat huts being built in rows with lanes between them. The entrance gates of each comp are guarded by police, while soldiers patrol the whole country. I was considerably surprised with the organization and the administration. The same remarks apply to the camps in the vicinity of Shiba about five miles away and north of Wangin'si from three to five miles up the Canal.

I have now counted 48 camps averaging from a thousand to twelve hundred families each. I estimate the total number of refugees at 450,000 of whom 30 per cent show signs of distress, 10 per cent of acute distress. Money only is being doled out by the officials. Throughout the whole country the roads are thronged by rice and food pedlars with the refugees bargaining with them. The women and children for miles are grubbing up roots, grass and every conceivable thing that might serve for food or fuel. In the camps one sees people eating a mixture of cooked leaves, grass and twigs with a little cereal and rice.

The horrors of the filth prevailing are unspeakable. At present there is bright sunshine, but it is intensely cold at night. All the pools are frozen.

The officials are trying to persuade the people to return home; many are doing so, but many more are arriving. The roads are thronged with the two streams of traffic and the scene is often indescribable.

100,000 men are absolutely idle; many are clamouring for work, but no one is doing any. No attempt is being made to repair the roads, which are in a terrible condition, nor to make ditches or drains. As yet no crops are growing, as the floods have not dried up sufficiently to admit of tillage. In an ordinary year the country hereabout would at this season be green with growing wheat; it is now as bare as the palm of one's hand.

All relief at present comes from the officials in the form of barrel-loads of money, which are continually passing along the street. It is impossible to get figures. The cheeses coming from the Executive Committee are useless as the people do not eat milk foods. Their dispatch here is causing the officials much merriment.

I have sifted a mass of evidence. It is obvious that the affair is gigantic, and, unless a system of relief works is organized immediately, the end is beyond all conception. The local authorities, as far as can be judged at present, are apparently not inclined to any steps beyond keeping the people under control or getting them away. The demeanour of the thousands is patient and law-abiding, but the pinch has not yet been felt.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

It is understood, according to the *Jiji Shimpo*, that, in view of recent reports and publications, the Japanese Government has considered it advisable to invite the attention of Washington to three points. The first retates to the question raised in some quarters, namely, whether the Japanese are to be classed as Mongolians and thus to come within the purview of the Californian exclusion acts. Japan desires it to be clearly understood that her claims are preferred as Japanese claims and not as the claims of any other nationality whatsoever. As Japan she has a certain treaty with the United States, and as Japan she expects to receive the usage guaranteed by that treaty. The racial question is a matter entirely apart. The second point is this. It is true that the explicit reference contained in the treaty is to residential rights only, and that nothing is definitely stated with regard to educational rights. But it is quite evident that unless a resident can obtain for his children the same educational privileges as those enjoyed by other residents, his residential rights are essentially imperfect. Japanese subjects residing in California pay precisely the same taxes as those imposed on native citizens or on the subjects and citizens of other nationalities, and to discriminate against the Japanese in matters of local education would be to manifestly impair their residential rights. In the third place, it is observable that a question is raised with regard to the relations existing between the several States of the Union and the Federal Government. Japan wishes to point out that such questions, being purely matters of domestic administration, have no conventional concern for her. She knows only the Federal Government in this matter; her treaty is with the Federal Government, and she looks solely to the Federal Government for just enforcement of her rights. At the same time, being fully convinced of the friendly and honourable intentions of that Government, she does not wish to embarrass it in any way by importunity and she is prepared to wait patiently until such machinery as the United States Authorities desire to employ for purposes of domestic accommodations shall have been set in motion.

A freight train collided with a passenger train at 5 50 a.m. on Jan. 15 at North Senju, Tokyo, owing to negligence on the part of a pointsman. The locomotives of both trains were severely damaged and four goods cars were derailed. Fortunately no person was injured.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FORMOSA.

The Japanese are evidently determined that their administration of Formosa shall be in no sense perfunctory. While the island belonged to the Chinese these latter were content that their authority should be respected only within a narrow strip of territory along the west and north coasts, all the remaining regions being abandoned to the savages. But that state of affairs does not suit the Japanese, and indeed to leave it unremedied would be a lasting reproach to them. They have accordingly organized a force of Chinese stiffened with a sprinkling of Japanese constables and gendarmes, and this force, having drawn a cordon round the region of the savages, has been steadily pushing forward since last year. It is slow work. At seven points the ring is being drawn steadily smaller and smaller, and in the end it will touch the eastern sea-coast though how far distant that conjuncture may be it seems impossible to tell. The most conspicuous progress has been made on the Toyen and Sankakuyu front, where a district of 20 square miles has been "reclaimed," and next in order of success comes the Nanto and Musha line, where 12 square miles have been added. At two of the other six advancing fronts the figures are 5 and 3 square miles respectively, and the last three show only 8 square miles each. Thus the total of the reclaimed area up to the date of latest advices was only 46 square miles, which can not be more than a very small fraction of the unexplored mountains and valleys. It may be assumed, however, that the objects in view are to effect the ultimate purpose with a minimum of bloodshed by giving the various tribes ample opportunity to surrender, and also at a minimum of cost. There is, indeed, no occasion to be in a hurry.

We learn from the *Jiji Shimpo* that an attack was made recently in Formosa against one or more of the villages of the head-hunters. In the Toroku district there are three such villages, Randai, Gundai and Tandai. The region surrounding them is thickly wooded with very valuable camphor trees which the Kashima Company is engaged in felling. In the autumn of last year the Gundai head-hunters murdered several of the Company's employees and it was accordingly determined to make an attack upon these miscreants, but we can not clearly discover whether one village or more were involved. The work was entrusted to a force of 200 men divided into 3 detachments, one of which delivered a frontal attack while the other two made feinted assaults. The objective was reached during the night of December 30th, and on January 3rd the house of the chief head-hunter came under fire. The assault lasted from 6.30 a.m. to 7.25 a.m., by which time the village had fallen completely into the possession of the assailants. The inhabitants appear to have escaped into the depths of the forest.

PRESIDENT JORDAN.

Mr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford Jr. University, contributes to the *Independent* of December 13th a short essay on "Japanese Exclusion." He writes in a manner which, so far as freedom from heat is concerned, befits his high reputation The admission of Japanese labourers into America does not meet with his approval. He would exclude them, but only on condition that it can be effected by amicable arrangement, for "friction with Japan is a more serious matter than the presence of a few thousand industrious Japanese." Moreover, being essentially a practical man, Mr. Jordan sees that "we ourselves have no means of checking the entrance of the Japanese except by mutual agreement with Japan;" which he describes as "a nation of the first class" and against which he says that America "can no more turn the Chinese exclusion act than it could against France or Germany." That is all very sensible and very satisfactory. Yet we confess that Mr. Jordan's writing disappoints us. His whole argument seems to turn on potentialities, and he commences his article by declaring that "an influx of people of less intelligence, less self-reliance, and less patriotism than our own, whether these people come from China, Japan, Poland, Africa or anywhere else, is a source of grave danger to the Republic." Why is Japan included in that category? Does the President of Leland Stanford University intend to place the Japanese in a class below the Americans in respect of intelligence, self-reliance and patriotism? His words admit of no other interpretation. But it is precisely that *de-haut-en-bas* tone which disfigures the judgment of so many Occidentals when they allude to an Oriental race, and it is precisely that false sense of superiority that warps their mental vision. Just conceive how Mr. Jordan would feel if the President of the Imperial University of Tokyo ended an essay with the words "an influx of people of less intelligence, less self-reliance and less patriotism than our own, whether these people come from the United States of America, from England, from Spain, or anywhere else, is a source of grave danger to the Empire." But no, it is not given even to Occidentals of Mr. Jordan's high calibre to put themselves in the place of those whom they discredit wholesale at the promptings of racial prejudice. What, too, has the Japanese workman done that his arena of industry should be circumscribed? He is sufficiently moral, he is sober, he is remarkably clean, he is industrious, he is thrifty, he is strongly self-reliant, he is remarkably intelligent, he is intensely patriotic. What more does the President of Leland Stanford University want, and in which of these qualities does he find "a source of grave danger to the Republic"? We suspect that he has never made the acquaintance of the Japanese workman, and it is indeed a pity that a man of his acumen and statesmanlike breadth of mind has not had fuller opportunity of studying the race he criticises.

THE CHINESE REVOLUTIONISTS.

Mr. Sun, the reported leader of the Chinese revolutionary party, who is now residing in Tokyo, seems to have been induced to lay aside his reluctance and to avow his sentiments to a representative of the *Kokumin Shimbun*. He declares that the first object is to overthrow the Manchu dynasty. Since the Manchus usurped the Throne China has never been a nation in the true sense of the term. She is now a moribund empire so far as her administration is concerned. Every great Power in the world dictates to her, and her immense potentialities bring her no measure of international respect. The Manchu rulers have had their trial, a very long trial, and they must now step down. But that is not enough. A radical reform of the administrative system is essential: China has been under a despotic monarchy for many centuries. She must now have popular government. Her Manchu sovereigns are now playing with this problem. They have sent commissions abroad to investigate the conditions of foreign constitutions. It is impossible to imagine that they are in earnest. And even if they be serious, there can be no really successful system of popular government in China if it is to be conducted by an amalgam of Manchus and Chinese; it must be in the hands of the Chinese themselves, a people whose great qualities their present alien rulers have never learned to utilize. Thus two main counts of the revolutionary programme are the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty and the establishment of popular government. The third is the adoption of socialism to the extent of making the land pay all administrative expenses and abolishing every other kind of impost. Mr. Sun and his friends seem to be followers of Henry George to that extent at any rate. And indeed it must be confessed that the land tax in China is capable of immense exploitation.

Thus the exile of Ushigome has a big platform. No one can taunt him with small aims.

THE JAPANESE PRESS AND THE BUDGET.

On the whole the Budget is not well received by the Tokyo press. Apart from the fact that a total sum of over 600 million *yen* is involved, being twice as large an amount as that which sufficed to cover all expenditures prior to the Russo-Japanese War, there is the consideration that several items of continuing outlays are included in the extraordinary section and that provision for them is not in sight after the end of next fiscal year, or, at most, the year after that. The gross amount of the ordinary and extraordinary budgets, though certainly it indicates a great development of the State's needs, does not seriously alarm these journals. What they find most disquieting is that, according to their analysis, some 200 million *yen* of extraordinary outlays are dealt with as terminable, whereas in reality they are continuous. Out of these 200 millions between 30 and 40 are to be obtained by floating a domestic loan, and this money being for productive purposes, is not an unwelcome outlay. But there remain something like 160 millions, of which over 80 millions are for restorations, re-equipments and repairs in the Military and Naval Departments, and these are to be continued for several years. They are met in 1907-8 by a surplus of 30 millions from last year's accounts, by sales of State property totalling over 25 millions and by a residue of over 100 millions from the war funds. These, however, are terminable sources of revenue, and our contemporaries are uneasy as to the future when such exceptional channels shall have become dry. The *Nichi Nichi* thinks that increased taxation will be inevitable, and Count Okuma takes a similar view, though he declares that the taxes are already as high as they can conveniently be made. We observe that the *Kokumin* has not yet spoken, and that the *Asahi*, which writes with the greatest precision as to figures, notes that these great expenditures are terminable at will, being destined for extraordinary purposes.

Accordinging to an official telegram, the Aomori Forest Office was burned down on the morning of Jan. 16th. The property with all the official records and letters was destroyed. The damage amounted to *yen* 110,000.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Local Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received the following telegram from his Head Office:—

"Subject to audit the Bank's dividend for half year will probably be £1. 15/0.

"Added to Silver Reserve $750,000.

"Carried forward to next half year $1,700,000.

"Bonus in addition to Dividend £1.

"Further the Directors have resolved to approach the Hongkong Government to amend the Bank Ordinance in order to provide for an increase of Capital and will recommend at an extraordinary General Meeting to be called later the creation of 40,000 new shares of $125 each similar to previous issue to the shareholders at the price of £30 each in the proportion of one new share to two old."

THE MUTABE COAL CO., LTD.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company, which was held on January 15th at the Grand Hotel, the resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on the 15th ultimo were confirmed, and it was decided to reduce the capital to *yen* two hundred and fifty thousand, divided into five thousand shares of the par value of *yen* fifty each, and to add two more directors to the Board. The Board of Directors now consists of Mr. E. C. Davis (Chairman), Dr. C. H. H. Hall, Messrs. E. W. George, E. W. Frazar and G. W. Colton.

Mr. G. C. Hadden is Secretary, with office at No. 240, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. The Auditors are Messrs. T. C. Anderson and C. F. Rhine. Colonel A. J. Bowie, an American mining expert, is in charge of the Karatsu Branch, where the Company's mines are situated.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It has been decided that the training squadron, which is to leave Yokosuka on the 15th for a voyage lasting until the 10th of July, will proceed to Honolulu, the Fiji Islands, Australia, Batavia, Singapore and various places along the Chinese coasts. The squadron consists of the *Itsukushima*, the *Matsushima* and the *Hashidate*, and its voyage will extend to 18,920 miles. No American ports except Honolulu will be visited lest the procedure should be misinterpreted as a demonstration. This training squadron is not to be confounded with the special squadron which is to sail in February. But the Special Squadron also will avoid American ports. That seems much the wisest plan in existing circumstances. Nothing is easier than to engender misunderstandings.

References are again made to the new Steamship Company which has been organized by the Ship Owners' Association. Its inaugural meeting is to be held on the 15th instant, and we learn that Mr. Uchida has resigned his position as chief of the Shipping Bureau in order to take the presidency of the Company. The directors, nine in number, are to be named by Baron Shibusawa. The fact is repeated that the tonnage of the steamers already belonging to the Company is 200,000. Its capital is fixed at 20 million *yen*, namely, 10 millions representing the present fleet of vessels—50 *yen* per ton—and 10 millions for new ships. There is not to be any attempt to obtain a State subsidy, though it may be assumed that if the new vessels satisfy the requirements of the laws for the encouragement of shipbuilding and navigation, the subsidy provided in those enactments will be claimed. For the present at all events, being under no obligation to the Government, the Company will run its steamers as it pleases, which means, so far as we can judge, that there will not be any fixed lines of navigation, and that the ships will be employed wherever an opening offers. India, Australia, Java and South America are spoken of as likely to be included in the programme of operations.

Captain Makimura of the Japanese Navy is said to have invented an instrument which he calls *jido kaitei kiken hochi-ki* (automatic deep-sea-danger-signalling instrument). We gather from somewhat perplexing descriptions in Japanese journals that the inventor has utilized the pressure of the water in combination with electricity. The instrument is hung from a ship after the manner of a patent log. So long as there is at least a certain depth of water under it—presumably it is set for that depth—it gives no indication. But no sooner does the depth begin to diminish than a bell rings owing to the operation of an electric current. The machine serves also to give notice of the approach of other ships in time of fog or heavy snow. A patent has been granted and the apparatus seems to have been purchased by Messrs. Takata & Company, at whose offices in Tokyo it is now on view. Tokyo newspapers state that there will be a public exhibition of its qualities soon.

The *Tsukuba* has fully taken in her armament at Kure and has successfully undergone her various trials. She has become a unit of the Reserve Squadron. This big cruiser was laid down in January, 1905, and her building and equipment have consequently taken just two years. That is by no means slow work, especially when we consider that she is the first vessel of her kind built in Japan. Tokyo papers say that she has already taken on board a crew of 600 men and that 150 are still needed to complete her complement.

There are further projects of increased capital. The united beer companies, namely, those of Sapporo, Osaka and Tokyo, finding themselves in the position of paying a dividend of 15 per cent and carrying over a nearly equal sum (313,875 *yen*) to their next account, are talking of doubling their capital. Also, the Tokyo Stock Exchange is about to add enough to bring up its capital to 15 millions and the Yokohama Warehousing Company has applied for permission to change its plan in so far as the construction of a road is concerned. The idea now is to build a wharf at which ships of 25,000 tons can tie up. This will constitute a kind of second harbour in Yokohama, and will involve an outlay of 8 million *yen*. The Company contemplates either borrowing the money or obtaining it by an increase of capital from 3½ to 10 million *yen*. Finally the Fuji Gas Yarn Company having declared a dividend of 25 per cent., projects developing its business, but the exact amount is not stated.

It is stated that the Tokyo Police have framed and will shortly issue regulations for the control of motor-cars. Evidently motor-cars plying for hire are in question, for the very first of the regulations indicates inapplicability to private vehicles, namely, a provision that automobiles must not ply on any road where electric trams are already running. The regulations then go on to lay down that they must not run in any street having a width of less than 30 feet, but what other restrictions are imposed there is not yet any definite information. It is evident that the veto upon running in the same streets with electric cars will seriously hamper the work of any motor-car company. It is a veto which will be criticised, too, for in some respects the streets where electric-car tracks exist are eminently convenient for motor-busses, inasmuch as the latter can run on the tracks and steer round the cars. But that would not be possible where the service of cars is very frequent, as is the case in the main streets of the capital. At any rate, seeing that all the densely populated regions are already traversed by electric-tram lines, or have been assigned for the future exploitation of such vehicles of traction, it is evident that, in Tokyo at all events, the sphere of the motor-bus is reduced to a vanishing quantity.

The autumn manœuvres this year are to be on an unprecedented scale. Four Divisions will take part in them, it is said. The central point of the concentration will be Utsunomiya, and the operations will be in the plains at the foot of Tsukuba-san and on Nasu-no-hara.

From an instruction just issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce to the Tokyo Municipality we learn that the arrangement made for the exhibition of 1912 may be described as a farming of the enterprise by the Government to the City. It had been estimated by the Authorities that the exhibition would involve an outlay of 2 million *yen*, and, on these figures being presented to the Municipality, the latter decided that the City's interests would be best consulted by putting up the 2 million *yen* on condition that the Government agreed to make over to the Municipality all earnings accruing from the enterprise. It is to this system that the *Noshomusho's* instruction gives sanction, but, at the same time, most exact and stringent regulations are enacted providing for thorough official inspection and supervision. Among other provisions it is laid down that not more than 10 *sen* per head should be charged as entrance fee, and that the payments for subsidiary shows shall not exceed 5 *sen*.

A telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* from Paris quotes an article which has just appeared in the *Vossische Zeitung*. It says, in effect, that Japan no longer possesses the sympathy of the nations. She enjoyed it more or less during the war with Russia, but she has lost it, and if she now goes to war again with the great Northern Power, the nations of the West will not give her a free hand as they did in 1904 and 1905. Even England, says this German journal, although she is Japan's ally, can not be regarded as her sincere friend. Japan should appreciate this and must be careful not to put too great a strain upon the somewhat tenuous thread of Occidental forbearance.

This is a frank utterance at all events. There is no explanation given of the Occident's change of mood. But indeed no explanation is neeessary. Granting the fact—and we think that it must be granted in some degree at all events—, it appears to us to be merely a fresh example of the fickleness of public opinion. The West's excitement about Japan's successes grew to a hysterical

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

pitch during the war. The key was set too high to be sustained, and we are now witnessing a reaction. But even though an extravagantly sentimental mood had not been produced during the war, there would assuredly have been a succeeding period of coolness, when the drama ceased to be acted and its echoes lapsed into silence. It must be confessed, however, that the "free hand" which the Occident is here said to have given Japan, certainly derived very little of its freedom from continental Europe, and further a very emphatic denial must be given to the *Vossische Zeitung's* assertion that England, though Japan's ally, is not her sincere friend.

The Japanese Honorary Consul in St. Petersburg, M. Minkofsky, according to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, is interesting himself very keenly in the development of commerce between Russia and Japan. After making elaborate investigations, he has addressed a circular to the principal Russian firms and Chambers of Commerce, in which document he points out that there is much room for extending Russo-Japanese trade. At present Japan imports from foreign countries 380 million roubles worth of goods, and out of that total only the petty amount of 6 millions stands in the Russian account. M. Minkofsky is nevertheless persuaded that Russia could find a market in Japan for the following (the figures are all in millions of roubles:)—Wheat and flour 11; sugar 5; butter 12; hides (dressed) 4; furs 10; tobacco 1.4; kerosene 22; iron and its manufactures, 20; woollens 3, and cottons 3, making a grand total of 91,4000,000 roubles. He says that many Russian products are now exported to Japan by German firms who attach their own trade-marks to the goods. Siberian butter for example, goes to Hamburg, is re-packed there and sent to the Far East as a German production. So, too, Russian sugar goes to Japan in an Austrian disguise, and Russian calico is sold there under a German cachet. M. Minkofsky wants the Russians to do their own work instead of entrusting it to others, and to that end he is forming a Russo-Japanese Commercial Company with a capital of a million roubles.

It is announced that Mr. Harold E. Parlett has been appointed to discharge consular duties at Tairen. We trust that this will not interfere with the compilation of the second edition of the "English-Japanese Dictionary," of which the first was published nearly 3 years ago. Only those who have made frequent references to this excellent work can have anything like a full appreciation of its value. There may be errors and omissions. In fact, errors and omissions are hardly avoidable in preparing such a work while the Japanese language is in a state of flux as it still is. But the dictionary of Messrs. Hobart-Hampden and Parlett stands at an enormous distance ahead of any other existing lexicon of the spoken language, and it would be little short of a public calamity were the able authors impeded in the revision which they are now reported to be making and which we earnestly hope to see completed ere long.

The Budget includes a sum of 59,068 *yen* in the extraordinary expenditures of the War Department and a sum of 523,614 *yen* in the corresponding section of the Naval Department. These outlays are for the purpose of sending delegates to the Jamestown celebration during the coming spring. It had been originally intended to despatch small bodies of troops representing each branch of the Japanese service, but in view of the heavy expense that plan was abandoned and the present programme is understood to be that Field Marshal Marquis Oyama will go, accompanied by either General Baron Nogi or General Baron Kuroki. With them will be a few representatives of the various ranks. The Navy will send the Squadron which has long been talked of as destined to visit America and Europe.

There is no sign of any weakening of the spirit of enterprise in Japan. New Companies continue to be started or old ones expanded. It is stated that during the month of December the capital involved in this way totalled 164,790,000 *yen* and the aggregate since July, 1905, which is generally regarded as the period when the impetus began to be effective, now stands at 1,153,000,000 *yen*. The following figures are given as showing the record for December:—

Name of enterprise.	Newly Established. Capital in Yen.	Old Companies Extended. Capital in Yen.
Banks	40,000	1,445,000
Cotton Spinning	—	2,200,000
Electric	8,375,000	—
Mining	6,750,000	4,600,000
Marine Products	4,100,000	110,000
Railways	14,620,000	14,260,000
Manufacturing	58,800,000	23,840,000
Navigation	200,000	—
Insurance	3,000,000	—
Commercial and other	16,050,000	6,400,000
Totals	111,935,000	52,855,000

It will be understood, of course, that only a small fraction of this capital is paid up.

That the Japanese mercantile marine has increased largely since the war is well known, but the part it takes in the carrying of the country's foreign trade is still comparatively small. Figures bearing on this subject are given by the *Shogyo Shimpo*. They relate to the commerce in 1906:—

	Exports. Yen.	Imports. Yen.	Totals. Yen.
Value carried in Japanese bottoms	176,320,247	85,696,250	262,016,497
Value carried in Foreign bottoms	232,505,860	325,352,585	557,858,445
Total	408,826,117	411,048'835	819,874,942

These figures are said by our contemporary to cover the nine ports of Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Hakodate, Yokkaichi, Moji, Bakan and Kuchinotsu. They are not complete figures, however, for the official returns show that the total volume of the trade for 1906 was over 841 millions of *yen*.

His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi, who has the rank of a General in the Army, will leave Japan in the middle of February for England, whither he goes to return the courtesy of the Garter Mission. Rumour says that the Prince will be accompanied by Admiral Baron Yamamoto, former Minister of the Navy, and by Captain Takarabe, representing the Navy, and by General Baron Nishi and four or five other military officers.

On the night of January 15th, the steamer *Urato Maru* collided with the steamer *Taiyu Maru* in the neighbourhood of Mutsure. The former sank three minutes after the accident. The chief engineer and four others of the crew are missing. The *Taiyu Maru* was on the way from Kobe to Korea via ports, and the *Urato Maru* from Wakatsu, Chikugo province, to Kobe. The *Taiyu* sustained severe damage. She arrived at Moji the following morning.

MISS MURKENS' CONCERT.

In spite of particularly disagreeable weather and temperature on Monday evening the fine dining saloon of the Oriental Hotel was well filled by the audience that assembled to listen to the very enjoyable concert provided by the Misses Henriette Murkens and Bonavia Hunt, assisted by Mrs. J. P. Mollison and Mr. C. H. P. Hay. The opening duet for violin and piano at once proved to the audience that both of the musicians were artistes in the full sense of the word. Miss Henriette Murkens is favoured with a particularly graceful stage presence and great facility in handling her instrument, which indeed she makes to speak in the sweetest of strains. In her first solo, consisting of two well contrasted numbers, (a) "Chanson de Nuit," and (b) "Souvenir de Moscow" the violonist displayed the wonderful capacities of her instrument when played upon by an artiste of skill and expression—the soft and dreamy notes of the first, and the alternately weird and wild music of the latter being vividly interpreted. In response to an enthusiastic recall Miss Murkens charmed the audience with the Gipsy Dance, by Machez. In the second part it was hard to say which of the three selections was the most enjoyable. The first, "Berceuse," was played with the "mute" on the violin and was delightfully sweet and melodious; the second, "Papillons," was a lively little composition of the player's, and was vociferously applauded, while the third, the "Serenade" was equally appreciated, and brought forth an *encore*; in response to which Miss Murkens played the Serenade Tierné. Miss Bonavia Hunt has a crisp and light touch and excellent execution, and in addition to being a really clever pianiste, is a most sympathetic accompanist,—and this does not always follow as a matter of course. Her interpretations of Chopin and Liszt were most artistic. Mrs. J. P. Mollison, who, with Mr. C. H. P. Hay, contributed the vocal numbers in the programme, was happy in her selection of songs, and was in fine voice. In response to an undeniable recall after her beautiful rendering of Gounod's "Serenade," in French, she sang a charming song "Thy Beauteous Eyes," by McDowell, an American composer, while in her song in the second part, "Roses in June," with a violin obligato most delicately played by Miss Murkens, she was even more successful; and was the recipient of a beautiful bouquet. Mr. Hay has, we think, not before been heard to such good advantage as he was in his selections on Monday evening, the second of which Tosti's "Beauty's Eyes," with violin obligato, was particularly effective, and elicited a recall, the singer repeating the last verse. The full programme of this most enjoyable concert was as follows:—

PART I.

Violin and Piano Duett—Old Dutch Suite of Songs and Contradances, 16th and 17th Century, arranged by Sgrol-Röntgen.
Miss Henrietta Murkens and Miss Bonavia Hunt.

Piano Solo.....Scherzo in E. .....Chopin.
Miss Bonavia Hunt.

Songs ..... (a) "Kashmiri Song" (b) "Temple Bells" } Woodford-Finden.
Mr. C. H. P. Hay.

Violin Solo (a) "Chanson de Nuit" .....Elgar. (b) "Souvenir de Moscou"..Winiawski.
Miss Henrietta Murkens.

Song....."Sérénade" .....Gounod.
Mrs. Mollison.
Violin Obligato by Miss Henrietta Murkens.

PART II.

Piano Solo.....Andante con variazone.....Arensky.
Miss Bonavia Hunt.

Song... (with Violin Obligate) ..."Roses in June"..German.
Mrs. Mollison.

Violin Solos.....("Berceuse".....Mlynarski. "Papillons".....H. Murkens. "Sérénade".....Drdla.
Miss Henrietta Murkens.

Song..... (with Violin Obligato) "Beanty's Eyes".....Tosti.
Mr. C. H. P. Hay.

Piano Solo....."Gnomenreign".....Liszt
Miss Bonavia Hunt.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

THERE appears to be a sentiment of some uneasiness in Japan with regard to the probable trend of Korean affairs. The Sovereign is the great stumbling block in the path of successful reform. So, at least, says rumour. A drastic effort was made by the Resident-General, as the world knows, to purge the Palace from the "miscellaneous elements" that have frequented it from time immemorial. These are folks who find their whole account in intrigue, and who bring to the support of their conspiracies antiquated but still respected superstitions which neither the EMPEROR nor his immediate *entourage* are sufficiently enlighted to despise. Unless these people could be deprived of direct access to the Throne, it was clearly foreseen that plots and complications would be perpetual: hence the enactment of regulations having for objects, first, the removal of these courtiers, and secondly, the emphatic differentiation of the Court and the Administration. It would seem, however, that these efforts have not been quite successful. The EMPEROR still encourages the presence of all kinds of charlatans and schemers, and still appears to entertain a conviction that safety for himself and his Kingdom is to be secured only by "kicking against the pricks." It will be remembered that within the past few days news has been received of the discovery that a sum of 200,000 *yen* had been paid out of the Imperial exchequer for the purpose of an insurrection in one of the southern provinces, and that the identity of the Household official through whose hands the money passed was said to have been ascertained. Whether the rumour be true or false we can not tell, and indeed we should have imagined that the finances of the Palace were too closely supervised to allow of such large misappropriation. However, the story seems to find credence in Japan, and in its context is recalled an incident which occurred at the farewell party given by Marquis ITO on the eve of his recent departure for Japan. It is related that one of those present composed a couplet in the sense that as the rooks pulled up the seed sown by the farmer and refused to be driven away, they must be treated to a volley. This, though couched in the form of an idle stanza, was regarded as a true reading of the political barometer. The rooks were insatiable and must be destroyed. Subsequent happenings are believed to confirm the forecast. There are the emeutes in the three southern provinces; there is the evidence of Imperial support given to the insurgents in the shape of a substantial grant of money; there is the circular issued by the literati; there is the re-appearance of the old pernicious influences in the Palace; and there is intelligence of a scheme now approaching maturity, in which the Sovereign is the principal figure and the powers behind the Throne are the YI brothers, YI KEUN-THAIK and YI KEUN-SUNG. It does not appear that the struggle for political supremacy which has been going on between the present Premier, PAK CHEH-SUN, and the recent Envoy to Japan, YI CHI-YONG, is connected with the larger conspiracy here alluded to. These contests for the prize of office may be called a chronic feature of Korean politics. The real trouble centres on the Emperor's inability to grasp the situation or to bow to the inevitable. His Majesty seems to imagine that by keeping the pot perpetually seething he will make things too hot for the Japanese, whereas the real end must be the fettering of the hand that piles on the faggots. A very instructive and indeed almost ominous article is published by the *Jiji Shimpo* on this grave subject. The keynote of our contemporary's writing is that patience must not be carried beyond the limits of expediency. If the Sovereign can not reconcile himself to sacrifice personal conditions to national progress, if he is determined to be an obstacle to the reform and prosperity of his country, some means must be found for effectually curtailing his mischievons potentialities. Japan has promised to be responsible for the security of his Imperial House. But it is not a conditional promise. It is a promise attached to a convention which the Sovereign, on his part, must loyally contribute to make effective. The conservation of a selfish despotism is not a feature of the programme which Japan intends to pursue in Korea.

That, so far as we can gather, is the subcurrent of Japanese feeling at present, but of course we can not undertake to say how far, if at all, it is the feeling in official circles. Indeed one of the very latest authentic official utterances on the subject was that of Marquis ITO himself, who spoke of a large accession of the Emperor's trust in Japan and in the sincerity of Japanese designs to raise his country to a higher plane; and further we have before our eyes the strenuous efforts that his Majesty is making to extend an exceptionally cordial welcome to the MIKADO'S ENVOY, Viscount TANAKA. Possibly Marquis ITO spoke as a diplomatist and possibly the Emperor's civilities are intended to veil a sinister background. We do not attempt either to interpret or to prophesy.

THE BOOKSHELF.

"Seitoku Yobun."

THIS is the name of a book now enjoying wide vogue in Japan. The literal meaning of the name is "Hearing the Transcendency of the Sacred Virtue." It has been compiled at the well known publishers, the Sanseido, under the direction of Count Higashikuze, and, as our readers will gather from the title, its contents refer to the Imperial Family. Count Higashikuze in the preface says that as there is no one within the four seas who does not look up to and revere his Majesty, the compilation of such a work as this might seem to be a superfluity. Nevertheless since there are many possessing no knowledge of what goes on in such high places, and others who entertain mistaken ideas, it has seemed not amiss to set down a "ten-thousandth part" of the abounding virtues of the Sovereign as beloved by his faithful subjects. The Count adds that when he contrasts his own days of present ease and rest under the shadow of the Throne with the evil days 40 years ago when, unable to carry out the aim of their lives, he and six other Court Nobles—Prince Sanjo and his coadjutors—were compelled to flee to Kyushu, and when he remembers that all these his old associates and friends have passed away, his feelings overcome him and he can not find words to express himself.

Turning to the text of the work we find the following contents:—(1) The Meiji Oath of Five Counts; (2) the celebrated Imperial Instruction to the Army and Navy; (3) the Educational Rescript of 1890; (4) twenty-eight poems by the Emperor; (5) nineteen poems by the Empress; (6) acts of the Emperor; (7) acts of the Empress; (8) acts of the Prince Imperial; (9) acts of the Princess Imperial; (10) acts of the Imperial Princesses. It need scarcely be said that the descriptive part of the book is profoundly laudatory. There are two forms of binding, one in Japanese style and one in foreign. The former costs 3.50 *yen*, the latter 2.20. Both are very attractive. The address of the publishers is The Sanseido, Urajimbocho, Kanda, Tokyo.

The Manager's Box, by JOHN RANDAL; London, Eveleigh Nash.

THERE is a good deal of humour packed away within the bright red covers of this novel; humour which belongs to the broad farcical type rather than to that of ordinary low comedy. Indeed, Mr. Randal's story would be more suitable for the stage than half of the farces we are afflicted with; and we have a shrewd suspicion that such will be its ultimate destiny. For all his characters are stage types, all his situations are of the stage stagey. Not but that he has a good yarn to spin, and one which most folks will enjoy, but theatrical is writ large all over it. Anyone who wishes to drive dull care away these dark, cold winter days could not do better than to invest in "The Manager's Box," and laugh over the successful manœuvring of Mr. Beverly Frincke, the astute theatrical manager; the wiles of two expectant nephews to win the esteem of an opulent uncle; and the unmasking of that literary charlatan, Miss Annabel Clutten Hoofield.

The Soul Stealer, by C. RANGER-GULL; London Mr. Fisher Unwin; Yokohama, Messrs Kelly and Walsh.

LOVE, Hate, and Desire have played important parts in the weaving of the web of life ever since the human race became articulate, yet so diversified are the patterns which each generation produces that the tales of the story writers using these themes never grow stale for lack of redacteurs. Mr. Ranger Gull has a strange story to tell of a distinguished scientist who, having won name and fame, suddenly finds that life is not complete unless it can be shared by one particular lady. But he can only win her esteem; she is far more interested in his scientific experiments than in the man himself. By the force of great personal charm he bends her to his will and they become engaged, but trouble at once ensues for the girl gives her love to a rising young barrister and asks the scientist to release her from her troth. He does so, and at the same time a diabolical idea enters into his head to remove his rival. Accordingly the barrister is enticed to the laboratory of the scientist and at once disappears from view. While the world is searching high and low for the missing man, the unfortunate fellow is being made the subject for a highly ingenious scientific experiment—an experiment the successful fulfilment of which would revolutionize the whole world. Needless to say one follows the details of this experiment with breathless interest, despite its villainy, for the theory is most plausible and

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

its solution no doubt lies on the lap of the gods. But we will not disclose it here, merely advising such of our readers who like a shilling shocker now and again to get the book, for it is a little bit out of the ordinary run of novels of its class. Of course Love is triumphant in the end.

The Power of the Past, by Daniel Lesueur; London, Eveleigh Nash.

In this book we have contrasted the manner of life led by the *nouveau riche* of latterday France and the almost cloisteral existence to which many of the old nobility, particularly of Tourane, are addicted. On the whole we prefer the life of the latter, and certainly we prefer their women-folk. The story opens with a hunting accident which ends fatally. Around the death bed are gathered most of the characters who take part in the subsequent story. Among them are the husband and the half sister of the dying woman, and a young architect. The sister has half-avowed her love for the architect, and everything seems favourable for his suit. But there is a family secret in the background and it soon becomes evident that poor Christiane de Feuilléres will have to occupy the position once held sister and by her become the wife of Gerard de Sebourg. The prospect fills her with dismay, for Gerard belongs to the modern world, with its automobile competitions, extravagant displays and feverish activities, Christiane to the quiet sequestered ways of life beloved by the *ancien noblesse*. After many chapters of a most highly strung and emotional character an exit is afforded for her and she passes into the keeping of the man she loves, with many a youthful illusion shattered but with her soul at rest.

The Iron Gates, by Annie E. Holdsworth; London, Mr. Fisher Unwin; Yokohama, Kelly and Walsh.

This is a cleverly constructed book, telling the tale of the unmasking of an unworthy cad and the blossoming of a tender love idyll. The scenes are laid principally in a London slum, and the title of the book, we presume, typifies the Iron Gates of vice, misery and squalor which shut it tight within itself, rendering all the philanthropic, rescue and charitable work done within its borders, futile or of slight effect. As a picture of modern submerged London it is not quite so dreary and heartrending as some that poor George Gissing drew, but nevertheless the book is very true to life, and though two young people pass to higher and better things, most of the folk we encounter within its pages remain at its close with their feet still in the mire and with their faces still confronted with a hopeless dawn. The problems of slum-life appear unsolvable under present conditions and the reading of such a book as "The Iron Gates" only increases the perplexity, just as Gissing's novels only drive the iron deeper into the soul. Two or three fine characters meet us in this book, and there are a couple of slum children—twins—who strike quite an original note.

A Lady of Rome, by F. Marion Crawford; London, Macmillan & Co. Yokohama, Kelly & Walsh.

Speaking before a Yokohama audience last year Mrs. Hugh Fraser said that Mr. Marion Crawford's life's mission was to make known Roman life and society to the outside world. For such a mission he possessed eminent qualifications. Born in Rome, of American parentage, brought up in the Italian hill cities, educated in England and Germany, followed by long visits to America and India, the possession of a vivid imagination and the wielder of a nervous prose style, Mr. Marion Crawford has been able to pourtray for the entertainment of the people of the colder North what manner of folk the Romans are in a way unsurpassed by any other writer. His studies of Italian life and character beginning with "A Roman Singer" and running though the Saracinesca cycle, have found hosts of readers in many lands. Naturally all have not attained to the same high level of distinction; some, indeed, have come perilously near the stage of "pot-boilers," but most have been interesting if only for the purity of their English style; their clarity of thought, and the delicacy of workmanship displayed throughout. "A Lady of Rome," the latest product of his artistic imagination, will scarcely take rank with "Taquisara" or "Corleone," but it is decidedly a better piece of work than "Cecilia" or "Soprano"—at least in our humble opinion. It deals with a peculiar subject, a subject which only Marion Crawford could take up and discuss without giving offence. Needless to say he handles his theme with great delicacy, for the interpreter of modern Roman life is a master craftsman, and though none of the characters can be called loveable—as Flavia was loveable, for instance—they are decidedly interesting and their actions and interactions hold the attention to the end. We do not intend to disclose the plot of the story, but certainly do strongly advise admirers of Marion Crawford's writings to read it as soon as possible.

The Surge of War, by Norman Innes, London, Eveleigh Nash.

The ten short stories which comprise this volume are supposed to be taken from some Memories of an aide-decamp of Frederick the Great, and on the wholethey make capital reading. In most of them Frederick appears, sometimes as a wide-seeing statesman, anon as a mortal rather easily hoodwinked, as witness the tale in which a lively Silesian countess, a grey cat and a rather too officious aide-de-camp figure; or again in the episode of the gypsy girl and the village school master. Among the stories where the King is absent is one which for grisly qualities will be hard to match. It is called "Avenged," and tells of the vengeance which a Prussian peasant woman skilled in herbal lore, wreaked on a party of marauding Croatians who had violated her daughter. This is the only unpleasant story in the book; the rest can be read with much entertainment.

FOOTBALL.

Born in Japan *v.* The Rest.

A return Rugby match between these teams was played on Saturday afternoon, and after some very spirited play resulted in a decisive victory for The Rest, by 27 points (three goals and four tries) to nil. The teams were as follow, some changes being made, however, in the positions:—

"Born in Japan."		"The Rest."
F. G. Correa	Back.	M. B. Lendrum
L. Stornebrink		W. Ross
H. W. Kilby	½	E. C. Jeffery
D. L. Weed		B. C. Foster
J. L. Graham (Capt.)		S. R. Clarke
W. Graham	Halves	B. C. Lambert
T. W. Kilby		G. K. Totton (Capt.)
O. Strome	Forwards	C. von Fallot
A. W. Austen		N. Buckle
A. Hearne		D. Wallace
A. Kingdon		A. E. Graves
E. L. Squire		R. C. Bowden
E. J. Moss		Grenade
B. Walker.		S. Hornstein
J. Da Costa		S. L. Thompson
		S. R. Ford

Mr. L. S. Hudson was referee.

Boys Brigade v. Tokyo Higher Normal School.

An Association match was played the same afternoon between these teams. The visitors played a fairly good defensive game but failed to score, while the Boys Brigade, playing a fast and strong game, scored four goals. The teams were as follow:—

Boys Brigade.		Higher Normal School.
J. H. Jewett Jnr.	Goal	Niinomi
G. Neville	Backs	Hattori
R. Holmes		Shigeto
H. Hornstein		Morokoshi
K. Tresize	½ Backs	Shigeyama
D. Neville		Yokoyama
O. Binder	Forwards	Uchino
A. Gorman		Kameyama
C. Hornstein		Ochiai
J. Tresize		Otajima
W. Scott		Meguro

Referee:—Mr. C. T. Mayes.

DEATH OF MR. G. H. ALLCOCK.

By the death of Mr. George Henry Allcock, which took place on Saturday night, a well-known figure is removed from the public life of Yokohama and one of the earliest pioneers of foreign trade in this country passes away. Mr. Allcock had been in indifferent health for some time, having experienced a paralytic stroke some 18 months ago. He leaves a widow, one daughter and two sons, to whom the sympathy of the community will be respectfully extended. Mr. Allcock was a native of Nottingham (England), where he was born in 1834, and he arrived in Japan in 1862 to join the firm of Schultz, Reiss and Co. as silk inspector. It is recorded that he drew up the first insurance policy issued in Yokohama. He spent 4 years later in Shanghai with Messrs Bradwell and Bloor and in 1869 joined Messrs. W. M. Strachan. He afterwards became a public silk inspector, but about ten years ago practically retired. The deceased gentleman was one of the original members of the Yokohama United Club; he took much interest in sport, and participated actively in all movements of a public nature.

The funeral took place on Tuesday at Christ Church, the cortege leaving the residence of the deceased, 88 Bluff, at 2 p.m. and proceeding to the Church, where a large number of residents were assembled. The service for the dead was read by Rev. W. P. G. Field, who also read the concluding part of the ceremony at the grave-side. Many beautiful wreaths and emblems were sent, the United Club (of which Mr. Allcock was the oldest member) and several silk firms, both foreign and Japanese, and friends of the deceased and family, sending tributes. The pall-bearers were Dr. Wheeler, Messrs. J. P. Mollison, F. J. Lias, E. B. S. Edwards, E. T. Nicholas and W. D. S. Edwards.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

A telegram under date of Jan. 15th from the Japanese Consul-General in New York says that the raw silk market was still inactive being affected by the dormant state in Yokohama. The quotation for Japanese filature No. 1, was $5 to $5.10. Owing to excessive transportation from the interior, and to weakness in the southern provinces, the cotton market showed a downward tendency. The price for March delivery was $9.46; and for May delivery, $9.61. Stocks throughout the country were estimated at 1,970,000.

During ten days ending Jan. 10th, merchandise transported by the government railways amounted to 65,825 tons, and the freight realized was *yen* 146,559.

The promoters of the Tokyo Motor Carriage Company met on Jan. 16th at the Imperial Hotel, and decided to raise the present capital, *yen* 3,500,000 to five million *yen*. It is said that the first business of the company is to carry goods and afterwards to start traffic for passengers.

On January 15th, the Fifteenth Bank, (which is commonly known as the Nobles' Bank) held a general meeting. Mr. K. Sonoda presided and gave the shareholders a report with regard to the business in the last half of 1906. The net income for the period was *yen* 1,405,335.26 including the balance, *yen* 509,232.09, brought from the previous account. Of the total, *yen* 100,000 was set apart as reserve; *yen* 720,000 was paid as interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum; *yen* 45,000 as bonus to employees; and the balance carried forward to next account.

During nineteen months ended December last, the capitals of newly promoted companies, and the increase of the capital of old companies amounted to *yen* 842,617,800 and *yen* 310,901,280 respectively:

Early on the morning of January 16th, an armed man broke into the shop of a sugar dealer named Yamanaka, at Moto-machi, Yokohama. Having tied up a maid servant, Nami by name, and menaced her with a large knife, the intruder stole five *yen*.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

When the Hakubunkan last year added to the long list of its monthly magazines a periodical devoted exclusively to the discussion of Japanese composition there were people who predicted that the subject would soon be exhausted and that the *Bunshō Sekai* would die a natural death But though nearly a year has elapsed since it was started, the magazine has sustained the interest of its readers from month to month and its circulation has gone on increasing. The fact is that the transition state in which the Japanese language now is furnishes abundant material for elucidation and discussion. From the *Bunshō Sekai* we cull the following remarks. Japanese composition is still suffering from the effects of feudalism, says Mr. Yamaji Aizan. In feudal times in both writing and speaking there was a wide difference between the language used by the military and official classes and that current among townsmen and peasants. There were scholars whom nothing could induce to descend to the level of the plebeian. But happily there always existed men who for the sake of enlightening poorly educated people studied their language and made it a medium of communicating learned ideas. Regarded simply as composition, what may be called the classical style of writing undoubtedly has greater attractions than the easy semi-colloquial found in certain popular books. But in our modern world general enlightenment is considered to be a far grander object than the gratification of a coterie of literary experts. The daily press has steadily set this latter object before it and has consequently with one or two exceptions discarded altogether the high-flown phrases of esoteric literature in favour of what we may call the language of the street. Mr. Yamaji proceeds to dwell on the importance of the recognition of this fact by school teachers. The young men of the present day should know how to express their thoughts in language that is intelligible to almost everybody. They should aim at giving a scientific flavour to their composition by describing occurrences and things in words that accurately represent them. Vague, ornate, and figurative phrases should as a rule be discouraged. . . . In composition the two schools of thought, the pro-classical and poetical school and the practical school—may be compared to tea-houses erected on the roadside in the plains and those erected on the summit of lofty mountains. Few there are who, even for the sake of the grand scenery to be viewed from the heights, will go through the toil attending the ascent. In this busy world of ours that which is easy of access will always be more popular than that which is far away. So the triumph of the *tsūzoku-bun* is assured.

Mr. Ōmachi Keigetsu, the editor of the *Taiyō*, writes in the *Bunshō Sekai* on the loftiest ideal for composition, which he makes out to be language that is permeated with high-class personality. It is only really great men, who are at the same time great artists, who attain to the highest standard of writing. Among Japanese writers, in the opinion of Mr. Ōmachi, Shiba Sen has reached the highest ideal. He says that as a critic *Sen* was most impartial, as an observer of men and things he had an eagle eye, and that his views on all subjects were most enlightened. His style was all his own and his description of events breathes the greatness of his own personality. For the attainment of the highest ideal, then, a skilful pen and very superior mental traits are absolutely necessary. Words of themselves do not impress us. They must reveal to us something really great at their back.

In the January *Taiyō* Baron Katō Hiroyuki urges the necessity of the adoption of a better system of *kana* spelling than that now in use. This subject has been discussed for years, but hitherto all attempts at reform have been baffled by the opposition to any change raised by *wagakusha*. These scholars, Dr. Katō tells us fail to realize the enormous inconvenience and clumsiness of the many methods of rendering one sound now taught in schools. They are not themselves educationists. The conservative instinct is very strong in them, and so they oppose all change. Many of these scholars are quite mistaken in the nature of the change the Department of Education is desirous of making. I myself, says Dr. Katō, am a member of the Investigation Committee and hence I am able to affirm that it is only for general purposes that the Department wishes to decide on one single method of spelling. For verse-making and the like specialists will be at liberty to follow the methods hitherto used. There is a large class of writing in which all that is required is the adoption of *kana* that give the sound of words. This should be done in a uniform and an easy manner. Surely no Japanese scholar can reasonably object to the simplification proposed, since it does not concern him in any way.

Writing in the *Taiyō* on education in China, Mr. Kanō Jigorō says: The proposed reforms in China may be classified under four headings: (1) *Political Reforms*—the centralization of Government, local administrative reforms, the recasting of laws, so as to secure the rights of individuals, increase public revenue, and promote the general welfare of the nation, and above all, place the country in a position to make treaties with other Powers based on equal rights. (2) *The development of armaments*—the increase of her standing army to an extent that shall enable her to suppress rebellion and the enlargement of her navy sufficiently to enable her to protect foreign settlers in her ports and her own merchant ships. (3) *The improvement of communication*—the construction of roads, railways, bridges, and the like, throughout the country, so as to allow of the development of its rich resources everywhere. (4) *The spread of education*—the development of the intellectual and moral faculties of the whole people. Among these various objects, proceeds Mr. Kanō, education is by far the most important, because it must form the basis of all proposed reforms. Railways, ships and the like, can be built by foreigners. Codes of Law can be drawn up by European experts. But for the technical skill required to make good soldiers, sailors and artizans China must rely on herself. The supply of elementary school teachers for some years to come is bound to be insufficient, owing to the paucity of Normal Schools. Then suitable text-books have to be compiled, in order that by their means if possible the inefficiency of the available teachers may to a certain extent be atoned for. School inspectors are also greatly needed in China. It is impossible to insure uniformity of method and efficiency without a supply of well-qualified inspectors. Numerous measures for the encouragement of school teaching are needed in China, says Mr. Kanō, but these it is not necessary to discuss at present.

Mr. Toyabe Shuntei, the writer of the monthly character sketches published in the *Taiyō*, this month comments mournfully on the retirement of Dr. Miyake from the staff of the *Nippon Shimbun*. The *Nippon Shimbun*, says, Mr. Toyabe, during the seventeen years of its existence may be said to owe its distinctiveness and attractiveness to two men only—Mr. Kuga Minoru and Dr. Miyake Setsurei. The news' columns of the *Nippon* have never reached a high standard. The paper has been left behind in regard to variety and fulness of information on current events. The *Nippon* has never striven to fulfil the ideal of a newspaper taken as a whole. But nevertheless it has been widely read on account of the superiority of its leading articles. When the *Nippon Shimbun* was purchased by Mr. Itō Kinryō, who up to that time had been connected with the Nippon Ginkō, the literary public were surprised to find that Mr. Kuga was still allowed to fill the post of editor, since it was known that Mr. Itō's principles did not agree with those of Mr. Kuga, and that Mr. Ito bought the paper with the object of making these principles better known to the public. When Mr. Kuga retired from the paper owing to illness, at first Mr. Miyake succeeded in working under the new proprietor of the *Nippon*. What was the exact cause of the subsequent split is not known. It is certain that Mr. Itō interfered in various ways with the editing and the compiling of the paper—wanting things to be done as he was accustomed to do them himself when on the staff of the *Jiji Shimpō*. This interference was naturally resented and the result was the retirement of Mr. Miyake and twenty other employees on the staff of the paper. The editorship has been entrusted to Mr. Kikuchi Butoku, who served for a long time on the staff of the *Jiji Shimpō*, but his power over the paper, it is said, is very limited, and Mr. Itō himself will act as general manager. Dr. Miyake and Mr. Itō live in different worlds. The former only last year refused a very lucrative post (the Presidency of the College of Literature at the Kyōto University) in order to devote his time to the journalism which he loved. But Mr. Itō seems to think only of the financial success of the paper, and in order to insure this he is of opinion that its compilation must resemble that of more successful journals. Throughout the world, concludes Mr. Toyabe, the mercenary spirit seems to control newspapers, with the exception of the London *Times*. Compared to magazines, the newspapers find it hard to maintain a high ideal. The magazines are read by fewer people and perhaps on the whole exercise less influence, but that they maintain a loftier standard there can be no question. . . . It is gratifying to know that Dr. Miyake and his follow-thinkers who have hitherto been on the staff of the *Nippon Shimbun* will henceforth be connected with the *Nihonjin*, a magazine that was started a year ago. It is to be re-named; the new title being *Nihon oyobi Nihonjin* * and it will be known as Dr. Miyake's organ.

Mr. Shimada Saburō is one of the few Japanese politicians who believe that it is possible to organize a political party in this country that shall be proof against corruption and capable of insisting on the carrying out of a fixed policy. It is not necessary, argues Mr. Shimada in the *Taiyō*, that a political party should be large in order to wield power in State affairs. The abolition of the Corn Laws and the establishment of Free Trade in England were brought about by the earnest efforts of a few politicians. What made them successful was the fact that the time was ripe for the change advocated. A party which can embody in its programme measures that a whole nation desires to see adopted is pretty sure of coming into power. To say that because all existing parties in Japan are corrupt therefore political parties are useless in this country is a great mistake, says Mr. Shimada. Surely it is possible to find a sufficient number of thoroughly upright and self-respecting politicians wherewith to construct a party of a new and lasting type. The January *Taiyō* expresses doubt as to the ability of the Saionji Cabinet to fulfil the duties expected of it in connection with *post-bellum* measures. The Katsura Government was not popular when first established, and it went out of office under a cloud, yet the great success of the country's arms under its management in the eyes of the nation atoned for its imperfections. But the Saionji Cabinet is not now so advantageously situated. It will be judged entirely by the skill which it shows in dealing with the numerous weighty questions that confront the nation to-day. It has taken charge of the helm of the ship of State at a time when steering is nervous work. Will the Saionji Government satisfy the expectations of the nation at large? We have our doubts, says the *Taiyō*.

* * *

The *Mita Shōgyōkai* in an article on "The Treatment to be accorded to Old Men" written by a man who signs himself "A Self-respecting Man" vigorously defends the theory started some two years ago by a certain American professor to the effect that man's intelligence begins to decline between the ages of 40 and 50, and that hence men over 60 years of age are a drag on the progress of the world. This writer undertakes to say how old men should be treated in this country. According to him they should be placed on the shelf most scrupulously. He reminds his readers that Marquis Yamagata was only 35 years of age when he decided that Japan's safety required the adoption of the conscription system. This measure it was that enabled Japan to

* Since the above was penned the first number of the monthly has appeared.—(Writer of Summary.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

come off victorious in two big wars and thus laid the foundations of Japan's modern greatness. Count Okuma did his best work when he was 32 and 33 years of age. So was it with Marquis Itō and Count Inoue, who at the age of 35 or 36 contributed so much towards the establishment of central government. Here is the advice given to old men by the writer we are quoting:—(1) Let old men turn an attentive ear to opinions opposite to their own. (2) Let them shun those who agree with their views. (3) They should never come forward with views of their own on any subject. (4) Though their opinions may be asked they should show great reluctance in stating them. (5) When old men give expression to their views, it should only be done with the object of assisting others. They should not represent themselves as the originators of the views or hold to them resolutely, least of all try to get them carried out. (6) Under all circumstances old men should confine themselves to a mere statement of their opinions and they should never meddle with the transaction of business. This should be left entirely to men whose faculties are at their best.*

There are many undiscerning folks who pooh-pooh socialism of all types and who regard the undoubted growth of socialism in modern Japan as an unmitigated evil. But it is an indisputable fact that certain socialistic doctrines have obtained the support of quite a number of well educated and scholarly men in this country. They take the view that the grinding system of competition now in vogue is the fruitful source of much remediable misery and suffering. Professor Abe Isoo, Lecturer in the Waseda University, is one of these. In an article entitled "Commerce Regarded from a Socialistic Point of View," published in the January *Mita Shōgyōkai*, he states in a very philosophical manner what is the attitude of thoughtful socialists to the system of trade now prevailing throughout the world. Here is the gist of what Professor Abe says on this subject:—Pushed to its utmost limits socialism would kill trade, as it is carried on to-day, since trade consists of the purchase of articles at cheap rates wherever they are to be had and of conveying them to places where they can be sold at a profit. Socialism aims at obtaining goods wholesale from the producers and of retailing them at one price to everybody irrespective of place. This, though regarded by socialists themselves as impracticable just at present, is certainly a worthy object to keep in view and work up to as far as possible. The consumer to-day is seriously put upon owing to the circuitous route though which goods reach him. The cost of every article is immensely increased by the number of hands through which it has to pass before reaching the person who uses it. Such articles may well be compared to snowballs which the more they are rolled the bigger they get. The wholesale agent purchases from the producer. He passes the article on to sundry retail agents. Commission agents squeeze themselves in between wholesale agents and retail agents, or between certain wholesale agents and other wholesale agents and again between different classes of retail agents. Then come transport expenses. For all this complicated machinery the consumer has to pay. Now this waste of money and effort socialism aims at stopping (*Shakai shugi no mokuteki wa kaku no gotoki tokoro no muda na hiyō wo todomeyō to iu no de aru*). That the competition of the middle men in trade is a great evil which calls for redress is the opinion of everybody who has given serious attention to the subject of trade. In every country efforts are being made by consumers to obtain goods direct from the producers or manufacturers. There are many companies in this country that exist for the realization of this object only. But co-operation for the purpose of lessening the price of goods to the consumer by rendering the services of middlemen unnecessary has not as yet reached a high state of development in this country. Throughout England a large number of cō-operative companies and associations have been formed and the members of these associations number over a million persons. Some of these cōoperative companies have their own factories or farms, where produce can be obtained at comparatively low rates. Similar associations are found in other countries. In America, for instance, all sorts of organizations exist for supplying the consumer with goods at reduced rates. There are those who condemn the Trust system as productive of more evil than good. We do not pretend to think that Trusts have in all instances been conducted in a right way. Numerous abuses have sprung up in connection with them. But this does not prove that they are bad in themselves. Their primary object is to lessen the expense of supplying the consumer with what he requires, and it is a fact that in putting down competition they have in many instances lowered the price of commodities. The tendency of modern trade is certainly in the direction of equalizing and lowering prices by sweeping away the intermediate agency between the producer and the consumer as far as possible. This is the carrying out of the socialistic principle of giving everybody equal opportunities and equal privileges. The socialistic ideal may not be realized in full for many decades, but that the great business world is moving gradually nearer this ideal is indisputable.

* * *

Dr. Miyake Setsurei, writing in the *Dai Nihon*, maintains that journalism the world over has deteriorated during the past few decades, becoming sensational and so intensely ephemeral as to be of little value as literature. Dr. Miyake despairs of Japanese journalism, and thinks that all writers who wish to maintain a lofty ideal should contribute articles to high-class magazines only. As is shown in another part of this Summary, Dr. Miyake's recent journalistic experience has been very bitter and accounts to a certain extent for the extremely pessimistic views to which he gives utterance in his contribution to the pages of the *Dai Nihon*.

Dr. Kanazawa discusses in the pages of the *Dai Nihon* the proposed adoption of Roman letters for writing Japanese. He is himself a member of the Romajikai and hence he argues in favour of Romanizing Japanese, but he does not think it can possibly be effected in one generation. It may, he says, take a century or even five centuries to accomplish. Japan's intimate connection with Korea and China seems likely to bind her to the use of the ideographs more and more, that is, if it must be taken for granted that China herself will not adopt the Roman alphabet. This Dr. Kanazawa thinks to be by no means beyond hope. Of the new-fangled, ridiculous method of spelling advocated by Mr. Tanakadate and a few other scholars Dr. Kanazawa says nothing.

Among the contributions to the Japanese part of the *Dai Nihon* Mr. Matsumoto Kumpei's articles are full of spirit and most suggestive. He is essentially a man with ideas and he is not afraid to express them in very plain language. In an open letter addressed to his fellow-members in the House of Representatives published in the January number of the *Dai Nihon* he advocates very strongly the adoption of universal suffrage in this country. He is of opinion that democracy is the highest form of government. Below we give the substance of his letter. In politics as in physical structures only that which is founded on a broad base lasts. Government in the early ages of the world was in the hands of kings. From them it passed on to the nobility, till it was wrested from them by the people. But the ancient democracies were all short-lived. Greek democracy fell to pieces after 200 years and the life of the great Roman Republic did not exceed three centuries. The cause of its fall according to Montesquieu was the narrowness of the base on which it stood. Coming to modern times, the history of the English nation furnishes abundant evidence of the enormous wealth and power it brings to a people who adopt it in a whole-hearted manner. And there are signs that the benefits accruing to England as a result of the form of its government will go on increasing for centuries to come. No more striking phenomenon displayed itself during the late war than the fact that a democratically governed country overcame a despotically governed country. *Our army was the army of the people*, and not the army of warriors considered as a separate class. Seeing that our success was so largely owing to the help that the whole nation gave in a variety of ways, what better way of commemorating our victories can there be than the granting of universal suffrage to the people? We call the existing government popular government, but it is only so in name. The enfranchised portion of the nation is so small that the government is not actually democratic. Depend upon it we can never have a perfectly stable and durable government unless we are prepared to allow the whole nation to have a voice in the affairs of state. Greece only gave the franchise to a twentieth part of her subjects. Rome went further and allowed one-fourth of her subjects to vote. Because neither state went far enough their political structures fell like a pack of cards. The broader the basis of the political structure the more indestructible it becomes. In this country the limiting of the franchise is fraught with danger to the stability of the State. When a great crisis comes such as the late war the whole of the people are expected to help the Government out of its difficulty. But with us in ordinary times the mass of the people have no more political power than they had in feudal times. Montesquieu rightly describes such people as "slaves" From our business world we have abolished slavery, as inhuman, but it still exists in our political world; and there are those who would still keep it (*Sangyō keizai ni oite wa dorei seido wa jindō no teki tō shite sudeni mattaku haiki seraretari to iedomo, seiji jō ni okeru dorei seido wa nao meikaku ni sonzai shi, nao korera no kiraubeki seidō no shiji* (支持) *sen to suru mono aru wo miru wa hanahada kanashimubeki no itari ni arazu ya?*) Even supposing that the majority of the people to whom the franchise should be given are ignorant and have no wish to receive political power, and are content with the state of slavery in which they are living, it is still the duty of politicians like ourselves, to whom the safeguarding of the State has been entrusted, on the ground of pure justice and fairness, to take steps for the enlargement of the franchise so as to make it include the whole nation. The late war showed that in the nation's hour of trial every man, woman and child was prepared to stand by the Sovereign and sacrifice life and property in the country's cause. Is all this devotion to remain unrecompensed? If the payment of taxes only is to remain the one qualification for political power, what about those tens of thousands who instead of money gave their life blood? Are these men's services to remain unrecognised? Are they not entitled to be entrusted with political power? Is the state to say to them "We use you, but do not trust you." As legislators and representatives of the people it is our duty to see this thing through. It we neglect to do it, we are no true representatives of the nation. In refusing to respond to the reasonable demand of the nation we shall be sealing our own fate.

* * *

In the *Taiheiyō* (The Pacific), one of the best commercial and industrial organs in existence, Mr. Matsuoka, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, writes as follows on the present financial outlook:—Not a few of us remember to-day what took place at the conclusion of our war with China. There was a company-forming mania which eventually resulted in a panic involving hundreds of people in ruin. The present industrial and commercial excessive activity, according to some economists, bodes ill for our business world in the near future.*

* The whole of this subject was fully discussed by London journals two years ago, when it was conclusively shown that the theory that intellectual faculties steadily decline after the age of 50 is quite false and statistics in abundance were published to demonstrate that intellectually men are not usually in their prime at the age of 40.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

* According to investigations made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce the number of new companies formed since the conclusion of peace up to the end of August last was 3,896. Their aggregate capital, including the increase of the capital of previously existing companies, amounted to 700 million *yen*. In September and October companies with capitals approaching in aggregate to 200 million

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

102,172,231

But it is important to bear in mind that the financial situation to-day is not what it was at the close of the China-Japan war. The large indemnity we received from China brought an immense sum of money (some 300 million *yen*) into the country at a time when the nation was highly elated with the success of its arms in the neighbouring continent. Companies sprang up like mushrooms. Men lost their heads in the excitement of the hour and a big financial crash followed. But Japan's resources were not then what they are now and the business men who figured largely in the company-floating of that time have, happily, been succeeded by an entirely different class of persons. The men who during the past twelve months have projected and commenced all sorts of new enterprises are far more level-headed than the speculators of the year 1895. Most of these undertakings will bear examination. The men who are engaged in superintending the development of new industries have all the experience of the past to guide them, and the new businesses they have started are on an entirely different footing to the many wild enterprises that were projected twelve years ago. To me it seems that there is no analogy at all between what is taking place now and what took place 12 years ago. There is not the slightest reason for taking a gloomy view of the financial outlook. As an officer connected with the executive Government I say that I welcome most heartily the projecting of new enterprises (*Yo wa ikuta no shinkigyō wo kwangei suru ni chūcho suru mono ni arazu*). But still it seems to me that in the starting of new enterprises three things have to be borne in mind (1) Business projects should be well designed down to the very minutest details. (2) The selection of persons to control new enterprises should be most carefully done. (3) When once a business has been begun, even supposing that great obstacles are met with, the projectors should refuse to abandon it. It is true to say that on the whole the starting of new enterprises has been preceded by adequate investigation, but there have been some exceptions to this rule. . . . . There are some who excite themselves unduly about the amount of specie that is going out of the country. But this is a temporary necessity if new enterprises are to be started. There is one weakness in connection with the launching of new enterprises which has been very conspicuous of late. I refer to the tendency to imitate others in the kinds of businesses started. If one company starts using electricity or water-power in some new way, it is not long before four or five other companies begin to do the same thing and thus companies are apt to kill each other by competition. Success in business can only be insured when men strike out on lines of their own.

The *Taiheiyō* discusses almost every business subject. Nothing is more remarkable in modern Japan than the development of this new class of literature. Prior to the Meiji era there were hardly any books to be found that gave a good account of various industries. To-day there is not any business subject which can be named that is not fully discussed in the pages of special organs. There are from fifteen to twenty fairly well edited business magazines. The *Taiheiyō* commands the services of a good many thoroughly well known business men and Government officers. The tone of the January number of this magazine is very optimistic. But an article from the pen of Mr. Ōkura Kihachirō is struck in a somewhat different key. He says "Japan has hitherto only won a high reputation by her capacity for war. In business she is far behind the great countries of the West." He then proceeds to discuss the benefits that will be conferred on the country by the proposed Exhibition of 1912. He is in favour of the carrying out of the most elaborate preparations for this great event and seems to think that the whole business future of Japan will be affected thereby.

yen were formed. So that the total increase of the capital of companies since the War is 900 million *yen*.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

THE NATIONAL BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1907.

[FROM THE JIYU TSUSHIN-SHA.]

The outlines of the budget for the year 1907 as intimated to the members of both Houses of Parliament, at the seance held at the residence of the Premier by the Minister of Finance are shown in the following comparative tables showing:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE BUDGET FOR 1907 WITH THAT OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

Items.	Budget for 1907. Yen.	Budget for 1906. Yen.
Ordinary Revenue.		
Taxes	269,882,227	259,809,001
Stamp Taxes	17,923,429	19,580,162
Government, Enterprises & Property	126,925,482	104,699,968
Miscellaneous	9,716,083	8,443,346
Total	424,447,221	392,532,477
EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.		
Miscellaneous	23,702,273	20,560,727
Public Loan Bonds	31,256,180	79,843,243
Temporary Loans	2,000,000	—
Carried over from the Previous Year	29,987,444	1,768,261
Incidental Military Expenses and carried over from Surplus of Special Accounts	100,000,000	—
Total	186,945,897	102,172,231
Grand Total of Revenue	611,393,118	494,704,707

ORDINARY REVENUE: EXPLANATION.

	Increase. Yen.	Balance. Decrease. Yen.	
Taxes	10,073,226	—	(1)
Stamp Taxes	—	1,656,733	(2)
Government, Enterprises & Properties	22,225,514	—	(3)
Miscellaneous	1,272,737	—	(4)
Total	31,914,744		

EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE: EXPLANATION.

Miscellaneous	3,141,546	—	(5)
Public Loan Bonds	—	48,587,662	(6)
Temporary Loans	2,000,000	—	(7)
Carried from the Previous Year	28,219,183	—	
Incidental Military Expenses and Carried from Surplus of Special Accounts	100,000,000	—	
Total	84,773,667		
Grand Total of Annual Revenue	116,688,411		

Remarks.

(1) Income tax *yen* 1,300,000. Sake tax *yen* 6,200,000. Weaving consumption tax *yen* 4,700,000. An Increase of Customs Duties *yen* 4,300,000. A Decrease of Tax on Soy *yen* 1,300,000. Do. of Tax on Sugar *yen* 5,600,000.

(2) A Decrease of Registration fees, etc.

(3) Revenue from Posts and Telegrams *yen* 3,800,000. Do. from forests *yen* 3,000,000. Do. from Salt Monopoly *yen* 1,000,000. Do. from the profit of Tobacco Monopoly *yen* 400,000. Do. from Railways *yen* 13,600,000.

(4) Owing to the increase of interests on deposit, etc.

(5) Local Subscriptions to various items *yen* 1,400,000. Provisions for harbour construction and for exhibitions each *yen* 1,000,000. Warships, Torpedo Repairing funds *yen* 10,900,000. Contribution to Public funds *yen* 200,000. A Decrease in the realization of Government property, *yen* 11,700,000.

(6) Needed for railways, telephones and iron foundries.

(7) From special accounts of Formosa.

According to the above, it is seen that the Government applied its efforts to the economic development of the country, such as the improvement of rivers, harbours, the expansion of railways, telephones, and iron foundries, the encouragement of marine, agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises; and at the same time, has endeavoured to arrange for the liquidation of public debts. The increase of military and naval expenditure is owing to the extraordinary war expenses the increase in new items being comparatively little. What might be regarded as a real increase in expense is owing to the introduction of the system of two years' military service, but in this the Government is obeying the nation's desire. The decrease of two divisions out of the four in Manchuria and Korea, and also the establishment of two divisions at home prove that the military authorities entertain a policy of peace towards foreign countries.

OUTLINES OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1907.

(The statement of accounts concerning the Kwan-tung administration, the Karafuto civil administration and other school expenses which are subject to be included in the additional budget does not appear in this Budget.)

(1) Consequent upon the Budget of the previous year that of 1907 could not be compiled so as to secure the complete adjustment of special taxes and the war loan bonds and hence it can not be said that the financial condition has been restored to its normal state. Hence it has been decided not to increase taxes or to raise public loans excepting the funds needed for construction and improvement of railways, expansion of telephones and establishment of iron works and others which are essential to productive industries. In short the Government has adopted the policy of economizing expenditure in general.

(2) Owing to the state of affairs consequent upon the late war in the Budget of the previous year it has been found impossible to establish financial policy extending to many years so that it was arranged only for a temporary part. With regard to the settlement of provisional expenses for extraordinary items due plans have been formed, introducing at the same time a necessary measure of adjustment. All the enterprises which required curtailment during the war owing to the financial state of affairs need to be given a gradual stimulus towards expansion and for this we have adopted necessary schemes.

(3) The increase of pension funds arising from the result of the war and the increase of funds for the purchase of railways have augmented the annual expenditure. Moreover the settlement of extraordinary military expenses is included in the present Budget, so that all calculated together the financial statement has been considerably swelled. In addition to this, plans have been evolved as part of the general economy with a view to meet the expenditures needed for the administration in Manchuria and Korea, the improvement of rivers and harbours, the encouragement of agriculture and commerce and industry, the expansion of educational organs and the increase of means of communication as well as the perfecting of military equipment.

(4) As is evident from the fore-going explanation the Budget of the present year shows a vast amount of increase compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year, but this is only so in form, for, as a matter of fact, the increase is due to the facts that the enterprises which were regarded as only temporary in the Budget of the previous year have taken proper and permanent shape, the adjustment of special accounts has been included, the purchase of railways has been realized and repairing expenses for warships and torpedoes are added. All these coupled with the results produced by the natural tendency of national expansion have given rise to this increase in the Budget.

(5) To recapitulate the outlines of the Budget of the year 1907, we have annual ordinary revenue of 224,447,221 *yen*, extraordinary revenue of 186,945,897 *yen*, totalling in all 611,393,118 *yen*; while the annual ordinary expenditure is 412,154,163 *yen*, and the extraordinary account is 199,238,953 *yen*, totalling in all 611,393,118 *yen*.

(6) The following table gives details of the annual Budget for the year 1907 and the comparative figures for the previous year.

(Enterprises for which payment shall be made by public or temporary loans are as follows.)

	Yen.
Improvement and establishment of railways	22,320,000
Expansion of telephone calls	3,000,000
Establishment of iron works	5,936,180
Total	31,256,180

(The above sum to be defrayed by public loans.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

	Yen.
To be carried from the expensos of constructing and improving Formosan railway	585,045
For Formosan electric work	727,174
Total	1,468,618

(The work to extend over for two years.)

	Yen.
For water-works in Japan	875,000
(This work requires the total of ..... and is to extend for two years)	1,900,000
Total	2,187,219

For this purpose the sum of two million *yen* is to be furnished by means of a temporary loan on special account of the Formosan Government.

DETAILS OF THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE FOR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

The Annual Expenditure—

Items.	For 1907. Yen.	For 1906. Yen.
For Imperial Household...	3,000,000	3,000,000
For Foreign Affairs	3,260,312	2,723,087
For Home Affairs.....	10,215,683	9,815,043
For Financial Department.	266,166,823	219,468,386
For Military Department..	53,663,788	50,460,384
For Naval Department ...	33,414,695	28,914,073
For Department of Justice.	10,716,131	10,262,911
For Education	2,034,905	1,933,285
For Agriculture and Commerce.....	5,604,342	3,926,289
For Communications	24,077,404	22,022,419
Total	412,154,163.	352,570,877

Annual Extraordinary Expenses—

Foreign Affairs.....	485,240	389,329
Home Affairs	12,634,595	5,761,692
Finance.....	12,687,882	86,180,576
Army	57,953,380	1,676,743
Navy	49,067,824	10,615,854
Justice	605,485	628,037
Education	[illegible]	1,693,837
Agriculture & Commerce..	14,087,923	8,758,974
Communications	50,325,770	23,408,732
Total	199,238,955	139,111,764
Grand Total	611,393,118	491,682,641

The Annual Expenditure—

Items.	Balance. Increase. Yen.	Decrease. Yen.
For Imperial Household ...		
For Foreign Affairs	537,225	
For Home Affairs	400,640	
For Financial Department.	46,698,457	
For Military Department...	3,293,404	
For Naval Department ...	4,500,622	
For Department of Justice.	453,220	
For Education	56,700	
For Agriculture and Commerce	1,678,053	
For Communications	2,054,985	
Total	59,583,286	
Annual Extraordinary Expenses—		
Foreign Affairs.....	105,920	
Home Affairs	6,872,903	
Finance		73,492,694
Army	56,276,638	
Navy	38,453,670	
Justice		22,552
Education		312,681
Agriculture & Commerce...	5,328,949	
Communications	26,917,038	
Total	60,127,191	
Grand Total	119,710,477	

REMARKS.

1. This table does not include expenses to be introduced into an additional Budget and all the school expenses are also excluded from the Budget for 1906.

2. The increase in the Budget of the previous year as compared with the original estimates is because actual figures are shown.

3. The reason why there is a larger decrease in the extraordinary expenses of the Department of Finance is that the provisional expenses for the emergency funds of the previous year have been elided.

4. Under the column of the extraordinary expenditure of the Department of Communications the sum of *yen* 26,917,038 is shown, but from this the sum of *yen* 13,000,000 for the construction and improvement of railways of the previous budget has to be deducted, so that the actual increase is some *yen* 13,000,000.

THE INCREASE OF THE PRESENT BUDGET OVER THE EXISTING ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE AND IMPORTANT POINTS CONCERNING NEW SCHEMES.

For the Department of Foreign Affairs.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Yen.
The expenses for the consulates at Mukden, Antung, Tiehling, Hsienmintun... (continued from the extraordinary expenses of the last year).	214,949
The construction expenses of the new consulates at Harbin, Chang-chun, Tiehling and Tsitsihar.....	225,145
Total	440,394

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

The construction expenses of the new consulates at Mukden, Antung, Tiehling and Hsienmiatun..... (continued from the extraordinary expenditure of last year).	11,000
The construction expenses of the new consulates at Harbin, Changchun, Tiehling and Tsitsihar.....	34,000
The expenses for the investigation of emigrants	30,000
The repairing expenses of consulates in China..... (The total sum of Yen 200,000 is for the repairing expenses and the work is to extend over three years).	50,000
Total	125,000
The total sum of the expenditure for the Department of Foreign Affairs	565,394

For the Department of Home Affairs.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Expenses for the Inspection House of imported animals ..... (continued from the extraordinary expenses of last year.)	9,493
Expenses for increase of officials consequent upon increase of business connected with war rewards.....	186,703
Total	196,196

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

The increase of subsidies to repairing expenditures for waterworks and country roads	362,000
The subsidies including the fixed sum amount to	1,200,000
The increase of the repairing expenses of rivers	2,683,345
(The total sum of the expenditure is..... which will be extended to fifteen years.	49,277,066
The subsidies for this year amount to ...	2,500,000
The investigating expenses of rivers and roads	100,000
(The total sum is ..... extended to ten years.)	1,000,000
The expenses for the repairing of the Tokyo Sanitary Establishment	68,686
(Ths total sum is ..... and the work will be extended to next year.)	115,000
The repairing expenditure of the Kushiro and Rumoe harbours	308,000
(The total sum is ..... which will be extended to fifteen years.)	8,007,813
The repairing expenses of the Nawa Harbour.....	100,000
(The total sum is ..... which will be extended to six years.)	728,797
The expenses for the forests in Hokkaido	352,842
The expenses for conducting the general election of Parliamentary members ...	276,536
The rewards to be given to those who subscribed towards the relief funds of the famine districts	101,894
The supplementary expenditure of the Formosan Government	2,000,000
Total	6,353,303
The total sum of the expenditure for the Department of Home Affairs	6,549,499

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCES.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

The increase of annual pension	2,716,967
The increase of the interest on savings ...	1,206,634
The increase of domestic loan	20,013,698
The increase of refunding loans	8,000,000
The expenditure of the Treasury Establishments in Korea, Manchuria and Saghalien, and the expenses for correspondence.....	262,645

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

It has been decided to organize an Engineers' Association in Yokohama, and Messrs. Elkins (chairman), E. R. Thompson, F. V. Purvis, A. J.S. Lefroy, and H. Metcalf have been elected a Committee to draft the necessary form of constitution and to report thereon to a subsequent meeting.

FIRES.

Fire broke out at 7.23 a.m. on Jan. 15th in the residence of Mr. R. J. Singleton, No. 46 c, Bluff, Yokohama. The fire originated from the stove in a room on the second story, facing southwest. The flames spread rapidly throughout the building. Before the fire-brigades from the various stations appeared on the scene, the house and most of the furniture and effects it contained were destroyed. Mrs. Singleton and her two children—Mr. Singleton was absent in Australia on account of his health—had a narrow escape from the burning building. The flames were extinguished at 8 45 a.m. The Bluff police believe that a defect in a stove was the cause.

The above facts have been gleaned from official sources. From private information we gather that the outbreak occurred about or a little before a quarter to eight. About 7.45 neighbours preparing for breakfast observed volumes of smoke issuing from the upper part of No. 46. The outbreak seems to have occurred in the upper storey of the building at a point distant from all chimneys and flues, so that its origin is not easily to be explained. The two ladies in No. 46, Mrs. Singleton (Mr. Singleton is absent) and Miss Philips, saved their jewellery, and some of the furniture and other effects were salved, but so poor was the water supply at the outset that nothing could effectively be done to save the house. The adjoining residence of Dr. Wolf was practically alight more than once; the shutters were blazing and windows fronting the burning house were broken, but by the combined work of firemen and volunteers the building was saved though much damage must have been caused by the throwing about of property.

The building was under the control of Mr. L. Suzor, the administrator of the late Mr. P. Sarda. It was insured with L'Union Firm Insurance Co.

About two hours before the foregoing fire, another outbreak took place in Tobe-machi. The flames were put out before severe damage was sustained. A charcoal brazier was the cause.

On the evening of Jan. 9th, fire broke out in Tagoshi, Yokosuka, destroying four houses. An old man was killed while struggling to escape from the flames.

Two fires were reported on Jan, 17th in Yokohama. One broke out at about 2 a.m. in Miyoshi-cho. The flames were put out before spreading further. Incendiarism was the cause. Another outbreak occurred at 3.15 a.m. in South Naka-dori, Sanchome. It was also put out before severe damage was sustained. The cause was the upsetting of a lamp.

At 10.30 a.m. on Jan. 16th, fire broke out in Tango-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo, destroying fifteen and damaging four buildings.

DEATH OF MR. R. A. WYLIE.

We regret, said the *Kobe Herald* of Jan. 15th, to say news has just been received here by cable of the death at home of Mr. Richard Aspinall Wylie, for many years a member of the firm of Messrs. Cornes & Co. at Yokohama, where he was long a familiar figure. Until Mr. Wylie retired a few years ago he was in charge of the tea export business of Messrs. Cornes & Co. at the northern port. Mr. Wylie, who was a nephew of Mr. Aspinall, of the original firm of Aspinall, Cornes & Co., first arrived in Yokohama, if we mistake not, in 1863. Although the deceased gentleman never took a prominent part in the public life of the port, being naturally of a quiet, retiring disposition, he had very many warm friends in the community by whom his death will be much regretted. Mr. Wylie, whose removal severs one more of the rapidly dwindling number of links connecting the present with the almost forgotten past, was in his sixty-fourth year, we believe. The telegram does not mention the place of death, but it is probable it occurred at his residence near Brakenhead, Cheshire, as he was there a few weeks ago.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

LADIES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the members of the Yokohama Ladies' Benevolent Association was held in the vestibule of the Public Hall on Monday forenoon. Mrs. Eldridge (President), presided, and there were also present Mrs. Sigmund Isaacs (Vice President), Mrs. C. V. Sale (Hon. Treasurer), Mrs. E. W. Frazar (Hon. Secretary), Mrs. James, Mrs. Orth, Mme. Reidhaar, Mrs. Tegner (members of the Committee), Mrs. Frazar, sen., Mrs. Schmidt-Scharf, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Coulson, Mrs. Macbeth, Mrs. Manley, Mrs. Clausen and Mrs. Laffin.

The following report by the Committee was presented to the meeting:—

"Your Committee have much pleasure in laying before you the twenty-fourth annual report of the Association.

"The amount of money received during the year 1906, including balance brought forward from 1905, is *yen* 3,132.21.

"The amount expended in relieving cases of necessity is *yen* 2,012.07, which leaves a balance of *yen* 1,120.14 to be carried forward.

"The year under review has seen the work of the Association steadily increase in importance, both as to the number of persons assisted, and the character of the aid rendered. With the foreign community so steadily increasing in numbers, it is not surprising that calls for help should come more frequently. The value of the organization has been emphasized by several instances where the most prompt aid was required and immediately rendered.

"The sincere thanks of the Ladies' Benevolent Association is tendered to all friends who have sent donations; to Madame Gielen for kind contribution towards defraying expenses of three boys, to the executors of the estate of the late Mr. Witkowski, to Mrs. J. Hatton Porter, to Mr. W. D. S. Edwards, who has audited the accounts, and to all who have assisted in carrying on the work. The year has also been marked by the very welcome co-operation of the Men's Charitable Organisation, the French Community, the General Hospital and the Salvation Army.

"It is earnestly hoped that the list of regular subscribers may be increased, so that the scope of the Association may be enlarged."

The accounts (which have already appeared in these columns) were also presented.

The report and accounts having been adopted, the election of officers and Committee was proceeded with. Mrs. Eldridge thanked the ladies of the Committee for their active support during the year and mentioned that Mme. Barmont and Mrs. James would be unable to act during the coming year. Five members of the Committee had to be elected for Yokohama, and one for Tokyo. Mrs. Lowther, it was stated, had very kindly consented to succeed Mrs. Lindley as Hon. Secretary for Tokyo, and on the recommendation of the President was duly elected.

The following ladies were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Mrs. Eldridge; Vice-President, Mrs. Isaacs, Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. C. V. Sale; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. E. W. Frazar; Committee:—Mme. Reidhaar, Mrs. Orth, Mrs. Tegner, Mrs. Lias, Mme. Ruegg.

Mrs. Eldridge said the Committee would esteem it a favour if members would report all cases thought to be deserving of help, which would receive immediate attention. The Committee endeavoured to do the best possible with the cases brought to its notice. Subscriptions had come in generously during the past year, and she hoped they would continue to do so.

This was all the business.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1906.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

Dr.	Yen.
Paid board and lodging for Eurasian boy for 1 year	120.00
Paid clothing for English boy	51.50
Paid to assist an Englishman for one year.	240.00
Paid board and tuition for three American boys	490.00
Paid third of passage to Singapore of Russian man and woman	44.08
Paid schooling for Eurasian girl for six months	42.00
Paid tuition for three girls	15.00
Paid part passage to America of a Greek man	85.00
Paid Salvation lodging for a Pole	3.00
Paid to help a Swiss family	50.00
Paid to help widow and children for five months	105.00
Paid part passage to Europe of a French girl	205.75
Paid hospital fees for French girl for two months	85.50
Paid passage of Russian woman to Canada.	176.33
Paid to help American woman	50.00
Paid stenography lessons for two girls	72.00
Paid hospital fees for Englishman	150 66
Paid printing	15.25
Stamps and paper	10 00
Cheque books	1.00
	2,012.07
To Balance 31st December	1,116.14
To Cash in hand	4.00
	3,132.21

Cr.	Yen.
By Balance carried forward	1,302.73
Subscriptions received during 1906	1,333.00
Donations	430.00
Interest to 30th June	49.22
Interest to 31st December	17.26
	3,132.21
By Balance	1,120.14

LADIES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION "WATT" FUND.

Dr.	Yen.
Paid hospital fees for G. Watt	323.84

Cr.	Yen.
Manager and Foreign Staff of Hongkong Bank	250.00
Mrs. Porter	73.84

LADIES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION "G" FUND.

Dr.	Yen.
To Tuition Fees for P. & A. Gorman	501.20
To Expenses for N. Gorman	127.35
To Balance to 31st December	283.34
	911.89

Cr.	Yen.
By Balance Dec. 31st, 1905. brt. forward	904.01
By Interest	7.88
	911.89
By Balance	283.34

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, 31st December, 1906.

M. R. SALE,
Hon. Treas. L.B.A.

Examined with vouchers submitted and found correct.

W. D. S. EDWARDS, Auditor.

THE CHARITY CLUB.

At a general meeting of the above organization, held at 263 Bluff, the following report was submitted and passed.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1906.

RECEIPTS.	Yen.
To Subscriptions	93.20
To Donations	362.21½
To Work done by Members	65.95
To Children's Fancy Dress Ball	150.10
	671.47

EXPENDITURE	Yen.
Towards support of crippled man	36.50
" " sick woman	29.00
" " 2 Sendai families	20.00
" " blind woman	5.00
" " paralysed man	5.00
" " invalid woman	2.00
" " crippled man and son	4.00
" " invalid man	30.00
Donation to Famine Fund through Charity Club	100.00
Aizawa Fire sufferers	30.00
" Crèche	20.00
Flowers and Fruit for Jiten Kai Hospital	5.19
Support of bed at " "	79.00
Subscription to S. P. C. A.	3.00
Hon. Sec. for Sundries	3.45
	372.14
Balance	299.33
	671.47

C. I. MERRIMAN.
Acting Hon. Treas.

LADIES' LAWN TENNIS AND CROQUET CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Club was held on Wednesday morning, January 9th, when the following Committee was elected:—

President: Mrs. Litchfield; Vice-President, Mrs. Syme Thomson; Hon Treasurer, Mrs. Lias; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Stedman; Gardens, Miss Lloyd Thomas; Bats, Mrs. Read.

The statement of accounts was presented as follows:—

JANUARY TO DECEMBER.

RECEIPTS.

January 1st, 1906.		Yen.
To Balance		888.95
" Fees 78½ Active Members	785.00	
" " 127½ Honorary "	1,530.00	
" " 25 Entrance	250.00	
" " 7 Visitors	20.00	2,585.00
" Entrance to Handicaps and Tournaments		79.00
" Sale of old Wood		21.50
" " " Balls		69.00
" Donations for 2 New Courts		943.50
" Hire of Gardens by L.I.R.R.		30.00
" Interest on account with Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation		34.49
		4,649.44

EXPENDITURE.

January 1st 1906.		Yen.
By Wages Gardeners	665.01	
" " Weeders and Ball Boys.	96.75	761.76
" Kimono and Obi		18.20
" Tea, Sugar, Milk, Charcoal, &c.		131.49
" Tennis Balls, Nets, Tapes, &c.		506.73
" Making 2 New Courts		1,531.30
" Repairing 2 Hard Courts		190.38
" Ground rent for 1907		187.50
" Prizes		77.25
" Stationery		29.05
" Hon. Secretary's Account.		30.87
" Hon. Treasurer's Account		14.92
" Mr. Woodruff Collecting Subs.		81.25
" Repairs, Brooms, Nails, &c.		71.23
" Fertilizer, Ashes, &c		37.30
" Benches, Umpire's Chairs, Matting, Notice Boards, &c.		88.55
" Refreshments for Bands.		25.42
" Table Linen.		5.62
" Collecting Donations.		4.50
" Cheque Book		.25
" Balance in Bank.		855.72
" Cash in Hand.		.09
		4,649.44

E. & O. E.

E. COUTTS
Hon. Trèas.

G. STEDMAN
Hon. Secretary.

NIPPON RACE CLUB.

We learn that owing to his departure Mr. A. J. Easton has resigned from the Executive Committee of the Nippon Race Club, which is now comprised of the following gentlemen:—S. Isaacs, Chairman; B. Runge, Hon. Clerk of the Course; T. C. Anderson, Hon. Treas.; K. Mori, V. A. Caesar-Hawkins, F. H. Bugbird, B. C. T. Gray.

The following is the result of the drawing for the China Subscription Ponies:—

No.	Messrs.	No.	Messrs.
1.	Satsuma	14.	K. Mori
2.	Hiyama	15.	A. Elked
3.	Healing	16.	H. Blum
4.	Kanagawa	17.	Capt. Makita
5.	Jorrocks	18.	S. Isaacs
6.	Island	19.	A. L. Bouffier
7.	Loonen	20.	Island
8.	Ikeda	21.	Rafale
9.	Major Trick	22.	B. C. T. Gray
10.	Sport	23.	Hansa
11.	Capt. Makita	24.	R. Kimura
12.	G. Bakhmetieff	25.	O. T. Gillon
13	Hansa		

The steamer *Europe*, formerly a Russian transport, which has been floated at Port Arthur, was brought to Saseho on Jan. 9th and handed over to the department of warships in reserve. This ship went ashore at China Island off Kun-shan on her way from Dairen.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE LAW COURTS.

THE CROWN CORK CASE.

The hearing of a case in which Mr. J. C. Wilkinson of Kobe claims *yen* 161,019.47 from the Crown Cork Co. Ltd. (of which Messrs. Mendelson & Co. are the local representative) was resumed on Jan. 12th in the Yokohama District Court.

At the previous hearing Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to examine Mr. J. Tornoe, manager of Messrs. Langfeldt & Co., as to the decreased demand in Yokohama for the mineral water. On December 14th Mr. Tornoe forwarded to the Court a written statement to the effect that after inspecting his books and other documents he found that he was unable to make any definite statement on the matter. At the present sitting Mr. Tornoe appeared in Court and verbally confirmed his written statement.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to examine, through the Osaka District Court, Mr. David Reich, now in charge of the sales department of the Borneo Company, in Borneo, and at present a guest at the Osaka Hotel, and also Mr. Ueda, of Messrs. Kameya in Tokyo.

Defendant's counsel stated that "Crown" corks manufactured in Yokahama were exactly the same as those manufactured in London, the distinguishing feature of the cork being simplicity in application and its moderate price. Plaintiff found fault with the corks after the water had been bottled for a year, and claimed damages. Such a claim was highly improper, because if the corks used were all right two or three months after the water had been bottled they must of necessity be all right after the water had been bottled twelve months. Counsel prayed the Court to examine Mr. Mitchell MacDonald, Paymaster of the United States Navy in Yokohama. He added that Mr. MacDonald was now a director of the Tansan Co., plaintiff's firm having been converted into a joint stock association in Seatember, 1901, when witness rendered valuable assistance. The present action should properly have been filed against the corporation instead of against the plaintiff individually.

The Court decided to call the witness applied for by defendant's Counsel, but reserved its decision as to the two witnesses asked for by Counsel for plaintiff.

The proceedings were adjourned till Jan. 22nd.

CLAIM ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

A case filed by Mr. H. C. Pigott against K. Shimoda claiming *yen* 2,820 with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until execution of judgment, came up on January 15th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. H. Nakamura and defendant by Mr. Ideura.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that Mr. K. Shimoda, contractor, on October 15th last issued to plaintiff a promissary note for 500 *yen* payable on November 8th; on October 10th another promissory note of two thousand *yen* payable on November 10th; and on October 31st a further promissory note of three hundred *yen*, payable on November 30th. On the respective due days, defendants refused to meet the notes. Counsel asked the Judge for an order to seize the property of the contractor.

Defendant's Counsel held that the Shimoda Construction Company owed the money claimed to plaintiff but that Mr. K. Shimada, as an individual, had received no loan from Mr. Pigott. Consequently the present claim was not properly made.

Plaintiff's Counsel produced the three promissory notes referred to. He said that Mr. Shimoda's own signature was made on the notes and not the firm's name. Defendant's Counsel contended that his client did not make the signatures and added that consequently the notes could not be admitted as evidence. Plaintiff's Counsel thereupon referred to the signature made on the power-of-attorney given by Mr. Shimoda to the latter's Counsel, and said that there was no difference between the signatures of the power-of-attorney and the notes. Counsel asked the Court to summon an expert to compare the signatures of both documents.

The Judge gave consent to the request and adjourned the proceedings till Jan. 22nd.

AN ALLEGED DEFAMATION CASE.

An action instituted by Mr. Taradhand Parsram, No. 164, against Mr. Ramandas, Manager of Messrs. Pohoomull Bros., No. 246, claiming eight thousand *yen* on account of alleged defamation committed by defendant, came up again on Jan. 15th in the Yokohama District Court.

Two Japanese *habutae* silk dealers were examined as witnesses. Ono, one of them, stated that he had been carrying on business with Mr. Tarachand Parsram since 1905. The transactions during 1905 amounted to *yen* 1,024 and those the following year to *yen* 4,030.07. Witness had not heard that Mr. T. Parsram was in financial difficulties owing to which he was going to close his office. Witness however, heard a rumour in July or August last that Mr. Parsram would leave Japan for his country. Witness also was doing business with Messrs Pohoomull Bros in *habutai* silk. The transactions in 1905 amounted to *yen* 20,082, and in the following year to *yen* 11,481. Witness went on to explain the business method with plaintiff's and defendants' firms. Witness was doing silk business with several other foreign firms and the gross amount per annum was about two hundred thousand *yen*.

Kitamura, an employee of the Matsuura Shoten, stated that his firm was doing business with plaintiff and defendant firms since a few years ago. The transactions each year amounted to about two thousand *yen* respectively. At one time when witness was present at the office of Pohoomull Bros. he heard from some other Japanese merchants that Mr. Parsram would leave for his country. There was no story with regard to financial difficulties.

At the conclusion of the examination of the foregoing witnesses, plaintiff's Counsel said that no definite evidence could be obtained from them. The Judge decided to examine Sei Shimidzn, a woman who is dealing in embroidered goods; Y. Okano, a *habutae* silk merchant; and Mahitani, an employee of Messrs. W. Assomull and Co. The hearing was adjourned till Jan. 24th.

MURDER CASE.

The trial of M. Sekino, a policeman of the Kagacho Station, who is charged with having murdered a Japanese woman employed by a Chinaman, began on January 16th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata

Mr. Kato, formerly the Chief Judge of the first civil section of the same Court, and three other lawyers appeared for the defence.

After the usual provisional examination as to name, age, profession, etc., of the accused, Public Procurator Ohira said that the accused on the morning of October 30th last murdered a Japanese women, Kino Hino, (26) employed by a Chinese named Huan-Hoyu, at the residence of the victim's elder sister, named Rin Fukazawa, in Ogi-machi, Yokohama, inflicting eighteen fatal injuries with a sword.

In the course of the examination, the accused said that he was intimately acquainted with the woman some years before the crime. He promised to marry her and consequently he divorced his wife. In this affair he had some monetary difficulty and consequently he borrowed money from the woman. In the meantime the relations between accused and the woman became known to the Chinaman, the woman's employer, and accordingly trouble arose between accused and the Chinaman. The trouble, however, was settled through the intervention of the victim's elder sister and a few other persons, on the condition that accused would not see her for the next five years. This promise he wrote in a letter and gave it to the Chinaman through the woman two or three days before the committal of the crime. From the treatment and gestures of the woman towards him, after the promise was made with regard to the separation for five years, accused formed an impression that she heartily disliked him. About 6 a.m. on Oct 30th, he went to the residence of the woman, and found that the house was locked. Subsequently he bought a sword at a shop at the foot of Shiokumizaka, Moto-machi, San-chome, and at once went, by jinrikisha, to the house of the woman's elder sister, thinking she was there. Having found her there, he attacked her with the sword and then tried to commit suicide by cutting his breast with the same weapon. Having failed to do so, he escaped from the house.

The Judge showed several letters, etc. produced as evidence, after which the trial was adfourned till Jan. 18th.

CUSTOMS PROTEST.

The Yokohama Customs has given a decision on a protest instituted by Messrs Becker and Co. No. 195, Yokohama. The firm imported letterfolios manufactured with paper and cloth, on which the Yokohama Customs appraisers imposed 30 per cent *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 538 of the tariff. The importers contended that the article is advertising matter and consequently should be free from duty under No. 336 of the tariff. The protest was not sustained on the ground that there was nothing of the nature of an advertisement with the exception of the firm name printed on the outer part and ofthe picture in the inside, and that the article is a kind of stationery.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is reported from Okayama that Baroness Ikeda is dead.

Many workmen employed in tailoring shops in Yamaguchi have struck for an increase of wages.

The Countess Clancarty, famous in the early 80's of last century as Belle Bilton, has succumbed to cancer.

On Jan. 14th, a floating Russian mine was observed off North Kambara, a district in Niigata prefecture.

A case of plague was reported on Jan. 14th in Osaka. The patient, who is a woman, forty years old, died the same day.

General Terauchi, Minister for the Army, has been appointed president of the Council of Railway Affairs, in addition to his present duties.

Mr. K. Takahashi, the Japanese special financial agent to London, who has been visiting several places on the Continent, returned on Jan. 14th to England.

Just at present chicken-pox is very prevalent among the foreign children of Yokohama. Fortunately the epidemic has taken a mild form, at least up to the present.

The net income of the Fuji Cotton Spinning Co. for the last half of 1906 was *yen* 123,418. An interim dividend was declared at the rate of 25 per cent per annum.

A Mito telegram says that Mr. S. Sugiyama, President of the Torite Bank, was arrested on Jan. 14th on a charge of having fraudulently forged a number of drafts.

At 10.40 a.m. on January 16th, the locomotive of a passenger train was derailed at Shimbashi Station. The line was damaged for some length so that traffic was stopped for a few hours.

R. Okazaki, headman of Toyama, a village in Okayama prefecture, and three others of the village office were arrested on Jan. 13th on a charge of having forged official documents.

The death was announced on Jan. 16th of Mr. Takayuki Shimoda, a Diet representative from Toyama Prefecture. He was suffering from influenza for which he was undergoing treatment at the Kanazawa Hospital.

Among the testamentary gifts bestowed in the will of the late Rev. J. J. S. Bird, of Bath, who died in October last, is the following:—£100 to the Cardiff Baptist College "as a slight memorial of my dear friend Alfred Tilley, and in

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

memory of his many sweet virtues, at the same time I utterly repudiate and abominate the objectionable views held by those brought up in his school." We wonder if the college will accept the gift.

Mr. C. H. P. Hay will sing at the meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society this evening. Herr Milchstein will contribute 2 violin solos, and Miss Wilson will play selections from Bach. The lecturer is Professor Griffith.

We are informed by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha that they received a telegram on the 13rd inst. from their London office as follows:—"The *Awa Maru* successfully floated yesterday. Sent to Newcastle," probably for docking.

The British Commission to report on the dispute concerning the Congo-British frontier sailed for Africa on January 4. The question involves the ownership of Lakes Albert Edward Nyanza and Victoria Nyanza and Mount Ruwenzori.

The price of copper has been gradually rising in Japan and London since the beginning of this month. A London telegram received on Jan. 15th in Osaka says that the quotation in London has reached £105.5.0, and that the market still show an upward tendency.

Mr. H. Kawasaki, the president of the Kawasaki Bank, who has been suffering from influenza for some days, died on Jan. 13th. He was seventy-one years old. The same day, Mr. S. Ishizaka, one of the representatives for Kanagawa prefecture, died from apoplexy.

The income of the Department of Communications for last year was as follows: Ordinary postal matter, *yen* 17,357,567; parcel posts, *yen* 2,456,739; money orders, *yen* 1,635,675; post office saving bank, *yen* 41,582; telegraphs, *yen* 9,028,193; and telephones, *yen* 3,174,652.

Mr. K. Kutsuna, a well-known *habutae* silk merchant of Yokohama who was undergoing examination in the Fukuoka District Court since last summer on suspicion of having given a false statement at the time he was examined in that Court as witness in a civil case, was acquitted on Jan. 16th on the ground that the evidence against him was insufficient.

Three hundred workmen employed at the Tokyo Sugar Refining Co. Osaka, struck on Jan. 15th, in consequence of non-payment of a bonus which was to have been distributed among them at the end of the half-yearly accounts. After the interference of police, the company consented to pay the bonus to them and subsequently the workmen returned to their occupation.

Public Procurator I. Miki and Judge T. Kobayashi of the Yokohama District Court have been removed to the Tokyo Appeal Court and the Tokyo District Court respectively. It may be remembered that Mr Miki was the public procurator concerned in the *Agenor* case. Judge T. Sugimoto of the Tokyo Local Court has been appointed to the Yokohama District Court.

The German Minister of War decided some time ago that it would be advisable to make a careful study and survey of the scenes of operations during the Russo-Japanese war. For this purpose seven German officers, under the leadership of Lieut.-Colonel Vollbrecht, Commander-in-Chief of the German East-Asian Detachment, and accompanied by the necessary personnel, have set out for Manchuria.

Baroness Takagi, as Hon. Treasurer for the funds obtained by the Entertainment on 28th Nov. at the Toranomon for the Endowment Fund of Miss Riddell's Leper Hospital, has had the pleasure of forwarding a cheque for *yen* 1,027 to Miss Riddell. The accounts were audited at Baron Shibusawa's Bank, as follows:—By Tickets, *yen* 1,458; By Donation, *yen* 32; Total *yen* 1,490. Expenses, *yen* 463. Balance, *yen* 1,027.

Sixty copies of the Japanese weekly paper *Kakumei* (Revolution) published in San Francisco, were brought to Yokohama on Jan. 15th by the *Nippon Maru*. The copies were all confiscated at the Yokohama Post office and sent to the Home Office. The first issue of the journal, it may be remembered, has been reported by an American telegram to have published a serious article against President Roosevelt.

An important change has just been effected in the *personnel* of the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works, the General Manager, Mr. H. Shoda, being transferred to the Head Office at Tokyo, and being succeeded by Mr. H. Maruta, Assistant General Manager. The appointments were announced at dinners given by Messrs. Shoda and Maruta at the Koyotei on Thursday and Friday evenings, January 10th and 11th.

The New Year's Dinner of the Yokohama Social Club took place on Thursday night and the room was well filled with members and guests. The Mayor of Yokohama took the chair in the absence of Governor Sufu, who was prevented from being present through indisposition. After the dinner Professor Griffith played several selections on the flute accompanied by Captain Cameron on the pianoforte, to the great enjoyment of every one present.

Mr. W. F. Mitchell and family left Yokohama by the M. M. steamer *Salazie* at 9 a.m on Jan. 12th. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were presented with a floral basket by the Governor and Mrs. Sufu and a bouquet by the Mayor and Mrs. Mitsuhashi. Among those who bade the travellers *bon voyage* at the pier were Mr. Hobart Hampden, Acting British Consul-General, and several hundred others, including many Japanese government officials and leading business men.

A telegram received by the *Manila Times* says that a bitter fight is promised over the estates of the late Lady Curzon, wife of Lord Curzon of Kedleston and before marriage Miss Mary Leiter. Lord Curzon has quarrelled with the Leiter family over the provisions of the will, contending that a proper disposition of the property and effects of Lady Curzon is not being made. Information published in English journals quite contradicts this sensational statement.

The directors of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company have met in Tokyo and decided to hold a general meeting on Feb. 3rd to present the accounts for the last half of 1906 to the shareholders. An interim dividend will be declared at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum. At the general meeting, the question with regard to the iron and steel works which it is proposed to establish in joint account with the Armstrong company, England, will be discussed. It is said that as the Company has purchased the Yubari coal mine, the output of coal per year may in future amount to forty million tons.

The Yokohama Customs has circulated a notice, in Japanese, among foreign and Japanese shipping firms. It says that whenever any error was found in an import manifest on being compared with the import application attached to the invoice, such mistake has hitherto been intimated to the shipping firm concerned, through the importer, and the necessary correction was made in accordance with Customs regulations. The custom will be changed after Jan. 11th. The error will henceforth merely be notified on a bulletin board provided at the entrance of the Examiner's office. The attention of shipping firms is thus called to the fact in order that they may rectify any mistakes.

In connexion with the recent destructive earthquake in Jamaica, Professor Omori of the Imperial University is reported to have said that at 5.56 p.m. on Jan. 12th, the seismograph of the scientific department of that institution indicated slight shocks at a remote distance. The motions were mixed with other shocks which were not in the nature of earthquakes. Consequently, the source of the remote earthquake could not be identified. Since then, several shocks were also indicated by the seismograph. These, however, were not taken to be in the direction of the West Indies as the distance was not so far. The professor concluded by saying that the scope of the earthquake in Jamaica perhaps was not extensive, being limited to a small sphere. It is said that the seismograph of the University had indicated a severe—rather a destructive—shock of earthquake on Jan. 5th.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* reports the death of the Rt. Rev. J. G. Burdon, D.D., who was ordained in 1852 and went the following year to China, where he laboured as a missionary for 21 years. In 1865 he was appointed chaplain to the Legation at Peking, and was Bishop of Victoria from 1874 to 1895. He translated the New Testament and the Book of Common Prayer into Chinese. He is best remembered in Hongkong for having resuscitated St. Paul's College in 1876 by opening a Church of England school for Chinese and European scholars under an English headmaster, Mr. A. J. May (who recently returned home), and two Chinese assistant masters. He was an examiner in Chinese for the Civil Service examinations in 1887.

On her recent visit to England Queen Maud of Norway was presented with the gifts which the people of her native country wished to give her as a memento of her Coronation. They consisted of four silver-gilt Warwick vases, which formerly belonged to the late Duke of Cambridge; a pair of massive silver-gilt candelabra, richly ornamented with eagles, lions, and dolphins; 24 silver-gilt dessert plates, 12 silver-gilt salt cellars and spoons, 170 solid silver plates (weighing 3,733oz.), four silver tea trays, six silver salvers, 120 pairs of silver dessert knives and forks, and 120 silver dessert spoons. Each article is engraved with Queen Maud's crown and cipher—the present being to her from her native country. The silver dinner service was designed and manufactured by the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company. The gift also included a sum of £250, which the Queen has handed over to the Christiania Barnhjem, which is the oldest Norwegian home for the children of the poor, of which her Majesty is patroness, to found a cot in perpetuity. The Queen having expressed a wish that some portion of the subscription should be devoted to a souvenir for King Haakon, his Majesty chose a mahogany "grandfather's clock," with chimes similar to those rung from the Palace of Westminster.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOREIGN EDUCATION OF JAPANESE.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Your correspondent "Clericus" in the *Mail* of the 29th December last year kindly answers my letter of the 19th. Perhaps the public is tired of the discussion, yet I will venture to trespass upon your world-wide well-known magnanimity to continue to plead the cause of the Japanese-born boys and girls who are now in great danger of being expelled from among congenial companions.

Your correspondent makes a gross blunder when he speaks of me as a graduate of the Mayebashi Middle School and later of the Sendai High School. Where did he get that information? I am a graduate of the Matsumoto Middle School and not of any other school. It is true that I have never been abroad, but how could that fact ever serve for "the best argument against my opinion"? Ever since I made English my special study and English teaching my profession, it has been too often a source of regret that I have not been educated abroad and that my class room smattering of English could not help inviting foreign visitors to laugh at English as she is Japped!

To discourage, as he does, the Japanese receiving American education simply because some of the best and most successful Japanese teachers of the English language have never been abroad, would be the *non plus ultra* of blundering. I see no need of farther discussion when "Clericus" says that many young men who go to the Pacific slope, come back knowing less than when they went away. A child can not but smile at such a cruelly sad picture he has drawn of promising Japanese.

In concluding, I am exceedingly sorry for "Clericus" that he, with such prittle-prattle of real *kelōjin*, tries in vain to talk simple-minded Japanese into such erroneous notions as nobody is a whit likely to accept.

Yours, etc., T. TEZDUKA.

Matsumoto, Shinano.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LODZ CHIEF OF POLICE MURDERED.

London, January 11.

Colonel Andreieff, Chief of Police at Lodz, was shot dead in the street yesterday. The patrol fired volleys, wounding passers-by. The assassin escaped.

PAVLOFF'S MURDERER HANGED.

The murderer of General Pavloff has been court-martialled and hanged.

BRITISH CABINET CHANGES.

London, January 11.

The *Tribune* announces that Mr. Augustine Birrell (President of the Board of Education), succeeds Mr. James Bryce (Chief Secretary for Ireland, lately appointed Ambassador at Washington). Mr. Lewis Harcourt will probably succeed Mr. Birrell.

GERMAN PRESS ON COLONIAL QUESTION.

The German semi-official press is vigorously urging the importance of the colonial issue. The *Nordd. Allegem. Zeitung* daily publishes figures demonstrating the value of the colonies, especially Damaraland.

THE MURDERS OF RUSSIAN OFFICIALS.

Recent murders of officials in Russia exemplify the ability of the revolutionaries to obtain the minutest information as to the movements and habits of their intended victims, and the widespread treachery that prevails in the bureaucratic camp. General Pavloff, who was understood to have been the chief organizer of the drumhead courts-martial, was abhorred both by the revolutionaries and the Liberals. The former proclaim that there will be no rest until the last remnants of the regime have been killed.

THE RAND PRODUCTION.

The record output of the Rand was that for December, 5,501,688 ounces.

JAPANESE CONVERSION LOAN.

Later.

The Japanese conversion loan is expected shortly.

ARRESTS IN WARSAW.

The police in Warsaw have arrested a hundred terrorists and seized 43 Mauser revolvers.

OBITUARY.

London, January 12.

The Rev. William Haig-Brown. LL.D., Master of Charterhouse, is dead.

GERMAN POLITICS.

Herr Dernburg, Colonial Director, addressing the German Chambers of Commerce stated that the Colonial policy of the Government meant the solution of the labour question, bread for millions and the employment of German capital in trade and industry and navigation. The world was rapidly becoming British, Americans and Japanese ousting Germans in South America, China and elsewhere. The only possible counterpoise was the development of Germany's colonies.

THE POPE AND FRANCE.

The Pope, in an encyclical defending his attitude towards the French Legislature, repudiates any desire to provoke a religious war of persecution. On the contrary he deplores the sufferings involved but is consoled by the union of the French Catholics displayed.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN ALSACE.

An explosion has occurred in a celluloid store and factory in Geispolsheim, Alsace. The whole building was almost instantaneously ablaze. Twenty-one youths and girls were incinerated.

THE JAPANESE SQUADRON'S VISIT TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

London, January 12.

The London *Times* says that Viscount Hayashi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs in Tokyo, has notified the Japanese Consul at Ottawa that the visit of the Japanese fleet to the Pacific Coast is indefinitely postponed owing to the situation in the United States.

THE "AWA MARU."

London, January 14.

The N. Y. K. steamer *Awa Maru* has been refloated and will proceed to the Tyne to enter the dry-dock and be repaired.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

A telegram from Melbourne says that the Federal Government is considering a suggestion that the Duke of Connaught be invited to extend his journey to Australia in order to inspect the forces there. The proposal is strongly favoured in military circles.

THE KAISER AND HIS ARMY.

London, January 13.

It is stated that the Kaiser will take stringent measures to put down luxury among officers of the army. He objects to the expensive wines and liqueurs and the elaborate menus of the officers' messes.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The Channel Tunnel Company have been officially informed that the Committee of Defence have not yet discussed the Tunnel question.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.

It is officially stated in St. Petersburg that despite the famine expenditure of 80,000,000 roubles the surplus for 1906 is 213 millions, of which 158 millions wipes out the deficit for 1905. The estimated deficit for 1907 is 297 millions, of which 55 millions will be covered by the surplus for 1906 and the rest by a new loan. The estimates include 124 millions towards the cost of the Japanese war and 61 millions for famine relief.

THE CALIFORNIA AFFAIR.

London, January 15.

The President of the Leland Stanford University, addressing a Socialist meeting at San Francisco, asserted that a Japanese exclusion act was impossible. It was nonsense to affirm that the United States must fight Japan for the mastery of the Pacific. He believed that Japan sincerely desired to prevent the movement of unskilled labour to the United States.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON DESTROYED: GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

London, January 16.

Reuter's correspondent in New York states that the Western Union Telegraph Company have received advices from Kingston, Jamaica, that the town has been destroyed by an earthquake. There has been much loss of life.

[Kingston was the largest port and town in Jamaica, and the seat of government. Its population was 46,500.]

NATIONAL DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

London, January 15.

A National Defence Association has been formed, including prominent Liberals, to promote the maintenance and coördination of land forces adequate for the needs of the Empire, and the removal of military questions from party politics. Branches of the Association are to be formed throughout the Empire.

THE CZAR'S RESCRIPT.

A Rescript issued by the Czar for the New Year thanks Stolypin and the Cabinet Ministers for their services towards improving the internal situation despite the foolhardy efforts of the revolutionaries.

SHAKESPERIAN PLAYS IN BERLIN.

London, January 16.

At the request of the manager of the Royal Opera in Berlin Mr. Beerbohm Tree goes there in April to produce Shakesperian plays. The Emperor has promised his patronage.

THE KINGSTON DISASTER.

Later.

Telegraphic advices received in New York report that Kingston, Jamaica, has been destroyed by an earthquake. There has been much loss of life. Direct telegraphic communication is interrupted.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

The Chinese loan has been largely oversubscribed.

BRITISH NAVAL COMMANDERS IN CONFERENCE.

The Commanders-in-chief of the British Australian, China and East Indian Squadrons are conferring at Singapore.

THE CHINESE FAMINE.

A Mansion House fund has been opened for the relief of sufferers from the famine in China.

THE KINGSTON EARTHQUAKE.

London, January 16.

News of the Kingston disaster, meagre and conflicting, emanates from Holland Bay, via St. Thomas. The wounded are estimated at several hundreds; hospitals are filled with the injured.

Later.

The earthquake at Kingston occurred on Monday afternoon. Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M.P. for York, cabling to the Colonial Office, stated that the city is entirely destroyed. The Rt. Hon. Sir James Fergusson (Postmaster General, 1891-2) is reported dead, but no other British, Canadians or Americans reported missing. Later reports indicate the death roll does not exceed one hundred. Fire succeeded the earthquake but was apparently confined to a small section of the city. The principal hotel and other important buildings were destroyed, otherwise the fire was confined to the Docks.

NO MANSION HOUSE FUND OPENED.

London, January 17.

The report of the opening of a Mansion House fund for the China Famine is untrue, It was based on a misleading paragraph.

TYPHOON STRIKES PHILIPPINES.

The islands of Leyte and Samar, in the Philippines, were visited by a typhoon on the 10th; 100 perished on Leyte and the barracks on Samar were destroyed. There are no details.

THE KINGSTON CATASTROPHE.

It is reported from Kingston on the 16th that all the houses within a radius of ten miles were injured. Almost every house in the city was destroyed; 400 persons were killed and over 1,000 injured. The churches, the public offices and the hotel are all gone.

[BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "JAPAN ADVERTISER."]

ARCHBISHOP MONTGOMERY DEAD.

San Francisco, January 11.

His Grace Archbishop George Montgomery, coadjutor archbishop of the city of San Francisco, died suddenly at his residence this morning.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

RT. HON. LEWIS HARCOURT SUCCEEDS BRYCE IN PARLIAMENT.

The Right Honourable Lewis Harcourt has been elected to the seat in Parliament vacated by the Honourable James Bryce, now British Ambassador in the United States.

SERIOUS STRIKE RIOTS IN MEXICO.

Serious strike riots have broken out in the city of Mexico, and in a clash between Mexican troops and the rioters yesterday over thirty were killed, several hundred being injured.

FAMINE IN CENTRAL CHINA GROWS APPALLING.

Cable advices from American Consular agents in China state that the famine in Central China is simply appalling, and that unless prompt measures are taken for relief, the death-roll will exceed thousands weekly.

TIDAL WAVE DROWNS HUNDREDS.

San Francisco, January 12.

A tidal wave swept over the island of Tanna yesterday and over three hundred of the unfortunate inhabitants were drowned.

It is believed that other islands in the same group suffered, but so far no word has been received from the Melanesia group as to the damage done to other islands.

MURDERER OF JAPANESE BANKER WILL HANG.

John Siemsen, the accomplice of Louis Dabner, who was recently sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Nunekata, Manager of the Japanese Golden Gate Bank in San Francisco, was sentenced to death this morning, the jury bringing in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

AMERICAN RED CROSS ASSOCIATION HELPS STARVING CHINESE.

The Red Cross Association of the United States has answered the appeal issued by President Roosevelt to assist the starving Chinese in Central China, by shipping over three hundred tons of flour on the steamship *Coptic*.

The condition of the Chinese in the famine stricken district has aroused strong sympathy among all Americans, and substantial aid will be sent by every steamer leaving here for Chinese ports.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE WITTE.

San Francisco, January 14.

St. Petersburg was startled yesterday by a desperate attempt made on the life of Count De Witte. A group of terrorists attacked the Count, who was defended by the police. The terrorists opened fire on the Count, but fortunately, owing to the heroic defence of the police, none of the shots took effect on the Count, but four policemen were killed and three severely wounded by the terrorists, who left several of their number dead on the scene.

Count De Witte was greatly upset by the encounter and has received the congratulations of the Tsar on his marvellous escape from the assassins.

The Russian officials are in great fear, the unusual activity and boldness of the terrorists, who have threatened nearly all the nobility, producing almost a panic among all.

POPE ISSUES EDICT CONDEMNING FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The Pope has issued an edict severely condemning the French Government in its action on the Church question, saying that the same is a deliberate persecution, and a bold attempt to de-Christianize France.

The edict of the Pope has caused a profound sensation throughout Europe.

FRENCH LEADERS REGRET POPE'S ACTION.

The leaders of the French Government and all prominent Frenchmen express sincere regret that His Holiness the Pope should issue an edict so bitter in its tone against the Government.

The situation throughout France is grave.

GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANIES ONLY PAY HALF LOSSES.

Foreign Insurance companies doing business in the United States have received a great set-back owing to the action of the German companies, who now deliberately announce that they will only pay one-half of all losses incurred incident to the San Francisco disaster.

RIOTS IN MEXICO PUT DOWN AND LEADERS SHOT.

The labor strike riots which were accompanied by great loss of life in Mexico, have been put down by the Government troops, who, having arrested all the leaders shot them in public, which had the effect of terrifying the rest of the strikers.

ANOTHER STEAMER WRECKED.

San Francisco, January 15.

The new passenger steamship *Benduarn* was wrecked yesterday morning during a heavy blizzard off the coast of Cuxhaven, and twenty-four of her passengers and crew were lost.

COAL FAMINE SERIOUS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The coal famine has reached a serious stage in the city of San Francisco, and unless relief is received promptly from the East, the supply for the steamship companies will be consumed within a week.

Coal is now being sold here for $30 a ton, a prohibitive price for cooking purposes.

RUCTION IN SPANISH MINISTRY.

The anti-clerical association laws in Spain have caused a ruction in the Spanish Ministry, despite the attempts of King Alphonso to hold them together.

It is rumoured that the present Ministry will resign within a few days.

FORTY THOUSAND PEOPLE ATTEND FUNERAL OF ARCHBISHOP MONTGOMERY.

The funeral of Archbishop Montgomery took place yesterday, and never in the history of the Western States was such an outburst of sympathy shown as that yesterday. Over forty thousand people followed the remains to the cemetery, all business houses closing for four hours out of respect to the memory of the deceased Archbishop.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, TOTALLY DESTROYED BY EARTHQUAKES.

San Francisco, January 16.

Meagre advices received here would indicate that the city of Kingston, which is the principal seaport and capital of the island of Jamaica, has been totally destroyed by a series of disastrous earthquakes, accompanied by great loss of life and property.

No replies have as yet been received to urgent cables sent to Jamaican ports asking definite news, and the worst is feared.

W. W. ASTOR TO MARRY A DIVORCED BRITISH COUNTESS.

William Waldorf Astor, the well-known American millionaire who has become a British subject, will wed the Countess of Westmoreland when she succeeds in securing a divorce.

KINGSTON EARTHQUAKES WREAK TERRIBLE HAVOC.

San Francisco, January 17.

The earthquakes at Kingston have wrought terrible havoc, and the beautiful seaport is now a mass of smoking ruins.

The earthquake covered a zone of over fifty miles, Kingston seemingly getting the most severe shocks. After the first heavy shock, fire broke out in several quarters, and despite the efforts of British troops, the fire brigade and detachments from two British cruisers, the flames spread with frightful rapidity, and within a few hours after the outbreak the whole foreign mercantile district was destroyed.

Shock after shock added to the terror of the panic-stricken inhabitants, and it was soon evident that the city was doomed to total destruction.

The insurance losses alone, so far recorded, amount to over eight millions of dollars.

The bodies of four hundred killed have been recovered, and it is believed that many hundreds more are among the burned ruins.

Thousands of the unfortunate inhabitants have received injuries.

England and the United States are rushing supply and relief ships to the scene of the disaster, and the United States Atlantic fleet now in Southern waters has been ordered to Kingston by special request of the English Government.

NO FORTIFICATIONS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Greatly to the disappointment of President Roosevelt, the United States Congress has defeated the Bill introduced by the Government party, calling for the fortification of the Hawaiian Islands.

(Received by the Foreign Office.)

MANCHURIAN CITIES OPENED TO FOREIGN TRADE.

To-day five places, namely, Changchun, Kilin, Harbin, Manjuria and Tsitsihar, were opened to foreign trade. At the same time a Russian Consulate was established in Harbin, and M. Livat arrived to take charge of it.

(The 14th instant corresponds to the Chinese 1st of the 12th month, which was the date fixed some time ago for the opening of the above places.—Ed. *J. M.*)

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

GENERAL PAVLOFF'S MURDER.

London, January 10.

From St. Petersburg it is reported that the murder of General Pavloff, Military Procurator-General, in the gardens of the Court-Martial buildings, in spite of extraordinary precautions,—one of which was that the General never left the premises,—excites general amazement at the technical perfection attained by the revolutionary party, who regarded Pavloff as chiefly responsible for the rigorous imposition of the death penalty. The murder will probably strengthen the re-actionary influences and will discredit Stolypin's policy.

TERRORISM IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

In Moscow it is stated that the Terrorist acts are exercising a demoralizing influence on the peasantry, who are already prone to lawlessness.

PERSIA AND THE SHAH'S DEATH.

The Times, discussing the death of the Shah, says that the Russo-Japanese war seems to have done much to foster praiseworthy nationalist movements. A gratifying result of the present Anglo-Russian relations is a friendly interchange of views regarding the terms on which a further loan may be granted to Persia. Both Powers are interested in restraining the activity of others, notably Germany.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE MONEY MARKET.

In consequence of the Japanese special demand, the stock exchange rose appreciably.

The budget figures have created a good impression.

THE RACIAL QUESTION.

London, January 14.

Senator Tillman has delivered a speech in the Senate, ostensibly with reference to President Roosevelt's action in disbanding the negro troops, but in reality on the race question. He predicted a bloody settlement. The Senator's extravagant speeches and lectures have attracted large crowds and have undoubtedly inflamed race hatred, whether against Mongolians, Indians, or Negroes throughout America.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

From St. Petersburg it is reported that an influential Minister has informed *The Times* correspondent that the financial outlook is of the most promising nature. There is a clear cash balance of 53 million roubles, 300 million roubles worth of bonds have been redeemed, the monthly expenditure being reduced by one-twelfth of previous estimates. The Minister solemnly declared that neither the Tsar nor the Government ever intended to effect a *coup-d'-etat*. The Tsar's hope and purpose were with the aid of the Duma to get rid of the bureaucratic system. Both the Tsar and the Ministers invited the Duma's cooperation.

BRITISH ARMY ORGANIZATION.

London, January 16.

The press generally thinks that the new army organization scheme marks an important advance in the direction of efficiency. Nevertheless the fact is wisely pointed out that the scheme does not deal with the question of how the requisite number is to be raised and maintained. Considerable doubt is expressed whether the Secretary for War will be able to form an effective national army without conscription. Field-Marshal Lord Roberts asks the country to refuse to believe the plausible statements of men who are afraid to face the main question on the basis of a military system most efficient to form a national army instead of the present system patched up.

THE TSAR AND STOLYPIN.

Advices from St. Petersburg say that the Tsar's reply te the intrigues with the object of ousting Stolypin is a flattering rescript proclaiming his entire confidence in the Minister.

MR. MOTONO AND THE TSAR.

Mr. Motono has been received by the Tsar and had a long conversation with His Majesty.

JAPANESE BONDS ADVANCE.

On the stock exchange the Japanese 4 per cents have advanced considerably.

THE KINGSTON EARTHQUAKE.

London, January 16.

A terrible earthquake occurred in Jamaica on Monday. Kingston destroyed; much loss of life. Fire followed. Forty soldiers killed in military hospital. Inhabitants camping out; much distress.

AMERICAN NEWS.

At Washington, Secretary of State Root, speaking at the national convention on the extension of foreign commerce, declared in favour of a maximum—minimum tariff. This is a distinct departure from American tariff policy.

The railways are terribly demoralised. The railway magnate Hill declares that a thousand millions are required immediately for additional trackage and terminals.

FRANCE.

In a debate in the French Senate on the maintenance of French prestige in the East by the development of secular schools, the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that France must present herself to Eastern nations in her true character as representative of emancipation of the human mind and modern spirit. Subsidies to religious orders must be refused.

CANADIAN RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

London, January 17.

From Ottawa it is reported that the bill ratifying the trade relations with Japan has passed the Commons. The member for British Columbia objected to the influx of Japanese, with whom, he said, the whites were unable to compete. The Premier said he believed that the convention would improve trade relations. East Canada desired to trade with Japan. Japan must be treated as a civilised ally of Great Britain. He requested the member for British Columbia to remember that there is an increasing tendency to more intimate communication between the nations of the East and West.

ALEXEIEFF BECOMES MINISTER OF NAVY.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that Admiral Alexeieff, former Viceroy in the Far East, will succeed Birileff as Minister of the Navy and will re-organize the navy.

KINGSTON THREATENED BY FAMINE.

Kingston is threatened by famine after the earthquake. Bodies are buried in the smouldering ruins of the falling warehouses. Many negroes are looting.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Th. Jan. 24
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Siberia	Th. Jan. 24
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Tosa Maru 1	Tu. Jan. 8
America.....	O. & O....	Doric	F. Jan. 25
Seattle	G. N.....	Minnesota	F. Jan. 25
Europe	N. L. D...	Gneisenau	Sa. Jan. 26
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Hyades	Su. Jan. 27
Tacoma.....	B. T.....	Tremont 2	W. Jan. 30
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Athenian	W. Jan. 30
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Su. Feb. 3
America.....	T. K. K...	H'kong Maru	Su. Feb. 10

1 Left Seattle on the 8th inst.
2 Left Seattle on the 11th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. L...	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. Jan. 19
America.....	T. K. K...	America Maru	Sa. Jan. 19
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Tartar	Sa. Jan. 19
Seattle	G. N.....	Dakota	Su. Jan. 20
Portland.....	P. & A....	Numantia	Tu. Jan. 22
Seattle	N. Y. K...	Aki Maru	W. Jan. 23
Europe	N. Y. K...	Wakasa Maru	W. Jan. 23
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Th. Jan. 24
Hongkong...	P. & A....	Aragonia	F. Jan. 25
America.....	P. M.....	Siberia	Sa. Jan. 26
Europe	M. M.....	Oceanien	Sa. Jan. 26
Hongkong...	O. & O....	Coptic	Su. Jan. 27
Hongkong...	G. N.....	Minnesota	Su. Jan. 27
Tacoma.....	B. T.....	Hyades	M. Jan. 28
Europe	P. & O....	Java	Tu. Jan. 29
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Athenian	W. Jan. 30
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Tremont	W. Jan. 30
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Su. Feb. 3
Tacoma.....	O. S. S....	Tydeus	Tu. Feb. 5
Australia ...	N. Y. K....	Nikko Maru	Sa. Feb.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, Y. Kishi, 11th Jan.,—Shanghai bia ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Carnarvonshire, British steamer, 2,710, G. W. Jackson, 11th Jan.,—London via ports, Kobe 10th Jan., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Ras Bera, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 12th Jan.,—New York via Suez and ports, and Shanghai, 6th Jan., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Awaji Maru, Japanese steamer, W. Cockbowne, 12th Jan.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakasa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,881, Christian-13th Jan.,—Nagasaki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prinz Heinrich, German steamer, 3,902, P. Grosch, 12th Jan.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Pleiades, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington, 13th Jan.,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Palermo, British steamer, 4,909, E. G. Andrews, 13th Jan.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Antilochus, British steamer, 5,796, Geo. D. Keay, 14th Jan.,—Puget Sound ports, Mails and General, Butterfield & Swire.

Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,804, S. Nagato, 14th Jan.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. Filmer, 15th Jan.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 28th Dec., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Oceanien, French steamer, 2,104, Maguin, 16th Jan.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe 15th Jan., Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,028, T. Irisawa, 16th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, G. S. Lapraik, 17th Jan.,—Bombay via ports and Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 17th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Kobe 16th Jan., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Hazel Dollar, British steamer, 2,804, J. C. Bruce, 17th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Kobe 15th Jan., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 17th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

Woodford, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 18th Jan.,—Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Santo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,254, J. Arakawa, 11th Jan.,—Chefoo and Tairen via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Salazie, French steamer, 2,089, A. Ailland, 12th Jan., —Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Spezia, German steamer, 2,659, Malchow, 12th Jan., —Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,149, Y. Tojo, 12th Tairen.—Tairen via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanouchi, 12th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, T. Harvison, 12th Jan.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chinhua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 12th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Empire, British steamer, 2,843, P. T. Helms, 12th Jan.,—Australia and New Zealand via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Iwate, Japanese cruiser, 9,906, Captain R. Arima, 11th Jan.,—Yokosuka.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,976, A. Keith, 12th Jan.,—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 13th Jan.,—Fusan and Jinsen via ports, General. —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pleiades, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington, 14th Jan.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Patroclus, British steamer, 3,548, W. Bailey, 15th Jan.,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Borneo, British steamer, 2,944, G. W. Gordon, 15th Jan.,—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Hashidate, Japanese cruiser, 4,268, 15th Jan.,—Honolulu.

Itsukushima, Japanese cruiser, 4,278, 15th Jan.,—Honolulu.

Matsushima, Japanese cruiser, 4,268, 15th Jan.,—Honolulu.

Antilochus, British steamer, 5,796, Geo. D. Keay, 15th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Carnarvonshire, British steamer, 2,710, G. W. Jackson, 15th Jan.,—Rangoon, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Sikh, British steamer, 3,216, N. Atkinson, 16th Jan., —New York via ports, and Suez, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,976, A. Keith, 16th Jan.,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General. —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT —URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, Y. Kishi, 17th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,804, S. Nagato, —Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kosai Maru*, from Shanghai, via ports:—Mr. C. Royer, Miss M. Moller, Mr. K. Williams, and Mr. M. Kurikawa, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, from Europe via ports:—Dr. Denekamp, Mr. Jean Promen, Mr. Hern Reyes, Mr. and Mrs. Holzer Hauschild, Mr. I. Feicke, Mr. Paul Luttinghaus, Mr. R. H. Spencer, Mr. Aug. Degenhardt, Mr. Chas. Muheschlegel, Mr. and Mrs. Siebenchein, Mr. Jovani, and Mr. Winkler, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. D. T. Ahrenberg, Mr. K. Kadoya, Mr. Kato, Mr. T. Kaji, Dr. Otto Kummel, Mr. Paul Kutt, Mr. E. L. Mondon, Mr. M. Otani, Mr. Saibara, Mrs. Saibara, Mr. T. Takeda, Mr. T. Takakuwa, Rev. H. B. Schwartz, Mrs Schwartz, child and maid. For Kobe:—J. D. Hubbard and Mrs. J. D. Hubbard. For Nagasaki:—Comte Orgowski. For Manila:—Mr. N. R. Chenoneth, Miss A. Dott, Mr. F. H. Fairfax, Mr. M. W. Lazansky, Mrs. Lazansky Mr. W. J. Platka, Mr. C. E. Thrall, Mr. Weinberger, Mrs. Weinberger and Mr. L. V. Halsey. For Hongkong:—Mr. T. M. Liddle in cabin.

Per French steamer *Oceanien*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. St. Lucie, Mr. R. T. Collin, Mr. Benedetti Umbert, Mr. Carmine, Mr. R. O. Clanzet, Mr. Gervais, Mr. R. O. Hamois, Mr. Schneninger, and Mr. Tasima in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru* from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Umbsen, Miss Umbsen, Miss E. V. Scripps, Miss C. E. Whitcomb, Miss A. M. Kitham, Miss E. D. Howe, Miss L. B. Kitham, Ll. A. Boutakoff, Mrs. P. J. Boveridge, Miss Marian Boveridge, Miss Phyths Boveridge, Miss E Lindholm, Mr. O. W. Lindholm and Mrs. O. W. Lindholm. For San Froncisco:—Mr. J. R. Bradley, Mr. Wong Ah Sing, Miss Rosalie Roach, Mr. H. F. Hawley, Mr. W. C. Stone and Mrs. W. C. Stone in cabin; Mrs Lee Shee, Mr. Mae Wah Quock, Mr. Chon Yok Man and Mr. A. Morse in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Salazie*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. J. Schoeninger, Mr. M. Tasima, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Mitchel 1 children, Mr. Chapsal and child, Miss Loo Wing Pan and boy, Mr. Siegfried Komor, Mrs. S. Komor. Mr. W. Yan Hing, Mr. W. Sing Nip, Mr. Ko Fan, Mr. Chan Hoi Ying, Mr. Lai Fong Wai, Mr. Wong Yee, and Mr. Mary, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Borneo*, for London via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. W. Eustace Firth and maid in cabin.

CARGO.

Per American steamer *Pleiades*, for Tacoma:—

TEA.

From	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total
Hongkong ...	—	—	—	131	—	131
Kobe	—	105	50	—	—	155
Yokohama ...	—	220	240	—	—	460
Total ...	—	325	290	131	—	746

SILK.

	New York.	Manchester.	Boston.	Total
Yokohama ...	65	—	10	75
Total ...	65	—	10	75

SILK SHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *Borneo*, for Europe via ports:—Raw Silk, 84 bales; Waste Silk, 426 bales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, Jan. 11.

Shirtings are quiet, little being done because of present high rates. Other branches of the market are dull.

RAW COTTON.

	per picul.
American Middling...	33.00
Indian Broach...	28.00
Chinese (Old crop)	27.50 to 29.50
Chinese (New crop)	—

COTTON YARN.

	per bale.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	Y.360.00 to 400.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	440.00 to 480.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	540.00 to 580.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	per yard.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.} ...	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium ... ... / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best }	per piece. Y.4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.50 to 6.75
Grey Cambries—46-48 yds. 45 inches...	8.00 to 10.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches...	3.25 to 4.65
	per yard.
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in. ...	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in..	0.30 to 0.45
	per piece.
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80
Flannelette; per yard	0.15 to 0.25

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

	per yard.
Flannels...	Y.0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in....	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium..	0.16 to 0.22
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.28 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.80 to 2.00
Cloths—All other	1.25 to 3.50
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per ill ...	0.60 to 0.66

METALS.

Very little business has been done.

	per picul.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y.5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	5.00 to 6.00
do Sheet..	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅝" to 1⅜")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.... ...	12.00 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... ...	7.30 to 8.50
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W....	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.20

KEROSENE.

The market is strong especially in domestic oils.

American	Y.3.36 to 3.56
Russian	3.35
Langkat	2.79 to 3.34

SUGAR.

The refined sugar market is firm owing to activity in retail business and the satisfactory deliveries. Raw Sugar is weak, there having been large shipments in Formosa.

	per picul.
Brown Takao	Y. 9.40 to 9.50
Brown Manila...	8.60 to 9.60
Brown China	7.50 to 13.00
White Java and Penang...	8.50 to 12.00
White Refined...	13.40 to 16.30

INDIGO.

Nothing doing.

	per picul.
Java, Medium to best...	Nom. 280.00 to 320.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	Nom. 180.00 to 200.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best	Nom. 150.00 to 170.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Transactions are still small, and prices have again fallen, being about *yen* 10 below our quotations all round

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Nom. 1,325 to 1,335
Filatures—Extra, Fine...	Nominal.
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	Nom. 1,295 to 1,305
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	Nominal.
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	Nom. 1,270 to 1,280
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	„ 1,280 to 1,290
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	„ 1,255 to 1,265
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	„ 1,245 to 1,255
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	„ 1,245 to 1,255
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	Nom. 1,275 to 1,285
Re-reels—No. 1	„ 1,265 to 1,275
Re-reels—No. 1½	„ 1,255 to 1,265
Re-reels—No. 2	„ 1,245 to 1,250
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½...	—

WASTE SILK.

Hardly anything doing and no change in prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Filatures, Good	190 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	190 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	175 to 180
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	Nom. 130 to 135
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	200 to 210
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	190 to 195
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	180 to 185
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	125 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	Nom. 170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	140 to 145
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	60 to 70
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	50 to 55

TEA.

Season closed.

QUOTATIONS.

	Y.
Choicest	
Choice	
Finest	
Fine...	
Good Medium	
Medium	
Good Common	
Common	

HABUTAE.

Affected by the dullness in raw silk, the *habutae* market has gone down. In spite of the fall, there was no special enquiry from foreign exporters who seemed to be merely watching the fluctuations of the market.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	10.50	10.30	10.30
22½	10.60	10.30	10.30
27	10.80	10.30	10.30
36	10.70	10.50	10.50

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	10.05	9.95	9.95	9.80	10.15
27"	8.90	9.80	9.80	9.80	10.10
36"	10.05	9.95	9.90	9.90	10.20

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½"	—	10.00	10.30	—
22½"	10.25	10.05	10.10	—
27"	10.25	10.15	10.20	—
36"	10.30	10.15	10.30	—

RICE.

A brisk business continues. Remarkable fluctuations were experienced this week.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,030.165
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	99.696

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
January	15.57
February	15.97
March	16.37

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku*.
Superior	Yen 16.67
Medium	15.63
Common	14.29
Average	15.53

koku, 4.9629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
January	15.25	January	15.33
February	15.63	February	15.72
March	15.05	March	16.14

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Business was active throughout the week. The briskness is expected to continue.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, January 17.

London silver and China sterling quotations are unaltered, and local rates also, though slightly easier for private paper by reason of lower discounts from London.

London—Bank T T	2/0¾
— — Bills on demand	2/0 7/16
— — 4 months' sight.....	2/0 5/16
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 7/16 @ 1
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 1/16 @ ⅛
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256¼
— Private 4 months' sight	261
— — 6 months' sight	262½
Hongkong—Bank sight .....per $100	110¼*
— Private 10 days, sight do	108¼*
Shanghai—Bank sight	66¾*
— Private 10 days' sight.....	68¾
India—Bank sight	150¾
— Private 30 days' sight	153¾
America—Bank sight.....	49¾
— Private 30 days' sight	50¾
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	108½
— Private 4 months' sight	114
Bar Silver (London)	31 1/16

Nominal.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MOTHER'S FAVORITE

For Baby's Skin & Scalp

Because of its Delicate Medicinal, Emollient, Sanative, and Antiseptic Properties combined with the purest of Cleansing Ingredients and most refreshing of Flower Odors.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills may be had of all chemists. A single set often cures. London Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd. Boston, Mass., U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. "Send for "How to Preserve, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands of Infants and Children."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Stiff Joints, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps, Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St (late 533, Oxford St.), London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Alcinous	Liverpool	At H'kong	Jan. 7
Arabia	Portland	Left	Jan. 9
Astyanax	Liverpool	Left	Dec. 8
Athenian	Vancouver	Left	Jan. 12
Austria	Trieste	Passed Canal	Dec. 11
Banca	London	Passed Canal	Jan. 8
Benclench	London	Passed Canal	Jan. 8
Benlarig	London	Leaves H'kong	Jan. 15
Benarty	London	Leaves Kobe	Jan. 16
Benvorlich	London	Passed Canal	Dec. 28
Bingo Maru	London	Passed Canal	Jan. 1
Clavering	London	Leaves	Jan. 4
Coptic	San F'cisco	Leaves	Jan. 15
Dakota	Hongkong	Left S'hai	Jan. 11
Doric	San F'cisco	Left	Jan. 8
Diomed	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Jan. 1
Erroll	New York	Leaves	Jan. 30
Foxley	New York	Leaves	Dec. 25
Glamorganshire	London	At H'kong	Jan. 15
Glenesk	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 27
Glenlochy	London	Leaves Kobe	Jan. 16
Glenturrett	London	Passed Canal	Dec. 18
Gneisenau	Hamburg	Left Colombo	Jan. 5
Hellas	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Jan. 1
Indrasamha	New York	At Manila	Dec. 16
Indrapura	New York	Passed Canal	Jan. 3
Indramayo	New York	Leaves	Jan. 10
Indrani	New York	Leaves	Jan. 20
Java	London	Left H'kong	Jan. 8
Jeseric (1)	New York	Left	Nov. 18
Kawachi Maru	London	Leaves	Dec. 28
Kagoshima M.	Bombay	Left H'kong	Jan. 10
Kina	Copenhagen	At H'kong	Jan. 6
Lowther Castle	New York	Left	Nov. 16
Lyra	Hongkong	Left	Jan. 12
Machaon	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Jan. 3
Macduff	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Jan. 3
Memnon	Liverpool	At Kobe	Jan. 14
Monmouthshire	London	Passed Canal	Jan. 3
Minnesota	Seattle	Left	Jan. 9
Muncaster Castle	New York	Left S'pore	Dec. 26
Nubia	New York	Left S'pore	Nov. 4
Numantia	Hongkong	Leaves	Jan. 8
Nyanza	London	Passed Canal	Dec. 21
Oopack	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Dec. 21
Palma	London	Passed Canal	Jan. 3
Peleus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Jan. 6
Preussen	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Jan. 8
Prinzess	Hamburg	Left	Jan. 3
Radnorshire	London	Left	Dec. 28
Sado Maru	London	Left S'pore	Jan. 4
Sambia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Jan. 8
Saxonia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Jan. 12
Scandia	Hamburg	Left	Dec. 21
St. George	New York	Leaves	Dec. 30
Siberia	Hongkong	Leaves	Jan. 15
Silesia	Hamburg	Left S'hai	Jan. 15
Stentor	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Jan. 3
Taiyuan	Sydney	Left	Dec. 21
Tartar	Hongkong	Leaves Kobe	Jan. 17
Titan	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Dec. 21
Tjibodas	Macassar	Left	Jan. 14
Tjiliwong	Java	Left	Jan. 6
Tosa Maru	Seattle	Left	Jan. 9
Tjilatjap	Macassar	Left	Dec. 25
Tourane	Marseilles	Left S'pore	Jan. 15
Tremont	Seattle	Left	Jan. 11
Vorwaerts	Trieste	Passed Canal	Jan. 3

(1) Via Galveston, Dec. 6.

UNDER SAIL.

Anna	New York	Oct. 28	Y'hama
Astral	San F'cisco	Nov. 16	Y'kaichi
Acme	Phila.	Nov. 8	H'date
Brilliant	San F'cisco	Loading	Y'hama
Comet	Phila	July 14	Hiogo
De Ruyter	Phila.	Oct 26	Tsuruga
Renee Rickmers	New York	Sept. 20	Y'kaichi
Rickmer Rickmers	Phila.	Aug. 17	N'saki
Sirius	Phila	July 21	Tsuruga
St. Louis	Port Tampa	June 11	Hiogo
Theodor	Port Tampa	Mar. 2	Y'hama

(毎土曜日一回発行)
編輯人 エフ ブリンクリー
発行兼印刷人 エー ピー クラオン
発行所 横浜市山下町百五十番 日本アドバタイザー社

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 4. REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, JAN. 26TH, 1907. 明治廿五年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可 VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 69
China ... 70
Political ... 70
The Study of Far Eastern Languages ... 70
Manchuria ... 73
The Training Squadron Damaged ... 73
Korea ... 74
Count Okuma ... 75
The Budget ... 75
The Offences of Contumely and Libel ... 75
Japan's Foreign Trade for 1906 ... 76
Admiral Alexieff ... 76
Notes on Current Events ... 77
Tokyo Literary and Musical Society ... 77
Ladies'-Hockey ... 77
Football ... 77
Leading Articles:—
Count Okuma ... 78
With What Purpose ... 78
Japan's Financial Position ... 79
The Imperial Diet ... 81
Christ Church, Yokohama ... 84
Yokohama Literary Society ... 86
The Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Ltd. ... 87
Fourth Monday Popular Concert ... 88
Union Church, Yokohama ... 88
The Law Courts ... 88
Fires ... 89
News of the Week ... 89
American Topics ... 91
The National Budget for the year 1907 ... 92
Telegrams ... 93
Latest Shipping ... 97
Latest Commercial ... 98

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1907.

DEATHS.

On January 19th, at No. 223 C Bluff, Yokohama, LAURA, the beloved wife of Frank H. Barnes. Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila papers please copy.

On Wednesday, 23rd January, at Shichirigahama, near Kamakura, MARJORIE DOROTHEA, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. H. BATEMAN CHAMPAIN.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

SOME Tokyo papers report that the Emperor will visit Kyoto in March or April for pleasure.

THE Empress will leave Tokyo on Jan. 24th or 25th for Numadzu, where she will stay during the cold season.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg via Shanghai says that Count de Witte will be appointed Ambassador to Japan.

OWING to high waves, a number of fishing boats capsized on Jan. 20th off Aranami near Sendai. Fifty fishermen are missing.

A NAGANO telegram reports that on the morning of Jan. 18th an eruption occurred on Mount Asama, lasting till the following morning.

ON the night of January 19th, high waves were experienced at Mimitsu-machi, Miyazaki prefecture. Over twenty houses were flooded.

MARQUIS Ito, now in Tokyo, will leave for Söul at the end of February. If it is still cold in the Korean capital, he will stay at Masampo for some days.

JULY 1st, 1909, being the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of Yokohama for foreign trade, the leading citizens are contemplating holding a celebration.

A MITO telegram says that four fishing boats capsized on January 17th off the district of Naka during a gale. Thirty out of sixty fishermen were drowned.

THE British cruiser *Diadem*, formerly the flagship of Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, then commanding the Far East squadron, left Hongkong on Jan. 12th for home.

ALL the employees of the Sanuki Electric Light Co struck on January 16th after some trouble with their employers. The business of the company was stopped the same night.

THE net profit of the Tokyo Cott on Spinning Co. for the last half of 1906 was *yen* 212,483 and an interim dividend was declared on Jan. 18th at the rate of 20 per cent per annum.

A TRAIN on the Bantan Railway was derailed at . p.m. on Jan. 21st at the Himeji station. Three carriages were overturned. Four third class passengers were severely injured.

THREE fishermen belonging to Koyasu, near Tsurumi, went out in a fishing boat on Thursday, when they encountered a heavy storm off Kanagawa. Boat and men, are reported missing.

MR. C. A. LERA, Mexican Minister in Tokyo has been transferred to a similar position in St. Petersburg. On Jan. 23rd. His Excellency proceeded to the Palace and was received by the Emperor.

JAPANESE emigrants who went to Hawaii in 1906 numbered 18,024, including 732 women. Besides this 989 men left for the islands though not through the agency of the various emigration companies.

SURGEON-INSPECTOR M. Maeta has been promoted to the rank of Surgeon-General. He was attached to the Fourth Division. Surgeon-General Yokoi of the same division has been placed on the reserve list.

ON Jan. 19th, a number of men armed with various weapons murdered two men at the village office of Kambara, Niigata prefecture. They attempted to break an iron safe but after damaging it they ran off.

DURING 1906, the gross income of the South Manchurian Railway Co. was: By freight trains, *yen* 2,783,393,20; by passenger trains *yen* 3,419,156 80. The income at the present time is at the rate of *yen* 50 per mile per day.

THE net profit of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for the last half of 1906 was *yen* 22,741.23. Of this sum, *yen* 1,500 was set apart as a reserve, and the remainder was carried forward to the next account. No dividend was declared.

AT about 3 p.m. on Jan. 17th the foreshore of the small sea-port town of Asahi-machi, in Awa district, Chiba prefecture, was suddenly swept by a wave, which destroyed one house and damaged several others. One man was washed away.

ON the evening of January 17th, the steamer *Aikoku Maru* collided with a sailing vessel in Moji Strait. The latter sustained damage, but not so severe as to sink her. The steamer left there on the following moning for Manila.

A TELEGRAM to the *Chugwai Shogyo* says that a prominent Chinese trader named Tung Yuen-pao, of Kobe, closed his office on Jan. 19th owing to the loss of about a million *yen* in bonds, shares, cotton, and silver bullion transactions.

COUNT ITAGAKI, Mr. Kano Hironaka, and some foreigners of Yokohama intend to establish a race club in Yokohama with a race-course at Machida not far from Kamakura. The promoters have applied to the Horse Breeding Bureau for a permit.

IT is reported by the *Hochi* that the regular service between Odessa and the Orient, which was stopped for some time, will shortly be resumed. Some steamers belonging to the Russian Navigation and Trading Company will be employed on the line.

THE Railway Industry Bureau intends to arrange a through service on the Nippon, Tokaido and Sanyo railways and also to arrange connection with the services on the Ganyetsu and Shinyetsu railways. The revised timetable will be enforced probably on March 1st.

THE net incomes of the Nippon Brewery and Daiichi Brewery Companies for the latter half of 1906 were *yen* 543,738 and *yen* 22,723 respectively. An interim dividend was declared by the former at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum and by the latter at 8 per cent.

THE news from Jamica is still very bad. By a most unfortunate mischance the Governor, Sir Alxander Swettenham, has practically ordered the American squadron, which President Roosevelt sent to render assistance, out of Kingston waters. There will be no diplomatic rupture over the affair, President Roosevelt deeming the action as merely individual not national.

LETTERS from Professor Koch, who is on an expedition to Lake Victoria Nyanza to study sleeping sickness, state that his party are obtaining much valuable information regarding the origin and the best methods of treating this extraordinary disease. Natives in various stages of the disease are being brought into his camp, and in several cases most remarkable cures have been effected in a few weeks.

CAPTAINS ENGELN and Kunst, among four German military staff officers who were ordered on Nov. 21st last to study the Japanese military system for two years, are on their way to Japan by the Siberian railway. They intend to visit the battlefields in Manchuria on their way. The Japanese military authorities have given instructions to the directors of the South Manchurian Railway to give all necessary convenience to the German officers.

IT is said by Japanese papers that the Naval Office has decided to despatch the cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* to Jamestown to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the colonization of America by the Anglo-Saxon race, which celebration will take place on May 13th. The warships will leave at the end of February for America via Suez. After the celebration, the squadron will pay a visit to Great Britain and other European countries.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Saturday, January 19.

The *Asahi's* Shanghai telegrams say that members of the Chinese revolutionary party are in collusion with the Russian malcontents, and are journeying in southern Manchuria, seeking to propagate their doctrines. Governor Chou of Mukden has issued strict orders for their surveillance and seizure. It is not easy to see what the Russian and the Chinese revolutionists could have in common, except that each aims at the overthrow of a dynasty.

The "great heads" (*Tatao-hui*) of Shantung are reported to have risen in rebellion, and to be seeking to establish connexion with the "big swords" of Taming-fu.

Viceroy Tuan is said to be about to memorialise the Throne, urging that China herself undertake the direct management and the improvement of her posts and telegraphs. This proposal is likely to obtain favour. It is believed to be strongly supported by Chang Peh-hi and Tang Shao-i, and therefore we may assume that it has the approval of Viceroy Yuan. The posts and telegraphs are at present organized and managed by the Imperial Customs.

Telegrams to the *Jiji Shimpo* from Shanghai say that small-pox has broken out in the camps of the destitute refugees in the famine stricken regions and that the officials are breaking up the camps. The unhappy people seem to have become numbed by suffering. They patiently submit to be driven out. One telegram alleges that a quarter of a million persons are doomed to perish from starvation, and another telegram from a different place affirms that the only feasible course is to abandon the 400,000 persons who are on the verge of perishing there, and to devote all available energy and resources to saving the rest who number as many more. From these last two messages it would seem that 625,000 are fated to die, of starvation or of the diseases incidental to such terrible conditions as those prevailing in the famine stricken districts.

It transpires that China collects a revenue of some 15 million taels yearly from home-grown opium, which is widely cultivated in Kuangtung, Kuangsi, Hupeh, Hunan, Szechuan, Anhui, Kiangsu and Kiangsi. If to this be added the customs dues levied on imported opium, it results that the abolition of the use of the drug would reduce the Treasury's income by some twenty million taels annually. Apparently that prospect was not fully considered when the recent edict was published ordering the total rooting-up of the pernicious habit within ten years, and accordingly the high provincial authorities have been invited to consider whether the thing is feasible. That is to say, they were commanded to do a certain thing, and they are now asked whether they can do it. No doubt they will interpret the second edict as an invitation to plead inability, or, at any rate, to suggest greater deliberation.

Sunday, January 20.

The council of local representatives who were summoned to Peking to discuss administrative reforms, held three meetings, on the 12th, 15th and 17th instant, but their deliberations are said to have made no progress whatever. This is attributed to a divergence of views on the part of the local satraps whom they represent. Prince Ching, acting on the advice of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, has decided to suspend the sittings of the Council, and to proceed vigorously with the work of removing abuses in the various departments of State. The truth seems to be as foreshadowed in a recent article in these columns, namely, that re-actionary influences have gained the upper hand in Peking. The Shanghai correspondent of *The Times* telegraphs to that journal that the conservatives have obtained control of the political situation and that the influence of Viceroy Yuan has declined. This is corroborated by an independent telegram in the sense that his Excellency Tang Shao-i finds the situation intolerable, and has resolved to resign immediately after the Chinese New Year. (The 19th of January coincides with the Chinese 6th of December, so more than 3 weeks must still elapse before this resolve is carried into execution). It is added that Mr. Tang has the sympathy of the Representatives of the United States, Japan and England.

Monday, January 21.

Chinese newspapers, as translated by the *Jiji Shimpo*, give fuller particulars of the travelling mission of Prince Tsai-chen and Mr. Hsu Chi-chang. We learn that the mission consisted of no less than 300 persons, and that the hundred thousand ideographs composing its report (*fukumei*) must be understood as representing the various documents compiled by the members, the ablest of which documents is said to have been that of Mr. Wu Ting-sie, a councillor of the Home Office. The gist of the report, which was boiled down for presentation to the Throne after consultation with Viceroy Yuan, is that northern Manchuria is completely under Russian influence and southern Manchuria under Japanese. Every position of authority is held by the subjects of these Powers in their respective "spheres" and nothing whatever is left to the Chinese. Japanese goods are given every facility and little if any supervision is exercised nor is any tax collected, whereas Chinese merchandise is closely watched and compelled to pay all dues, so that it is quite unable to compete with Japanese. The regulations for railway administration are offensively severe and any failure to comply with them involves rough treatment, as certain members of the travelling Commissioners' suite themselves discovered by practical experience. In the southern region Japanese war notes and Specie Bank paper are virtually the only media of exchange, and in the northern region the same is true of Russian monetary tokens. Japanese are swarming into Mukden, and Japanese women are so much in evidence as to shock the Chinese, who find, however, that their complaints on this head are disregarded. (We—*Japan Mail*—have not a word to say in defence of these Japanese agents of immorality, but it strikes us as rather comical that the Chinese should come into court as accusers). The Commissioners speak also of the Mukden-Hsinmintun Railway. They consider that any attempt to recover the other railways for China is hopeless, but the line from Mukden to Hsinmintun may still be obtained, for a price, and its immense importance as the neck joining the Manchurian and Chinese systems can not be exaggerated. The Japanese are asking 1,200,000 taels for it and the Chinese have bid 800,000, but a deal has not yet been effected. The report speaks in disparaging terms of the civil administration of Mukden and Kirin, especially the latter. In Mukden the arrangements for education and policing are fairly good, but the financial and tax-collecting machinery works very badly. As for Kirin, it may be said to be without Government at all, and the Russians have built forts overlooking the city, which forts are garrisoned by several thousands of men so that Kirin lies virtually in the hollow of their hands. With regard to the Amur region, the Governor, Mr. Ting, is working hard to re-establish civil administration, but his authority extends to only a small part of the territory. The whole region is practically in Russian occupation.

It is stated (*Mainichi Dempo*) that the present revival of Confucianism in China is due to representations made by Mr. Liang Ting-fan, Inspector in Hunan. We have never previously heard of this Mr. Liang, but it may be assumed that he is an eminent scholar, for we are told that the Throne specially summoned him in order to learn his views about the domestic condition of the Empire. Liang appears to have replied in a manner far from favourable to Occidental learning. He denounced the students of modern sciences as being prone to radicalism and even to revolution; as being deficient in a sense of etiquette and in respect for the law, and as likely to foster rebellion, of which last contingency he evidently entertained no little apprehension, as well as of the ultimate abolition of the teaching of the great sage. Nevertheless he considered that there was still time to check this dangerous tendency, and the way to do so lay in resuscitating Confucianism. Their Majesties are said to have been much impressed by these counsels, and to have directed that Mr. Liang should confer with Mr. Yang Shih-hiang, Governor of Shantung, for the purpose of carrying the new project into practice. Hence the establishment of the Confucian memorial school at Chifu.

It would seem that the controversialists have divided themselves into two camps, one under the banner of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung; the other under that of Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai. The latter satrap has addressed the Throne, strongly advising that the proposed reforms should be resolutely carried out, and declaring that if the Court waits until there is a complete consensus among the Viceroys and other magnates, it must wait for an indefinite time. No great changes were ever preluded by unanimity of view as to their necessity. Did such unanimity prevail, the changes would be brought about automatically. Viceroy Chang on the other hand, is said to have quoted the old saying that they are bad advisers who, by counsels of novelty, disturt the tranquility of the Empire. His Excellency specially alluded to the case of Wang An-shih, the celebrated Minister of the Sung Dynasty, to whose name, as handed down in history written by Confucianists, the title "bandit" is appended. Wang instituted all kinds of changes and enacted numerous laws, all of which encountered more or less opposition at the hands of the Confucianists of his time, but he over-bore all resistance. Viceroy Chang evidently intends to describe his Pehchili colleague as the Wang An-shih of the present day, and in the ears of Confucianists such an epithet has a most opprobrious sound. The Viceroy of Kangsu has also announced that there is no need of change in the district under his jurisdiction, and that any attempt to carry out the proposed reforms will create a disturbance. This Viceroy, Yin-chang—a Manchu, as his name implies—was formerly Minister to Germany and Holland. He might therefore have been expected to range himself on the side of progress.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, it may be observed *en passant*, has been appointed

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

chief Plenipotentiary to negotiate revision of the Treaties in so far as concerns the control of religious propagandism.

A conversation between Prince Tsai-chen and M. Pokotiloff is reported by the *Mainichi Dempo*. It is alleged to have taken place on the occasion of the Russian Representative's visit to the Chief Travelling Commissioner, the latter having previously called on the former on the Russian New Year's Day. M. Pokotiloff said that he was glad to learn that Prince Tsai-chen had been nominated chief plenipotentiary for negotiating the Russo-Chinese Treaty, but the Prince replied that the nomination was merely a rumour. The Russian Representative then said that Prince Tsai-chen must be well aware that Japan's activities in Manchuria exceeded those of Russia tenfold, to which very pointed remark the Chinese statesman made a highly diplomatic answer, namely, that Manchuria lay between Japan and Russia, that the two Powers recognised China's sovereign rights there and that he trusted they would work in amicable cöoperation.

Apparently the negotiations relating to the abolition of the opium vice in China have taken the form that England will agree to a ten-per-cent. diminution of imports from India, so as to terminate the import trade completely in ten years, provided that China affords a proof of her sincerity by issuing an edict for the gradual prohibition of poppy cultivation. This is said to be the result of various consultations between the British Representative in Peking and the Waiwupu on the one hand, and the Chinese Minister in London and Downing Street on the other.

Thursday, January 24.

There is no longer any question that the reform party in China has received a heavy set-back. The conservatives have found a powerful leader in Viceroy Chang, and the only tangible results of Viceroy Yuan's enlightened efforts seems to be that the troops hitherto commanded by himself have passed under the direct control of the Throne, while the troops commanded by the other Viceroys remain as independent of Peking as ever. It will be remembered that at the outset of the great reform movement several leading Japanese journals insisted on the cardinal necessity of transferring to the Throne the power of the purse and the power of the sword, and predicted that the great local satraps could scarcely be brought into line for such a purpose. The prediction was at once verified so far as concerned the power of the purse, but when Viceroy Yuan set the example of handing over his four Divisions to the Throne, it seemed not impossible that the military problem at all events might be placed on a basis of centralization. Even that part of the programme has failed, however, and, according to present appearances, the Conservatives, in other words the Manchus, have not merely gained a new lease of life, but have also acquired a material access of military strength, whereas the reform party suffers the discredit of defeat plus the loss of an army. To Viceroy Yuan, the true patriot, his opponents have not hesitated to apply the name of the Sung statesman whom all Confucianists regard with horror, and others seem to have found a still more objectionable term in their vocabulary of invective, a Buddhist term identifying him with the parasite in the tiger's bosom which kills the otherwise invincible animal. The cry is now "too fast." The huge mammoth must not be hastened. It must be allowed to take its turns slowly and deliberately. Haste killed Kang Yu-wei's essay; haste defeated the less tangible efforts of Sun; and haste has now wrecked Yuan's project. So the telegrams indicate, at all events. Yet no one can say that the situation is entirely without hope. It is not merely that these repeated shocks must ultimately loosen the foundations of the conservative citadel, but also that each of them gets nearer to demolishing it. Kan Yu-wei won the Emperor to his side, but failed with the Empress Dowager, Yuan Shih-kai succeeded with both Emperor and Empress Dowager, but failed with his brother satraps. The reformers, if unsuccessful, have been immensely strengthened. They need no longer hide in holes and corners; no longer creep along the paths of intrigue and conspiracy. But will they be in time to save China from suicide? It would be profoundly interesting to obtain a view of the back-ground of this strange picture. Does it not seem that the cry of "China for the Chinese" was a tocsin deliberately sounded by the reformers to popularize their cause, and that their failure will be followed by the sinking of that clamour which their quiet-courting victors will be glad to see die? But will it die tamely, and will the high hopes that Yuan's so nearly successful efforts evoked—will these perish with it? We wonder what Sir Robert Hart thinks of it all. Sir Robert always deprecated the idea of goading China to speed. He detected her constitutional aversion to be hurried. Yet he believed also in the reality of her steady progress. Events are justifying his diagnosis and his judgment. What we all see is that China's hope of safety from foreign aggression lies in two policies; one permanently effective, the other temporarily palliative. The former is a thorough remodelling of her national organization; the latter, perfect quiesence. The second of these plans derives immense potentiality from the Anglo-Japanese allianee. While the alliance lasts, and while China avoids complications, she can count on security; she will be, in effect, a protected State. But it is a precarious kind of existence, and to Viceroy Yuan and his followers the danger must be very apparent. Thay would have taken the permanent route.

The Heilungchiang Gold Mines, which ever since the Boxer trouble have been in the hands of Russians are, through the diplomacy of H.E. Tang Shao-pi, to be handed back at cost to China. In this connexion a Taotai, named Liu, who has been appointed Superintendent of the gold mines in question (the Muho and Kuanginshan Gold Mines) accompanied by eight interpreters and assistants, twenty miners from the Kaiping Colliery and a regiment of troops, armed with mauser magazine rifles, has started from Tientsin for Heilung-chiang province by way of Mukden. The party also took with them two thousand extra mausers with sufficient ammunition to arm two other regiments, to protect the mines from lawless raids of Russian outlaws and Chinese mounted bandits. The gold mines are said to be exceptionally rich in the precious metal.

With regard to China's proposed new Navy, the *N. C. Daily News* learns that four squadrons will be created under the following designations:—(1) The Liaohai (Yellow Sea) squadron, with its naval base at Chaoshan island in the Miaotao group. (2) Pohai (Gulf of Pechihli) squadron, with its naval base at Yangchêng, in the bay of that name, on the Shantung coast, near Weihaiwei. (3) Chêhai (Waters of the Chusan Archipelago) squadron, with naval base at Hsiangshan island, in that group, and (4) Yüchhai (South China Sea) squadron, with naval base at Pakhoi, island of Hainan.

The *North-China Daily News* translates the following Imperial rescript, which it heads "An unmerited Rebuke:"

The difficulties that surround us in the government of our Empire cause us sleepless nights in our anxiety to meet the crisis and restore prosperity to the country. Under the circumstances our Ministers and officers high and low should respond by exerting themselves in patriotic and loyal efforts. We feel indignant therefore to learn, that ever since taking over their respective posts as President and Senior Vice-President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, both Chang Po-hsi and T'ang Shao-yi have been appointing *their* favourites to posts in their Ministry to the exclusion of others, thereby causing much hostile comment on their conduct. The two Ministers, having failed in the confidence we placed upon them, ought to have been forthwith dismissed from office. We will, however, exercise our prerogative of leniency on this occasion and hereby command that the Imperial displeasure be communicated to the said Chang Po-hsi and Tang Shao-yi, and they are furthermore commanded to make careful selection of proper men for the posts of First Secretaries, Councillors and subordinate classes of secretaries in the said Ministry and reject all who are incapable. All business in connexion with the said Ministry should be dealt with only after mature consultation with their colleagues. Should there be any similar acts of favouritism in the future we will hold the said two Ministers responsible for the same.

Commenting on the above Edict, the writer of Notes on Native Affairs in our contemporary says:—

When the Five Commissioners returned from their tour abroad last summer it was recommended to the Throne that the first step necessary to an introduction of reform into the Empire would be the reform of the official system in the Capital, as there were so many sinecures and plurality of posts which were eating away a large slice of the revenues of the country. It will be remembered that the conservatives and reactionaries maintained a strong opposition against the proposed reforms, but owing to the great influence of H.E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai with the Empress Dowager her Majesty gave her vote for reform, with the result that dual and plural posts were abolished while to each Ministry only one President and two Vice-Presidents, as against two Presidents (a Manchu and a Chinese) and four Vice-Presidents (two Manchu and two Chinese) of the old style, were now appointed. Disappointed in their object, the reactionaries then looked to obtaining as many posts under the new régime as possible to counteract the new influences; here again they were disappointed in a great measure, especially as regarded the Ministries under the more progressive officials. It may be remembered by readers of previous Imperial edicts, one of the commands of the Empress Dowager to her Ministers was to tell them not to select appointees according to routine if they saw men of special ability peculiarly fitted for the post in view. This had been so often decreed that it is not a matter for surprise that such progressive Ministers as Chang Po-hsi and Tang Shao-yi thought they were only obeying the Imperial commands in appointing men peculiarly fitted by their liberal education and views to responsible positions in the Ministry of Posts and Communications, in preference to men who had not the slightest idea of what a post office run on modern lines meant, and such as had no knowledge of steamships, railways and telegraphs. So far as we can see the men appointed by Their Excellencies the President and Vice-President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications were just the skind that any Minister in a foreign country would have selected for the posts in view—posts which required men of foreign education and high ability, that is to say, to take charge of departments in connexion with postal matters, steamships and telegraphs. Naturally this has not satisfied the reactionaries who, by the way, were allowed (as a sop to Cerberus) to retain the Ministry of Rites, the Censorate and the Hanlin Academy, when the reformed system went into effect. The result has been that they have unfortunately succeeded in getting the ear of Their Majesties and have charged Their Excellencies Chang Po-hsi and T'ang Shao-yi with favouritism in appointing men to posts in their special Ministry. Fortunately their Majesties have not given way entirely to the reactionaries and conservatives, who doubtless expected that the accused Ministers would be dismissed and their opponents appointed to succeed them. We feel sure that time will show Their Majesties that the charges made against Chang Po-hsi and Tang Shao-yi are unmerited and that they will regain the Imperial confidence, which has been apparently lost for the time being through reactionary detractors. It has been stated that the charges mentioned above is part of a scheme to ruin H. E. Yuan Shih-k'ai, as the two Ministers in question are alleged to be his Excellency's protegés. For our part we do not

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

think so, but that it is a scheme of the reactionaries to quash all reforms and to bring back the old régime.

A writer in the *China Mail* draws rather a depressing picture of business prospects in Shanghai. He says:—It is impossible to deny that trade is in a very bad way indeed. It is worse than stagnation because it must spell failure if relief does not come soon, and that is impossible with the near approach of the Chinese New Year. Coast trade is practically at a standstill and the employees of wharf offices are sitting about with their hands in their pockets. Ships are laid up by the score and truly the Bund seems strangely quiet. There really seems hardly any cargo to be taken from one place to another by dirty, hustling, shouting coolies and we miss them sadly because we realise what it all means.

POLITICAL.

The *Seiyukai* and the *Daido* Club have again joined hands for the purposes of the present session of the Diet, and they have agreed to elect their own representatives to the various posts in the House by a system of *pro-rata* selection. This means that the Cabinet will have an over-whelming body of supporters in the Lower Chamber. Moreover, the Upper and Lower Houses have agreed to bury the hatchet in the dispute about an allowance for representatives to the Parliamentary Congress in Europe. We do not understand that the Peers have consented to vote the appropriation, but the leaders of the two Houses have held a convivial reunion and shaken hands.

On the 19th instant a general meeting of the *Seiyu-kai* was held at the offices of the Party. There were present 250 members of the two Houses. Marquis Saionji delivered an address. His Excellency prefaced his remarks by thanking the Party for its whole-hearted support in the last session of the Diet. He then passed on to refer to the fortunes of the Empire which he described as being on the tide of success, and which it was the Cabinet's purpose to carry forward along the path of peace. He spoke at some length of the steps taken in Manchuria and Korea, but this part of the address was only a recapitulation of proceedings with which the public is already familiar, though when marshalled in combination the various events conveyed a vivid impression of the multifarious and extensive work demanding the Government's attention. He mentioned, *en passant*, that nothing remained for discussion except the timber-felling convention in the Yalu Valley, and this was now under consideration by the two Powers. The Premier expressed satisfaction with the progress that had been made in the two regions, Manchuria and Korea, and he catalogued at some length the various measures that have been adopted in Korea under the Resident-General, as for example, the establishment of the Residency-General and the Residencies, the formation of Japanese municipalities and the determination of their functions, the extension and subsidization, of education, the enacting of regulations for the better control of Korean and Japanese propagandists of religion, the establishment of banking machinery, the unification of the railways and the promotion of means of communication generally, the organization of police, the reform of local administration, the undertaking of extensive engineering works, the regulation of mining and land ownership, and so forth. Much remained to be done, but he thought that a review of what had been already accomplished should encourage the nation. The Government was sparing no effort to discharge the duties devolving on it in these busy times, and they fully recognised that not a moment must be lost in promoting the Empire's fortunes, on the one hand, and in completing its defences, on the other. It was with the latter object that steps were being taken to restore the armaments and to introduce a two-years' system of conscription. In drafting the various measures incidental to this programme, due attention had been paid to the degree of the national resources, and he trusted that the bills introduced by the Ministry would meet with the approval of the Diet. The enthusiasm of a nation was the great source of its fortune's development, and although that enthusiasm had been raised to a high pitch during the war, its continuance now that peace was resotred was essential to the due reaping of the war's results.

A manifesto was then read and adopted. It merely announced the Party's resolve to adopt a positive policy in the development of industry. the extension of education and productive works, the completion of the national defences, the reform of the administration, the protection, of Korea and the exploitation of Manchuria.

The Progressists have also adopted a manifesto, said to have been compiled from drafts prepared by the Committee of the Party and by Count Okuma. The Count's draft is reported to have contained a clause advocating the reduction of armaments, but the compilation committee expunged this. The manifesto commences by referring to the obligations that devolve on the country in the sequel of the great war and to the opportunities that victory has created in the field of foreign politics. In spite of those obligations and opportunities questions of moment were now pending with the United States, with Russia and with China, and there was need of much greater energy in pressing for their solution. The manifesto goes on to condemn the budget on the ground that it does not comply with the first requisite of soundness, namely, due equilibrium of incomings and outgoings. Administrative economies must be effected, the taxes must be regulated, and the national debts must be consolidated. The educational system is next condemned, on the grounds that private educational institutions are differentiated against and that the organization of schools is defective. Finally the document urges a more liberal policy with regard to improvement of harbours, building of railways, extension of navigation and encouragement of emigration.

Among the measures to be introduced by the Government in the Diet this session, there is one which is evidently intended to confer greater freedom on the Imperial Universities. Such a step is doubtless the outcome of the trouble in connexion with the affair of Professor Tomizu, who was removed from his chair owing to his use of language which was regarded as an undue excursion into the political domain. The bill provides that a sum of 1,300,000 *yen* shall be given annually by the Treasury for the maintenance of the Tokyo University and one million for that of the Kyoto University, the other resources available for their support being obtained through channels over which the Ministry has no direct control. That system, if carried into practice, will render the Universities virtually independent of administrative interference.

Another bill embodies a reform which will be welcome to newspaper proprietors. At present it is not permissible to send two newspapers under the same cover without paying for their transmission the rate chargeable on ordinary mail-matter, although their united weight may be less than 20 momme, which is the extreme limit for a journal as such. The bill abolishes this restriction and reduces the matter to a question of weight only, whether two or more papers be included.

A third bill relates to the exploitation of the Yalu forests, namely, those which are to be worked by Korea and Japan in combination. A sum of 600,000 *yen* is to be put up, the bill provides, by each of the partners.

It would seem that the Progressists have agreed to acquiesce in Count Okuma's decision to resign the nominal leadership of the Party. There has been talk of appointing a special delegation to dissuade him, if possible, but we judge that this measure will be dropped. The Party is henceforth to be generalled by a standing Committee of 15, headed by Messrs. Oishi Masami, Taketomi Tokitoshi, Minoura Katsundo, Koizuka Ryo, Kikuchi Kuro, Hatoyama Kazuo, Inukai Ki, Hatano Denzaburo, Kato Masanosuke, &c. The *Niroku Shimbun* says that Admiral Yamamoto is to be the future leader of the *Shimpoto*. This conclusion is reached by various elaborate calculations of clan relations, but probably no very great importance will be attached to the analysis.

THE STUDY OF FAR EASTERN LANGUAGES.

Commenting on the fact that a society has been formed in London for the study of the Chinese language, literature and history, the *North-China Daily News* says:—"It is increasingly evident that the better acquaintance a trader has with the language and customs of the people with whom he elects to do business the greater will be the measure of his success." That is an echo of assertions made in several consular trade reports but it has never found endorsement among Anglo-Saxon merchants in the Far East. These, it may be said, have generally eschewed the study of either the Chinese or the Japanese language. There have, of course, been exceptions. We recall one striking case of an Anglo-Saxon resident in China who acquired the language so thoroughly that he could dispense with a compradore and was able to get into direct contact with the native producers and distributors. He claimed to have made a success in business, but how does it happen that so few, so very few, have gone and done likewise? Is it not a strange and incredible fact that after more than a century of close association with the Chinese, of intimate business relations and of shrewd observation, the Anglo-Saxon has not seen his account in studying the language of China? Were practical benefit to be derived from the effort, we really can not think that men who habitually toil so hard to secure success and who show such a luminous appreciation of their opportunities, would have remained perennially indifferent to this aid. The Germans have been left to derive what advantage they could from linguistic study, but there are no tangible evidences that it has contributed materially to their prosperity. We ourselves used to marvel that so few of the foreign residents of Yokohama or Kobe gave themselves the trouble of learning Japanese, but after many years of observation we have been forced to conclude that these men know their own business better than any one else could teach it to them. The whole question is very interesting and the public would much like to learn what view is taken by business-men themselves.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MANCHURIA.

It is reported that the Chinese Government has decided to create a Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces (Amur, Kirin and Shingking), and that the first to hold the post will be Mr. Hsü Chi-chang, who was one of the Travelling Commissioners.

It is stated in Peking telegrams to the *Mainichi Dempo* that the materials for the Changchun-Kilin Railway and the expert aid required for its construction will be obtained from Japan. In fact, several recent reports all go to show the untrustworthiness of previous rumours to the effect that the Chinese were bent upon excluding the Japanese from this enterprise.

With reference to the railway guards in Manchuria, Tokyo journals state that the War Office estimates the number required at two Divisions. The Sixteenth Division, which has its head quarters in Liaoyang, will be detailed for the duty, but as it will not suffice, the Authorities have decided to raise the volunteer corps, spoken of in our last issue, the men being taken from the *Yobi* and the *Kobi*. The Portsmouth Treaty provides for 15 men to every length of one kilometer, and as there are 486 miles of line including all the branches, or 782 kilometers, the number of troops required would be 11,730. If, however, the Mukden-Antung line be included, there is an additional length of 147 miles, requiring 3,550 *men*, and the grand total is 15,280, which is something less than the strength of two Divisions on a peace footing. It appears then that, after all, there will be two Divisions in Manchuria, independently of the Port Arthur garrison troops.

A question exists with reference to salt in Southern Manchuria. Governor Chou of Mukden wants to obtain complete control of the salt manufactured in Kwantung and also of the salt imported thither from Japan (The latter point is obscure). This proposal is in connexion with the salt monopoly exercised dy the Chinese Government. Urgent application is said to have been made by the Mukden Authorities to the Japanese Consulate General, but Mr. Hagiwara, while not opposing the request, is represented as having asked for fuller information and for time and means to investigate.

The rumour that the Chinese Government intends to create a Viceroyalty of the Three Eastern Provinces is confirmed from Shanghai. It is added, however, that the first Viceroy will not be the Travelling Commissioner, Mr. Hsu, but the former Viceroy of the two Kwang, who made a fiasco over the railway question, namely, Mr. Tsen Chun-hsuan, whose career has been sufficiently distinguished, though his transfar from the Viceroyalty of the Liang-Kwang to that of the comparatively unimportant Yun-Kwei was distinctly a set back.

A correspondent (telegraphic) of the *Asahi Shimbun* give some particulars about the South-Manchurian Railway. His figures are not very clear but we gather distinctly that the Railway Authorities are discriminating very emphatically against Yinkow and in favour of Tairen. Certain staples bound for a port of export are carried to Tairen at one-half of the rate levied on transport to Yinkow. This policy has recoiled upon itself. It has left an opening for cart traffic at cheaper rates, and great streams of Chinese vehicles may be seen moving southwards not, merely from Mukden and Tiehling but even from Kilin and Changchun. It seems almost incredible that horse-carts should be able to compete successfully against a railway over a distance of 300 miles, but such is unquestionably the case. At this season the whole country is frozen so that carts can move any where, without regard to the regular roards, and the danger from Hunghutsz is obviated by paying to these gentry a small sum of black-mail. Before winter set in the railway was carrying between 400 and 500 tons of merchandise daily to Niukiatung (the Yingkow station), but now it is carrying only from 20 to 30 tons. This correspondent expresses astonishment that the Railway authorities should pursue such a short-sighted policy.

A Japanese who has just returned to Tairen from Harbin is quoted by the *Asahi Shimbun* as reporting the belief prevalent at the latter place with regard to Russia's programme in the Far East. He says that everything is expected to depend on the pending Duma. If the latter wins the day against the beanreaucracy, Russia will adopt a negative policy. She will sell to China the railway south of Harbin, and will virtually abandon the latter town, making Habarovsk her principal station in that part of Asia. It is very difficult to credit any such forecast even on the assumption of the Duma's successful self-assertion.

It certainly can not be denied that the Japanese people are showing no want of enterprise in Korea. We now hear (*Asahi's* Liaoyang service) that about a hundred of them have flocked to Kilin, and that, as no Japanese consulate has been established there yet, Mr. Miyata, a police inspector, is about to proceed thither from Liaoyang at the head of a small body of constables. So far as we know, no estimate has yet been published as to the number of Japanese subjects already engaged in "developing" Manchuria. But it must be a very large figure, for one hears of them by scores and hundreds at almost every place of importance from Tairen to Mukden. Who will say that the Japanese are not a colonizing race? Their present record in Manchuria, Korea, Formosa and Saghalien is almost without parallel.

It appears (*Asahi's* telegrams) that the American Consul-General in Mukden is strenuously endeavouring to obtain remission of the onerous local taxes imposed by the Chinese authorities on cotton stuffs imported from the United States. These form one of the great staples of trade in northern Manchuria, but their sale is materially lessened by the heavy payments collected whether as transport dues or as consumption taxes. Governor Chou is said to have invited the United States Consul-General to a conference to discuss the subject, but the Consul-General, guided by instructions from Peking, did not comply. He appears to be acting in conjunction with Mr. Hagiwara, the Japanese Consul-General, and it is expected that the matter will be vigourously pushed in Peking if necessary.

The question of opening the Sungari River to trade has been a subject of much perplexity and many rumours. First the public was told that Japan had presented the demand; then that Russia had emphatically rejected it; then that Japan had never formulated it, and then that the Russian press was vigorously opposing it. The Sungari runs entirely through Chinese territory. It flows into the Amur, however, and the lower reaches of the Amur run entirely through Russian territory. Hence if from one point of view Russia should have no final voice in the general navigability of the River, from another she is distinctly interested. In 1858 Russia signed at Aigun a treaty securing to herself and China the exclusive right of navigating this river as well as the Amur. But by the Portsmouth Treaty of 1905, she explicitly divested herself in Manchuria of "any territorial advantages or preferential or exclusive concessions in impairment of Chinese sovereignty or inconsistent with the principle of equal opportunity." Among such advantages and concessions the sole navigation of the largest river in Manchuria is obviously included. Japan—according to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, from which we now quote—so interpreted the Portsmouth Treaty, and China also so interpreted it when, three months later, she concluded with Japan at Peking a treaty endorsing the Portsmouth Treaty without reservation. On that occasion the Chinese Plenipotentiaries are understood to have referred explicitly to the opening of the Sungari. Therefore Japan, as a matter of course, included this subject in her proposals subsequently formulated in St. Petersburg, but, to her surprise, she encountered most obstinate resistance on Russia's part, and the question is among those that have been postponed for ultimate discussion.

The celebrated *fukumei* compiled by the Travelling Commissioners is reported to have contained a recommendation that steps should be taken to enrol the Hunghutsz of Manchuria as regular soldiers. Mr. Hsu is said to be the special advocate of this course, and to have memorialized the Throne independently. He considers that if such a step were taken it would not only result in freeing Manchuria from a source of constant disorder but would also produce forthwith a fine body of thirty or forty thousand troops. He advises the appointment of a military governor of the Three Eastern Provinces, and it is said that he is in consultation with the Board of War in Peking, where his project seems to find favour.

THE TRAINING SQUADRON DAMAGED.

The Training Squadron, which left Yokosuka on the 15th instant, met with a furious gale off Inuboye Cape. The storm lasted 70 hours, and developed tremendous force on the 16th, so that the ships rolled through an arc of nearly 50° and took in immense quantities of water. Exact details are not yet forthcoming, but there seem to have been breakdowns of pumping apparatus, losses of boats, and much general destruction. The *Itsukushima* suffered most, and Admiral Tomioka (the *Itsukushima* was the flag-ship) decided to put back, deeming it impossible to proceed to Hawaii with the ship in such a condition. Communication with the other two vessels by wireless telegraphy had been lost, but fortunately the commanders of the *Matsushima* and *Hashidate* came independently to the conclusion that the wisest plan was to return and report to head-quarters. All three ships entered Yokosuka at intervals on the 19th. The men are said to have been greatly exhausted by their 70 hours' struggle but their spirits were excellent.

This storm produced an immense wave on the Boshu coast on the 17th instant at 5 p.m. Twenty-three houses were wrecked, one was washed away and several were injured. There was one person killed.

Mr. G. Wilenkin, the Russian Financial Agent in Japan, is authorized by his Government to contradict the rumours which have prevailed for some days in both Japanese and foreign papers that the Russian Government intended to sell the Eastern Chinese Railway to China or to any other countries.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Saturday, January 19.

The leader of the Wi-pyon insurgents at Chhung-ju in Chhungchhong-do has been seized. He turns out to be an ex-member of the Korean Privy Council, and he is said to have been in collusion with the recently deceased Cho Ik-hyon. His name, given in *kana*, appears to be Lo U-kei. This man's programme was to tear up the treaty between Korea and Japan, and to assassinate or drive out of the country all the Japanese now residing there.

The dispute between the Prime Minister, Pak Cheh-sun, and the Minister of Home Affairs, Yi Chi-yong, is reported to have become more acute than ever. It will be remembered that the latter official, at the instance of the Minister of Education, Yi Wan-yong, who in turn had been moved by General Hasegawa, called on the Premier, and sought to conciliate him, reserving only one point, namely, that the post of Vice-Minister in his own Department (Home Affairs) should be given to Cho Min-hwi. But the Premier, so far from complying with this apparently reasonable reservation, proceeded to arrange for Cho's nomination to the Department of Justice, and for the appointment of Yi Won-Keung to the vacant post in the Home Office. Naturally the feud is accentuated. It is added that the Emperor has not granted audience for a week to Pak Cheh-sun, and that the latter's procedure is disapproved by all his colleagues, so we shall probably soon hear of his resignation. No further explanation is offered of these troubles. Pak Cheh-sun was Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time of the signature of the November Treaty, and Yi Wang-yong, who is now acting the part of mediator, was the first member of the Cabinet to support that Treaty, while Yi Chi-yong is the envoy who recently visited Japan and returned home with strong pro-Japanese tendencies. The whole thing looks as if a scheme were on foot to create dissensions in the ranks of the pro-Japanese leaders, and from that point of view we are disposed to give credence to the theory that this commotion is the outcome of a plot on the part of the Court Party to place its own people in power.

It will be remembered that the lady who is to marry the Prince Imperial was said to be only 11 years of age. The figure is now corrected to 13. But the *Korea Review* puts it at 14, and she is said to be the granddaughter of Yun Yong-sun, a former Minister of State, and the daughter of Yun Theik-yung. It is added by Japanese reporters that the young lady owes this honour to the efforts of the Lady Om, who reached the Palace through an avenue opened by Yun Yong-sun, and who thus repays her old patron's services. But there is another feature in the story. The chief opponent of Lady Om's elevation to the rank of Empress has hitherto been the Crown Prince, who will now have a bride bound to Lady Om by ties of the most substantial gratitude. Every end is thus served.

A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* says that the price of the land taken for military purposes outside the walls at Pyongyang is about to be handed over by the Finance Department. The land measures a million *tsubo* and the price is 76,874 *yen*. This is one of the transactions which has been described as a most flagrant injustice. And certainly it seems to deserve the epithet, if we may assume that the land has any value at all for building or agricultural purposes. The rate is .76 *sen* per *tsubo*, or less than 10 *yen* an acre. It has been confidently stated that the land is worth some millions of *yen*. What is the truth? But surely if there be a justification for such a price as that about to be paid, the facts might have been published ere now.

We read in Japanese newspapers that the Foreign Office in Tokyo, acting through Mr. Kurachi, has taken steps to relieve the distress of the Korean students sent to this country under the auspices of the Il Ching-hoi and now reduced to such straits. They are thus happily placed out of the immediate reach of want but of course this succour can not be permanent.

The necromancers of the Korean Court are said to have discovered an unfavourable influence in the north and south, and it will therefore be necessary to postpone the nuptials of the Prince Imperial. They were to have taken place on the 25th instant, but the 2nd proximo will now be the date. This may greatly inconvenience Viscount Tanaka and his party who left Japan on the 17th instant for Korea. The practice of the kind of astrology which has caused this change of programme is common all over the East. It is not quite so common, however, as it was in mediæval Europe.

It is stated that Yi Chi-yong, Minister of Home Affairs, has decided to resign immediately after the Crown Prince's wedding. That will probably be the end of his feud with Pak Cheh-Sun for the present at all events.

The action of the destitute Korean students in Tokyo seems to have caused quite a sensation in Seoul. The Emperor is reported to have contributed a sum of 5,000 *yen* for their support, and to have ordered that they shall henceforth be considered as under the protection of the State.

Mr. Lawton, the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who is now *en route* for home *viâ* Korea and Manchuria, has had the misfortune to encounter two drunken Japanese in the streets of Seoul and to have received some slight injury at their hands. A Japanese passer-by was also assaulted by these roisterers, who evidently were not in a condition to discriminate between persons. Mr. Lawton, however, seems to have jumped to the conclusion that order is very badly preserved in the streets of the Korean capital, and he is supposed (*fiji Shimpo's* correspondence) to have telegraphed to his journal in that sense. It is added that the United States Consul had a similar adventure some time ago, but that he made no official representation, which reticence is now considered to have been unfortunate. Drunken and violent men are common the world over, but it is decidedly unfortunate that the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent should have a collision with such gentry. An "incident" of that kind lends itself so readily to sensational inferences.

Sunday, January 20.

The latest news is that the project of postponing the Crown Prince's nuptials has been abandoned in deference to a representation of the Minister of the Household, who points out that a delay would be humiliating after the date for the coming of the Japanese envoy had been actually fixed. The Emperor, however, is said to be much troubled. His Majesty recalls that the nomination of the Prince as heir to the Throne was done in defiance of the soothsayers' counsels, and shortly afterwards a fire at the Palace occurred. Moreover, the soothsayers are busying themselves to alarm the public, and it is said that the police have been obliged to make them "move on."

Tuesday, January 22.

It is now denied that the Emperor of Korea has made any contribution to the support of the destitute students in Tokyo.

Rumour says that the sum expended upon the nuptials of the Prince Imperial will be 500,000 *yen*. One would imagine that the Korean exchequer held unlimited funds if the outlays on account of empty ceremonies were taken as a guide.

Thursday, January 24.

The Korean Government has publicly repudiated the letter published by Mr. Douglas Story, special correspondent of the London *Tribune*, as having been written by the Emperor of Korea and handed, or otherwise transmitted, to Mr. Story. This letter has been made much of by the correspondent. It purports to have been written by the Emperor with his own hand, dictated and signed by him, on the 29th of January, 1906, and its sense is a vehement protest against the Convention of November, 1905, which convention it virtually declared to have been obtained from the Korean Government without the consent and contrary to the wishes of the King. Mr. Story, who was doubtless honestly convinced of the authenticity of the document and who had evidently been persuaded that the Treaty was obtained by an exhibition, if not by an actual exercise, of force, busied himself to awaken public sympathy with Korea, and for the purpose of silencing those who denied the force theory, he declared that he had the above autograph letter in his possession. He did not immediately publish the epistle, however. That final step he reserved until the Tokyo correspondent of *The Times*, in a letter discussing Korean affairs, incidentally denied that force had been used to obtain the signature of the Treaty. Then Mr. Story gave publicity to the letter, thus playing his trump card, and playing it with no small display of exultation, which was perhaps very natural in the circumstances. But it must be confessed that the unpublished document had much greater potentiality than the published, for when the letter came to be submitted to unbiassed scrutiny, it was found to contain ample internal evidence of simulation, and the public were afforded a subject of dual astonishment, first, that any newspaper correspondent should have been persuaded to believe himself the recipient of an autograph letter from the Korean Emperor on the subject of Korea's international relations, and, secondly, that a man of ordinary discernment should have been deceived by such a clumsy forgery. At the time of the publication we pointed out the obviously unauthentic character of the document, but the advocates of the force theory clung to this their sheet anchor with more tenacity than judgment. It was inserted, of course, in the *Korea Daily News*, whose editor together with the editor of the *Korea Review* are inveterate opponents of Japan in Korea. Now, however, in the issue of the Seoul *Official Gazette* for the 21st instant, the letter is distinctly repudiated, and we may venture to hope that its alleged recipient and his strenuous supporters will gain wisdom if some sadness from the incident.

Viscount Tanaka has had a great reception in Seoul where he arrived on the 21st instant. A large body of troops were drawn up at the station in anticipation of the coming of the special train which carried the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Envoy, and he was met by the Minister of the Household, Mr. Chin San-heun, with whom were many other high officials. The reception given to the cavalcade while it passed through the streets is described in the picturesque language of Chinese allegory as "bamboo-splitting." On the 22nd inst. the Envoy was received in audience by the Emperor, to whom he handed the autograph letter from the Mikado of which he was the bearer. A banquet followed and the Korean sovereign showed himself particularly gracious, explaining in detail the fine points of the Korean *cuisine*. The presents sent by the Mikado were, for the Emperor of Korea a large silver bowl with a design of cherry branches and flowers chiselled in high relief and picked out with gold; for the Crown Prince a pair of silver vases similar in technique but differing in design; and for the future Crown Princess a pair of embroidered screens. Marquis Ito also sent a gold vase and a silk table-cover for the Prince and Princess Imperial, respectively.

COUNT OKUMA.

Great efforts have been made to induce Count Okuma to change his decision with regard to the nominal leadership of the Progressists, but the Count remains obdurate. He explains that his action does not mean any diminution of interest in the Party's career or any cessation of effort in its behalf. On the contrary, the step he has announced seems, in his eyes, best calculated to promote the Party's fortunes. There is nothing in the way of disorganization. Things merely revert to the position in which they stood prior to the year 1900, that is, to the position in which they stood throughout the greater part of the Party's existence. The Count's deliberate and carefully thought-out opinion is that the Progressists will fare better without a nominal head, and his apparent reason for thinking so is that to entrust their leadership to any one man hampers their activities. Tokyo journals combine in alleging that two causes are responsible for the Count's step; a remote cause and a proximate cause. The remote cause is the dispute which took place some time ago between the centralization section and the localization section, as already explained in these columns; a dispute which ended in a compromise not altogether indicative of such discipline as might have been expected from a party really obedient to its chief and his officers. The proximate cause is more interesting. Count Okuma proposed that the Party's manifesto should contain a clause in the sense that while approving of the "completion" of the country's armaments, the Progressists considered that to take steps for that purpose without making solid provision of funds would be to weaken rather than to strengthen the Empire. This clause was struck out by the Drafting Committee, under the guidance of Mr. Oishi and Dr. Hatoyama. Accordingly, the Manifesto went to the general meeting of the Party without the inclusion of any reference to armaments. An amendent was then proposed, namely, that Count Okuma's clause should be inserted, and after some debate the amendment was carried by 51 votes to 50. But the meeting did not consider it expedient to make such an important change on the authority of so scant a majority, and a Committee of ten was appointed to re-draft the Manifesto. Of course a compromise resulted. The manifesto emerged from the Committee's hands with the disputed clause inserted but with the sting taken out of it. It became merely a jejeune statement that the local and national resources should be duly considered in evolving a scheme for completing the armaments. Count Okuma has carefully concealed all symptom of dissatisfaction. His action may be interpreted as an unspoken declaration that since the Party does not like to be fettered by authoritative counsels, it shall henceforward receive the counsels without the authority.

It must be confessed that all the honours in this affair are with Count Okuma. If the Progressists can not consent to be led by such a leader, they are lacking in the sense of discipline essential to the success of any political organization. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* thinks that they have grown weary of standing in the position of unrewarded opponents of every Cabinet, but it does not suggest what route they now contemplate as likely to lead to more comfortable and comforting results. To us it appears that the time is ill-chosen for any change of front, inasmuch as the Ministry now in power stands quite independent of aid from the Progressists. We can not find that any other Tokyo journal throws much light on the situation. They all appear to agree in thinking that the agitators in the ranks of *Shimpo to* are actuated by a desire to bridge the gulf between themselves and the sweets of office, but none ventures to predict how the bridge is to be built. They agree in thinking that without Count Okuma there had been and there can be no *Shimpo-to*. Only the *Chuo* is aggressively critical. It says that Count Okuma's hand has been bitten by his own pet dog, and that it is he who has turned his back on the Progressists, not the Progressists who have turned their backs on him. The *Chuo* compares them to hungry animals consumed with longing for the tidbits of power.

THE BUDGET.

Of course, the Budget is exciting a good deal of comment. Its gross dimensions look so formidable that they dwarf all special considerations. One of the most interesting criticisms we have read appears in the *Nippon*, which, under its new editor, Mr. Ito, formerly a member of the Bank of Japan's staff, promises to become a financial authority. The article sets out by noting that whereas the State's expenditures previous to the war aggregated only 270 millions, they now exceed 620 millions, and the writer then proceeds to analyse the appropriations for the various Departments, lumping together the ordinary and the extraordinary expenditures. Thus proceeding he obtains the following figures which show the increase or decrease for each Department as compared with the Budget for 1906-7:—

		Yen.
Foreign Department	+	643,145
Home	+	7,273,543
Finance	—	28,794,257
War	+	59,480,638
Naval	+	42,954,293
Justice	+	430,680
Education	+	255,981
Agriculture and Commerce	+	7,007,002
Communication	+	28,972,022

The increases in this table give a total of 147,017,304 *yen*, and deducting the one solitary decrease, the nett result is a total increment of 118,223,047 *yen*. (Our contemporary puts the total at 119,710,477, but either his addition or his details are defective). The decrease in the case of the Finance Department is due to the disappearance of the war reserve borne on its last year's list, but otherwise its accounts show a considerable increase. What specially engrosses our contemporary's attention, however, are the facts, first, that the sum of the ordinary and extraordinary increased appropriations for the War Department is more than one half of the total increment of all the 9 Departments, and secondly that the Army and Navy together swallow up 102 millions out of 118. This proves, says the *Nippon*, that the great cause of the budgetary inflation in the year 1907-8 is armaments' expansion; a statement to which we venture to take exception, for nothing of the kind can be admitted without careful analysis of the purposes to which the appropriations are to be applied. Some time ago, the same journal, collating various rumours then in circulation, formulated the conclusion that the standing army was to be increased to 21 Divisions, which, when the 2-years' period of service had been substituted for the present 3 years, would be equivalent to 28 Divisions. That calculation, it says, must now be slightly modified, but only slightly. For these reasons. Two Divisions are to be transferred from Manchuria and Korea to Japan, where they will be expanded into 4 Divisions, the standing army thus receiving an unequivocal addition of 2 Divisions, which being added to the 2 remaining Divisions in Manchuria and Korea, make a total increment of 6 Divisions and raises the Army from 13 to 19 Divisions. If to these be added the Formosan garrison and the Manchuria Railway Guards, the total does not fall far short of 21 Divisions. It has to be remembered, however, that the Manchuria Railway Guards are to be taken from the First and Second Reserves, and consequently they make no addition to the strength of the Army on a war footing. The *Nippon* does not spare language in denouncing the policy here indicated. If it be intended as a provision against a war of revenge by Russia, it is, says our contemporary, "a fool's dread," and will only prove the means of provoking such a war. Doubtless the opinion of this editor should carry more weight than that of the Generals, Admirals and Statesmen responsible for the budget, but we are bound to observe that Japan is not singular in her solicitude for strong armaments. The wires of the cable are still vibrating with President Roosevelt's message to Congress that a powerful navy is a country's cheapest and best insurance.

THE OFFENCES OF CONTUMELY AND LIBEL.

We recently gave a resumé of the principal amendments proposed in the Criminal Code. Among them one which we failed to notice in detail regards the offences of contumely towards officials (*kwanri bujoku*) and slander of private individuals (*kojin hiki*). The present Code distinguishes between officials (*kwanri*) and members of the Diet (*giin*), and provides that contumelious conduct towards the former is punishable with major imprisonment for from one month to one year, while a similar offence towards the latter may involve two years imprisonment. On the other hand, slander of a private individual is penalized to the extent only of from 11 days to 6 months. It will be seen that the official is thus guarded much more zealously than the private individual. The new Code makes here a radical change. It abolishes punishment of the person (*taikei*) in the case of offences against officials, and substitutes for maximum penalty a fine of 300 *yen*, and it makes no distinction between administrative officials and members of the Diet, classing them all

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

as public functionaries" (*kōmu-in.*) With regard, however, to slander of private individuals the penalty is raised to a maximum of one year's penal servitude or a fine of 500 *yen*. It will be agreed that these amendments are in the right direction but they seem to err on the side of excess.

Another very important reform is the insertion of an article reading thus :—"Any person who, by spreading false reports, injures the credit of another or places obstacles in the way of his business, shall be liable to a major penalty of 3 years penal servitude or a fine of 1,000 *yen*." Hitherto the only protection that business men had against the yellow journal (*akutoku shimbun*) was the law of libel, which did not cover injury to commercial credit or to the conduct of business. If the new Code obtain approval, these newspapers, against which there has not been recorded a single conviction of the kind in question during the past 20 years, will find their villainous metier distinctly circumscribed. It is a pity that these wholesome restrictions can not be included in the codes of all nations.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE FOR 1906.

According to the investigations of the Department of State for Finance, published in the *Official Gazette*, the main figures relating to Japan's foreign trade for 1906 are as follow :—

EXPORTS.

I.—Manufactured Goods.

	1906. Yen.	1905. Yen.
Silk tissues, habutae	32,768,525	28,057,980
„ kaiki	507,380	614,525
Silk handkerchiefs	5,622,038	4,892,611
Cotton tissues	15,615,062	11,492,084
Towels, turkish, honey comb	2,169,057	1,608,087
Matches	10,915,905	10,360,762
Mats and mattings for floor (*hanagoza*)	5,829,596	5,086,987
Porcelain and earthern ware	7,938,389	5,324,344
Lacquered ware	1,720,515	1,234,021
Umbrellas and parasols, European style	1,792,412	1,582,798
Cigarettes	1,773,419	3,092,133
Others	46,111,324	31,690,394
Totals	132,763,622	105,036,726

	Increase or Decrease.
Silk tissues, habutae	+ 4,710,545
„ kaiki	— 107,145
Silk handkerchiefs	+ 729,427
Cotton tissues	+ 4,122,978
Towels, turkish and honey comb	+ 560,970
Matches	+ 555,143
Mats and mattings for floor (*Hanagoza*)	+ 742,609
Porcelain and earthern ware	+ 2,614,045
Lacquered ware	+ 486,494
Umbrellar & parasols, European style.	+ 209,614
Cigarettes	— 1,318,714
Others	+ 14,420,930
Totals	+ 27,726,896

II.—Partially Manufacturrd Goods.

Silk, raw	110,442,800	71,843,755
Silk, Noshi and Kibiso	5,815,149	6,233,164
Cotton yarns	35,303,526	33,246,462
Straw-plaits	3,572,679	3,827,108
Tea	10,766,998	10,584,322
Camphore	3,632,785	2,566,233
Others	48,264,774	34,150,961
Totals	217,798,711	162,452,005

	Increase or Decrease. Yen.
Silk, raw	+ 38,599,045
Silk, Noshi and Kibiso	— 418,015
Cotton yarns	+ 2,057,064
Straw-plaits	— 254,429
Tea	+ 182,676
Camphor	+ 1,066,552
Others	+ 14,113,813
Totals	+ 55,346,706

III.—Raw Products.

Coal	16,280,072	14,267,867
Rice	3,6[illegible]4,524	3,126,989
Cuttle-fish, dried	2,219,127	2,157,830
Sea-weed and cut sea-weed	1,834,449	1,549,397
Mushrooms, dried	1,302,896	1,036,949
Copper, coarse and refined	25,104,955	16,048,452
Fish oil	1,222,985	743,324
Vegetable wax	1,092,447	804,299
Others	20,395,141	14,309,772
Totals	73,106,596	54,044,879
Grand Totals	423,668,929	321,533,610

	Increase or Decrease.
Coal	+ 2,012,205
Rice	+ 557,537
Cuttle-fish, dried	+ 61,297
Sea-weed and cut sea-weed	+ 285,052
Mushrooms, dried	+ 265,947
Copper, coarse and refined	+ 9,056,503
Fish oil	+ 479,661
Vegetable wax	+ 288,148
Others	+ 6,055,369
Totals	+ 19,061,715
Grand Total	+ 102,135,319

IMPORTS.

I.—Materials and Machinery for Productive Purposes.

	Yen.	Yen.
Cotton, raw	82,661,859	110,623,183
Cotton yarns	4,656,342	1,701,866
Wool	9,174,328	8,347,568
Flax, hemp, jute and China grass	3,374,096	3,358,251
Iron nails	2,620,914	2,609,431
Rails	2,216,192	942,633
Iron, bar and rod	5,729,735	7,197,765
Iron pipes and tubes	1,993,763	2,136,899
Iron and steel, others	16,468,050	18,771,698
Indigo, dry	4,446,872	2,829,739
Paper (except Chinese paper)	6,414,373	6,337,405
Leather, sole and other	3,011,245	14,050,371
Machinery and engines	18,704,709	20,923,351
Locomotive-engines, passenger and railway freight cars	2,913,208	4,376,906
Steamers	1,742,282	7,660,293
Others	57,865,095	64,137,853
Totals	223,993,063	276,005,212

	Increase or Decrease. Yen.
Cotton, raw	— 27,961,324
Cotton yarns	+ 2,954,476
Wool	+ 826,760
Flax, hemp, jute and China grass	+ 15,845
Iron nails	+ 11,483
Rail	+ 1,273,559
Iron, bar and rod	— 1,468,030
Iron pipes and tubes	— 143,136
Iron and steel, other	— 2,303,648
Indigo, dry	+ 1,617,133
Paper (except Chinese paper)	+ 76,968
Leather, sole and other	— 11,039,126
Machinery and engines	— 2,218,642
Locomotive-engines, passenger and railway freight cars	— 1,463,698
Steamers	— 5,918,011
Others	— 6,272,758
Total	— 52,012,149

II.—Luxuries.

	Yen.	Yen.
Mousseline de laine	2,671,568	3,066,369
Woollen cloths	11,266,918	10,879,308
Shirtings & cotton prints.	11,443,566	9,631,612
Cotton satins and cotton velvets	2,900,940	2,864,013
Sugar, brown and white	23,726,350	13,706,188
Others	36,157,999	41,363,255
Totals	88,166,441	81,510,745

	Increase or Decrease.
Mousseline de laine	— 394,801
Woolen cloths	+ 387,610
Shirtings and cotton prints	+ 1,811,954
Cotton satins and cotton velvets	+ 36,927
Sugar, brown and white	+ 10,020,162
Others	— 5,206,156
Totals	6,655,696

III.—Not Classifiable as Above.

Rice	26,172,080	47,981,265
Beans, peas and pulse	9,734,676	10,593,112
Flour, wheat	8,190,982	9,951,367
Kerosene oil	12,326,893	12,061,261
Oil-cake	15,650,133	11,360,278
Others	34,568,561	39,074,777
Totals	106,643,325	131,022,060
Grand Totals	418,802,829	488,538,017
Total Exports & Imports	842,471,758	810,071,627
Excess of Exports	4,866,100	—
Excess of Imports	—	167,004,407

	Increase or Decrease. Yen.
Rice	— 21,809,185
Beans, peas and pulse	— 858,436
Flour, wheat	— 1,760,385
Kerosene oil	+ 265,632
Oil-cake	+ 4,289,855
Others	— 4,506,216
Totals	— 24,378,735
Grand Total	— 69,735,188
Total Exports and Imports	+ 32,400,131

IV.—Specie and Bullion.

EXPORTS.

	Yen.	Yen.
Gold coin and Bullion	22,983,631	14,708,413
Silver coin and Bullion	2,800,805	1,646,344
Totals	25,784,436	16,354,757

	Increase or Decrease.
Gold coin and Bullion	+ 8,275,218
Silver coin and Bullion	+ 1,154,461
Totals	9,429,679

IMPORTS.

Gold coin and Bullion	37,021,827	20,192,995
Silver coin and Bullion	10,189,370	11,313,978
Totals	47,211,197	31,506,973

	Increase or Decrease.
Gold coin and Bullion	+ 16,828,832
Silver coin and Bullion	— 1,124,601
Totals	+ 15,704,224
Excess of Exports	—
Excess of Imports	21,426,761 — 13,152,216

V.—Shipping.

ENTERED.

	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese Ships	7,332,392	1,839,108
Foreign Ships	11,746,830	12,533,975
Totals	19,079,222	14,373,083

Japanese Ships	+ 5,493,284
Foreign Ships	— 787,145
Totals	+ 4,706,139

CLEARED.

Japanese Ships	7,323,690	1,849,817
Foreign Ships	11,723,344	12,346,068
Totals	19,047,034	14,195,825

Japanese Ships	+ 5,473,873
Foreign Ships	— 622,664
Totals	+ 4,851,209

ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF.

Friends of Russia will scarcely welcome the news that the re-organization of her Navy is to be placed in the hands of Admiral Alexieff. During Russia's dark days in the recent war a great many hard things were said of the "Viceroy of the Far East." It was confidently stated, for example, that the equipment of the forts and troops under his command as well as the provisioning of the former suffered from causes not reconcilable with either patriotism or integrity, and certainly it is hard at this moment to place one's finger upon any point of the record which bears testimony to Alexieff's ability. Nevertheless the Tsar has always believed in him, and it is an obvious inference that there must be some powerful factors on the credit side of the account or his Majesty would not now entrust the work of rebuilding to one who was responsible for much of the ruin. Alexieff certainly made one disastrous blunder! he imagined that the Japanese would not draw the sword

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

against Russia in any circumstances. If by zeal and competence in his new position he can atone in some degree for the sufferings brought upon his country by that error, his reputation may be rehabilitated, but it speaks rather poorly for Russia's command of first-rate material that she should be obliged to have recourse to men associated with a stupendous failure.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

A meeting of persons interested in the construction of the Tokyo Harbour was held in the Imperial Hotel on the 18th instant under the presidency of Mr. Ozaki, Mayor of the City. The gist of the views taken by the majority was as follows:—The work is estimated to cost 35 million *yen* and to extend over a period of ten years. Out of the total amount, 4 millions will be obtained by taxation (400,000 *yen* yearly) and 16 millions by means of a foreign loan. The reclaimed land is estimated to yield such a sum as will leave a nett profit of 5 millions of *yen*. Government aid to the extent of one-third may be anticipated, but to wait for this would involve delay, and it is therefore thought better to look to the Treasury for assistance in the final stages of the work, namely, the building of warehouses, the laying of railways and the construction of wharves. Nothing is said in the newspaper reports as to provision for the service of the proposed foreign debt, but we presume that to be an omission on the part of the reporters.

The *Mainichi Dempo* says that Mr. Motono laid down three basic principles for the conclusion of the new commercial treaty with Russia. The first was that the treaty should be valid for a period of 12 years; the second, that a most favoured nation clause should be inserted; and the third, that there should not be any conventional tariff. Russia is alleged to have dissented from these conditions, especially that relating to the most-favoured nation clause. We give these statements on the authority of the *Mainichi Dempo* only. Our contemporary adds that Mr. Motono ceded the point of time, and agreed that the treaty should be valid only until 1911. But the public is given to understand that even these basic principles have not been settled, and that, consequently, there is little chance of the treaty's being quickly negotiated.

The *Heimin Shimbun* has risen from the ashes of previous suspension and suppression. We suspect that it will soon sink back to them again. Its editorial writings, so far as we have perused them, are of the worst type of agitation. John Bright's celebrated address to the working classes, an address which inspired one of Mallock's best volumes, pales completely before the *Heimin's* exhortations to the *rodosha* of its country. They are told, in effect, that for them and them only the sun rises and sets. An emperor may be dispensed with; an aristocracy may be abolished, but the working man is for all time. He is incited to combine; to organize; to struggle for his rights. That is the kind of poisonous folly poured out in large doses by our new contemporary. Who can pretend to think that the world is bettered by the propagation of such doctrines?

It is stated that the 13th Division, which now has its head-quarters at Hamheung in Korea, and which is to be re-patriated by March, will go into temporary quarters at Narashino. The 14th Division, which is to be brought back from Tiehling, will be accommodated at Hamadera. It is expected that three years must elapse before permanent barracks are constructed for these Divisions.

A few days ago it was announced that the Russian Representative had approached the authorities charged with managing the affairs of the coming Tokyo Exhibition, and had asked for an assignment of space for Russian products and manufactures. The Exhibition Committee found some difficulty in complying, as the available space had all been allotted, but they finally succeeded in appropriating an area of 50 *tsubo*. It would seem, however, that the intending Russian exhibitors have found the time too short for due preparations, and the Minister has accordingly withdrawn his application.

We observe that Professor Giles, in the fifth number of his *Adversaria Sinica* series, refers to the fact that the art of *Jyu-jutsu* existed in China as far back as the sixth century before Christ. We have not the volume before us and our knowledge of its contents is derived solely from the columns of the *North China Daily News*, where we find this statement:—"It is suggestive that the Japanese term is simply the equivalent of two Chinese characters signifying 'the gentle art.'" We do not entirely follow this reasoning, inasmuch as the use of Chinese ideographs by the Japanese is to be found in their nomenclature generally. But as to the fact that this kind of accomplishment came originally to Japan from China, there can be no doubt. What the Japanese took from their neighbours, however, was only the merest embryo of the art: nothing more, in fact, than the idea—one might almost call it an inspiration—that the best way to overcome an opponent is to direct his own strength to his own undoing. The Japanese appreciated the value of the suggestion, and gradually developed it into a science so unlike its Chinese prototype that any relation between the two could not be recognised. The Chinese, in short, have nothing that resembles Japanese *jyu-jutsu* except the name; but, on the other hand, it was not left for Professor Giles to discover that the rudiments of the art came to Japan from China.

The staff nominated to accompany Prince Fushimi are as follow:—

Admiral Baron Yamamoto.
General Baron Nishi.
Colonel Matsuishi.
Captain Takarabe, I.J.N.
Captain Kato, I.J.N.
Captain Utaka (of the Army).

Admiral Yamamoto is universally regarded as one of the ablest naval organizers that Japan possesses. General Nishi is the officer who commanded the Second Division during the war, and who gained special distinction at the battle of Yantszling when General Kellar fell. Captain Takarabe is Admiral Yamamoto's son-in-law.

The California Senate has passed an amendment of the Exclusion Law in the sense of including the Japanese explicitly in the provision relating to separate education. It is expected that the amendment will be supported by the Lower House.

The San Francisco Authorities have refused to allow the landing of 300 Japanese immigrants at Alameda, on the ground that they have not complied with the provisions of law. This step is said to have been taken in compliance with instructions from Washington.

TOKYO LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The New Year meeting of the Tokyo Literary and Musical Society was held in the Assembly Hall of the New Methodist Publishing House, Ginza, on Monday evening, January 21st.

Owing to the storm and the prevalence of colds many members were not able to attend but those present numbered over a hundred. During the first part of evening the Rev. Dr. de Forest of Sendai gave his interesting lecture on "Manchuria" illustrated with vivid lantern slides taken from photographs.

Prof. Junker very kindly provided the musical portion of the evening's entertainment which followed the lecture. The programme was;—

1. Soprano—Aria from the Opera Oberon...Weber.
Mrs. Fujii.
2. Violin Concerto.....O. Viottl.
Mr. Ono.
3. (*a*) Oh, why so soon the rose complaineth
Jensen, Bach.
(*b*) Willst du mein Herz.....Franz.
Mrs. Fujii.

Prof. Junker played the accompaniments. The singing of Mrs. Fujii called forth great applause and an encore was given. Many would have liked also to have heard Mr Ono again.

It is proposed to hold the next meeting of the Society on Monday evening, February 4th, when Prof. William George Smith, of the Foreign Language College, has promised to give a lecture on "English Coins of the last three Centuries," illustrated by specimens.

LADIES' HOCKEY.

A hockey match was played at the Recreation Grounds on Saturday morning between ladies representing Tokyo and Yokohama. The weather was dry and not too cold and the ground was in good condition.

The teams were as follow:—

Tokyo.		Yokohama.
Miss H. Newman	Backs.	Miss A. Tripler
Miss D. Shaw		Miss Cain
Miss E. Hughes	Half backs.	Miss Talbot
Miss M. Hall		Miss Kilby
Miss J. Purvis		Miss Read
Mrs Clive	Forwards.	Mrs Stedman
Miss I. Clement		Miss E. Talbot
Miss M. Deed		Miss E. Kilby
Miss M. Cahusac		Miss A. Talbot
Miss B. Cahusac		Miss Tripp

Referee Mr. J. M. Mollison.

From the outset Yokohama kept the play in the ground of the visitors, who plainly lacked practice, and in the first half Miss E. Talbot and Miss A. Talbot each scored a goal for the home team. After ends were changed Yokohama, in the person of Miss E. Kilby, scored no fewer than 7 goals, the game closing 9 goals to nil. Afterwards the Yokohama ladies entertained the Tokyo contingent at tiffin in the Pavilion.

A match was also played on Saturday afternoon between the Keio University and the Y.C. & A.C. the latter team being victorious by 5 to nil.

FOOTBALL.

A crowd turned up at the Recreation Ground on Saturday afternoon to witness the Association match played between "Born in Japan" and "The Rest." The line-up was as follows:—

"Born in Japan." (Colours.)		"World." (White.)
F. G. Correa	Goal.	G. N. Neville
D. Drummond	Backs	A. E. Cooper
T. Kilby		E. C. Jeffery
D. Weed	½ Backs	S. R. Ford
H. Kilby		W. Ross
A. Kingdon		W. E. Detmold
Guterres	Forwards	N. Buckle
V. Hearne		C. Hornstein
O. Strome		S. R. Clarke
E. J. Moss		N. Macdougal
L. Stornebirnk		S. Maes

Referee, Mr. C. T. Mayes.

During the first half a goal was scored by H. W. Kilby, and in the second "The Rest" (S. R. Clarke) scored a goal, both being from free kicks. When the game closed the scores were equal.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

COUNT OKUMA.

THERE have been rumours for some time that dissension existed in the ranks of the Progressists. Discontent certainly gave clear indications of its presence, and not without reason. During the past twenty years the Pregressists have been a great party led by one of Japan's greatest statesmen. It was generally recognized that the Party comprised not merely men of intellect but also men of practical administrative experience, and that, alone among the political associations of Japan prior to the organization of the *Seiyu-kai*, the *Shimpo-to* possessed ability to form an efficient Cabinet at any moment. Yet an opportunity to hold the reins of power never came within its reach. Once by tamalgamation with the Liberals, the *Shimpo-to* leader found himself in the Premier's place. But only for a few months. It seemed as though the antagonisms invariably challenged by the Progressist's prominence on the political stage must always be fatal to the Party's administrative competence. Possibly the perpetual pursuit of a destructive policy impaired the Progressists' reputation for usefulness. They were always forced by the exigencies of their rôle of opposition to fight against every constructive measure introduced by the Cabinet, and the nation naturally learned to think that their *raisōn d'ètre* consisted solely in the country's need of an opposition of some kind; a need inseparable from the successful working of constitutional government. Whatever be the cause, however, it is certain that the Progressists never made a success, if by success we understand the acquisition of power. Nevertheless they clung together with admirable pertinacity. Now and then a restless spirit wandered out into space: a spirit like the pragmatical Mr. SHIMADA SABURO or the over-brilliant Mr. OZAKI YUKIO. But there were compensatory exercises of centripetal attraction and the Party remained a solid phalanx. Within the past few months, however, discontent has declared itself. There arose within the ranks a section called the *Hi-kwambu* who may be described as opponents of centralization, and against them were ranged the *Kwambu* where molto was "let well alone." At the head of the former stood Mr. OISHI MARAMI, who is nothing if not a man of action; and the latter were marshalled under the banner of Mr. INUKAI KI, Count OKUMA'S oldest henchman. Almost from the time when Mr. OISHI joined the party, friction between him and Mr. INUKAI may be said to have developed itself. Mr. OISHI is rather apt to make friction, as was shown pretty conclusively when he represented his country at the Korean Court. But he is a man of great ability and soon his influence began to be felt. Nevertheless, in his occasional disputes with Mr. Inukai, the latter always seemed to emerge triumphant That was not altogether the case in the *Kwambu-Hikwambu* quarrel. The *Kwambu* were obliged to avert defeat by a compromise which involved the admission of two of the *Hikwambu's* nominees to the central clique. Thenceforth Mr. INUKAI'S influence declined, and it received a further heavy blow whom Mr. OISHI was elected sole parliamentary leader of the party. Emboldened by these successes the *Kwambu* advanced a step further. Their original contention had been merely that the Party was too much governed by a caucus and that wider counsels should be sought in administering its affairs. They now unfolded their real programme, which was to take the leadership of the *Shimpo-to* from the hands of Count OKUMA. Mr. OISHI MASAMI was commissioned to propose to the Count this act of self-effacement, and he carried his point, not without difficulty, it is said. On the 20th instant a general meeting of the Party was held. Its signal feature was an address by Count OKUMA. Most men would have placed at the head of their remarks some emotional reference to an event so closely concerning themselves as retirement from the leadership of a great party. Count OKUMA adopted a very different line. He spoke at the outset as though the state of the country alone interested himself and his hearers, and it was only after discussing the problems of the day in an exhaustive and vigorous manner that he passed on to allude to his own abandonment of the position of *Sōri*. He treated the question as though it did not involve the smallest personal sacrifice. The good of the Party evidently obliterated all selfish considerations. He reminded his hearers that he had been their nominal leader only since 1900, and that his public acceptance of that post had been a species of response to the organization of the *Seiyu-Kai* under Marquis ITO. But he frankly declared that the *Shimpo to's* fortunes had not prospered under his leadership, and he clearly attributed the failure to his own incompetence—a declaration which evoked vehement protests from his audience. The day had come, he said, for a more active and vigorous propaganda, and consequently it was right that the younger men should assume the direction of affairs. But for himself he asked his hearers to be assured that he had no intention whatever to quit the ranks of the *Shimpo-to* or to cease labouring in its interests. He did not propose to join the clique of the *Genro*. In fact he seized the occasion to denounce the *Genro* as forming a bureaucracy inconsistent with the true principle of constitutional government and injurious to the interests of the State. So long as any thing of the doctrines for which he and his party had fought so long and so patiently remained to be translated into practical reality he intended to take his part in the campaign, and if he begged them to release him from the post of nominal leader, it was solely because he believed that such a change of organization would conduce to the success of their political propaganda.

The meeting seemed to be taken somewhat by surprise. No attempt was made to discuss the Count's proposition. On the motion of Mr. KOIZAKA the assembly was dissolved, and the members, accompanied by Count OKUMA, repaired to the Kogetsuro, where they held a convivial meeting. The whole story is worthy of study as a lesson in Japanese political ethics.

WITH WHAT PURPOSE.

AN editorial in the *Seoul Press* has received much attention at the hands of the *Korea Review*, and among the latter's comments there is one that deserves reference. The *Seoul Press* writes:—

> The Japanese are the reforming power, leaven and ferment. Set here in Korea *at their own wish, in their own interests* and with the full consent of some of the foremost Powers in the world.

This passage has attracted the special attention of the *Korea Review*. It inserts the italics shown above and it says:—

> Nothing could be clearer or less equivocal than this statement. It is the unvarnished truth. We are ready to congratulate our contemporary on the courage of his convictions for it must take some courage to come out with a definite and categorical statement which denies the whole press propaganda of the Japanese, which entirely neutralizes the statements made by Marquis ITO himself in a recent interview. * * * Did the foremost Powers of the world know, when they gave their consent, that Japan was coming here at her own wish and in her own interest, or were they told that Korea desired it and that the Emperor acquiesced? We do not wish to frighten the *Seoul Press* but it is evident that some of these leading Powers might ask why it is, if Japan came here merely in her own interests, that they (the leading Powers) were hoodwinked by the bland statement that it was for the helping of Korea and at her wish that Japan came.

We do not think it a mistake to assume that this criticism was seriously penned by the editor of the *Korea Review*. We do not think so, but we are by no means certain, for the assumption makes a large demand upon the credulity of any ordinarily intelligent reader. In what kind of utopian world does the editor of the *Korea Review* habitually reside if he imagines that Japan went to Korea by the wish and in the interests of any one save herself? It would be very much less comical if he could descend from the realms of unpractical emotion and ask himself whether history, ancient or modern, contains any instance of a State so fatuous as to undertake the task of reforming a neighbour solely or chiefly for the latter's sake or in the latter's interests? Is that what England is doing in Egypt, at the Cape, in India and elsewhere; what Germany is doing in Damaraland, Samoa and Kiaochow; what France is doing in Indo-China; what Belgium is doing in the Congo; what Russia is doing in Central Asia, and what the United States is doing in the Philippines? The *Korea Review* will probably reply, "we never pretended to think that Japan had undertaken any such altruistic mission in Korea. We have always recognised that she came here in pursuit of her own purposes." Who then has ever made any allegation to the contrary? "The whole press propaganda of the Japanese," replies the *Korea Review*. That is untrue. The Japanese press has never pretended that Japan's political attitude towards Korea is

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

based on any motive save the furthering of Japan's interests. The false analysis of the *Korea Review* is only another instance of that habit so common on the part of giddy controversialists, the habit of attributing ridiculous and imaginary phantasies to an adversary whom they wish to discredit. Further, the *Korea Review* has the assurance to cite Marquis Ito himself as a witness that altruistic benevolence alone impelled Japan Koreawards. Marquis Ito's reputation might have saved him from having such silliness attributed to him. But indeed the editor of the *Korea Review* has evidently an exceedingly poor idea of human intelligence generally. He is able to persuade himself that when the foremost Powers of the world gave their consent to Japan's enterprise in Korea, they did not (poor innocent creatures!) imagine that she was acting "at her own wish and in her own interests," but were "hoodwinked" (simple *ingénus!*) "by the bland statement that it was for the helping of Korea and at her wish." If there be such credulous witlings among the Powers of the world, the discovery of their existence was reserved for the editorial sanctum of the *Korea Review*.

But to turn from considering these comicalities of the Seoul magazine, we desire to ask one serious question, and we address it to the *Korea Daily News* as well as to the *Korea Review*. What objects do these publications propose to themselves? Did they aim simply at redressing abuses and errors of Japanese procedure in Korea, they would deserve the attention and respect of practical men. But such is by no means the limit of their purpose. Their writings, in season and out of season, make it absolutely clear that they aim at bringing about Japan's removal from the Korean stage and its abandonment to Korea only. Do they imagine for one instant that Japan would consent to such effacement except in the sequel of a war so disastrous as to cripple her completely? That, they may retort, is no reason for leaving her there: the tenacity of a State's ambitions does not constitute an excuse for their indulgence. Certainly not. But there is one factor which does constitute a supreme excuse. It is the law of self-defence. We invite our Seoul contemporaries to answer frankly whether, in their opinion, any first-class Power, situated as Japan is, could consent to leave Korea to her fate. There can not be the least hesitation in answering. History shows plainly what that fate would surely be, and as for the effect that its consummation must exercise on Japanese imperial fortunes, no special gift of statecraft is required to forecast it. Japan originally took Korea by the hand, thinking to lead her voluntarily into the sunshine of progress, where she would grow to manlike stature and develop capacity for independence. The experiment proved a miserable fiasco. The Koreans showed that they had not a rudimentary idea of the obligations imposed by their situation. Their wilful helplessness involved Japan in two terrible wars. Then, determined not to repeat the costly blunder, she constituted herself the guardian of Korea's destinies. The task, dictated by her own vital interests, by the *suprema lex* of all States, carried with it the duty of introducing in Korea the reforms by which Japan herself has so greatly benefited. It is quite within the range of practical possibilities that if Korea follows in her neighbour's progressive foot-prints she may ultimately become strong enough to stand alone. If not, well, then there will be no difficulty in assigning the blame. Korea is the child of the Far East. Japan has undertaken to educate the child and to keep it out of mischief. It is against the success of this process of education that the two Anglo-Saxon publications of Seoul array themselves. With what result? Simply that they encourage the Koreans to render a situation painful and tumultuous which might be quiet and prosperous. There is no question that the outcome of the Japanese regimen in Korea will be an immense access of happiness and well-being for the Koreans. Their worst enemies are those who incite them to kick against the inevitable with its material blessings for the sake of an unattainable and shadowy independence with its sufferings and abuses.

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

I.

IN several consecutive issues the *Tokyo Economist*, which shares with the *Shogyo Shimpo* the reputation of being the best financial authority among Japanese publications, has given a prominent place to a long essay by Mr. Shiwojima on the subject of Japan's financial position. We propose to reproduce the gist of these instructive papers.

At the outset it has to be noticed that the total sum voted by the Diet on account of war outlays was 1,902,500,000 *yen*. We omit details. Up to the present no exact statement has appeared showing how much of this money has been actually expended. It is evidently a very difficult task to determine the point at which the expenditures connected with a war of such magnitude terminate, and in a matter of the kind no Government is likely to be at all hasty. An impression prevails generally that from 200 millions to 300 millions of *yen* remain in the hands of the Treasury; or, to speak more accurately, are held to Japan's credit in the shape of specie in London. There is no immediately available information on this matter and it must be allowed to stand over.

The writer in the *Keizai Zasshi* concludes that the three factors which have most influence upon the state of the money market are increased taxation, the floating of loans, and temporary accommodations obtained by the Treasury from the Central Bank. He therefore proceeds to treat these three subjects.

First as to increased taxes. The revenue derived from this source in the past three fiscal years has been approximately:—

	Yen.
1904-1905	62,200,000
1905-1906	149,000,000
1906-1907	160,000,000
Total	371,200,000

The sums thus obtained between March, 1904, and March, 1906, namely, 211,200,000 *yen*, were paid into the war chest, but the sum derived from April, 1906, to March, 1907, was set aside for the most part to form a fund of 110,000,000 *yen* which is devoted to the service of the Empire's foreign debt. Increased taxes, says Mr. Shiwojima, certainly tend to cramp production, but, on the other hand, they have the effect of loosening the money market. For direct taxes, by lessening the profits derived from the property taxed, reduce the market price of such property and correspondingly reduce the absorption of capital; while indirect taxes raise the prices of the taxed merchandise and thus reduce the demand for the goods, with the result that capital is deterred from entering the channels of production. This proposition is specially true if the Government applies the proceeds of increased taxation to the redemption of national debts, for then the above two effects are supplemented by an augmentation of the stock of floating capital. It will be observed that Mr. Shiwojima's analysis is partially defective since it does not include the fact that if the stock of floating capital be augmented, there is corresponding inducement to invest money in productive enterprises. However, so far as concerns the general fact of an easier money market, his points seem sound. What amount the Treasury has devoted out of the proceeds of increased taxation to the redemption of State bonds it is not yet clearly known, but Mr. Shiwojima considers that it can not be less than 30 millions of *yen*. He adds that tax-payers are undoubtedly feeling the burden, but that they are still sustained by what he calls the "fictitious prosperity" of the *post-bellum* epoch.

Turning, in the second place, to the question of loans contracted in connexion with the war, he publishes the following statements:—

Domestic Loans.

	Amount of Loan. Yen.	Price of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Period.
First Loan	100,000,000	95	5	5
Second do.	100,000,000	92	5	7
Third do.	80,000,000	92	5	7
Fourth do.	100,000,000	90	6	7
Fifth do.	100,000,000	90	6	7
Extraordinary	200,000,000	95	5	30
Totals	680,000,000	630,000,000		

Foreign Loans.

	Amount. £	Issue Price.	Actually Received.	Rate of Interest.	Period.
First	10,000,000	93½	90	6	7
Second	12,000,000	90¾	87¼	6	7
Third	30,000,000	90	86¾	4½	20
Fourth	30,000,000	90	86¾	4½	20
Fifth	25,000,000	90	88	4	28
Totals	107,000,000		93,520,009		

In the second of the above tables the fifth loan was for purposes of consolidation, namely, to redeem the fourth and fifth

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

domestic 6 per cent. loans. It results that Japan's borrowings on account of the war amount to 480 million *yen* at home and 1070 million *yen* abroad. It has further to be noted that foreigners subscribed largely to the domestic loans. There is no available record as to the exact amount of such subscriptions, but the writer in the *Keizai Zasshi* thinks that they must have sufficed to raise to a hundred millions sterling the sum obtained by Japan from abroad during the course of the war. This sum of 1,000 million *yen*, having been spent in the main on war-supplies, must have largely fallen into the hands of the people and has not only made up for the amount of which they were temporarily deprived in connexion with domestic loans, but has also materially increased the stock of floating capital.

With regard, in the third place, to the country's foreign trade, Mr. SHIWOJIMA considers that the natural route for foreign capital to take in coming to a country is that of commerce, its transport in the form of specie being essentially uneconomical. Looking then at Japan's foreign trade, we find the following returns for the three years since the war commenced :—

	Excess of Imports of Merchandise.	Excess of Exports.
1904...	52 millions approximately...	—
1905...	167½ „ „ ...	—
1906...	—	... 4 millions approximately.

Thus in these three years imports of merchandise exceeded exports by 215½ millions in round figures. That is a small matter compared with the inflow of 1,000 millions of borrowed money from abroad, and the question arises, in what form did the latter sum arrive. The movements of specie for these three years were :—

	Excess of Exports of Gold and Silver.	Excess of Imports.
1904	73,849,202 *yen*	—
1905	—	15,152,216 *yen*
1906	—	21,249,000 „

According to these returns the amount of specie that flowed out of the country during the three years was 37½ millions, while, on the other hand the nation received merchandise amounting to 215½ millions more than it sent away, the net result being that whereas 1,000 millions were borrowed from abroad, only 178 millions appear to have come through the channels of trade. It is notable, incidentally, that in 1904, before large recourse had been had to the foreign money market, an excess of imports of merchandise amounting to only 52 millions synchronized with an outflow of nearly 74 millions of specie; while, in 1905, an excess of imports totalling 167½ millions on the side of goods was accompanied by an inflow of 15 millions of specie. Doubtless the latter record is attributable to the fact that the sums borrowed abroad found their way into the country from all directions in 1905, but it is nevertheless evident that we must look outside the customs returns in order to discover what has become of the borrowed specie. The account seems to stand thus :—

	Million Yen.
Borrowed abroad.....	1,000
Received through tradal channels ...	178
Lying in London (?).....	200
To be accounted for	622

This account, however, has to be corrected. For, in the first place, whereas cost of transport and charges for insurance are included in the returns of imports, these expenses do not appear on the side of exports. Moreover, there being no export duty in Japan, exporters are free to declare any values they please, and assuredly the values they declare are in many cases below the truth, in order to evade some portion of the import duties levied on these goods in foreign ports. Ten per cent. is probably a very conservative addition to make to the returns on these accounts, and, thus corrected, the figures become :—

	Exports in Yen.	Imports in Yen.	Difference in Yen.
1904	351,186,000	371,360,000	— 20,174,000
1905	353,686,000	488,538,000	—134,852,000
1906	464,852,000	418,471,000	+ 46,381,000
Total Excess of Imports			108,645,000

This shows that 691½ millions have still to be traced, and evidently it must be sought in channels outside these of foreign trade. The writer in the *Keizai* says that the following interesting statistics have been officially prepared :—

INCOMINGS APART FROM ORDINARY TRADAL ROUTES IN 1904.

	Yen.
Earning of Japanese Ships and Japanese Insurance Offices	10,611,964
Sums Spent by Foreign Vessels (naval and mercantile) and by Foreign Firms in Japan.....	9,634,516
Sums Spent by Foreign Travellers.....	21,257,259
Profits of Japanese Enterprises abroad ...	12,758,037
Sums Spent by Foreign Governments in Japan	4,293,914
Total Income independent of Trade Returns	58,555,690

OUTGOINGS APART FROM ORDINARY TRADE IN 1904.

	Yen.
Chartering of Foreign Vessels	1,371,786
Expenses of Japanese Vessels (naval and mercantile) and of Japanese Shipping Companies abroad	13,309,141
Expenses of Japanese abroad.....	2,909,445
Profits derived by Foreigners from their Enterprises in Japan	8,578,575
Outlays in Connexion with Goods Trade	104,781
Expenditures of the Japanese Government abroad	116,551,245
Total Outgoings	142,824,923
Excess of Outgoings.....	84,269,243

The corresponding figures for 1905 are :—

Incomings	70,205,000
Outgoings	232,978,000
Excess of Outgoings.....	162,773,000

Setting down these corrected and supplementary accounts for the three years, we obtain the following results :—

1904.

	Yen.
Import of Specie as per Customs Returns.....	33,946,654
Income Independent of Trade Returns	58,555,690
Total Incomings.....	92,502,344
Export of Specie as per Customs Returns.....	107,795,858
Outlays Independent of Trade Returns	142,824,933
Excess of Imports of Merchandise	20,174,000
Total Outgoings	270,794,791
Balance against Japan in 1904	178,292,446

1905.

Import of Specie as per Customs Returns.....	31,506,972
Income Independent of Trade Returns	70,205,000
Total Incomings.....	101,711,972
Export of Specie as per Customs Returns...	16,354,756
Outlays Independent of Trade Returns	232,978,000
Excess of Imports of Merchandise	134,852,000
Total Outgoings	384,184,756
Balance against Japan	282,472,784

1906.

Import of Specie as per Customs Returns.....	47,034,000
Income Independent of Trade Returns	70,205,000
Excess of Exports of Merchandise	46,381,000
Total Incomings.....	163,620,000
Export of Specie as per Customs Returns.....	25,785,000
Outlays Independent of Trade Returns	232,978,000
Total Outgoings.....	258,763,000
Balance against Japan	95,143,000
Total Balance against Japan for the three years, 1904, 1905, 1906	555,908,230

We may note that Mr. SHIWOJIMA puts this last figure at 659,412,713 *yen*, but the difference between his result and ours is because he includes only the first 9 months of 1906, whereas we, while adhering to his methods, have corrected his results so as to cover the whole of 1906.

It thus appears, in fine, that out of the total of 1,000 million *yen* borrowed abroad, only some 444 millions are unaccounted for, and if we assume that 200 millions are lying to the Government's credit in London, this unexplained balance is reduced to 244 millions. In view of this large remainder (444 millions) Mr. SHIWOJIMA finds it very natural that the money market should be easy and that the specie reserve of the Bank of Japan should stand at 140 or 150 million *yen*. But he fails to show how any stores of cash have flowed into the country, and he draws a very pessimistic picture of the future on the assumption that the country's expenditures apart from the ordinary routes of trade will continue to be on the scale of the three last years. Surely that is not a reasonable hypothesis? Nor can we agree with him in placing these expenditures at the same figure in 1906 as in 1905. In 1905 large quantities of war material had to be purchased abroad —very large quantities—, whereas there must have been a great reduction in that account during 1906. It is very interesting to learn what calculations have been made officially as to non-tradal outgoings and incomings, but evidently a great error may be committed in taking one year's results as an exact indication of the following year's, especially in normal times. In fact, if we may judge from 1904, the country's extra-tradal accounts would show a large surplus on the side of income were the Government's abnormal expenditures eliminated.

II.

THE next matter dealt with by Mr. SHIWOJIMA is the volume of convertible notes issued by the Bank of Japan. Thus far his analyses have tended to justify the easy condition of the money market, and as a large volume of paper currency exercises a similar influence, he discusses that feature, giving the following table :—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Date	Volume of convertible notes.	Amount over (+) or under (—) legal limit.	Specie Reserve.
	YEN.	YEN.	YEN.
31-1-04	214,597,368	— 1,334,540	105,931,908
28-2-04	221,890,400	+ 995,093	100,931,307
31-3-04	213,149,185	+ 1,021,476	92,127,709
30-4-04	199,019,965	+ 1,801,308	80,821,273
31-5-04	199,977,306	+11,890,044	68,087,262
30-6-04	232,072,757	+19,278,923	92,793,334
31-7-04	232,766,644	+ 3,254,167	109,512,477
31-8-04	240,366,435	+ 3,373,833	117,292,602
30-9-04	239,964,281	+ 9,962,186	110,002,095
31-10-04	240,937,503	+21,780,147	99,157,356
30-11-04	273,357,429	+56,018,589	102,538,840
31-12-04	286,625,752	+83,044,526	83,581,226
31-1-05	274,855,451	+35,183,310	119,672,141
28-2-05	263,484,047	+23,923,852	119,560,195
31-3-05	251,202,479	+29,039,366	102,163,093
30-4-05	238,196,171	+17,921,873	100,274,298
31-5-05	259,733,684	+12,567,755	127,165,929
30-6-05	265,514,574	+37,781,463	107,733,011
31-7-05	277,300,837	+44,695,935	112,604,902
31-8-05	263,286,209	+38,842,239	104,443,970
30 9-05	262,690,683	+38,641,496	104,049,187
31-10-05	268,995,347	+45,010,046	103,935,301
30-11-05	273,557,429	+56,018 589	102,538,840
31-12-05	312,790,819	+77,195,794	115,595,026
31-1-06	278,979,364	+34,509,364	124,490,000
28-2-06	262,569,040	+17,994,666	124,574,374
31-3-06	269,091,983	+26,359,321	122,732,662
30-4-06	259,876,022	+16,152,459	123,723,563
31-5-06	253,618,323	—11,312,660	144,930,983
30-6-06	274,576,279	+10,954,482	143,621,797
31-7-06	262,545,329	— 512,256	143,057,585
31-8-06	293,676,425	+25,340,968	148,335,457
30-9-06	277,502,732	+11,385,416	146,117,316
31-10-06	285,344,857	+18,933,518	146,411,339

These figures Mr. SHIWOJIMA finds disquieting. He thinks that the volume of notes in circulation now that the war is completely a thing of the past ought to be approximately equal to what it was before the war broke out, yet, in point of fact, there was an increase to the extent of some 60 millions of *yen* in the autumn of 1906 and the figure grew to 70 millions at the close of the year. The questions to be determined are, what factors have produced this inflation and into what channels has the money flowed. Looking to the returns of the Bank of Japan for information, the following table is obtained:

	Loans to Individuals. Yen.	Loans to Government. Yen.	State Bonds in Bank's Possession. Yen.
31-1-04	42,000,000	41,000,000	58,753,000
28-2-04	40,000,000	54,000,000	47,097,000
31-3-04	39,000,000	72,000,000	47,482,000
30-4-04	46,000,000	47,000,000	50,168,000
31-5-04	32,000,000	61,000,000	52,427,000
30-6-04	73,600,000	94,500,000	54,301,000
31-7-04	31,000,000	53,000,000	50,934,000
31-8-04	52,000,000	33,000,000	52,578,000
30-9-04	68,000,000	45,500,000	53,866,000
31-10-04	81,000,000	26,000,000	50,916,000
30-11-04	84,000,000	39,000,000	50,759,000
31-12-04	118,000,000	48,000,000	50,934,000
31-1-05	47,000,000	52,000,000	50,934,000
14-2-05	37,000,000	14,000,000	54,678,000
24-2-05	62,000,000	14,000,000	67,624,000
26-6-05	39,000,000		84,853,000
28-8-05	24,000,000		84,782,000
22-10-05			

It is here seen that the accommodation given by the Bank to the general public in the autumn of 1906 was 8 millions less than the accommodation given at the corresponding period of 1904, and 60 millions less than that given at the same period in 1905. This factor, then, does not account for the increased volume of notes issued by the Bank. Still less is any explanation to be found in the column of loans to the Treasury. These loans reached their maximum (94¾ millions) at the close of 1904, but thereafter they were gradually repaid, the whole being discharged by the middle of 1906, so that the Government is not indebted at all to the Bank now. Apparently the causes of the increased issue of convertible notes are limited to two; namely, the Bank's large purchases of State Bonds and the very considerable addition that has been made to its specie reserves. As to the latter, the table shows that whereas the specie reserves stood at about 100 millions throughout 1904 and did not appreciably exceed that amount during 1905, they rose to over 140 millions in 1906, a difference which accounts for a large fraction of the increased issue of convertible notes. Again, in the column showing the Bank's holding of State Bonds, there is seen to have been an increase of some 30 million *yen* as compared with previous years, and against these securities the Bank has issued notes to the full legal limit, thus depriving itself of capacity to satisfy any sudden call for capital on the part of the general public. Mr. SHIWOJIMA would have the Bank sell the State Bonds held by it, and that call up a portion of the note issue. It can not reasonably raise its rate of discount for its loans to the public are already abnormally small and its specie reserves abnormally large. Its only expedient course, therefore, is to sell the State securities lying in its vaults. That, however, would have the effect of depreciating the market price of these securities, a result which the Government would find inconvenient. The conclusion of Mr. SHIWOJIMA is that the Bank, constrained by its official relations, is prevented from fully discharging its financial function.

He passes then to the familiar contention that this inflation of the volume of convertible notes is responsible for the appreciation witnessed during recent years in the market for commodities. Taking the prices that ruled throughout the year 1900 as normal, and setting them down as 100, the following table is obtained:—

1-04	105.88
2-04	109.00
3-04	108.46
4-04	107.68
5-04	106.41
6-04	104.88
7-04	104.54
8-04	106.59
9-04	109.96
10-04	111.54
11-04	112.00
12-04	111.89
1-05	111.21
2-05	111.30
3-05	112.21
4-05	113.20
5-05	114.82
6-05	116.61
7-05	118.16
8-05	118.64
9-05	118.55
10-05	118.56
11-05	118.79
12-05	118.66
1-06	119.18
2-06	118.70
3-06	118.45
4-06	117.36
5-06	116.75
6-06	117.21
7-06	117.68
8-06	118.16
9-06	119.91
0 06	122.07

Another return has been compiled in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. It takes the figures for 1903 as normal (100) and shows the following comparisons:—

Date.	Food Stuff.	Clothing.	Raw Materials.	Averages.
1-04	105	103	101	103
2-04	110	103	104	106
3-04	111	106	104	107
4-04	112	106	103	107
5-04	111	106	102	106
6-04	110	105	100	105
7-04	109	101	100	105
8-04	111	110	101	106
9-04	115	113	102	109
10-04	117	114	104	110
11-04	119	114	105	112
12-04	121	113	106	113
1-06	120	112	103	111
2-06	120	114	104	111
3-06	120	116	104	112
4-06	119	117	106	113
5-06	120	118	108	114
6-06	124	121	108	116
7-06	126	122	109	117
8-06	127	123	109	118
9-06	127	124	110	119
10-06	127	122	111	119
11-06	126	121	111	118
12-06	124	122	112	118

In so far as the appreciation during 1905 did not keep pace with the increased volume of convertible notes, and in so far as the appreciation was most marked in the case of food-stuffs, (articles of clothing and raw materials showing less enhancement), Mr. SHIWOJIMA finds an explanation in the comparatively depressed state of trade and industry resulting from disappointment at the terms of the Portsmouth Treaty. By degrees, however, this feeling of depression wore off, and signs of a revival began to be apparent, first in the Kwansei districts, then in the Kwanto and finally in the north-east. With the rise of prices manufacture will be encouraged and trade stimulated, causing a corresponding demand for capital. Unless, however, some steps be taken to reduce the present volume of currency, the Bank of Japan will not be able to accommodate the resulting demand for capital. (The writer in the *Keizai Zasshi* appears to think that accommodation can be given by the Central Bank only. At all events he argues as though the convertible notes now in circulation could not be brought within reach of enterprise though other channels). The steadily appreciating price of land is another factor tending to augment the demand for capital. How far this appreciation has extended to the country regions Mr. SHIWOJIMA does not know, but if the record in the cities be any criterion, there must soon be a great increase of values in the rural districts also, if it has not already commenced.

Mr. SHIWOJIMA then gives a detailed account of the progress of financial events during the first year (1904) of the war, and shows, among other things, that the Central Bank's rate of discount rose from 5.8 per cent. at the beginning of the year to 7.3 per cent. at the close. Altogether this year was one of industrial and commercial depression, though the gloom was constantly brightened by the country's victories. The

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

first real impulse towards an economical revival came from the fall of Port Arthur in January, 1905, an event responsible for subscriptions aggregating five times the amount of the Governments' fourth issue of Treasury bills at the close of February. Still more marked success attended the fifth issue, after the battle of Mukden, and it may be said that the virtual annihilation of the Baltic Squadron in the Sea of Japan in May opened a new era of commercial and industrial enterprise. So keen was the demand for money that in June the market rate of interest rose to 8½ per cent.; and at the end of August it was 9¼. But bad weather, poor prospects for the harvest and the Portsmouth Treaty gave a strong set back to everything. Depression once more overtook the money market, and would doubtless have deepened steadily had not foreigners, who took a most optimistic view of the terms of peace, vied in placing money at Japan's disposal. November saw the floating of a foreign 4 per-cent loan of 50 million sterling, with a part of which the high-interest bearing domestic and foreign loans were redeemed. In the preceding month the last installment of the purchase-money of the Treasury's bills was paid in, and not only did there thus cease to be any demand on the people's resources on account of the war, but also an influx of foreign capital took place. Money therefore became abundant, the rate of interest fell, and the stringency usually felt at the end of the year was scarcely perceptible. Nevertheless the spirit of enterprise did not immediately revive. The banks were actually embarrassed by the abundance of money lying idle in their vaults. The Bank of Japan twice reduced its rate of discount until it stood at 6½ in June, the market rate of interest being still lower. One cause of the small demand for money was that increased taxes had reduced the profits derived from property of all kinds, with the result that enterprise was deterred; and another was that the prices of commodities had not appreciated in the ratio of the increased volume of convertible notes. The great reason, however, was the floating of foreign loan by the Government, which brought about an artificial plenitude of floating capital. Presently, however, the spirit of commercial and industrial enterprise began to revive, and was stimulated by the appreciation of commodities, which factor more than redressed the injury inflicted by high taxes. Up to the present, the money flowing in from foreign loans has fully sufficed to meet the demand resulting from the revival, but that source of supply being limited, a condition of stringency must ultimately be experienced.

This writer concludes his thesis by discussing the state of affairs in the share market. He thinks that the Diet's approval of the railway nationalization bill gave a great impetus to shares generally, and he appends an interesting table telling the story of the fluctuations from 1904 to 1906, all the shares shown being 50-*yen* paid up and the figures being the monthly average:—

	Nippon Tetsudo.	Tanko Tetsudo	So-Bu Tetsudo.	Tokyo Densha.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1-04	71.80	64.50	51.00	80.60
2-04	70.40	65.90	50.40	74.20
3-04	72.90	68.40	52.30	81.20
4-04	74.20	69.00	54.20	80.00
5-04	75.80	72.60	55.00	88.00
6-04	76.60	72.30	54.00	88.40
7-04	76.40	71.70	52.60	81.80
8-04	77.10	72.40	55.20	83.40
9-04	75.90	69.00	54.00	79.30
10-04	76.50	69.10	54.80	75.00
11-04	75.00	69.40	52.50	75.20
12-04	75.10	68.30	52.60	73.20
1-05	77.40	70.10	55.00	73.80
2-05	79.00	72.10	57.01	75.20
3-05	79.20	74.60	59.40	77.90
4-05	79.41	80.80	63.40	76.00
5-05	79.00	82.70	62.80	75.00
6-05	85.00	91.70	65.60	78.00
7-05	85.50	93.70	65.90	77.70
8-05	84.70	90.20	64.70	77.40
9-05	82.00	87.20	61.90	74.10
10-05	86.80	94.80	65.50	73.40
11-05	85.60	87.00	65.70	75.40
12-05	93.50	94.40	72.80	77.30
1-06	99.90	98.20	81.30	81.40
2-06	105.20	103.40	85.30	91.40
3-06	108.00	106.30	85.90	93.60
4-07	106.40	102.30	82.80	87.00
5-06	104.40	102.70	81.40	15.50
6-06	104.10	103.20	82.30	90.50
7-06	107.60	157.70	84.40	96.50
8-06	108.50	116.00	90.20	107.70
9-06	107.00	115.60	89.40	—
10-10-06	106.90	128·30	90.20	133.80
19-10-06	106.70	131.30	91.15	139 30
24-10-06	107.00	143.30	90.55	137.50
30-10-06	103.90	131.60	88.15	115.50
5-11-06	104.00	141.00	—	127.90

	Nippon Yusen.	Kanegafuchi. Boseki.	Tokyo Kabukishiki Torishikijo.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1-04	69.70	30.80	144.50
2-04	69.10	32.60	158.60
3-04	71.00	34.30	166.60
4-04	70.80	34.70	163.80
5-04	79.10	37.80	180.10
6-04	80.50	37.70	182.20
7-04	79.80	37.60	179.90
8-04	80.90	40.30	180.70
9-04	75.80	40.90	169.50
10-04	75.20	42.20	160.21
11-04	75.90	41.10	155.70
12-04	75.30	40.50	140.80
1-05	77.95	41.60	148.20
2-05	81.90	53.50	161.40
3-05	82.40	66.00	178.00
4-05	84.20	73.60	178.70
5-05	85.50	82.20	181.60
6-05	96.90	95.10	245.30
7-05	96.30	94.90	255.10
8-05	92.30	86.20	233.40
9-05	83.80	82.60	198.10
10-05	91.30	92.30	234.50
11-05	94.40	90.90	243.70
12-06	98.00	96.60	265.20
1-06	99.50	110.60	326.70
2-06	99.50	125.30	389.70
3-06	99.30	122.80	362.10
4-06	96.30	116.50	341.20
5-06	98.30	110.70	178.60
6-06	102.60	111.10	180.10
7-06	112.80	134.90	214.80
8-06	122.60	142.80	241.40
9-06	120·90	151.40	253.20
10-10-06	124.80	168.80	232.60
19-10-06	126.00	186.00	389.95
24-10-06	133.60	203.00	450.00
30-10-06	122.80	168.80	369.50
5-11-06	126.50	207.00	485.50

One more table may be reproduced, namely, that showing the rate of interest received by investors in the principal stocks last November:—

	Paid up.	Dividend.	Average price November.	Interest actually received.	Interest in October.
War Bonds	100	5.0	90.65	5.5	5.5
Tokyo City Bonds	100	6.0	99.80	6.0	6.0
Japan Railway	50	14.0	107.00	6.5	6.5
Sanyo Railway	50	10.0	91.50	5.4	5.4
Kwansei Railway	50	5.6	49.70	5.6	5.7
Kyushu Railway	50	8.5	79.50	5.3	5.4
Tanko Railway	50	15.0	115.60	6.5	6.5
Sobu Railway	50	10.0	89 40	5.6	5.5
Tokyo Railway	50	—	—	—	—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50	12.0	129.90	5.0	4.9
Industrial Bank	35	5.0	32.80	5.3	5.9
Tokyo Gas	50	15.0	128.80	5.1	6.0
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12.0	126.20	4.8	4.8
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	16.0	151.40	5.3	5.6
Tokyo Stock Exchange	50	23.0	253.20	4.5	4.8

Mr. SHIWOJIMA thinks that these prices have reached their extreme limit in view of the fact that the banks' rate of interest is from 6¼ to 6½ per cent., but events have not justified his opinion.

He concludes with a statement of the enterprises started or expanded in Japan since the war came to an end and of the capital involved but as his figures are identical with those published in the columns of the *Japan Mail* on the 17th of December, we need not repeat them.

THE IMPERIAL DIET.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House of Peers sat on Tuesday.

The Government introduced the draft for the revision of laws concerning the coinage into the House.

The bill for the revision of law No. 13 issued in the 29th year of Meiji concerning pensions for chief librarians and secretaries on the same footing as teachers of middle schools, after being explained by the Minister for Education was referred to a committee nominated by the President.

The order of the day with regard to the revision of laws concerning pensions to be allowed to teachers of public kindergartens was taken up. A few enquiries were made by Messrs. Nishimura and Takano which were duly replied to by the same Minister, and the measure was referred to a committee nominated by the President.

The order of the day concerning the Revision of Postal Regulations was taken up. The Minister for Communications explained that the object of this revision is to assist in the development of communication facilities by allowing lower postal charges and also by allowing words of communication ■ be written on the back of post cards or on third and fifth class mail matter. After a few questions by Viscount Honjo replied to by the Minister, the measure was referred to a committee nominated by the President. The names of various committees were reported, and the House adjourned at 10.40 a.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House sat at 1 p.m. with Mr. Sugita in the chair.

As important speeches were anticipated the House was well attended.

The Secretary reported that the Budget had been introduced by the Government.

The session was opened by a speech by Marquis Saionji, similar to that delivered in the Upper House.

The Minister of Finance then addressed the House in a speech given elsewhere.

The House then took up the order of the Day and transferred a number of bills to Committees.

SPEECH OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

The following is a translation of the speech delivered by the Prime Minister in the Upper House on the 22nd instant.

GENTLEMEN:—A year has passed since I was called to address you in this Diet for the first time when entering upon the important office which I now hold, and I feel it a high honor to meet you here again and to announce to you the views of the Government.

During the last session of the Diet, which was convoked shortly after the conclusion of the war, it was impossible for the Government to lay

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

out definite schemes to meet the new situation created by the struggle. Every effort has since been made to elaborate such schemes; and in spite of the extensive and complicated work imposed upon the Government after the great conflict, measures and arrangements projected by them in various branches of the administration now give promise of more or less satisfactory results, and it is with great pleasure that I am able to lay before you a brief account of the steps thus taken by the Government. At the same time I feel bound to express my grateful acknowledgement for all the just and wise decisions which were passed in your House last session and which have been chiefly instrumental in bringing about the ends desired.

It is a source of profound satisfaction, which I trust you will share with me, that our alliance with England has continued to grow in strength and solidity and that the good relations between the Empire and the other Treaty Powers have been marked by increasing cordiality. With Russia our friendly relations have been steadily advancing since the re-establishment of peace, and the negotiations on various questions consequent upon the Treaty of Portsmouth, including the Commercial Treaty, the Fishery Convention and the settlement of expenses for the care and maintenance of prisoners are now progressing between the two Governments in a spirit of conciliation. Regarding the school question in San Francisco, the Government have taken all proper measures, while the American Government are making strenuous efforts to reach a satisfactory solution, in view of the treaty stipulations between Japan and the United States, and in the interests of justice and humanity. The Government confidently look forward to a suitable adjustment of the question. Concerning Korea, it will be noted with satisfaction that the solidarity of our relations with her has been considerably strengthened and that since the establishment of the Residency-General, the measures of guidance and enlightenment which Japan has taken in the Peninsula have been attended with marked success. As regards Manchuria, Japan by restoring Yinkow to China has completed the abolition of the military administration, and steps are being taken to see that China completes in time the opening of the cities and towns in Manchuria in fulfilment of her conventional engagements. On the other hand the Government of Kwantung has been established in the leased territory, and the South Manchurian Railway Company has been organized with a view to the due working and operating of the railways under the control of the Government. Dairen has been opened and the Government are determined to facilitate the advancement of commercial interests common to all nations in Manchuria. The plans for developing Karafuto are also making steady progress.

The Government are fully convinced that in order to keep pace with the world's progress, there can be no cessation of efforts for the increase of national strength and prosperity. They have consequently directed their serious attention, so far as is permitted by the financial condition of the State, to the completion of various arrangements connected with education, and to the introduction of improvements in the means of communication and in the rivers and harbors and in all that contributes to the development of national resources. They have invariably kept in view the encouragement of industry at home and the expansion of trade abroad. It has also been considered indispensable to replenish our military and naval armaments reduced in consequence of the late war, and to maintain the full efficiency of our Army and Navy required for the due fulfilment of the increasing obligations which are incumbent upon the State for assuring and protecting the rights and interests of Japan. As a tentative measure, the Government have, within the limits of the laws in force, decided to curtail the term of conscription for the infantry, and to adopt the system of two years' active service. However, the proposals to which I have just referred should harmonize with the condition of our national strength and they will therefore be carried out gradually, in accordance with the requirements of the situation.

Concerning the Criminal Code now in operation, which was enacted in 1880, the very considerable changes which have taken place since then have made it unsuitable, in many respects, to the present condition of our society, and the Government are convinced of the urgent need for its amendment.

The Government have now, under the Imperial sanction, laid before you the Budget for 1907. Its details as well as the bills already presented or hereafter to be presented will be explained to you in due course by the competent Ministers of State or myself. I confidently hope that in full appreciation of the intentions of the Government, you will give your approval to those multifarious measures connected with the post-bellum programme, and will thus co-operate in the efforts for the satisfactory working of State affairs and for assuring the full prosperity and development of the Empire.

Speech of the Minister of Finance.

Gentlemen,—I have now the honour of introducing to you the Budget for the 40th fiscal year.

For the 40th fiscal year, we have made it a point to invigorate the national wealth, taking into consideration the post-bellum conditions of our country, and the various plans have been fixed accordingly. In the financial schemes for the fiscal year, therefore, we have not of course attempted to increase taxes any further, nor have we attempted to raise public loans other than for constructing and improving railways, for extending telephonic communications, for establishing an iron-foundry, etc., viz., for sources of productive enterprises generally. Thus, it is our aim to minimize the expenditures as far as possible.

But, for those items for which temporary measures have been taken in the preceding Budget when the war had just ended, owing to the difficulty in making out schemes extending over years, we have now determined their future somewhat on a fixed plan, and set them in proper order. And for those items, for which we have been exercising frugality and contracting the sphere of the work during the war, and for which we now see the necessity of their revival and progress, we have also taken proper measures accordingly.

Besides, the improvement of rivers and harbours, the encouragement of agricultural, commercial and industrial enterprises, the extension of educational works and of ways of communication, the fulfillment of military and naval forces, etc., have been worked out, keeping pace with the *post-bellum* conditions.

The general gist of the 40th year's Budget is as follows:—we have *yen* 611,393,118 in the total Revenue, having *yen* 424,447,221 for the Ordinary, and *yen* 186,945,897 for the Extraordinary. As compared with the preceding year, there is an increase of *yen* 31,914,744 for the Ordinary, and *yen* 84,773,667 increase for the Extraordinary, representing a total increase of *yen* 116,688,411. We have on the other hand the total Expenditure of *yen* 611,393,118, representing *yen* 412,154,163 for the Ordinary, and *yen* 199,238,955 for the Extraordinary. Compared with the preceding year, the Ordinary shows an increase of *yen* 59,583,286, and the Extraordinary *yen* 60,127,191, or a total increase of *yen* 119,710,477.

Thus we see a considerable increase in the 40th year's Budget upon that of the preceding year. All this is attributable to the above mentioned financial schemes. To enumerate the principal items leading to the increase, we have in the Ordinary Revenue, side by side with the expansion of general economics, the increases of income and sake taxes, textiles consumption tax, customs duties, post and telegraph receipts, etc., and above all, we shall see a considerable increase in the profit accruing from the nationalized railways. In the Extraordinary Revenue, the increase, despite the decrease in the proceeds of loans, is owing chiefly to the surplus in the preceding year and the surplus of the Extraordinary War Expenses transferred to meet temporary expenditures. In the Ordinary Expenditure, the pensions have increased as a result of the war, the debt charge has increased for the purchase of private railways, and the augmentation of drawbacks accompanying the progress of industries and export trade is seen. In the Extraordinary Expenditure, although the Extraordinary Reserve Fund can totally be dispensed with, we see the increases owing to the expenditures for repairing the rivers, and the subsidies for water works and sewer age systems, for the connection of land and water transportation in Kobe, and for the improvement of harbours in the Hokkaido and Okinawa Prefecture, also for the betterment of agricultural and industrial works, and moreover ■ the opening of the Industrial Exhibition, the increase of universities and technical schools, the extension of telephones, the hastening of the construction and improvement of railways, and the fulfillment of army and navy requirements, fixing the plans for the replenishment of war vessels. We must here mention that as by March this year, the special account of the Extraordinary War Expenditures will be closed, the enterprises belonging to this Expenditure, the works of which have not yet been completed, will be reckoned as continuing expenditures in the General Budget, and hence this considerable increase. Still, we must clearly see that the 40th year's Budget shows a huge decrease, if compared with the preceding year, taking together the Extraordinary War Expenditures into reckoning, and also that the new Budget is an economically well-arranged one.

Besides the above, we have about *yen* 8,000,000 to be submitted as additional Budget in connection with the laws pertaining to the Kwangtung Government, Saghalien Administration Bureau, universities and other schools. These items will be met by the surplus transferred from the preceding year.

In Manchuria, we have the newly established South Manchurian Railway Co., which will conduct the works relating to the railways, coal mines, etc., and in consequence we shall have no considerable expenditures for the time being, except those for the Kwangtung Government. Not only that, but with the development of the South Manchurian Railway Co., the Receipts and Outlays of the Kwangtung Government may be balanced. In Korea too, we see rapid progress in the financial affairs of the peninsular kingdom, and we may not meet with large outlays, except those for the Residency-General and the construction and amelioration of railways. In Saghalien, as we do not see the necessity of making large outlays for the time being, the ordinary administration expenditures can be defrayed out of the receipts in that territory, excepting of course some extraordinary expenses with regard to civil engineering works.

The investigation into the re-arrangement of the Special Extraordinary Taxes has steadily progressed. As for replacing short-term loans, the 6 per cent. Bonds have been redeemed to the amount of *yen* 200,000,000, the rest being still in course of gradual redemption.

The general condition of the Revenue is very excellent, and shows an increasing tendency. Especially, the foreign trade in 1906 has shown a gradual increase in the export; although there was an inclination towards considerable excess in imports at the beginning, it has finally shown at the end of 1906 an aggregate sum of about *yen* 842,450,000 including *yen* 423,650,000 of exports and *yen* 418,800,000 of imports; as compared with the preceding year, there is an increase of about *yen* 102,120,000 in the exports, and about *yen* 69,730,000 decrease in the imports. In the aggregate of imports and exports, the above means an increase of about *yen* 32,390,000, and at the same time an excess of exports of about *yen* 4,850,000 over imports. This awakened the financial world at large, and contributed to the increase of Revenue.

On the whole, we may say that the nation has not only endured well the difficulties of the war, but has shown admirably the spirit of industry and saving. The postal savings and other savings in general have really made unprecedented development and increase in amount. Commerce and industry after the war have also made rapid progress, changing the tendency of the foreign trade, and showing the result of excess in exports. These have placed the financial

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

scheme for the 40th fiscal year on a very sound basis.

I earnestly hope you will give speedy assent to the Budget with wise consideration.

Memorials.

Memorials were presented in the Lower House on Tuesday with regard to the abolition of the county system; forestry affairs; regulations as to pawn-brokers; the speedy completion of railways; pensions to soldiers; abolition of interments, etc.

Committees.

The Budget Committee of the Lower House sat on Monday. Mr. Ryuichi Kurihara was elected Chairman. The various sections of the Committee were then constituted and the Committee rose at 11.30 a.m.

The Petitions Committee of the Lower House and its various sections were then constituted.

The various Committees of the Upper House also held sittings.

Questions Concerning Foreign Diplomacy introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. K. Mochidzuki, M.P., with the support of seventy members of the House.

At this juncture when we must attain our object with regard to post-bellum administration all unitedly, it is quite consonant with the spirit of the Constitution that the Government should take care to inform the people as to the chief points of our foreign diplomacy and the state of affairs concerning all the negotiations. We therefore present these enquiries to the Government with the view of obtaining particular satisfaction concerning the details, progress and future of the negotiations in which the Government is at present concerned:—

(1) Regarding San Francisco Affairs:—The first article of the treaty of commerce and navigation between America and Japan, signed in 1895, states that the subjects of countries in treaty relations are entitled to enjoy the same and various rights as those in possession of the people residing in those countries and their territories. In the middle of last October in the State of California, the Japanese children were expelled from the Public Schools, and various other outrages were committed against the Japanese there, which is a manifest breach of the treaty above referred to. While we perfectly appreciate the sympathetic attitude of the President of the United States and the favourable state of public opinion in the Eastern States of the U.S.A., we would like to be well informed by the Government as to the particulars of the negotiations going on concerning the same.

(2) Regarding the negotiations concerning the Japan-Russian Commercial Treaty and fishery rights.

According to Art. 12 of the Treaty of Peace concluded between Japan and Russia, both the nations have agreed to enter into an appropriate commercial treaty under the provisions of the most favoured nation clause and in Art. 11 of the Treaty to be entered into between Japan and Russia concerning commerce and navigation, Russia promised to enter into negotiations with Japan concerning the grant of Fishery Rights to Japanese along the Russian coasts of the Japan Sea, the Okhotsk sea, Behrings straits and other seas. Since the treaties have been entered into one year has already passed. What are the particulars concerning the same?

(3) Regarding Russian Fishery Rights in Karafuto or Saghalien. In Art. 10 of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia, the former has agreed to respect and protect the rights of property of the inhabitants in those parts of the island conceded by Russia. We are told that some Russian residents on the ground that their fishery rights have been interfered with, have applied to the Japanese Government for compensation. What are the particulars concerning the report and the views of the Government concerning the same?

(4) Regarding the Kwang-Cheng-tsu station.

Art. 6 of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia states that Russia shall transfer to Japan all the railways south of Chang-chun and the rights concerning the same.

In fixing the position of the station, Russia, taking advantage of ambiguous phrases concerning the Chang-chun station, is hesitating to transfer the same to Japan. What is is the real state of the case?

(5) Regarding the establishment of the Customs House in Talien.

China is making efforts to unify and control the customs duties by establishing a Custom House at Yinkow, but no customs provision is made in those points of Manchuria, entered by way of Talien, and hence foreigners are questioning the sincerity of the Japanese on the announced open-door policy. What are the views and preparations of the Government concerning the same?

(6) Particulars concerning the receipt of the expenses concerning Russian prisoners. The amount of money that is to be received by Japan from Russia and the measures regarding the same are reported to have been settled by both the Japanese and Russian Governments. What are the particulars thereof?

Memorials Presented.

Memorials presented to the House of Commons to-day.

(1) Demands for additional amounts for allowances to veteran Samurai.

(2) Increase of funds for the restoration of stipends of Samurai by the Government.

Presented by Matsudaira, a *shizoku* of Kyoto, with 361 signatures. Introduced by Mr. Suhara, M. P.

(2) Funds to be granted to cities, towns and villages for the purpose of commemorating the victories of the late war.

Presented by Minagi, a Mayor of Hokkaido. Introduced by Mr. Murai, M. P.

(3) On the Revision of Laws concerning the preservation of game.

Presented by Taniguchi of Okayama with 69 signatures.

Introduced by Mr. Fukui, M. P.

(5) The land along the Watarase river left out of the late revision of the value of land.

Presented by Arai of Gumma ken with 180 signatures.

Introduced by Mr. Buto, M. P.

(6) The improvement of river boats in the Watarase river, presented by Yamagishi of Gumma Kan with 135 signatures. Introduced by Mr. Buto, M.P.

And eight other memorials.

The Budget's Committee.

At the Budget Committee's second meeting on the 23rd inst., the Minister of Finance supplemented his previous remarks on the Budget by explaining that the Tariff Revision Committee had held 54 or 55 meetings since its appointment, and had drawn up a series of amendments embodying its matured views. Owing to pressure of other business the Minister had not been able to examine that document thoroughly, and consequently it had not yet been submitted to the Cabinet, but he expected that the necessary steps of procedure would soon be taken. Turning to the question of consolidation of public debts, the Minister said that the six per cent. domestic debts had been entirely commuted and that the Government was now engaged making arrangements for commuting the six-per-cent. foreign debt and the five-per-cent. Treasury bills, but as it was necessary to consult the market conditions, the Government was proceeding with all due caution. Dr. Sakatani further explained that whereas during the war the accounts of the Finance Department had included the reserves in connexion with the Extraordinary Affairs Fund, that Fund having now been closed and its surplus having been transferred to the Ordinary Accounts, the Reserves no longer existed and consequently did not appear in the Finance Department's Section. Another point to be noted was that the Government, in deference to the House's wishes, had included in the Budget a statement of the yearly appropriations on account of continuing outlays, but of course these figures, being prospective, must be considered as subject to modification according to the circumstances of the time. Finally, every effort having been made to keep down the amount of the War Fund, the Government was glad to be able to show a large surplus, which had been included in the General Budget for next year.

Mr. Oishi Masami, Progressist leader, said that the Government had drawn up a Budget permeated by a positive policy and in that respect the document had the approval of all political parties. But one feature gave cause for much uneasiness. The extraordinary continuing expenditures totalled over 100 million *yen*. Funds to meet these heavy outlays were forthcoming in the 40th fiscal year (1907-8) but from what source would money be derived in the 41st year? Looking at the figures, it was apparent that the bulk of this large outlay fell under the headings of military and naval expenditures. From one point of view these outlays might be euphemistically described as for the purpose of "completing" (*jyujitsu*) the services, but to be quite frank it seemed that the object was expansion of armaments. Now the question arose, did any occasion exist for expanding the Empire's armaments. That was a problem of foreign politics which only those concerned in directing the country's international relations could solve, but it was a problem lying at the very root of this budgetary matter, and he must therefore ask for information as to whether the Empire's position appeared to be such as to call for an expansion of armaments. For his own part, he could not detect anything calculated to inspire uneasiness. After the conclusion of peace the chief cause of anxiety had been that some strong European Power might step in to rob Japan of the fruits of her successes. But the apprehension had now vanished. No indications could be discerned of an alliance between Germany and Russia; the Franco-Russian alliance would evidently not be turned against Japan; the Anglo-Japanese alliance stood immovable, founded on a solid rock, and though events might force Japan into the arena against a single Power, there was no prospect of her having to face a coalition. Doubtless Russia might be supposed to entertain more or less hostile feelings, but she had to put her financial house in order before being in a position to undertake anything on a large scale, and as for her Navy, though she might obtain ships quickly enough, ten years would be needed to train crews for them. Her condition, then, did not point to the possibility of her sending an army to operate in Manchuria for some years at all events. He agreed that up to a certain point the expansion of Japan's armaments was in a sense commendable, but he failed to see any occasion for the rapid programme mapped out by the Government. In any circumstances they had to consider the problem of how to find the funds. Were they to give their consent to a programme of expenditures continued through a long series of years without any apparent source of revenue to meet the bills? Such an arrangement would be subject to interruption at any moment. If, on the other hand, there existed any visible source, he desired to be informed of the fact.

Mr. Mochizuki intervened. He reminded the Committee that Mr. Oishi's questions

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

in the last session of the Diet had led to a grave international misunderstanding—this will be fresh in our readers' minds, it was the affair of Great Britain's army in view of her duties as Japan's ally—, and it was quite possible that his present use of the term "expansion of armaments" might cause another misconception. There was not to be any expansion. It was merely a question of restoring strength exhausted by the war. (Mr. Mochizuki's remarks on this topic elicited various cries of "Needless!").

The Minister of Finance said that Mr. Oishi's query was not a mere question; it was an inquisition. The main part of the outlays asked for on account of the two services were to repair what had been suffered during the war. He could not see that in the present expanding state of the country's trade and industries any reason existed to be apprehensive for the future. If necessity arose, there would be no difficulty in having recourse to either loans or increased taxation. To attempt at this stage to lay down a fixed line of future policy in such a matter would be as impolitic as it was unessential. He considered that the country's finances were in a thoroughly sound condition. It was certainly true that the Army would be increased by two Divisions, but this would not involve any additional outlay as the expenses would be met by savings due to withdrawing two Divisions from Manchuria and Korea.

General Terauchi, Minister of War, said that, according to treaty, the troops need not have been withdrawn from the seat of war until March, 1907, whereas they had nearly all been withdrawn a year earlier than that date, only 4 Divisions being left in Manchuria and Korea. No stronger proof could be afforded that Japan did not wish to provoke any renewal of the conflict. The gist of the matter was that the completion of the Japanese Army was in no sense an aggressive preparation but was solely an insurance against a breach of the peace. A military force could not be created in a day, and without it a country's prestige and safety could not be guaranteed. He wished to be most emphatically understood as affirming that no step contemplated by Japan with regard to her army was in any sense directed against any foreign Power.

Mr. Oishi made some further attempts to press his point, but his arguments assumed the form of comparatively unimportant queries. He begged for an explanation from the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Viscount Hayashi, replying, said that, with regard to the alleged tardiness of the negotiations with Russia in the matters of a new commercial treaty and a fishery convention, he could not see any reason to consider that the pourparlers had been unduly lengthy as compared with other negotiations. At any rate, if there were circumstances to be taken into account on Japan's side, the conditions in Russia must also be duly allowed for. The affairs in question related to the very Far East. They must remember that many of the regions affected were little known and had not been accurately mapped. Russia did not seem to be supplied with all the data necessary for speedy discussion, nor could they wonder that such was the case. In the circumstances, it would obviously be inexpedient to make expedition a primary aim. They should rather seek thoroughness and such a settlement as would not be liable to the danger of subsequently clashing with actual conditions. Nevertheless much progress had been made and only a few points remained for discussion. It was plain that nothing could be published pending a final settlement, and thus the public were led to imagine that little had been accomplished. But such was not the case, and he trusted to be able ere long to make known all the facts. As to the expenses for the maintenance of the prisoners, the accounts presented by the two Governments had not been questioned, and he anticipated a settlement soon. Referring to the Kwanchengtsz affair, the Minister deprecated the error of supposing that, the commissioners having failed to come to an understanding, the matter had been transferred to St. Petersburg. That was a misconception. The function of the commissioners had been merely to collect material for negotiations in the Russian capital. It must not be imagined that this matter consisted of the station problem only. On the contrary, grave questions of traffic facilities were concerned. One of the queries put to him was whether Russia intended to raise her Legation in Tokyo to an Embassy. He could only reply that she had not given any intimation of the kind yet. As to the conflict between China's ideas of "rights recovery" and Japan's procedure in Manchuria, the policy of the Japanese Government was to insist on everything clearly secured to it by treaty, and where the treaty was silent the Government took for precedents the privileges which China had tacitly allowed Russia to enjoy prior to the evacuation. Turning to the San Francisco affair, the Minister said that it had not yet been made a subject of diplomatic discussion. The Japanese Government had merely communicated its views to Ambassador Aoki. This was because Japan saw clearly that the sympathies of the American nation were with her, and that the President would exhaust every legal means to bring about a just settlement. Two suits had been opened in the law Courts, both at the instance of the United States Government, and if these eventuated unfavourably to Japan—a result which the Minister did not anticipate—it would be time enough to have recourse to diplomacy. Mr. Oishi had asked in the questions tabulated by him whether the contemplated military and naval measures of Japan had formed a subject of consultation between her and England, in view of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. He—Viscount Hayashi—desired to remind Mr. Oishi that the alliance could not become operative for such purposes so long as a state of peace existed, and, further, that it was unthinkable that one Power should interfere in any way with the arrangements of the other in such a matter as armaments.

Mr. Yokota asked a question about the Hague Tribunal's decision on the House Tax. Viscount Hayashi replied that the papers relating to the matter were public property. Japan had unfortunately lost the case. That was all that need be said.

House of Representatives.

On Thursday the Budget Committee met. All the members of the committee were present, as well as all the Ministers of State.

Various questions were asked by the Committee.

Mr. Kato referred to the reply of the Minister of Finance to the questions of Mr. Oishi, to whom the Minister said that as the questions related to the future, he was not in a position to make a proper answer. Mr. Kato said that the people could not feel easy in their minds unless they were informed of the policy of the Government with regard to the future, and made inquiries concerning the following points: 1st.—He wanted to know details about the source of the revenue to meet the increasing expenditure for the years to come. 2ndly.—He wanted to find out the real objects of the Committee on the investigation of the taxation system, and also the time when the results of that committee's work should be shown. 3rdly.—When the rest of the public loan, amounting to *yen* 80,000,000 for the 39th year will be floated, and if successfully floated, will it be calculated as a surplus for the Budget of the 40th year? Has any result been brought about by the recent mission of Mr. Takahashi to Europe?

To the Minister of War Mr. Kato addressed the following questions: 1st.—In order to maintain the present military scheme in future will the Minister not demand extra items of expenditure for the Budget of the 40th year of Meiji? 2ndly.—What will be the maximum tonnage of the Navy to be obtained, and what amount is to be replenished every year?

After the conclusion of Mr. Kato's speech,

Mr. Oto asked the Minister of Finance as to the financial policy of the Cabinet the year after next and the source of the increased revenue for the Budget of the 40th year.

Mr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, pointed out first the fact that the language he used was misleading to some. What he meant to say was that the Government could present the Budget for the 40th year with responsibility but that nothing was fixed as to the Budget of the year following, but the Government was willing to enter frankly into various negotiations with the Committee. With this preamble, he went on to say that the Budget for the 40th year had in view the adjustment of finances, and hence items of expenditures had to be arranged. Unlike the time when we fought against China, now we have no indemnity and expenses have been considerably augumented, making it naturally difficult to contrive smooth adjustment. There will be an increase of *yen* 30,000,000 in the ordinary expenditure for rewards and annuities, and in the extraordinary expenditure the settlement of expenses will include various expenses on foreign loans and subsidies will be increased, but the payments for soldiers will naturally be decreased. With the increases of expenses, we have also an increase of revenue. From the 39th up to the 41st year the Government is endeavouring to avoid any unsettling of economic circles, but it is expected the revenue in new enterprises such as on the Manchurian or the Seoul-Wiju Railways will naturally be added. The Minister said that he was not in a position to report on the result of the investigation of the taxation system. But he would take steps to consult experts on these points. The Minister said that the question of Mr. Oto was sufficiently answered by the foregoing explanation.

The Minister of War replied to various enquiries.

The Minister of the Navy also entered into an explanation.

After the speeches of the Ministers were concluded Mr. Hatano presented various questions.

The Ministers of various Departments made their respective replies.

It is scarcely a matter for surprise that there should be a good demand for warm overclothing this bleak weather. The light-fingered fraternity appear to be turning their attention especially to gentlemen's overcoats during the past week. Furlined or trimmed coats appear to be preferred, but a good new Melton or Cheviot is not despised, nor even an old friend which has weathered many a blizzard. We have heard of the loss, from halls and hat-pegs of Bluff and Settlement residences, of no less than eight overcoats between last Monday and Saturday. Two of these, we are informed, have been recovered by the Police, in Tokyo. It seems that the receivers send the Yokohama loot to Tokyo, and the capital sends its plunder for disposal in Yokohama; a fair exchange. It will be gathered from this that it behoves people to look after their hall doors and halls while the sneak thief is on the war path.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHR ST CHURCH, YOKOHAMA.

Below we print the report and account, to be presented at the annual meeting of seat-holders of Christ Church, to be held in the Vestibule of the Public Hall on Friday, February 1st, at 5 p.m.

The Committee have now the pleasure of placing the accompanying Statement of Receipts and Expenditure in the hands of Church Members and Seat Holders, and while doing so would desire to point out that not only is the Church free of debt, but further, there are no outstanding or pressing or immediate claims to be made upon the Funds of the Church, and the revenue to be received from Pew Rents and Collections during 1907 may be considered absolutely free and unfettered.

During the past twelve months special attention has been directed to the Buildings of the Church and Parsonage, and considerable sums have been spent in alterations and repairs. Some attention has also been paid to the heating apparatus, with the result that the unpleasant experiences of former years have so far been avoided this winter.

Following the precedent of former years the following Institutions have been aided in a measure through the Collections taken in Christ Church:—

Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Waifs and Strays.
Church Homes for Waifs and Strays.
St. Andrew's Mission, Hinode-cho, Yokohama.

ALSO FOR THE

Relief of Sufferers by the Famine in Japan.

The thanks of the Members of the Church and Congregation are due to Mrs. R. G. Warton for a very handsome Turkey Carpet for use in the Chancel and a letter has accordingly been addressed to Mrs. Warton by the Committee acknowledging the very beautiful gift.

The Church Accounts have been audited by Mr. Robert T. Bell, and the Committee extend to him their best thanks for his kind services.

Early in the year the Committee considered it right to offer a regular remuneration for services rendered at the Organ, and it was arranged for Mrs. Field to continue to preside at the Organ and train the Choir at a salary of *yen* 40 per month.

Before leaving Yokohama Mr. W. F. Mitchell requested the Chairman, on behalf of the Committee and Members of the Church and Congregation, to accept a peal of Three Bells, which are to be shipped from London during the course of the current month.

Under date of 16th April, 1906, Mr. Montague Beart retired from the Committee, and it was with many regrets that the Chairman accepted his resignation.

The Committee note with satisfaction that the Church has been well supported and the services well attended during the past year and the financial position as shown by the accounts is a matter for congratulation by all interested.

THE HONORARY TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH CHRIST CHURCH, YOKOHAMA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

Receipts.

	Yen.	Yen.
To Balance, 1st January, 1906 ...		713.62
„ Pew Rents		4,390.00
„ Collections—		
Early Morning	413.94	
Matins	2,382.16	
Evensong.....	927.85	
Children's Services.....	37.75	
Alms Boxes.....	2.08	
		3,763.78
To Choir Account, Sale of Books..		5.65
„ Bank Interest as received		58.14
„ Sundry Receipts—		
Donation towards Electric Light		75.00
		9,006.19

Expenditure.

By Incumbent's Stipend & Income Tax.....		3,783.60
„ Organist's Stipend, 10 months..		400.00
„ Repairs and Furnishing—		
Electric Light Installation.....	799.10	
„	21.42	
Furnace and Water Pipes	135.41	
Church and Parsonage	1,445.31	
Sundries	42.30	
		2,443.54
„ Fuel, Light and Cleaning		297.85
„ Printing and Stationery.....		31.95
„ Momban's Wages, Labour and Pension		384.00
„ Ground Rent as Paid.....		73.20
„ Fire Insurance		446.40
„ Organ Tuning, 12 months.....		75.00
„ Collections Account :—		
Paid to Fund for Sufferers by the Famine	310.00	
Rev. W. P. G. Field (Easter Day)	263.83	
St. Andrew's Mission.....	228.61	
Church Home for Waifs and Strays.....	18.87	
Dr. Barnado's Homes	18.88	
		840.19
„ Flowers and Decorations		47.73
„ Rev. W. P. G. Field, Sunday School Account.....		13.37
„ Choir Account :—		
1 Cassock.....	5.00	
Boys	5.40	
		10.40
„ Sundries and Petties		34.41
		8,880.74
„ Balance in hand		125.45
		9,006.19

Examined and found correct.
(Signed) ROBERT T. BELL.

STAN. E. UNITE,
Yokohama, 14th January, 1907. Hon. Treas.

The business before the meeting will follow the lines of this Agenda :—

To receive the Minutes of the last Annual Report and pass the accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

To elect a Committee for the ensuing year.

To consider a proposition which will be brought forward for granting leave of absence to the Incumbent and also the advisability of increasing the stipend of the Incumbent.

Notice of Amendment to the above proposition must be handed to the Secretary prior to the meeting.

AND FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society attracted a good audience to Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening, when Mr. Frederic Griffith, a native of Swansea, and the winner of innumerable Eisteddfod prizes, spoke about the state of musical culture in the principality of Wales. The Vice-President (Mr. W. Karl Vincent) again presided, in the unavoidable absence of the President, still confined to his room by ill-health. Mr. Vincent briefly introduced Mr. Griffith, who, after a few preliminary remarks said :—

Wales has the reputation of being a musical country, and in many ways it may be said that she deserves the appellation. At the same time it is a singular fact that whilst no country has displayed more natural aptitude for music, there is none which has made so small an impression upon the history of Art. The explanation of this (at first sight) strange statement is not far to seek. Wales suffers from the very prodigality of her gifts. Music seems to come to her children as instinctively as speech. Singing is the natural gift of the Welshman, it is his amusement, his consolation at all times. There is no village, however small, but has its choir or its male voice party; there is no gathering, whether of pleasure or sorrow, where singing, and mostly of a rare quality, is not heard. Then why is it that, with this abundance of good material, so little is accomplished? It is because Wales has hitherto been so satisfied with her natural gifts, that she has given no serious thought to the ways and means of their development. In the most active musical centres in the Principality the great classical masterpieces are practically unknown; in fact classical music is seldom performed at all, the Art, as art, is almost totally unstudied.

It will, no doubt, be argued that the above statement is not correct, or at any rate that it exaggerates the admittedly imperfect state of musical culture in Wales, but we are convinced that it is a simple statement of the facts. It is, of course, true that at the head-quarters of most of the leading choirs, the best known oratorios may be heard once or twice a year; but the performance is one that cannot be called first-rate, owing no doubt in the first instance to the fact that the orchestra is generally incapable of doing its work even moderately well, and in the second place, that the conductor is content as long as the choir is well versed in its own department, quite forgetful of the truth that it is the orchestral portion which is the chief element in forming the tone-colour of the composer's picture. It is to be regretted also that Welsh conductors are, as a rule, satisfied with a totally inadequate rehearsal of the combined forces. If there be an overture to the work, it is generally run in a slip-shod fashion; then to settle the *tempo* the first few bars of each number are played.

Having elaborated the point, the speaker proceeded—The existing state of things is, no doubt, due to the low value put upon instrumental music in Wales, with the exception of a few isolated cases, and also to the lack of encouragement given by audiences to instrumentalists even of the first rank.

Turning to the second portion of his address, Mr. Griffith said—Our national institution, the Eisteddfod, is our great festival, the one fête of the year to which everybody musically inclined wends his way. What can be more impressive than the sight of this huge gathering of thousands joining with enthusiasm in the singing of a favourite Welsh hymn while eagerly awaiting the contest which is about to take place between their favourite choirs. No Welsh heart can remain untouched by this display of feeling, and even the colder natures of our Saxon friends have been moved to feelings of intense emotion. The keen competition and the high degree of excellent singing invariably heard at the Eisteddfod has obtained for years and years, and yet our country remains painfully stagnant as far as any progress in the highest realms of Art is concerned. Unfortunately, it is the Eisteddfod which must be held responsible for this deplorable state of things, and it is not hard to reason why. The danger resulting from prize-giving ends very often in complete satisfaction to the winner instead of being an encouragement for the hard work which is required for the formation of a true musician. The winning of a prize at the Eisteddfod is looked upon by many young singers as a certificate which entitles them to consider themselves full-blown professionals, ready to take their places in the circle of artists who have earned their distinction by years of hard industry. It is a frequent occurrence to find young children of the Eisteddfod placing themselves on the same rung of the ladder as the cultured musician who has toiled away for many years in the great field of musical knowledge. Now this is not right; we must have musicians, not mere singers. It is far preferable to hear the poor voice of a thorough artist than to listen to the glorious voice of an uncultured and wholly inartistic singer. A good voice is a beautiful gift from God—it rests with the fortunate owner to make the best use possible of it. We all know that to become pre-eminent in any branch of art, talent is necessary, but conscientious work is equally necessary. Mr. Griffith then went on to speak of the great choral contests in which towns and districts are matched against each other, and of the intense rivalry thus created, but he pointed out that as a matter of fact all attention is devoted to working-up two or three

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

test pieces—the singers mostly learning by ear—and thus little is really accomplished, so meagre is the general knowledge of music in the possession of the contestants. Mr. Griffith also deplored the spirit which makes the Committee of the Eisteddfod always seek to have a good financial balance.

Continuing, he remarked that orchestra playing and composition receive little encouragement from the Eisteddfod, while the co-operation of foreigners is positively discouraged. In conclusion, Mr. Griffith said—Wales has many and precious gifts. Let her use them wisely and well. Above all things let her remember that Art knows no geographical boundaries and recognises no limitations of language. She should welcome its most illustrious votaries whether they come from the North or the South, the East or the West. A more whole-hearted and less circumscribed devotion to music will bring to the people of Wales its own reward. National feeling and national characteristics will always find expression in music, and the higher the degree of musical culture the finer will be the method of that expression. By being more musical we shall not be less Welsh. That is a golden maxim that ought to be placarded in letters a foot long on every Eisteddfod platform in our beloved land.—(Loud applause).

Later in the evening, Mr. Griffith gave some very touching reminiscences of Wagner, which again won the hearty thanks of his audience.

Mr. Vincent, in thanking Mr. Griffith for his paper, said that only a Welshman would have dared to have said such hard things of Welshmen, and he admired him for his courage.

The following musical programme was then presented:—

Song.....“Love's Proving” .....Löhr.
Mr. C. H. P. Hay.

Violin Solo.....(*a*) “Kujawiak” .....Lada.
(*b*) “Berceuse” .....Renard.
Herr Milchsten.

Reading...“Reminiscences of Wagner”.....
Elbert Hubbard.
Mr. Frederic Griffith.

Song.....“Out on the Deep” .....Lohr.
Mr. C. H. P. Hay.

Pianoforte Solo .....“Aria and Gavotte” .....Bach.
Miss Wilson.

At the next meeting Mr. A. Bellamy Brown will speak on “Some Old Love-letters and their Writers,” while Mrs. J. P. Mollison will take part in the subsequent musical programme.

THE YOKOHAMA ENGINE AND IRON WORKS, LTD.

The half yearly meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Ltd. was held on Wednesday at 4 p.m. in the board room at the offices of the company, No. 161, Yamashita-cho. Mr. B. C. Howard, Chairman, presided and there were present also Mrs. Lowder, Mrs. Frazar, senr., Mrs. Jas Walter, Messrs B. Gillett, F. J. Abbott, C. B. Bernard, J. Rosenthal, N. F. Smith, M. Surth, L. J. Healing, E. W. Frazar, F. O. Stuart, W. K. Tresize (Manager), R. T. Bell (Secretary), J. W. Weaver (Foreman.)

The Chairman expressed his pleasure at seeing so many shareholders present—a much larger number than usually attended such meetings.

The notice calling the meeting was read.

The Chairman then made the following statement:

Your Directors have the pleasure to lay before you the accounts for the half year ending November 30th last, from which you will note that with the balance carried forward from last year the profit is *yen* 42,729,21, out of this they recommend shall be given to the Shareholders a dividend and bonus amounting to *yen* 15.00 per share, the balance to be carried forward to the new account.

I wish to call to your attention the business put before you at the Extraordinary General Meetings held in October last when the scheme of amalgamation with the Petersen Co. was brought forward and approved, and to inform you that the Petersen Works were taken over by us on the 1st of December last and that all necessary legal and other steps in connection therewith have been completed.

It will take some time to effect the necessary changes and bring about the proper working of the enlarged Company, but our Manager is pushing the work forward as fast as it is possible to do so.

The Machine, Carpenters', Pattern Makers', Blacksmiths' and Coppersmiths' Shops will be located at No. 161, the Boiler and Moulding Shops at Nos. 113/114.

A large number of the new machines referred to at the last meeting are now installed and at work, and the remainder shortly expected will be placed in position as the alterations of the works proceed.

The Directors have pleasure in informing you that since the inauguration of the new Company the works have been kept busy, not only for our shipping business but for local orders, and the new Company, as we may call it, has started in well and everything is working smoothly.

The accounts were as follow:

BALANCE SHEET FOR HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

LIABILITIES.		Yen.
To Capital—2,600 Shares of *yen* 50 each.		130,000.00
„ Reserve Fund.....		50,000.00
„ Sundry Creditors		18,953.24
„ Profit and Loss Account		42,729.21
Total		241,682.45

ASSETS.	Yen	Yen
By Property Account	16,290.26	
„ Plant and Machinery Account	39,175.11	
„ New Machinery Account	16,350.71	
„ Steam Launches Account	12,794.00	
„ Office Furniture Account	4,307.09	
		88,917.17
„ Stocks on hand as per Inventory		80,558.16
„ Unexpired Fire Insurance		968.00
„ Sundry Debtors		41,237.49
„ Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.....	29,729.41	
„ Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.....	252.74	
„ Cash on hand.....	19 48	
		30,001.63
		241,682.45

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

DR.	Yen.	Yen.
To Property Account, Depreciation of Buildings, &c., 2½ per cent.....	417.69	
„ Plant and Machinery Account, Depreciation, 2½ per cent.....	1,004 49	
„ Fire Insurance.....	968.00	
„ Wages and Expenses.....	70,589.14	
„ Taxes	4,292.50	
„ Rent	2,400.00	
„ Directors and Auditors Fees	950.00	
„ Upkeep and Repairs	2,515.31	
		83,137.13
„ Balance	42,729.21	
To be appropriated as follows:—		
In payment of Dividend of *yen* 5 per Share	13,000.00	
In payment of Bonus of *yen* 10 per Share	26,000.00	
Amount carried to New Account.....	3,729.21	
		42,729.21
		125,866.34

1906. CR.	Yen.	Yen.
June 1—By Balance		16,282.42
Nov. 30— „ Interest	361.73	
„ Transfer Fees..	10.00	
„ Gross Earnings	109,212.19	
		109,583.92
		125,866.34
Dec. 1—By Balance brought down.....		3,729.21

B. C. HOWARD,
Chairman of Board of Directors.

We have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the Books and Vouchers of the Company, and certify them to be correct.

F. J. HALL, } Auditors.
W. Y. SHOWLER, }

Yokohama, 11th January, 1907.

An opportunity having been afforded for remarks or questions,

The CHAIRMAN moved that the accounts as presented by the Directors be passed.

Mr. GILLETT thought that as this was only the half yearly meeting balance sheet it was not usual to have it adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said it was necessary to approve of the declaration of a dividend.

Mr. GILLETT did not think it necessary as the accounts were not made up to the end of the company's year.

The CHAIRMAN said it was necessary to have the shareholders pass the dividend.

Mr. SMITH pointed out that the circumstances were rather unusual. The shareholders were supposed to have wound up the affairs of the old company and it was necessary that there should be some recognition of the accounts as rendered, especially of the division of the overplus.

The CHAIRMAN said they were not exactly winding up.

The discussion closed by Mr. GILLETT seconding the motion to pass the accounts and the declaration of dividend, which was adopted unanimously.

Mr. BERNARD said there could be no question that a hearty vote of thanks should be accorded the Directors for their efforts in bringing the negotiations for the amalgamation with Petersen & Co. to a satisfactory conclusion, and, seeing that the negotiations had involved a great deal of work quite outside the usual duties of the Board, he thought something more substantial than a mere vote of thanks was due to them in recognition of those services. There was a sum of *yen* 3,700 old brought down as balance, which appeared to be over and above the settlement. Possibly the burden of the negotiations had not fallen on all shoulders equally, but still a good deal of time and attention must necessarily have been bestowed by each member of the Board in order to bring the matter to a successful issue, and also having in view that the amount set apart for Directors' fees, even in the ordinary routine of the company's business was very inadequate, he proposed that a sum of *yen* 2,500 be set apart as some remuneration to the Directors for their efforts on behalf of the Company, to be divided equally, or in such proportions as they themselves may deem fit.

Mr. GILLETT asked had they closed the accounts? Did they know they had that sum at their disposal? They would have no more meetings of the old company.

THE CHAIRMAN remarked that they were still the old company, which now included the Petersen Works. A new set of books has been opened.

Mr. GILLETT thought they had better let the matter alone till the whole thing was closed. He further thought that the employees of the company were as much entitled to something as were the directors and that therefore their services ought to be recognised in some way. The books should be closed and the accounts made up and then they would see how they stood. He understood the accounts before them were simply those of the half year's working of the old company. There must be another balance sheet of the old company.

The SECRETARY said there would be no other.

Mr. HEALING seconded Mr. BERNARD'S proposal.

Mr. BERNARD said in reference to Mr. Gillett's remarks that he thought anything for the employees should come from the Board of Directors. What was now before them was an expression by the shareholders of appreciation of the Directors' extra services.

The CHAIRMAN at this stage informed Mr. Gillett that the employees had already been remunerated by the Directors.

Mr. GILLETT said he had not known that. He understood the books were all wound up?

The CHAIRMAN said yes, and new shares would be issued to every one—for every 100 shares 200 new shares would issued so that the company would be working on a basis of *yen* 500,000 instead of *yen* 130,000. He then, in the name of the Directors, said they were very much

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

obliged for the recognition it was proposed to accord their efforts.

Mr. BERNARD's motion, on being put to the vote, was adopted unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the CHAIRMAN, on the motion of Mr. Tresize, brought the proceedings to a close.

FOURTH MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT.

The fourth of the Monday Popular Concerts organised by Mr. Frederic Griffith drew but a scanty audience to the Van Schaick Hall on the 21st inst. The heavy rain of the forenoon had completely cleared away and the heavens were brilliant with stars once night had descended; the temperature was also higher than it has been for some days; so there was nothing climatically to thin the attendance, while there was certainly offered a most attractive programme in which many tastes had been catered for. But there is no accounting for the vagaries of the public, more particularly in this remote village of the East which, for all its much vaunted high musical culture, really cares very little for good music *per se*. We need hardly say that those who did attend the Concert were enthusiastic in their praises and every performer was recalled. Mr. Hargreaves, who was in splendid voice, alone acceded to the insistent calls for an encore; but then his rendering of the "Bedouin Love Song" was particularly effective. He sang as an encore "To Mary," another of Maud Valerie White's compositions. Madame Jacquemin, who is heard too infrequently in public, made a charming impression by her singing of Massenet's "Marquise;" and Mr. Kenneth Dodd's rendering of the old Highland melody "Turn Ye to Me" proved very delightful. With regard to the instrumental pieces, all were of a very high order, but Miss Blundell's Polonaise in A flat (*Chopin*) was the outstanding feature. She fairly carried her audience away. Seldom have we heard her to better advantage, for seldom has she been so distinctively individual in her interpretation of any given composer. In response to the loud applause accorded, Miss Blundell returned and bowed her thanks. Mr. Griffith was in magnificent form, never has he played better in Yokohama, the very meagreness of his audience having apparently an inciting effect; while the playing of Mr. Poole and Miss Wilson on their respective instruments was greatly appreciated. The final Trio, in which Miss Blundell and Messrs. Poole and Griffith took part was a real *tour de force*, and though the last item on the programme was redemanded. We append the programme:—

Trio for Flute Violin and Pianoforte.....
"Two Nocturnes".....F. Behr.
Miss Blundell and Messrs. Poole and Griffith.

Song....."Turn ye to me" (Old Highland Melody) arr. by .....Malcolm Lawson.
Mr. Kenneth Dodds.

Flute Solos.....
(*a*) "Allegretto" .....Godard.
(*b*) "Réverie".....Griffith.
(*c*) "Scherzo" .....Widor.
Mr. Griffith.

Song.....".....Marquise".....Massenet.
Madame J. Jacquemin.

Song.....
(*a*) "How do I love Thee.....
(*b*) "Crabbed Age and Youth"...Maude V. White.
Mr. Randall Hargreaves.

Pianoforte Solo..."Polonaise in A flat.....Chopin.
Miss Blundell.

Flute Solo..... "Welsh Fantasia".....Griffith.
Mr. Griffith.

Song....."Pensée d'Automne" .....Massenet.
Madame J. Jacquemin.

Song....."The Bedouin Love Song" .....Pinsuti.
Mr. Randall Hargreaves.

Trio for Flute, Violin and Pianoforte—
Overture to the "Merry Wives of Windsor".....Nicholai.
Miss Blundell and Messrs. Poole and Griffith.

Admiral Baron Yamamoto, who was recently appointed to the suite of Prince Fushimi, is expected to leave Yokohama on Feb. 16th by the German mail steamer *Prinz Ludwig*, prior to the departure of His Highness.

UNION CHURCH, YOKOHAMA

An extraordinary meeting of the members of Union Church called by the Church Building Committee was held on Monday evening at Van Schaick Hall, the object being that the powers of the Committee should be amplified to the extent of authorising them to undertake the building of a church. There was a large attendance. Rev. Dr. Dearing occupied the chair.

Mr. John Griffin, as Chairman of the Building Committee, explained that they had received a very generous donation on the condition that they proceed immediately with the building of a church, and he therefore asked the meeting to invest the Committee with the necessary powers to proceed with the work.

Plans of a church were exhibited at the meeting and were examined with much interest.

On the motion of Mr. F. S. Booth, seconded by Mr. Viloudaki it was resolved that the Building Committee should receive powers to proceed at once with the erection of a church and if necessary to borrow money for the completion of the same.

A general meeting will be held next week at which the action of Monday's meeting must be confirmed and where probably further plans will be shown and a decision arrived at with regard to them.

To the already existing Committee there were added the names of five ladies to represent the Ladies Auxiliary, and Mr. C. Griffin, representing the Sunday School, and Dr. Dearing, representing the Church Trustees, were also added.

THE LAW COURTS.

AN ARCHITECT'S CASE.

The hearing of a case lodged by Mr. K. Shimoda, a contractor and architect, against Mr. F. Retz claiming *yen* 1,645, was resumed on Jan. 19th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

The case was first heard on Oct. 19th, 1904, in the same Court. Since then, the hearing was adjourned *sine die* on the ground that the present case had close relations with another close suit and that consequently it would be proceeded with after the latter was settled. The proceedings were now commenced afresh.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Ideura and defendant by Mr. Inouye as before.

Plaintiff's Counsel, repeating his statement given at the preious sitting, said that plaintiff entered into a contract with defendant on July 27th, 1902, to build two dwelling houses at No. 179, Bluff, and a godown, at No. 223, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, for *yen* 12,000, the time fixed for completion being December 24th of the same year for the two houses, and October 31st for the warehouse. The work was commenced on July 28th, and completed by the time stipulated. During the building defendant proposed several alteration's such as were not embodied in the specification originally given by defendant, for which new work defendant agreed to pay *yen* 1,195 making a total of *yen* 13,195 in all After all the work was finished Mr. Retz paid *yen* 11,550 to the contractor, leaving a balance for which the latter claims. Defendant further refused to take delivery of the buildings and also to pay the balance.

Defendant's Counsel said that the cost was at first fixed at *yen* 12,000, but in compliance with the request of plaintiff it was increased by *yen* 650 on October 31st, and again by *yen* 545 on November 26th the same year, thus making a total of *yen* 13,195. He further said that the construction of the buildings was not completed on the due day and further the work was so imperfect that defendant had to ask plaintiffs to execute repairs. The contractors, however, refused to do this. In accordance with the stipulation of the contract between the parties, defendant declined to pay the remainder till the defects of construction were made good. As to the amount of money claimed by plaintiff, there was a difference, the balance being *yen* 1,145 not *yen* 1,645. The difference was a mistake made by plaintiff.

Plaintiff's counsel held that the defendant admitted the unpaid balance of *yen* 1,145, while plaintiff computed the balance at *yen* 1,645. The difference arose from the fact that while the work was in progress plaintiff asked the defendant for a loan of *yen* 800, but defendant refused to advance more than *yen* 300. Plaintiff therefore proposed to hypothecate *yen* 500 worth of foreign and domestic gold coins for the loan. The proposal was accepted, and on October 19th, 1903, plaintiff received *yen* 800 in part payment of the contract. On the 28th of the same month plaintiff paid back *yen* 500 by cheque. The buildings were in every way perfect, and no repairs had yet been done to the buildings by the defendant.

Defendant's Counsel stated that the defendant paid to the plaintiff the sum of *yen* 800 on Oct. 16th, 1903, not on the 28th as alleged by the plaintiff. The loan had nothing to do with the contract money. As to the balance being set off as damages, counsel stated that the decision of the Yokohama Court in the civil suit between defendant and plaintiff recorded in the judgment numbered *wa* 178, in 1903, where it is adjudged that of the sum of *yen* 3,760 claimed by Mr. Retz the sum of *yen* 1,145 be set off against him, the other claim being dismissed, was subsequently subsequently confirmed by the Tokyo Appeal Court and the Supreme Court. For this reason the plaintiff had no claim on the balance.

Plaintiff's Counsel contended that the decision was not confirmed although the decision admitted the claim of *yen* 1,145. Counsel asked the Court to examine the manager of the Yokohama branch of the Third Bank as a witness to prove that *yen* 500 was paid on October 28th, 1903, by plaintiff by cheque, to defendant.

The Judge decided to summon the witness applied for by plaintiff's Counsel and the case was adjourned till Jan. 29th.

A DIVORCE CASE,

Mrs. Sarah Ethel Louisa Simmons, living at the Phoenix Hotel, No. 87, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, has instituted in the Yokohama District Court an action against her husband, Mr. Reginald Octavius Simmons, residing at No. 2, Bluff, Yokohama, petitioning for a divorce. Plaintiff will be represented by Mr. Ideura and defendant by Dr. Masujima. The first hearing will take place on February 5th before Judge Nakanishi.

THE CROWN CORK CASE.

A case in which Mr. J. C. Wilkinson of Kobe claims *yen* 161,019.47 from the Crown Cork Co. Ltd., came up again on Jan. 22nd in the Yokohama District Court.

Defendants' Counsel said that Mr. M. MacDonald, paymaster of the American Navy, Yokohama, who he requested at the previous sitting should be summoned as a witness, was attending his duties in the Philadelphia Naval Hospital as pay-director; consequently it was impossible to call him. Counsel asked the Judge to examine M. H. C. Litchfield in place of Mr. MacDonald and added that the gentleman had drafted the prospectus of the Crown Cork Co., Ltd., at the time when the association was organized in Japan.

The Judge decided to examine Mr. Litchfield on February 5th.

CLAIM ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

The hearing of a case filed by Mr. H. Piggott against Mr. K. Shimoda, a contractor, claiming *yen* 2,820 on three promissory notes was resumed on Jan. 22nd in the Yokohama District Court.

Mr. Shimoda, defendant, was present and the Judge ordered him to write some words in Japanese and English. Defendant wrote his name and address as ordered. Thereupon the Judge called in Mr. S. Ota, a caligraphist of Tokyo, and ordered him to compare the facsimile with Mr. Shimoda's signatures and seals affixed to the three promissory notes as well as to the power-of-attorney given by defendant to his Counsel. The expert promised to present his opinion in a written statement.

The hearing was then adjourned till Jan. 24th.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

OBJECTION TO SEIZURE.

An action filed by Mr. H. V. Gielen against Mr. Paul Helm presenting an objection as to the seizure of buildings came up again on Jan. 23rd in the Yokohama District Court.

Mr. Masuda, an official of the Yokohama City Office, was examined as a witness. He stated that the houses on lot No. 156, Yamashita-cho, were not registered on Oct. 30th, 1903, at the office by Mr. Gielen. Before coming into Court, witness examined all the records of the City Office with regard to the registry or transfer of property, and he could not find any registration by Mr. Gielen. Being examined by plaintiff's Counsel, witness replied that the houses were registered by a Chinaman named Chang Min ku, on July 21st, 1899, just after the enforcement of the revised treaty. About that time, the Kencho and City Office urged the owners of houses to report their property in consequence of the imposition of the house-tax. Consequently there was no information from foreigners to the Japanese local government offices before the revision of the treaty and Japanese local offices did not urge owners to register their properties, as there was no necessity to do so. Therefore, the Japanese offices were quite ignorant of the transfer of properties of foreignem.

The Judge produced the Court records of two other actions as requested by the parties at the previous sitting. Referring to one of the records, plaintiff's Counsel said that Mr. Gielen registered at the prefectural office the houses on the lot of No. 156 as his possession. Defendant's Counsel, availing himself of another record, said that an action had been instituted by Mr. Helm against a third person, a Japanese merchant named Suya Chojiro. After examination in the Yokohama District Court and higher Courts, judgments were given in favour of Mr. Helm.

The parties summarizing their evidence argued briefly after which the Judge decided to give judgment on Jan. 28th.

OBJECTION TO ATTACHMENT.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of an application laid by a Chinese named Chujin against Mr. Paul Helm, petitioning for the cancellation of forcible attachment on immovable property was resumed on Jan. 23rd.

Plaintiff's Counsel said that the Chinaman whom he asked the Judge at the previous proceedings to examine as a witness was not in Yokohama. Counsel asked the Judge for leave to examine another Chinese named Liang Yeching, No. 124, Yamashita-cho, as a witness.

The Judge gave consent to the request and decided to summon him on Feb. 13th.

The Nagoya Court of Appeal, to which the Supreme Court had sent back the appeal of Mr. H. E. Reynell in his action against Mr. Robert Young, proprietor of the *Japan Chronicle*, for alleged damage to reputation and credit, is reported to have dismissed the appeal.

CLAIM ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

In the Yokohama District Court, a case in which Mr. H. C. Pigott claims *yen* 2,820 from Mr. K. Shimoda, a contractor, on three promissory notes, came up again on January 24th before Judge Nakanishi.

Previous to the present sitting, the Court had given the parties copies of the written statement of Mr. Ota, a caligraphist of Tokyo, who compared Mr. Shimoda's signature and the seals affixed to the three promissory notes as well as to the power-of-attorney, with a facsimile which the defendant wrote in the presence of the Judge at the last proceedings. The opinion of the expert was that the handwritings were identical.

Plaintiff's Counsel enquired whether Mr. Shimoda had been asked by Mr. Pigott to pay the three promissory notes. Defendant's Counsel replied that, as already explained, Mr. Pigott did so through a representative. The promissory notes were not issued by Mr. Shimoda as an individual, but by the Shimoda Construction Co.; consequently he refused to make payment on the drafts.

Plaintiff's Counsel produced three letters from Mr. Shimoda to Mr. Pigott and said that the defendant acknowledged in them his responsibility. Defendant's Counsel refused to admit the letters as evidence. Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Judge for leave to summon Mr. Ono as a witness and said that he called on Mr. Shimoda on Nov. 7th, 9th, and 10th urging payment of the promissory notes.

The Judge decided to examine the witness. The proceedings were adjourned till Jan. 29th.

AN ALLEGED DEFAMATION CASE.

The hearing of an action lodged by Mr. T. Parsram against Mr. Ramandass, Manager of Messrs Pohoomull Bros, claiming eight thousand *yen* on account of alleged injury of reputation and commercial confidence, was resumed on Jan. 24th in the Yokohama District Court.

Shimidzu Sen stated that she was acquainted with Mr. Parsram since the autumn of 1905. Orders received from him ranged between one hundred and two hundred *yen* per month. At the end of July last, she heard that Mr. Parsram would leave for India, closing his office. Subsequently she asked him for payment due to her.

Okano said that he was selling *habutae* silk to Mr. T. Parsram since a few years and also with Messrs. Pohoomul Bros for about six years. The business done with Mr. Parsram amounted to about ten thousand *yen* in 1905 and about seven thousand *yen* in the following year; that with Messrs. Pohoomul Bros. amounted to *yen* 17,000 in 1905 and *yen* 13,000 in the following year. Witness heard a rumour that Mr. Parsram would leave for home. He, however, did not know anything as to the reason for his departure.

Mahitani, an employee of Messrs W. Assomul and Co. who was present at the previous sitting, did not now appear when called. Plaintiff's counsel asked the Judge to issue a summons for his appearance.

The Judge gave consent to the request and also decided to summon three other Japanese silk merchants. The hearing was adjourned till Feb. 2nd.

FIRES.

It appears that the fire which destroyed the Department of Communications originated in a stove in the Bureau of Foreign Communications in the second building of the Department, and spread at once throughout the premises. Before the arrival of the fire brigades,—which were reinforced by eight engine pumps besides many ordinary pumps,—the building was almost destroyed. This was principally owing to the strong north-westerly wind then blowing. The fire, which broke out at 2.30 a.m. was subdued by 7.30 a.m. The chief building was erected in 1903 and cost four hundred thousand *yen* and the rear building in 1875 at a cost of three hundred and fifty thousand *yen*. The first building which was three stories high, consisted of the apartments of the Minister, the offices for the bureaux of various railway affairs, financial affairs, council chamber, offices for confidential secretaries, secretaries, etc. The second building was also three storied and consisted of offices for communications, foreign employees, post and telegraph money order, marine affairs etc. It is said that all the important official documents were saved. The whole loss is estimated at a million *yen*.

It may be remarked that five warehouses situated close to the chief building were saved from destruction. In these godowns were large lots of telephone apparatus and postage stamps. If the warehouses had burned down the present supply of stamps, it is said, would have been insufficient for daily needs, while the telephone service would have been greatly inconvenienced.

Four firemen were severely injured and five slightly.

The principal offices of the Department were at once opened in the official residence of the Minister, and other offices were arranged in the Railway Association, the Naval Club, the Railway Nationalization Preparation Office, etc.

At 5.20 a.m. on Jan. 17th, fire broke out in North Senji, Tokyo. Sixty-five small houses, which were all occupied by low class people, were destroyed.

About 1 p.m. on Jan. 17th a forest fire occurred on the hill-side facing the Hospital at Yokosuka. Owing to a strong north-westerly wind, the fire quickly spread, but through the efforts of a number of bluejackets from the Naval Station and the fire brigades it was put out at 4 p.m. An area of about 12½ acres of forest was burned.

Fire broke out on the morning of Jan. 19th at the Hisagoza Theatre, Yotsuya, Tokyo, and nine buildings, including the theatre, were destroyed, eight severely damaged. A young girl was burnt to death.

At 11.45 p.m. on Jan. 17th, fire occurred in South Sakuma-cho, near Shimbashi, Tokyo. Eight houses were destroyed. A woman named Hana Suzuki and her infant were killed, and three other persons are missing.

A telegram from Ohama says that on the night of Jan. 19th, fire broke out in the Yenha Raw Silk Factory, Kumohama, destroying the building together with a *habutae* silk factory.

A Sapporo telegram says that fire broke out on the night of Jan. 21st in the Sapporo Eye Hospital destroying the building. All the patients were saved, but the third son of the superintendent of the hospital, the family of whom resided in the same compound, was killed.

On the morning of Jan. 22nd, an explosion occurred in the Hirayama Fire-works Factory, in O-okagawa, near Ota, Yokohama. The roof of the building was destroyed. Two out of about fifty workers, most of whom were females, were severely injured and ten slightly.

A little past 2 a.m. on Jan. 24th, fire broke out in the Komiya Sugar Refining Co., Takashima-cho, Yokohama. The factory was destroyed together with a large lot of stock. Negligence seems to have been the cause. Damage was estimated at *yen* 6,750. About 2.30 p.m. on the same day, another fire occurred in Choja-machi, Shichome, Yokohama. Six small houses were destroyed and fourteen partially damaged. A charcoal brazier is reported to be the cause.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Sir Patrick Manson, M.D., predicts a spread of the sleeping sickness in Asia.

The latest disease among young ladies in England is the Hockey Throat.

A floating Russian mine was washed ashore on January 21st at Akaishi not far from Aomori.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has bequeathed all her possessions to her husband, Mr. W. A. B. Burdett-Coutts.

The death is announced of Mr. Tanomura, a well-known painter of Kyoto. He was 94 years of age.

Major-General T. Saito has been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General and was at the same time placed on the reserve list.

The Amir of Afghanistan has received the order of the Grand Cross of the Bath. He reviewed 30,000 troops at Agra.

From Jan. 4th up to the present day, the exports of oranges from Tsuruga to Vladivostock amounted in value to *yen* 800,000.

A London telegram received in Osaka says that the price of copper, which was recently reported to be £109, fell on January 19th to £107.2.0.

Admiral Bosanquet succeeds Admiral Douglas as commander at Portsmouth Dockyard. Rear-Admiral Inglefield succeeds Admiral Bosanquet.

A telegram under date of Jan. 22nd from Vladivostock says that the Russian steamer *Nedjeay* came in contact with a floating mine, a hundred miles south of Askold island. The ship, which sustained serious damage, escaped sinking. The crew are all safe.

A Frenchman named L. Leynere was punished on January 17th, by the Bluff Police, with twenty days' detention for unruly conduct. It is said

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

that he went to the French Consulate on January 15th and asked for money. On the request being refused, he broke some windows and furniture.

Mr. Uchida, who was recently appointed Minister-resident to Brazil, has been also appointed Minister to the Argentine Republic in addition to his present post.

The betrothal of Mr. Hidemaro (36) son of Count Tsugaru, and Miss Teru (21), only sister of Count Ogasawara, is announced. The wedding will take place in Tokyo in March.

The Training Squadron which left Yokohama on Jan. 15th and returned to Yokosuka last Thursday owing to heavy weather, will leave on Jan. 28th for its cruise as previously fixed.

All the carpenters of Kanagawa and Yokohama held a meeting on January 22nd and decided to increase their wages to *sen* 95 per day. The change will be enforced on February 1st.

The American transport *Portsmouth* arrived at Nagasaki from Manila on January 20th with three Major-Generals and twenty-two junior officers and two hundred and thirty men. They are on their way home.

The Nippon Cocoon and Raw Silk Central Guild will hold a meeting on January 27th at the Peers' Club with a view to celebrating the fact that the exports of staples amounted to a hundred million *yen* last year.

A Hongkong telegram of Jan. 16 to the *N.-C. Daily News* states that in consequence of the announcement in regard to the intended increase of capital, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank shares rose there by 35 points on that day.

A telegram has been received in Yokohama from New York to the effect that the representative of a kerosene oil trust in the United States will visit Japan in February. He will make efforts to sell oil fuel to the Japanese Navy.

We learn that Master G. Box has passed the entrance examination of King Edward VI's Grammar School, Birmingham. The successful candidate was a pupil of the Yokohama Modern School, where he was prepared for the examination.

Mr. A. H. G. Gilmore of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank died in Tientsin suddenly on Jan. 16 of scarlet fever. He had been out during the day, apparently quite well. The funeral took place next afternoon and was attended by large numbers.

Mr. M. Oshiro, the proprietor of the Oshiro Steamship Co., Tokyo, and some other business men intend to purchase the steamer *Rosetta Maru* and to convert her into a floating hotel. The ship will be anchored at Yokohama and sometimes at Shinagawa.

In a speech at the Bishopsgate Institute, London, Sir Victor Horsley gave some remarkable figures to show how the use of alcohol in hospitals is declining. In 1862 nearly £10,000 was spent on alcohol in the London hospitals and £3,500 on milk; in 1902 the situation was almost exactly reversed, about £3,500 being spent on alcohol and over £10,000 on milk.

A little before noon on Friday while Mr. C. Bamberger, of No. 52, Yamashita-cho, was examining a new revolver placed in his keeping for sale by a member of the crew of the German steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, it was accidentally discharged, the bullet hitting the niece of the proproprietor in the arm. Medical attendance was at once obtained but the wound is very slight. The revolver is of a new style and neither the owner nor Mr. Bamberger was aware that there was a reserve cartridge.

About 9 a.m. on Monday, a serious collision took place in the neighbourhood of the Hanazono bridge, Yokohama, between a carriage drawn by a horse, and a car on the Yokohama Electric Railway. The carriage belonged to Mr. C. Illies, No. 4, Bluff, and was being driven by a *betto* named Takahashi Harukichi (45). The carriage was badly damaged but the railway car got off slightly The horse ran away after the accident, knocking down a school boy and an employee of the City Office. It was caught at Magane-cho and was then found to be injured on the two fore-feet. The *betto* escaped injury.

According to a telegram from Mr. Uyeno, Japanese consul in San Francisco, Professor Jordan, of Stanford University, and Mr. George Kennan, formerly a war correspondent attached to the Japanese army, gave speeches on the evening of Jan. 17th at the Unitarian Club in that city. The speakers earnestly supported the cause of the Japanese.

Charlotte Bronte died in 1855. Her husband, the Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls, has just passed away. The married life of these two was ended in less than a year by death. The *Academy* remarks that "for more than fifty years Mr. Nicholls lived, mainly upon a farm in Ireland, honouring the memory of his wife, and—what is more—respecting her family secrets."

S. Tominaya, a godown keeper in the service of Mr. Alan Owston, No. 224 Yamashita-cho, has been arrested by the Kaga-cho police, on a charge of theft. He was removed to the Yokohama District Court on Tuesday. It appears that he stole iron and steel articles and several other goods valued at about *yen* 2,500 from the warehouse of his employer and sold them to a second hand goods merchant residing in Bandai cho.

According to the Government bill for the revision of the Law of the Coinage, which was recently submitted to the Diet, the Government intends to change the fineness of the 10-*sen* silver piece. The coin which now consists of pure silver 800, and copper 200, is proposed to be in future, pure silver 720, and copper, 280. The weight will be altered from 7.188 (about grammes 2.6955) to 6 (grammes 2.55). The revision will come into force on April 1st.

Mashita, a non commissioned officer of the Yokosuka Naval Station, who was charged with having tortured to death a bluejacket, was sentenced on January 19th by Court-Martial to six years' confinement. He was removed to the Yokohama Jail on Monday and deprived of the Seventh Class of the Paulownia which was conferred on him after the late war. Four bluejackets who assisted the non-commissioned officer in the crime were punished with four years' minor imprisonment.

In extraordinary meeting assembled, the shareholders of the Weihaiwei Gold Mining Co., Ld., decided on January 10th, "That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily: And that Louis Rudolph Burkhardt of Shanghai be and he is hereby appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up."

On Saturday Dr. and Mrs. L. Reidhaar, who were married in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1882, celebrated their silver wedding. Dr. and Mrs. Reidhaar arrived in Yokohama in Aug., 1902, to be near their son-in-law and daughter. Mr. Paul Ritter (former Swiss Consul General in Yokohama and now Minister in Tokyo) and Mrs. Ritter. A dinner was given on Saturday evening at the residence No. 61-A Bluff when some fifty guests of all nationalities were entertained, the Grand Hotel Band playing selections. Many presents were received.

We have received from the Rev. W. T. Austen, Chaplain to the Seamen's Mission, a copy of the Financial Statement of the Seamen's Free Reading Room Fund for the year ending December 31st, 1906. The income for the year was *yen* 1,644 89, including the balance of *yen* 69.75 brought over from 1905. The expenditure was *yen* 1,639.13, leaving a balance in hand of *yen* 5.76. These accounts were audited by Mr. W. K. Wilson. With regard to the steam launch fund for the same period the income fell short of expenditure by *yen* 145.81.

According to the *Jiji*, some prominent foreign and Japanese business men of Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka project an association under the appellation of the *Naigwai Yuka-shoken Shintaku Kaisha*, or domestic and foreign valuable documents trust company, the capital being five million *yen*. The association intends to deal in bonds and shares.

T. Shiraishi, a *sendo* residing in Ishikawa, Yokohama, was prosecuted on Jan. 22nd in the Yokohama District Court on a charge of having attempted to smuggle fourteen jars of Chinese liquor at the French Hatoba. At his examination in the Kaga-cho Police Office, the *sendo* said that on Dec. 25th, he received the goods from a Chinaman belonging to the crew of the British steamer *Tartar* then at Yokohama and he was to land it in such way as to escape detection by the Customs authorities.

A report is current as to the experiences by the steamer *Shibata Maru*. The ship, which left Portland on December 25th direct for Kobe, encountered a severe storm on Jan. 10th. Drifting about for some days, she used up all her coal and consequently the wooden fittings of the third class rooms were used for fuel. At last she arrived at Muroran, Hokkaido, in a serious state. The steamer (3,104 tons) left Kobe on Nov. 3rd with two hundred emigrants for Honolulu. After landing these passengers, she left for Portland.

A number of coolies who were employed at Aihara, a village in Tokyo jurisdiction and Kanagawa prefecture, in making a railway tunnel there, quarreled amongst themselves on the night of January 16th. Early on the following morning, two dead bodies and a short sword were found at the scene. The tragedy was at once reported to the Tokyo and Yokohama District Courts. On Friday, a preliminary examination judge went there from Yokohama in company with two doctors. As to the cause of the fighting, no definite report has been received in Yokohama. It is said that before the fight the coolies were all excessively intoxicated.

The steamer *Victorious* went into dry dock at Tanjong Pagar the 21st ultimo, and it was expected she would have to remain there for about a month to repair the damage done to her in the Straits of Macassar recently. The *Singapore Free Press* understands that the *Victorious*, which is a big vessel owned by MacIntyre Bros. of Newcastle, and commanded by Captain Pickthorn, while on a voyage from Java to Yokohama, struck on a coral reef in the Straits of Macassar off the Island of Sumu Sumu. She was not got off for 25 hours. The engines were put astern and 150 tons of coal jettisoned, and the vessel was refloated. The *Victorious* put into Manila, but she was refused a certificate, and had to discharge her cargo, and went on to Singapore, where, as before stated, she is now docked.

A return prepared by the Police Department of Hiogo Kencho shows that the numbers and nationalities of the foreigners residing at Kobe at the end of last year were as follows:

	Men.	Women.
English	398	226
Indians	52	12
Australians	1	1
Americans	127	79
Germans	187	73
Italians	11	1
Norwegians	7	4
Swiss	2	0
Portuguese	59	55
Spaniards	3	5
French	41	30
Dutch	20	9
Russian	4	9
Austrians	7	4
Danes	13	3
Turks	3	1
Greeks	1	1
Chinese	1,649	613
Koreans	8	1
Total	2,602	1,131

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The total emigration from the United States to Canada for four months of the year, July, August, September and October, was 17,607, as compared with 12,664 for the same period last year. This is an increase of 5,243, or 41 per cent.

Builders in Greater Now York have expended $150,000,000 during the past year. The outlay for 1906 will be $25,000,000 less than was spent on construction during 1905, but the number of single structures built during this year has exceeded all past figures.

The American Modern Language Association, lately in annual session at Yale, has decided that it was not an apple that Eve handed to Adam, but a lemon. Prof. Oliver M. Johnson of the Leland Stanford University, California, who has made a special study of tropical fruits, led the discussion. He insisted that there were no apples in the Garden of Eden.

Natural-gas companies supplying fuel to Pittsburg mills have announced an advance of from 10 to 12 per cent. in the price of gas for mill work. The gas companies have had in their contracts a clause which permits them to raise the price of gas on ten days' notice, but this is the first time the ten-days' clause has been used. This action means that the cost of making iron will be increased. A general return to coal by the Pittsburg mills is expected soon.

To requests for free transportation the general passenger department of the Rio Grande now responds with the following pathetic lines :—

Everybody walks but father;
He rides around all day,
Big mogul on a railroad,
He don't have to pay.
Little Johnny's walking;
Also Brother Will.
So's the Wholedam family
Since Hepburn passed his bill.

According to an announcement made in Washington on November 30th, experts of the Department of Agriculture have found in Texas a variety of cotton that will ripen before August, and thus escape the ravages of the boll weevil. The discovery is regarded as of great importance, and Secretary Wilson has asked for a comprehensive report concerning it. The new variety is known as bush cotton. It grows rapidly and reaches maturity the latter part of July. The boll weevil does not begin doing business until the early days of August.

California leads the states in the total valuation of canned products, according to an investigation of the canning and preserving industry just completed by the Census Bureau. The value of these goods produced in that state is placed at nearly $25,000,000. The second state is New York with $13,000,000. Maryland is third with $12,750,000. The total capital invested in this industry is more than $70,000,000, while there is employed in it 54.000 persons. The value of the manufactured products amounts to nearly $110,000,000 each year.

Bradstreets notes that the gold production in the world at large in 1905 showed an increase of over $29,000,000, or more than 8 per cent. over that for the year 1904. The total amount produced is estimated by the Director of the Mint at $376,289,200. Africa, which has been steadily pressing to the front as a source of gold production in the last few years, took first place in 1905 with a total production of $113,329,100, an increase of over $27,000,000 as compared with the year before. Australasia, which was first among the gold producers in 1904, fell into third place with a total of $85,926,500, a decrease of a little over $1,800,000 from the latter year, while the United States rose from third to second place with a production of $88,180,700, an increase of over $7,700,000. In the United States the most important gain in gold production was in Alaska, where the increase amounted to over $5,700,000. An even larger gain is looked for this year, on the basis of unofficial estimates. The world's production of silver for the year 1905 amounted to 157,339,962 fine ounces, a falling off of over 11,000,000 ounces as compared with 1904. The United States led in the production of silver with 56,101-600 ounces, over a third of the whole, with Mexico a close second. The average value of silver in New York, based on the London price, converted at the current rates of exchange, was 61 cents per fine ounce, as compared with 54 cents for 1904, 54 cents for 1903 and 52 cents for 1902, the lowest year's price on record.

Figures compiled by the Pennsylvania Railroad show that within the five years ended September 30th last, the total number of men employed by that corporation east of Pittsburg and Erie had increased 38 per cent., and that the total pay roll had increased 59 per cent., which increase in wages was independent of the recent advance of 10 per cent., aggregating a further addition of about $8,500,000 to the pay roll. The total number of employees on all the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie was 97,324 on September 30, 1901, and 134,041 on September 30, 1906, increasing 36,717, or 38 per cent. On September 30, 1901, the total monthly pay of all employees on the eastern lines was $4,489,422, and five years later it was $7,125,017. This was an increase of $2,635,505 or 59 per cent. All of these increases in wages were voluntary, and in 99.75 per cent. of the of the cases affected men drawing less than $200 per month.

Rear Admiral Cowles, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the American Navy Department, recommends that in future all battleships be constructed with double bottoms, with a view to carrying oil in them, and that all necessary pumps, pipes and appliances for burning oil be placed on board. The question of oil as fuel for warships is given considerable attention by Admiral Cowles. The Navy Department, according to his annual report, has directed that the monitor *Wyoming* be prepared for using fuel oil, and plans for placing oil tanks in the bunker spaces have been made. Experiments will be made with the *Wyoming* to determine the practicability of constructing a vessel along lines which will provide for the sole use of oil as fuel. The report, however, says that as fuel oil can be obtained in a limited number of places as compared with coal, and as the general use of oil would soon reduce the supply to such an extent as to make the price prohibitive, the bureau believes that the designs for new vessels should be in accordance with present practices with regard to allotment of space for coal.

The Secretary of the Treasury on December 3rd transmitted to Congress the book of estimates of appropriations required for Government services for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908. The following table shows the estimates, together with those made by Congress for each item for the present fiscal year:

Objects.	Estimates for 1908.	Appropriations for 1907.
Legislative	$5,618,175	$5,657,357
Executive	32,571,910	26,064,092
Judicial	980,120	1,108,914
Foreign intercourse	3,254,677	3,796,683
Military	79,950.103	72,305,270
Naval	115,444,250	98,773,692
Indian affairs.....	7,970,168	14,808,144
Pensions	138,243,000	143,746,107
Public works.....	95,865,540	53.545,710
Postal deficiency	.....	298,416
Miscellaneous ...	59,244,088	126,259,857
Permanent annual appropriations	149,886,320	155,117,320
Grand totals	$689,028,453	$701.551,566

In a recent address Professor Monaghan, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, made a plea for the establishment in the United States of a perfect system of trade schools such as exist on the continent of Europe. He placed the wealth of the United States at $110,000,000,000, which had been piled up in a little more than 100 years, and the larger part of it in the last fifty years. In comparing the wealth of the United States with that of other countries Mr. Monaghan introduced some statistics. In 2,000 years Great Britain, which had paid tribute of gold to the Cæsars and sold tin to the Phœnicians, had piled up only $55,000,000,000; France, with its magnificent vineyards and textile works, had piled up only $50,000,000,000; Germany, including all of its provinces, had only $45,000,000,000; Russia, with one-sixth of the inhabitable globe under its rule, had $35,000,000,000; Italy, with its wonderful cities, had $18,000,000,000, and Spain, with all the wealth of the Montezumas, had only $12,000,000,000. England has about 12,000 square miles of coal, the most of it in Scotland and Wales. They have been using coal for over 300 years and many of the mines are now depleted. It is estimated that their supply can last only from 250 to 400 years longer. In America were to be found 225,000 square miles of coal lands. At the rate they were consuming it American coal will last 6,000 years. And now we read that Italy is gaining her lost ground as a manufacturing country because they have learned to harness the rivers and mountains with electricity. This goes to show that even if the American coal supply ran out the United States could maintain themselves indefinitely by means of electricity.

Interesting information concerning the mineral reasources, the commercial progress and development and the population of Alaska is contained in the annual report of the Governor of that Territory. As to gold mining the report says: "The large gold-bearing area of the Yukon valley is increasing its output from year to year, and the developments in the Fairbanks district and near Richardson have been so great as to leave no doubt as to the tremendous possibility of that section of Alaska. The output from this district and from the entire Yukon valley this year has been very considerably curtailed by lack of water, the past season having been unusually dry. Notwithstanding the shortage of water the output of the Fairbanks district will be 30 per cent. larger than during the preceding year. Mining continues in Circle City on the Yukon river, on the headwaters of the Koyukuk and the older placer camps of the interior. Large areas of placer-bearing gravel in the older Yukon camps are being purchased by capitalists for the purpose of installing dredges and labour-saving appliances for the recovery of gold. On account of the very rich discoveries on Old Beach lines near Nome, unusual activity has prevailed in that camp during the last year, resulting in a very considerable increase in the output of gold, notwithstanding a season of dryness." The population of Alaska increased about 3,500 in the fiscal year ended June 30 last. There was a marked increase in the value of the commerce between the territory and the states. The products shipped from the states were valued at more than $14,000,000, and from the territory to the states at $9,208,000.

Investment of capital represented by the companies that field papers of incorporation during November in Maine, New Jersey, New York, Delaware and Massachusetts, with a capital of $1,000,000 and upward, as reported to the *New York Commercial*, aeaches a total of $184,000,000. This is the largest for lhe corresponding month of any year since 1901, when the large industrial concerns began to incorporate. The total compares with a total of $110,600,000 last month, or an increase of $74,300,000. The showing is considered remarkable, inasmuch as November is usually a dull month for the incorporation of large concerns, because of the heavy dividend and interest disbursements which are made at this time of the year. A majority of the new concerns are engaged in mining and over one-half of the capital represented is invested for the development of mining properties. The aggregate capitalization of new concerns was $57,400,000 in November 1905, $120,000,000 in November 1904, and $129,379000 in November 1903. Maine continued to lead as an incorporating state. Nineteen concerns in that state showed a combined capitalization of $133,7000,000. This compares with a total of $66,000,000 in October, represented by 23 companies. New Jersey regained second place over New York

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The total for New Jersey amounted to $37,500,000, against $16,000,000 in the preceding month. New York in third place had but a combined capitalization of $5,500,000, against, $21,600,000 in October. The total for Delaware amounted to but $2,000,000. Massachusetts had one large company.

The pig was formerly a household pet in China, esteemed highly because of its affectionate nature, fine qualities of comradeship and general eligibility to admission into the parlor and into the bosom of family; so said Charles Lamb. When a Chinese house burned down and several of the little four-legged playmates of the children were roasted in the ruins, celestial odors rose like incense from the ashes of the home and greeted Celestial nostrils. This marked the discovery of roast pig. At first the delicacy was expensive because it cost a home to cook a pig but after a time a genius discovered that cheaper fuel was effective, and roast pig became an established dish. The San Francisco fire has resulted in the discovery of a new drink which might be called boiled champagne. The fire cracked 100,000 bottles of sherry. This flood of seething gold flowed into a cellar where reposed 10,000 quarts of champagne. For days the fire kept the sherry boiling. When the smoke cleared away the cellar was pumped dry and the champagne thus boiled in bottles was found—so San Franciscans assert—to be a wine that would tempt an anchorite and make drivelling Silenus a youthful Bacchus. "Superb and unapproachable" was the flavor of the vintage, according to a correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* who, after getting outside of what was inside of one of the 10,000 immortal quarts, wrote literature for his paper. The discovery is of equal importance with the discovery of roast pig if it is true that the wine was really refined by fire, but among those who have not known the pleasure of sampling the elixir there will remain, perhaps, a suspicion that after the fire, and when San Francisco was a Sahara champagne in any style was nectar to the survivors, and that after all the boiling of the 10,000 bottles merely shows that the American palate abounds in gratitude for whatever comes its way in times of drought.

THE NATIONAL BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1907.

Department of Finance, Continued.

(Continued from the extraordinary expenditure of last year.)

	Yen.
Fees for dealing with savings debentures. (Continued from the extraordinary expenditure of last year.)	244,359
Increase of the second reserve fund	1,000,000
Increase of expenditure for the Residency-General (total sum) ..... (Continued from the extraordinary expenditure of last year.)	1,607,459
Increase of expense of Horse Breeding Bureau	454,276
Increase of funds for supplying warships and torpedoes (total sum)	10,939,586
Total	46,446,624

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of connecting land and water transportation at the Kobe Customs House	1,000,000
(The total sum is ..... which will be extended over seven years. The sum is to be defrayed in addition to the fixed sum of 3,960,000 *yen*.	13,139,497
Expenses of the monopoly of tobacco ... (This is the continuation of the extraordinary expenditure of last year, The total sum is *yen* 13,193,863 which will be extended over seven years.)	1,000,000
Expenses of the monopoly of salt..... (This is the continuation of the extraordinary expenditure of last year, The total sum is *yen* 542,000 which will be extended over two years.)	319,410
Expense of the Residencies.....	146,250
(The total sum is ..... The work will be extended over three years.)	439,380
Expense of the increase of Machinery for the Imperial Printing Department and for the extention of the factories.....	200,000
(The total sum is ..... which will be extended over three years.)	893,723
Expense of rewards in connection with extraordinary events..... (To be continued from last year's expenditure in connection with extraordinary events.)	1,479,865
Increase of expense of the Horse Breeding Department	221,055
Total sum of the expenditure for the Department of Finance	50,813,204

For the Department of War.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of increase of officials in the Military Department consequent on the increase of divisions	64,617
Increase of expense consequent upon the extention of the terms for the service of reserves.....	288,684
Expense consequent on the development of military defence and the adoption of the two years' system for the infantry..	2,700,718
Total	3,054,019

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Yen.
For the development of military defence and for the adoption of the two years' system for the infantry.....	22,004,301
(The total sum is ..... which will be extended over eleven years)	77,989,197
For increase of parade grounds, shooting ranges, and working grounds for engineers	1,263,846
Barracks and initial expenses for the four Divisions	11,289,816
(The total sum is ..... and the work will be extended over four years)	32,520,644
Expense of special manoeuvres and reception of special guests	23,717
Expense of the International military and naval celebration	59,668
For military occupation in Manchuria and Karafuto..... (continued from the extraordinary expenses of the previous year)	11,025,730
For the settlement of remaining affairs relating to the slain in the war	3,570,862
For the compilation of a History of the War	138,273
(The total amount is..... the work extending over five years)	750,457
For the general restoration of normal conditions	3,486,523
(The total amount, ... the work extending over five years)	51,894,718
For the construction of stores.....	1,514,526
(The total amount..... the work extending over four years.)	6,842,528
Total	55,176,662

For the Naval Department.

Increase of expenses for Port Arthur Naval station..... (The greater portion of this is carried over from the extraordinary expenditure of the previous year.)	4,500,000

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Provision for naval coaling stations.....	298,670
(The total amount is ..... the work extending over four years)	677,840
For compilation of a history of the war... (Carried over from the extraordinary expenditure of the previous year.	22,945
The total amount being ..... the work extending over four years.)	116,425
Extraordinary expense, repairing warships and arms, and other construction	25,000,000
(The total amount is..... the work extending over seven years.)	175,000,000
Expense of dispatching warships for the international naval and military celebration.....	523,614
Expense of supplementary and repairing ships	10,929,586
(The total amount for this item is ..... the work extending over seven years.	76,577,102
The total amount is	36,784,815
The grand total for this Department is...	41,284,815

For the Department of Justice.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Yen.
Expense of the investigation of the system of Jurisprudence	14,977
Increase in expense for an addition of 45 probationary judges	18,000
The creation of 16 branch local courts expenses for one branch	79,988
For the creation of 48 branch district courts	37,977
Salaries increased for Jailors and Jailors for female prisons.....	264,858
For protecting ex-convicts	100,000
Total	425,800

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Yen.
Committee on the investigation of the codes	31,472
For construction of the Akita Prison	43,600
(Grand total ..... the work extending over four years.)	185,260
For the construction of the Kumamoto district court	36,000
(Grand total ..... the work extending over two years.)	725,741
For the construction of the Kanazawa district court	35,000
(Grand total ..... the work extending over two years.)	60,850
For the construction of store rooms for the registering of documents	51,750
(Grand total ..... the work extending over two years).	103,500
Grand total	197,822

The whole total for this Department is *yen* 623,622.

The Department of Education.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Increase of expenses for the central meteorological observatory, resulting from the establishment of observatories in China and Korea..... (Out of this sum, *yen* 11,404 has been carried over from the extraordinary expenditure of the previous year).	16,454

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Building of machine shops for the Tokyo High Technical School	35,000
(Total..... the work extending over two years).	70,345
Building of electric machine shops for the Osaka Technical High School.....	65,000
(Total amount ..... the work extending over two years).	125,322
Rebuilding of the Tokyo Fine Arts School	100,000
(Total amount ..... the work extending over four years).	316,820
Establishment of the Technical College...	7,000
(Total amount ..... the work extending over five years).	292,564
Establishment of the North-Eastern University	21,500
(Total amount ..... the work extending over four years).	276,573
Establishment of the Second Agricultural High School	90,000
(Total amount ..... the work extending over three years).	270,020
Establishment of the Second Normal High School	90,000
(Total amount ..... the work extending over four years)	392,769
Establishment of the Fifth Commercial High School	30,000
(Total amount ..... the work extending over five years).	200,000
Establishment of the Sixth Medical School	90,000
(Total amount ..... the work extending over four years).	370,000
Establishment of the Seventh Technical High School	60,000
(Total amount ..... the work extending over five years).	496,221
Grand total	588,500
Whole total for this Department	604,959

For the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Increase accompanying the development of the forestry industry	69,717
Expense of expansion of timber felling...	1,210,195
Increase of expense for the enforcement of Mining control.....	90,000
Expenditure on the business of assaying mining ore	17,215
Expense of the expansion of silk inspection business	27,192
Total	1,414,319

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Increase of yearly instalment of the establishment expenses of iron works	1,536,980
Increased equipment for cutting timber...	327,646
Increased equipment for ore assaying purpose	30,000
Increased equipment for silk inspection...	32,000
Increased cost of management of forests and fields	268,464
Increase of permanent funds for iron works.....	922,830
Improvement of Agriculture	190,000
Encouragement of forestry	74,197
Nippon Grand Exhibition	2,029,352

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

(The total amount is ..... the work extending over seven years.)	10,000,000
The total amount is	5,411,469
The total for the Department of Agriculture and Commerce is.....	6,825,788

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Increase of expense for the control of electric works	18,144
Increase of expense for the maintenance of telephones, continuation of the previous year's work.....	299,572
Increase of expense for the expansion of communications work	286,714
Increase of expense arising out of the improvement of postal savings	78,152
Expense of handling the money conferred upon those who were concerned in the late war ..... (Continued from the previous year's extraordinary expenditure).	100,000
Maintenance expenses of military telegraphs in Korea ..... (Continued from the previous year's extraordinary expenditure).	360,171
Expenses for the expansion of telephone works	82,587
Increase of money refunded against various documents	1,103,262
Total	2,328,602

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

For expansion of sea routes ..... (Out of this, the sum of 165,000 is a continuation from the extraordinary expenditure of the previous year).	746,388
For the encouragement of shipbuilding and navigation	132,004
Increase of the expenses for new buildings for postal savings central bureau.	300,000
The expenses for telephones	3,000,000
(Total amount is..... the work extending over six years).	20,000,000
For the preparation of the Nationalization of Railways	115,546
Liquidation of purchased railways.....	82,000
Transferred from the Imperial Railway Funds.....	26,000,000
Transferred from the Korean Railway Funds.....	10,160,364
Total	40,537,302
Total for this Department is.....	42,865,904
Grand total	208,363,866

To wit:—Ordinary expenses 58,822,413 *yen*; Extraordinary expenses 149,541,453 *yen*.

REMARKS.

1. The reason why the grand total above mentioned does not agree with the figures contained in the previous year's Budget is that the increase confined to the previous year is deducted.

2. The figures concerning the continuation of the previous year's extraordinary expenditure, such as expenses for administration in Korea and Manchuria and those concerning the Naval Department, are simply mentioned in order to indicate exact figures.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE KINGSTON EARTHQUAKE.

London, January 17.

The earthquake at Kingston came absolutely without warning. People were indoors, or lounging on the piazzas when suddenly a quivering blow was experienced. After an instant's suspense a succession of shocks followed, bringing down the tottering buildings.

The population rushed to the Race Course and hills, where they remain panic-stricken. The work of rescue devolves chiefly on the whites, the terrified negroes refusing to work. The American Navy and War Departments are hurrying forward food and medical supplies from Cuba and Porto Rico.

Later.

After the earthquake steady streams of refugees marched to the hills in orderly procession. There was no ruffianism. The Colonial Bank was gutted, but the vaults and books are safe.

THE CHURCH QUESTION IN FRANCE.

The French episcopate assembled to consider a general policy and to advise the Pope of their views. M. Briand announced on the Chamber yesterday evening that the pensions and allowances to aged priests would be continued.

THE KINGSTON DISASTER.

London, January 18.

Sir James Fergusson was instantly killed by the collapse of the Myrtle Bank Hotel. The telegrams from Kingston are all undated, which causes confusion. There are great discrepancies in the estimates of damage. There were three shocks within 15 seconds.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

At Ottawa the Commons have passed the bill ratifying the trade convention between Canada and Japan. The Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, reminded the British Columbian members that Japan must be treated as a civilised nation and as an ally of Great Britain.

BRITISH NAVAL GUNNERY.

The practice returns of naval shooting for 1906 show that the average number of points was 181, compared with 98 in 1905. The Second Cruiser Squadron came first with 264 points, the China Squadron second with 250, and the East Indian Squadron fourth with 203 points.

EARTHQUAKE EFFECTS IN JAMAICA.

London, January 18.

The German liner *Prinz Waldemar* is ashore at Kingston. The Hamburg-Amerika line has suspended sailings to Jamaica owing to changes in the ocean bed.

Sir James Alexander Swettenham, K. C. M. G., Governor of Jamaica, telegraphing last night, says the earthquake was confined to the three parishes of Kingston, Port Royal, and St. Andrew. There had been 343 burials at Kingston and 500 persons placed in hospital by noon on Thursday. A few bodies are still covered by the ruins.

Correspondents state that the harbour is sinking and it is feared the city will be engulfed by the sea. The Plum point and Port Royal light houses have disappeared.

[The parish of Kingston is 5 ½ sq. miles in area and had an estimated population with Port Royal (2 ½ sq. miles) of over 53,000, while the parish of St. Andrew 166 sq. miles, was inhabited by over 42,000 persons.]

EARTHQUAKE IN SCOTLAND.

Two earthquake shocks were felt at Oban yesterday. The houses were shaken and the population alarmed.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The P. & O. steamer *Marmora*, (twin-screw, 10,509 tons register) with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on board has sailed for Suez.

THE JAMAICA EARTHQUAKE.

London, January 19.

Mr. Henniker Heaton cables to *The Times* a graphic account of the earthquake. He was in a moderate sized street when the ground began to quake. Thousands rushed or jumped from the houses; then the houses fell in all directions. In five minutes absolute darkness ensued from the clouds of dust and debris. Heaton and a companion found themselves black as negroes. They returned to the Club, which was half ruined, and the mutilated corpse of a member lay across the porch. Heaton met a hatless and coatless man with whom he conversed for some minutes, and then recognised him as Mr. Gerald of London, a former member of Parliament.

STRANDING OF THE "PRINZ WALDEMAR" DENIED.

The grounding of the steamer *Prinz Waldemar* is denied in Hamburg.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR.

Later.

Lord Northcote, Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth, has cabled to the Duke of Connaught cordially inviting him to visit Australia.

KINGSTON RECOVERING.

Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M.P. for York, telegraphs that everyone in Kingston is recovering heart. Repairs on the tramways, the railways, the telegraphs are proceeding night and day.

CHANGE IN BRITISH ARMY COUNCIL.

Colonel (temporary Brig.-Gen.) C. F. Hadden, C. B., Director of Artillery in the Department of the Master-General of the Ordinance, has been appointed to succeed his chief, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Wolfe Murray, K. C. B., and as fourth military member of the Army Council.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AFFAIR.

Later.

The Federal Government has started two actions in San Francisco to ensure Japanese equal school advantages. The Government contends that the exclusion of children is a flagrant violation of the treaty, entirely unjustifiable by the law of California and that even if justified the law is null and void.

P. & O. STEAMER ASHORE.

London, January 20.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Moldavia* is ashore on the Goodwin Sands, abreast of Deal pier. The Captain reports that he does not require assistance.

Later.

The *Moldavia* has been refloated undamaged and is proceeding to London.

ENTHRONEMENT OF THE SHAH.

Reuter's agent at Teheran says that the Shah-in-Shah has ascended the Peacock Throne. The late Shah's second son has been appointed heir-apparent.

THE KINGSTON DISASTER.

Telegraphing from Kingston on the 19th of January, Reuter's agent says that over 700 hundred bodies have now been buried.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

Lord Charles Beresford has left Malta for Portsmouth, relinquishing the Mediterranean command. The fleet and the whole population gave him a most hearty farewell.

THE UNITED STATES FLEET AT KINGSTON.

London, January 21.

The United States fleet is leaving Kingston, owing to a peremptory letter from the Governor requesting its withdrawal on the ground that he is fully able to attend to all the needs of the population. He is only willing to permit a party of unarmed Americans to land in order to protect the Consulate. The American admiral declares that the immediate departure of the vessels is the only course consistent with the dignity of the United States.

DEATH ROLL UNDER-ESTIMATED.

The latest accounts from Kingston show that the death-roll was under-estimated. In addition to 700 already buried there are over 1,000 unidentified dead still unburied, while the number of injured is estimated at 3,000, of whom 1,000 are seriously injured.

Later.

Every account adds to the fresh horrors of the scenes following the disaster. Lord Elgin, in his letter to the Lord Mayor, urges that every feeling of kinship throughout the empire should stimulate people to support the Jamaican fund.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught has arrived at Aden.

THE JAMAICA AFFAIR.

London, January 21.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphing from Kingston on the 19th January says that it appears that American bluejackets were landed and patrolled the streets, assisted in clearing the debris, and attended to the wounded despite Sir Alexander Swettenham's intimation that their services were not required. On the evening of the same day, Rear-Admiral Davis wrote detailing the work the bluejackets had done, including assistance given in recovering some stolen jewellery, from which he judged that the police surveillance was inadequate, and he proposed again to land parties the next day unless Sir Alexander Swettenham expressly did not desire it, thinking it possible that the bluejackets could greatly assist private individuals without interfering with the authorities, and he should similarly direct the doctors of the squadron to do their utmost to assist. The only object of the squadron's visit was to render such assistance as they could. He trusted that Sir Alexander Swettenham would approve of actions actuated by common humanity.

Sir Alexander Swettenham replied thanking the Admiral for his kind assistance and generous offer, which he heartily appreciated. He had no objection to a detachment guarding the consulate provided that the men were armed only with clubs, but he felt it his duty to ask that the Admiral reembark the working parties as he found the latter helping private individuals to clear stone. He did not doubt but that all owners would be glad of similar naval help to save them expense, but that was no longer a question of humanity. He was glad to hear of the recovery of the jewellery but believed that the police surveillance was adequate. The fact that the residence of a New York millionaire had been pillaged in summer during his absence would not justify a British Admiral in landing a party to assist the New York police.

Rear-Admiral Davis paid a farewell call on the Governor, Sir Alexander Swettenham, this morning and notified him that the squadron was leaving. He added that in view of Swettenham's attitude in not desiring American aid he had countermanded a shipload of beef which the U.S. Government were sending. It is reported that the Admiral waited a quarter of an hour and was just leaving when Sir A. Swettenham appeared.

The squadron sailed in the afternoon.

Later.

Admiral Davis has telegraphed to Washington under date of the 18th that the authorities declined his offer to land working parties, but that later he landed bluejackets by request to prevent a mutiny at the penitentiary. The correspondent of the *Daily Mail* at Kingston says that the request was made by Sir Alexander Swettenham's deputy and that the Governor repudiated it. Sir Alexander cabled asking the Imperial Government to convey to the United States the cordial thanks of Jamaica for Admiral Davis' prompt and powerful assistance. He does not say anything about friction. The Colonial Office has cabled asking for particulars, but the opinion of colonials and of foreign officials is that under no conceivable circumstances should Swettenham have written such a letter.

London, January 22.

The Mayor of New York received a telegram from the Mayor of Kingston on the 21st January appealing to the generosity of the American people for help needed at a most urgent time.

The Swettenham incident is all the more regretted in England in view of Rear-Admiral Davis's past friendliness to Great Britain. It is recalled that as a member of the Doggerbank commission he turned the scale in favour of Great Britain.

The soberest of American journals comment in the most restrained way upon the incident. They make allowance for Sir Alexander Swettenham's irritation at the possible disregard of strict etiquette by Admiral Davis, though they acknowledge that the deliberate offensiveness of Sir Alexander's language was inexcusable.

Later.

Reuter's Washington correspondent telegraphs that Messrs. Bacon and Taft conferred with President Roosevelt with reference to the Kingston incident.

It is officially stated that the United States will not pay any attention to Sir Alexander Swettenham's action, being that of an individual. Great Britain can in nowise be held responsible in the matter.

The Rt. Hon. J. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, has wired to the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, that he had read in the newspapers what purports to be a letter from the Governor of Jamaica to Rear-Admiral Davis, and he can only say, as the Minister responsible for the British troops in the island, that he entertains a sense of deep gratitude to Rear-Admiral Davis for the generous assistance offered by him at a most critical time. Mr. Bacon replied that President Roosevelt greatly appreciated the cordial telegram of the War Minister and was glad that proximity to the United States made it possible to be of the slightest assistance. If he could render any further aid the President earnestly hoped that Great Britain would have no hesitation in calling upon him, knowing how cheerfully the English people would render such aid were the circumstances reversed.

London, January 23.

The Press generally considers the Kingston incident to be closed so far as Anglo-American relations are concerned.

Two severe shocks were felt yesterday.

THE YUNNAN RAILWAY.

The French Government yesterday approved of the bill for the completion of the Yunnan Railway.

MOROCCO.

London, January 23.

The Franco-Spanish squadron withdraws from Tangier to-day, but a French warship remains for precautionary reasons.

JAMAICA.

H. M. S. *Indefatigable* has landed a quantity of supplies at Kingston.

Later.

The Mansion House Fund for the relief of sufferers by the Jamaica disaster amounts to £25,000, whereof £15,000 has been cabled to Jamaica.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Hon. Elihu Root, speaking at Ottawa as the guest of the Canadian Club, said that the difficulties between Canada and the United States were insignificant compared with the fact that both countries had lived at peace for ninety years.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO TOKYO.

Count Gallina has been appointed Italian Ambassador to Tokyo.

DUTCH INDIAN ISLAND OVERWHELMED.

London, January 24.

An official telegram has been received at The Hague, dated Jan. 11th, stating that the island of Simalu, west of Sumatra, has almost disappeared; 1,500 have lost their lives. Violent shocks of earthquake are occurring daily.

JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS REJECTED.

The Immigration Commissioners at San Francisco, instructed from Washington, have forbidden the landing of 200 Japanese labourers from Honolulu.

THE "TIMES" ON SAIONJI'S SPEECH.

The *Times*, writing with regard to Marquis Saionji's speech, commends both its sentiments and its tone. It says that Japan's gratification at the growing solidity of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is equally felt in Great Britain. The strength of the alliance, and what both countries earnestly desire, lie in their attitude of lasting friendship and goodwill towards the third great Power in Asia. It urges a cordial understanding with Russia as the best means of maintaining peace.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Japan Advertiser."]

TIDAL WAVE SWEEPS JAMAICAN ISLANDS.

San Francisco, January 18.

A great tidal wave has swept over a large part of the Jamaican Islands, and many hundreds of additional victims have been added to the death roll.

Another severe shock of earthquake visited the islands yesterday, and the entire southern and eastern coasts are reported as sinking into the sea.

The number of killed in Kingston alone now amounts to over one thousand.

Twenty-five million dollars is the estimated property loss.

PESTILENCE BREAKS OUT IN KINGSTON.

Later.

To add to the horrors already experienced by the unfortunate inhabitants of Kingston, a terrible pestilence has broken out, due to the large number of dead human beings and animals and the almost unbearable heat that has prevailed since the calamity.

The inhabitants are in a panic-stricken state.

Many British and American residents lost their lives in Kingston, and it is feared that when full reports are to hand from outlying districts in the Islands, the death roll will be appalling.

Four United States battle-ships have arrived at Kingston, and large detachments of sailors and marines have been landed to assist in the work of burying the dead and removing the debris.

FUEL FAMINE EXTENDS TO OREGON.

The fuel famine has now extended to the State of Oregon, and great suffering is reported from all over the State.

JAMAICAN SURVIVORS STARVING.

San Francisco, January 19.

Reports from the Jamaican Islands state that the survivors of the earthquakes and tidal wave are in a pitiable condition. All supplies and store houses having been destroyed in the calamity, the inhabitants are absolutely starving.

The Government authorities have opened relief stations, but thousands of the unfortunate starving storm the stations, rave-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

mously fighting for and stealing the food for distribution.

To add to the terrible conditions existing, there is a great shortage of medicines and medical supplies for the sick and injured, and many who have gone insane are roving the streets of Kingston.

Everything that can be done by England and the United States is being done as fast as possible, one American supply ship with a large force of Red Cross nurses, food and medicines, being already *en route* to the scene.

The United States Congress has appropriated one hundred thousand dollars towards relief of the sufferers, and thousands of dollars are being donated by private individuals and societies.

EARTHQUAKE ROCKS SCOTLAND.

The whole northern part of Scotland received a rather severe shock of earthquake yesterday, greatly to the consternation of the people.

RUSSIA FEELS THE EPIDEMIC.

Several districts throughout Russia felt the tremors of earthquakes yesterday.

Moscow received two strong shocks, which caused a panic in some of the crowded quarters, the people fleeing in terror out into the streets.

U. S. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COMMENCES SUIT IN 'FRISCO SCHOOL QUESTION.

The United States Federal Government commenced the action this morning here, to compel the San Francisco school authorities to receive Japanese children in the public schools.

Great interest is being taken in the suits, and United States Attorney-General Bonaparte is *en route* to participate in the closing arguments on behalf of the Government.

Immense crowds throng the street around the Federal Court building.

JAMAICAN ISLAND STILL GET TEMBLORS.

San Francisco, January 20.

Severe shocks of earthquake still continue to be felt in the Jamaican Islands, and the terrified survivors are almost in a state of frenzy.

The sea is gradually encroaching on the city of Kingston, and hundreds of terrorized foreigners have taken refuge on British and American war vessels now anchored some distance off from the city.

Two United States transports, with supplies and American troops drawn from Cuba, have arrived at Kingston, and American troops now patrol the city.

Fresh fatalities occur with each temblor, and the killed, it is estimated, number nearly two thousand.

OVER 2,000 JAPANESE CROSS MEXICAN BORDER INTO UNITED STATES.

Over two thousand Japanese crossed the Mexican border last week into the United States, some entering Texas, while others chose California.

The news has just leaked out, and has been made the subject of debate in Congress.

SERIES OF FATAL TRAIN DISASTERS IN AMERICA.

A series of fatal train disasters occurred yesterday on trains operating in the middle Western States, and forty people have lost their lives, while hundreds have received serious injuries.

GENERAL FUNSTON REPORTS SAN FRANCISCO EASY PREY FOR ENEMY.

Brigadier-General Funston, commanding the Department of California, in his annual report, which has just been made public, states that the capture of San Francisco by an enemy of the United States would be an easy task, as the defences are totally inadequate.

The publication of General Funston's report has caused a great sensation, and the press of California denounce the action of the Senate in throwing out Bills calling for fortifications for the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines and other strategic points.

SHOT FIRED AT CORONATION OF PERSIA'S NEW RULER.

San Francisco, January 21.

During the coronation ceremonies of the new Shah of Persia, at Teheran yesterday, a shot was fired. Immediately a terrible panic seized the immense gathering assembled, as it was feared the young Shah was injured. Before order was restored several of the gathering received injuries in a wild rush for the doors. It is rumoured that an attempt was made on the life of the new ruler.

CATHOLIC STUDENTS EXPELLED FROM FRENCH TOWN.

Serious rioting has occurred at Beaupuea in France owing to the forcible expulsion of all Catholic students from the town. A force of gendarmes attempted to protect the students, but owing to the fury of the anti-clericals among the mob, who made an attack on the guards, students and guards made a hasty exit.

ORDER RESTORED AT KINGSTON.

Order has at last been restored in Kingston, Jamaica, the presence of a large body of American troops who patrol the city, restoring confidence to the terror-stricken blacks.

AMERICAN ADMIRAL SNUBBED.

San Francisco, January 22.

The direct snub and insult given to Admiral Davis of the United States fleet by Governor Swettenham of Kingston, is the main topic of interest to-day in England and America.

Governor Swettenham refused to accept any assistance from Americans, and in a very sharp letter criticised the action of Admiral Davis in landing sailors and marines.

The entire British and American Press unanimously disapprove of the stand taken by Governor Swettenham.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ASSASSINATED.

Chief of Police Lenczyca of Warsaw was assassinated yesterday.

ANOTHER DISASTER IN WEST INDIES.

San Francisco, January 23.

Another terrible disaster has visited the West Indies. Yesterday, a tidal wave overswept Simalu, one of the principal islands of the Dutch West Indies, and, according to latest cable despatches, no less than fifteen hundred inhabitants lost their lives, while thousands received injuries.

Strong earthquake shocks are of daily occurrence throughout the whole group of the West Indies, the inhabitants of which are in a state of abject terror.

Some great upheaval of Nature is taking place throughout the whole of the West Indies region, and many prophesy that further calamities, worse than that which overtook Kingston, are yet to come.

KINGSTON'S GOVERNOR COMPELLED TO APOLOGIZE.

The British Colonial Secretary, aroused by the unanimous disapproval expressed at the conduct of Governor Swettenham of Kingston, towards Admiral Davis, in command of the United States fleet in Jamaican waters, has compelled the impetuous Governor to quickly apologize for his conduct, which is looked upon by everyone as a great breach of diplomacy.

The affair is now considered at an end, despite the clamoring of the American Press.

AMERICAN CORPORATIONS MUST NOT CONTRIBUTE FUNDS FOR CAMPAIGNS.

The United States Congress has passed the Bill making it illegal for corporations, as corporations, to contribute funds for political campaigns.

KINGSTON OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH CRUELTY.

San Francisco, January 24.

Somewhat of a sensation was sprung in official circles at Washington yesterday, on the receipt of cable despatches from American refugees in the city of Kingston, accusing the British officials there of gross cruelty in handling the situation.

Despatches to private individuals confirm the charges made, and the American Press is making much of the accusations, which are denied by the Governor of Kingston, who states that severe methods are necessary to prevent wholesale looting by the blacks, and that all law-abiding citizens will be treated as such, but lawlessness and looting will be promptly dealt with.

TRIAL OF HARRY THAW COMMENCED.

The trial of Harry K. Thaw for the killing of Stanford White, the prominent American architect, commenced in New York this morning, when Thaw's defence will plead emotional insanity.

EARTHQUAKE VISITS PANAMA.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt throughout the whole Isthmus of Panama yesterday afternoon, but so far, no reports are to hand as to what damage has been done.

VIOLENT BLIZZARDS IN ADRIATIC AND MEDITERRANEAN SEAS.

The most violent blizzards that have ever swept the Adriatic and Mediterranean seas are now raging since yesterday morning, and it is feared great loss to shipping will occur.

HAWAIIAN VOLCANO IN VIOLENT ERUPUTION.

Mauna Loa, the volcano on the island of Hawaii, has started violent eruptions.

CHAIRMAN OF PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION RESIGNS.

Commissioner Shonts, Chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, has tendered his resignation to Secretary of War Taft, to take effect January 31st.

No reason is given for this step, but it is rumoured that he has become disgusted and greatly discouraged with Washington official red-tape.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

THE AMIR.

London, January 18.

The Amir of Afghanistan has expressed himself strongly in favour of religious toleration. He denies that education and religion are antagonistic, and declares that he is a sincere friend of European culture.

THE U.S. SHIPPING SUBSIDY BILL.

President Roosevelt strongly endorses the naval reserve provisions of the shipping subsidy bill, saying that the prime use of the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

American navy is to avert war. The navy is the cheapest insurance and the surest guarantee against embroilment in war.

MOROCCO.

It is reported from Tangier that the Government troops are plundering innocent villagers, burning houses, assaulting women, looting and selling European cattle.

THE KINGSTON DEATH-ROLL.

At Kingston a thousand were killed. The damage was from two to ten millions; 98 per cent. of the houses are in ruins. A Mansion House fund has been opened. The King and Queen each gives £1,000.

THE SAN FRANCISCO LAW SUITS.

London, January 19.

Referring to the Government law-suits which have been begun in San Francisco for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the treaty with Japan, the strong point in the Government's brief is that the United States partly supports the Californian schools by an original grant of public land. The Government contend that this provision was made solely on the understanding that all the schools thus benefitted would be conducted in conformity with all treaties, inasmuch as these constitute the supreme law of the land.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS' PROSPECTS FAVOURABLE.

From Berlin it is reported that the Socialists in all the city districts in the coming election are first rate. Conservatives and Radicals have the poorest chances.

BUELOW'S POSITION.

The position of the Chancellor is the subject of much discussion. The view is expressed in various quarters, that in the event of an electoral defeat the days of Buelow as Chancellor will be numbered.

BRITISH MINISTERS AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The latest batch of three ministerial speeches all attack the House of Lords over the rejection of the Education Bill. This leads a section of the press to comment sarcastically on how convenient and consoling it is for Ministers, by ostensibly speaking on their own particular subjects, to invariably wind up with a denunciation of the Lords as the cause of national misfortune.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

London, January 21.

From Paris it is reported that the Minister of War has announced to the Senate that it will soon be necessary to increase the artillery and to reduce the equipment of the cavalry with a view to greater mobility. The Cabinet have adopted a bill suppressing courts-martial in peace and abolishing the death penalty.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg reports that the commission of inquiry into the Gourko-Lidwall famine relief scandal reveals almost inconceivable abuse of power, though Gourko is absolved from peculation. In defiance of Stolypin's orders that local governors should buy grain, Gourko telegraphed them in the negative and advanced to Lidwall £180,000 in September, though Lidwall had as yet not furnished a single pood under his contract for ten million poods of grain. In November Gourko began buying grain from other sources.

THE JAMAICA AFFAIR.

London, January 21.

It is reported from Washington that President Roosevelt has stated to Ministers that he is hurt by the extraordinary conduct and language of the Governor of Jamaica in refusing the assistance of the American warships in connection with the earthquake disaster. Yet he recognizes that the Governor's conduct does not represent British sentiment, as Sir Alexander had previously shown antagonism to the United States. The President does not think that any international misunderstanding will arise. Sir E. Grey (Foreign Secretary) has transmitted to the American Government his grateful appreciation of the generous offer of further aid, adding that it will probably not be required.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS ATTACK GOVERNMENT.

A Paris telegram states that the Socialists have attempted to censure the Government for suppressing a demonstration in favour of the complete application of the law relating to a weekly day of rest. They were badly defeated. Their resolution was rejected by a majority of 385, and confidence was voted by a majority of 404.

"THE TIMES" ON MARQUIS SAIONJI'S SPEECH.

London, January 23.

The Times, in an editorial bestows high praise both on the substance and the form of Marquis Saionji's speech. It endorses the Japanese belief in the necessity of sufficient armaments. It points out that the chief object of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is the maintenance of peace, which can be obtained most easily and satisfactorily by a cordial understanding with Russia. *The Times* notes the firm undertone of the Premier's remarks with reference to California, and considers that the Washington Cabinet will work strenuously to effect a solution.

RUSSIA.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that corrected returns of the workmen's primary election show 42 Social Democrats, and 23 Social Revolutionaries ont of 91 delegates. The actual estimated police expenditure for 1907 shows an increase of 27 million roubles.

MOROCCO.

The French and Spanish warships leave Tangier on Wednesday, Morocco having agreed to the necessary reforms.

WINSTON CHURCHILL REBUFFED.

London, January 24.

The appointment of Mr. Augustine Birrell as Chief Secretary for Ireland and that of Mr. Reginald McKenna, (Financial Secretary of the Treasury), to succeed him at the Board of Education, are regarded as certain. There is grim satisfaction amongst the Unionist party and in colonial circles at the well-merited rebuff administered to the ambitious Winston Churchill, Under Secretary for the Colonies, whose South African policy and general attitude, coupled with his contemptuous language regarding elder statesmen like Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner, have caused him to be greatly disliked and distrusted both in the Colonies and at home. I learn, the correspondent continues, from a well-informed source that Churchill was extremely anxious to go to Ireland, with Cabinet rank, but the Irish members vetoed the idea, declaring their determination not to permit Ireland to suffer a repetition of his behaviour with regard to South Africa.

ISTHMIAN RAILWAY OPENED.

The Salina Cruz railway, crossing the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and connecting the Pacific with the Gulf of Mexico,—its two terminal points being Salina Cruz and Coatzacoaltos—was opened on Wednesday. It is the shortest route and is mainly the outcome of British enterprise and capital.

(Published by the Foreign Office.)

THE CALIFORNIA AFFAIR.

(From Mr. Uyeno, Consul in San Francisco.)

The petitions against the expulsion of Japanese students from the San Francisco schools were filed simultaneously on the 17th instant in the Circuit Court of the United States and in the California Appeal Court. In the case of the former the Federal Government proceeds against the Education Bureau, the Overseers of Schools and the Heads of Schools; and in the case of the latter a Japanese student, called Aoki, is the plaintiff and the defendant is the head of the school from which he was expelled.

The counts of the plaint are:—

1.—The most-favoured-nation clause in the Treaty.

2.—That Japanese are not Mongolians.

3.—That inasmuch as the Federal Government contributes to the maintenance of the California schools, it has a right to a voice in their management.

4.—That the term "Mongolian" in the Education Laws of California was intended to apply specially to the segregation of the Chinese.

5.—That the Educational Order is a prejudiced measure contrary to the Treaty and calculated to cause trouble and inconvenience to Japanese children.

There is no great difference between the two plaints. The object of the suit in the California Appeal Court is to procure the return of Japanese children to the schools.

In the Circuit Court the counts are:—

1.—The interpretation of the State Laws of California.

2.—That the clause providing separate education can not be applied to Japanese children.

3.—That inasmuch as the State of California receives assistance from the Federal Government in the matter of education, the State's conduct must be in conformity with the Constitution and with the Treaties.

4.—That the Educational Order must be interdicted.

The California Appeal Court's first session to try the case will be on the 11th of February.

MANCHURIA.

On the 21st instant the following Imperial Rescript was issued in Peking:—"The wounds received by the Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) are not healed. The Report submitted by the two Ministers who were sent out to examine the conditions existing there makes us sensible that there is increasing need to nurture the strength of the inhabitants, who are still suffering from the horrors of the campaign. It causes us intense pain to think of our subjects' troubles. The collection of taxes in the different localities is proper, but should they be excessive in amount or cruelly levied, how can the merchants and the people endure them? Administrative measures must be adapted to circumstances, and fiscal affairs deeply concern men's well-being. The people's hardships should be sympathised with, accumulated abuses should be abolished, and it is essential that if a burden be placed on the people in one direction, advantages must be conferred on them in another. The Governors of the Three Provinces are expected to choose upright officials, and while preventing the extortions of corrupt servants, to open everywhere the sources of profit and to contrive the prosperity of the localities, thereby conforming with the sentiments of pity which the Throne entertains for the people."

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America	O. & O.	Doric	F. Jan. 25
Europe	N. L. D.	Gneisenau 1	Sa. Jan. 26
Hongkong	B. T.	Hyades	Su. Jan. 27
Tacoma	B. T.	Tremont 2	W. Jan. 30
Europe	M. M.	Tourane 3	W. Jan. 30
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	W. Jan. 30
Hongkong	P. M.	China 4	Th. Jan. 31
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su. Feb. 3
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru 5	Sa. Feb. 9
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Su Feb. 10
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	Nippon Maru	Th Feb. 14
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th. Feb. 21

1 Left Shanghai on the 22nd inst.
2 Left Seattle on the 11th inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 22nd inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 22nd inst.
5 Left Seattle on the 23rd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
America	P. M.	Siberia	Sa. Jan. 26
Europe	M. M.	Oceanien	Sa. Jan. 26
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamashiro M.	Sa. Jan. 26
Hongkong	O. & O.	Coptic	Su Jan. 27
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Su. Jan. 27
Tacoma	B. T.	Hyades	M. Jan. 28
Europe	P. & O.	Java	Tu. Jan. 29
Portland	P. & A.	Numantia	Tu. Jan. 29
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	W. Jan. 30
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont	W. Jan. 30
Europe	N. D. L.	Gneisenau	Sa. Feb. 2
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su. Feb. 3
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Tydeus	Tu. Feb. 5
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	W. Feb. 6
Europe	N. Y. K.	Hakata Maru	W. Feb. 6
Australia	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. Feb. 9
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu Feb. 12
Hongkong	P. & A.	Aragonia	F. Feb. 15
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. Feb. 16
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th. Feb. 21

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, H. Sakimoto, 18th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenlochy, British steamer, 2,092, E. J. Stallard, 18th Jan.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 16th Jan.,—General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

Dakota, American steamer, 13,305, E. Francke, 18th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 17th Jan., Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Benarty, British steamer, 2,510, J. D. Sarchet, 18th Jan.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 16th Jan., General.—Cornes & Co.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 18th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,184, K. Tsuchiya, 18th Jan.,—Uraga, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 19th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Memnon, British steamer, 3,019, H. W. N. Evans, 19th Jan.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Silesia, German steamer, 3,138, Bahle, 19th Jan.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 15th Jan., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Kamikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 790, Kasaburo Kudo, 20th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker, 20th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shibetori Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,472, Yamamoto, 20th Jan.,—Moji, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, Yagi, 20th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports Kobe 19th Jan., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,650, M. Kitaoka, 20th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Giran Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,815, T. Kitano, 21st Jan.,—Formosa, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Yeiko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,219, M. Deguchi, 21st Jan.,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjiliwong, Dutch steamer, 3,052, N. V. W. Jurriaanse, 21st Jan.,—Java, 6th Jan., Sugar, Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, S. Wada, 21st Jan.,—Tairen and Chefoo via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, S. Yamamoto, 21st Jan.,—Tairen via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tyocas, British tank steamer, 2,657, Wm. Kerr, 21st Jan.,—Singapore, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 22nd Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Y. Nomura, 23rd Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 772, M. Abe, 23rd Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,856, Geo. Anderson, 23rd Jan.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Jan., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kitami Maru, Japanese steamer, 728, T. Suga, 23rd Jan.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 23rd Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Jan., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 23rd Jan.,—Seattle, Wash, 9th Jan., Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 24th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 23rd Jan., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Tjilatjap, Dutch steamer, 2,475, P. J. V. Emmerick, 24th Jan.,—Macassor via ports, 19th Jan., General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Yeijo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, W. Teranaka, 23rd Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kattori Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,602, N. Morii, 24th Jan.,—Fusan, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, H. Yada, 24th Jan.,—Ujina, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 18th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. E. Filmer, 18th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Hazel Dollar, British steamer, 2,804, J. C. Bruce, 18th Jan.,—San Francisco, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Saint Bede, British steamer, 2,288, L. Cafferata, 19th Jan.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Prinz Heinrich, German steamer, 3,903, P. Grosch, 19th Jan.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2038, T. Irisawa, 19th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,462, P. H. Going, 19th Jan.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 19th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfie'd & Swire.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,184, K. Tsuchiya, 19th Jan.,—Hakodate and Otaru via West Coast ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 19th Jan.,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Glenlochy, British steamer, 2,992, E. J. Stallard, 20th Jan.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, T. Sakimoto, 20th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dakota, American steamer, 13,305, E. Francke, 20th Jan.,—Seattle, Wash, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Kamikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 790, Kasaburo Kudo, 20th Jan.,—Shanghai, via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benarty, British steamer, 2,510, J. D. Sarchet, 21st Jan.,—Bankok, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Ras Bera, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 21st Jan.,—Keelung, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,654, M. Kitaoka, 21st Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker, 22nd Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjiliwong, Dutch steamer, 3,052, N. V. W. Jurriaanse, 23rd Jan.—Macassor via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Memnon, British steamer, 3,019, H. W. N. Evans, 23rd Jan.,—Samarang, Ballast.—Bnitterfield & Swire.

Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, M. Yagi, 23rd Jan.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,881, A. Christiansen, 23rd Jan.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 23rd Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Silesia, German steamer, 3,138, Bahle, 23rd Jan.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 24th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Giran Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,815, T. Kitano, 23rd Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 772, M. Abe, 24th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 24th Jan.,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports;—Capt. McClure, Mr. Somerton and 32 Chinese in cabin; 13 Chinese in second class; 49 in steerage.

Per American steamer *Dakota*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Wm. Harris, Mr. J. D. Longmire, and Mr. Paul Witts, in cabin. For Seattle:—Mr. Wm. Rae, Jr., Mrs. Wm. Rae, Jr., Mr. W. Chandler, and Miss Swearinger, in cabin; Mrs. James W. Price, Mr. W. O'Neill, and Mr. J. T. Readhouse, in second cabin; Mr. T. Basili, and Mr. R. Yegar, in intermediate; 11 Japanese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Chung Yu Lung, Mr. Chung Kok Fong, Mr. F. James, Mr. E. A. Taplen, Mr. A. W. Crombie, Mr. Z. Suzuki, and Mr. and Mrs. Schurley, in cabin. For Vancouver:—Mr. L. Greenwall, Mr. Chu Chi, Mr. Chu Jan, Mr. Chu Yen, Mr. A. C. Siemer, Mr. H. S. Ling, Mrs. W. S. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hudson, and Mr. W. Edwards, in cabin, 30 steerage.

Per American steamer *Minnesota*, from Seattle Wash.:—Mr. T. Sanyo, Mrs. Sanyo and child, Mr. S. Uchashi, Mr. M. Togawa, Mrs. Bert Lum, Mr. Geo. Dardell, Mr. R. Morse, Mrs. Morse, Mr. J. R. Mott, Mr. R. W. Stewart, Mr. J. Hamilton, Mr. S. Tanaka, Mr. Kato, Mr. Gotake. For Kobe:—Mr. J. Schoub. For Shanghai:—Miss A. B. Richmond Mr. R. Tovey Cozens, Mr. D. Hataba, Mr. S. C. Yim, Mr. F. C. Yang, Mrs. Larsen and 4 children, Miss K. L. Patthoff, Mr. C. W. Batdorf. For Hongkong:—Mr. H. C. Flint, Mr. E. Z. Simmons, Mrs. Simmons, Mr. Parker, Mrs. D. W. Betts, Mr. G. Hatton, Mr. W. Freeman, Mrs. L. Johnson, Miss L. Johnson, Com. W. W. Bush, Mr. E. B. McGill, Mrs. D. E. McLaughlin, Mrs. M. Culven, Miss Culven, Mrs. C. E. Ray, Mr. R. S. Patton, Mr. M. L. Toomey, Mr. N. Van Horn, Mr. S. Currier, Mr. J. R. Quander, Mr. F. M. Davis, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. R. T. Bronner, Mr. C. Shaw, Mrs. S. Holmes, Mrs. C. Shaw, Mr. S. Holmes, Mr. S. Young and Mrs. S. Young in cabin; 3 persons, third class; 24 in steerage.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. S. Van Buren, Mr. H. E. Hayward, Mrs. H. E. Hayward, Mr. W. H. Burtt, Mr. W. J. Ball, Mrs. W. J. Ball, Mr. H. Lewis, Miss A. Dowd, Mr. Jaedicks, Mr. S. L. Holbrook, Mr. E. H. Tuska, Mrs. E. H. Tuska, and Mr. N. G. Tsobe, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Rev. H. A. Johnstone, Mrs. H. A. Johnstone, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Staff-Surgeon J. Mowat, R.N., Mrs. J. Mowat, Miss Mowat, Lieut. G. M. Hill, R.N., Mr. J. B. Cory, Mrs. J. B. Cory, Mr. F. H. Buck, Jr., Mr. E. C. Kunde, Capt. J. M. Robinson, U.S.N, Mr. P. R. Dickson, Lieut. A. E. Watson, U.S.N., Mrs. A. E. Watson, Capt. E. Hjortsberg, Dr. E. M. Huckaby, Mrs. F. M. Huckaby, Mr. O. F. Schick, Mr. L. R. Tuttle, Mrs. L. R. Tuttle, Miss G. Tuttle, Mr. W. P. Boyd, Mr. L. Andrews, Mrs. M. E. Beck, and Miss C. E. Stirling, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. M. Mausson, Mr. G. V. Hayes, Major and Mrs. Foster, Dr. Moorhead, Mr. T. G. Gowland, Mr. J. D. Gordon, Mr. Hastedt, Mr. D. H. Blake, Mr. B. Godwin, and Mr. Kutt, in cabin. For Vancouver:—Com. and Mrs. Blake, R.N., Dr. N. M. McLean, U.S.N., Mr. C. W. Beswick, Mr. W. Brand, Mr. H. S. Locksmith, Mr. E. Heyl, Miss M. A. Foster, Miss F. Forrest, and Mr. E. J. Moss, in cabin; 22 in intermediate; 200 in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Vancouver via Victoria, B.C.:—Mrs. F. Burleigh, Mr. Chu Chi, Mr. Chu Zan, Mr. Chu Yen, Mrs. W. S. Davidson, Mr. Edwards, Mr. L. Greenwall, Mr. F. A. Hudson, Mrs. F. A. Hudson, Mr. H. S. Siemer, Mr. Oskar Sonnenschein, and Mrs. C. Young, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Arthur R. Chenoweth, Miss

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Ada Dorr, Mr. Frederick H. Fairfax, Mr. L. V. Halsey, Mr. J. D. Hubbard, Mrs. J. D. Hubbard, Mr. Milton W. Lazansky, Mrs. Milton W. Lazansky, Mr. T. M. Little, Comte Orlowski, Mr. Wm. J. Platka, Mr. C. E. Thrall, Mr. Weiuberger, Mrs. Weinberger, Mr. J. Elizalde, Mrs. J. Elizalde, 4 children and servant, Mr. E. Gale, Mrs. E Gale and daughter, Mr. Geo. G. Guild, Mrs. Geo. Guild and infant, and Capt. J. Vellola, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for San Francisco, via Honolulu:—Mr. H. Booth, Mr. J. R. Bradley, Mr. S. Eichner, Mr. H. F. Hawley, Mr. E. H. Hooper, Mr. M. March, Miss March, Mrs. G. Martin, Mr. S. Matsudaira, Mr. H. Mori and servant, Mrs. H. Mori infant and maid, Miss Rosalie E. Roach, Mr. Geo. E. Stallman, U.S.A., Miss E. V. Scripps, Mr. W. E. Stone, Mrs. W. E. Stone, Mr. S. Takenouchi, Mr. Wong Ah Sing, Mr. E. Wade, and Miss C. E. Whitcomb, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prins Heinrich*, for Europe via ports.—Mr. and Mrs. S. G. L. Matsudaira, Mr. F. R. Daniel, Mr. Furness, Mr. J. Pirnitzer, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Richard Kalisch, Mr. Fred Johnson, Dr. Wilhelm Mueller, Mr. and Mrs. Agenor de Azeveda, Mrs. G. de Aguior Barro, Mrs. F. Vivanti, Mr. G. E. Dever, Mr. D. F. Ahrenberg, Mrs. Wendt, Miss Orth, Mr. J. S. Macbride, Mr. Low H. Jun, Mr. W. T. Tomhinson, and Mr. W. Cockburn, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Dakota*, for Seattle via ports:—Mr. Shinazo Awaya, Mr. Kenzo Baba, Mr. and Mrs. Davin, Mr. W. Chandler, Mr. Daijiro Ide, Mr. Hugh Lefeber, Mr. W. O'Neill, Mrs. James W. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rae Jr., Mr. J. T. Roadhouse, Mr. Seiroku Tsubonouchi, Miss Swearinger, and Mr. Umejiro Yamasaki, in cabin, 4 intermediate.

Per Japanese steamer *Wakasa Maru*, for London via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Neil and 2 children, Mr. W. Moxon, Mr. N. Fujii, Mr. K. Miki, Mr. R. J. McLauchlan, in cabin; Mrs. M. Watanabe, Mr. A. Hopper, Mr. W. Cowll, Mr. Y. Sakuma, Mr. S. Kawabata, Mr. J. Hawkins, Mr. T. Dickson and four Chinese, in second class; Mr. B. Komura, Mr. A. Heruth and ten Chinese, in intermediate.

Per Japanese steamer *Aki Maru*, for Seattle:—Mr. T. Kubo, Mr. S. Tamura, Mr. S. Kurabayashi, Mr. Hirayama, and Mr. K. Mitsutani, in cabin; Mr. Mrs. F. Uchida, Mrs. T. Nakamura, Mrs. T. Matsukawa, Mr. T. Hara, Mr. T. Ito, Mr. Spiegler, Mr. S. Nakajima, Mr. K. Sato, Mrs. T. Suganuma, Mrs. M. Yoshimura, Mr. K. Yoshimura, Mr. G. Kimura, Mr. K. Tsuchiya, Mr. K. Furuya, Mr. T. Sawada, Mr. H. Tani, Mr. S. Sakai, Mr. C. Aiyoshi, Mr. G. Homma, Mr. S. Kawasaki, Mr. T. Mitsuhashi, Mr. G. Goto, and Mr. S. Ota, in intermediate.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver:—Mr. C. W. Beswick, Com. Blake, R.N., Mrs. Blake, Mr. W. Brand, Mr. T. L. Colton, Mr. K. Dodds, Mr. E. Eddison, Miss F. Eddison, Miss F. Forrest, Miss M. A. Foster, Mr. J. Fujiwara, Mr. J. K. Gregory, Mrs. J. K. Gregory, Mr. E. Heyl, Mr. J. Holdfield, Mrs. J. Holdfield, Miss Holdfield, Mr. F. L. Huth, Mr. A. Lecouteur, Mr. H. S. Locksmith, Dr. H. McLean, U.S.N., Mr. E. J. Moss, Dr. J. D. Stobart, Mr. J. A. Stone, Mr. T. Sykes, and Mr. J. M. Tait in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver:—

From.	Canada.	TEA. Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total. Packages.
Hongkong..	510	—	—	306	—	816
Shanghai...	—	619	—	—	—	619
Kobe	275	—	—	—	—	275
Yokohama .	106	281	—	—	—	387
Total...	891	900	—	306	—	2,097

From.	New York.	SILK. Eastern Pa.	York Pa.	San F'cisco.	Montreal.	Total. Bales.
H'kong & Canton	105	—	—	—	—	105
Shanghai	460	—	—	—	—	460
Yokohama	467	—	10	—	—	477
Total 1,032		—	10	—	—	1,042

SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk shipped by steamship *Tartar*, for Vancouver, 19th Jan.:—

	Bales.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	190
China and Japan Trading Co.	99
Vivanti Bros.	80
Ulysse Pila & Co.....	35
Boyer, Mazet, Guilliee & Co.	31
F. Strahler & Co.	30
Herbert Dent & Co.....	15
Jewett & Bent	8
Hara Yushutsuten	50
Doshin Kaisha	45
Total	583

Silk shipped by *America Maru*, for San Francisco, via Honolulu, 19th Jan.:—

	Bales.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	286

Silk shipped per steamship *Dakota*, for Seattle 20th Jan.:—

	Bales.
China & Japan Trading Co.	85
Jewett and Bent	50
Cornes & Co.....	30
Sieber & Co.	10
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	263
Kiito Gomei Kaisha.....	231
Total	669

Raw & Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Prins Heinrich*:—

	RAW. Genoa, Option.	Lyons.	Marseilles	Milan.	WASTE. Italy.	France	Russia.	Milan
Siber, Wolff & Co..	54	138	—	—	108	—	—	—
Ch. Eymard	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co...	39	101	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	67	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F. Strahler & Co....	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Mottet	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.....	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornes & Co.	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Total	498	259	16	4	138	—	—	—

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Jan. 25th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Jan. 26th, at 3 p.m., the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Jan. 26th, at 7 a.m., the "O EANIEN."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Jan. 26th, at 4 p.m., the "CHENAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, Jan. 27th, the "MINNESOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand Jan. 28th, the "TAIYAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 28th, the "HYADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Jan. 29th, at Daylight, the "JAVA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 29th, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Jan. 29th, at Daylight, the "ALCINOUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about Jan. 29th, the "TJILATJAP."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Jan. 30th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific RailwayCo.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji and Manila, about Jan. 30th, the "TERMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Jan 31st, at 10 a.m., the "KASUGA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Feb. 2nd, at 9 a.m., the "GNEISENAU."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nasaki, and Shanghai, about Feb. 3rd, the "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Feb. 5th, the "SAXONIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Feb. 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 5th, the "TITAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Feb. 6th, at 2 p.m., the "IYO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Feb. 6th, at Noon, the "HAKATA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Feb. 6th, the "PELEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SYDNEY, and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane, Feb. 9th, at Noon, the "NIKKO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Calcutta, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about Feb. 9th, the "AUSTRIA."—Heller Bros.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., March 2nd, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Feb. 12th, the "HONGKONG MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports, Feb. 16th, the "EASTERN."—Cornes & Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Feb. 16th, the "NIPPON MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 21st, at Noon, the "EMPRESS OF INDIA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Feb. 24th, the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., Mar. 4th, the "MINNESOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Alcinous, British steamer, 4,278, D. Davies, 25th Jan.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Oceanien, French steamer, 2,104, Maguin, 16th Jan.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe 15th Jan., Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.

Trecas, British tank steamer, 2,657, Wm. Kerr, 21st Jan.,—Singapore, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Woodford, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 12th Dec.,—Manila, Sugar.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, Jan. 25.

Little doing in Shirtings, a fairly good business in Woollens and a moderate demand for Satteens.

RAW COTTON. PER PICUL.

American Middling...	33.00
Indian Broach...	28.00
Chinese (Old crop)	27.50 to 29.50
Chinese (New crop)	—

COTTON YARN. PER BALE.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed	Y.360.00 to 400.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	440.00 to 480.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	540.00 to 580.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.} PER YARD.	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium ... ... PER PIECE.	Y.4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.50 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches...	8.00 to 10.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches...	3.25 to 4.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in. ... PER YARD.	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in..	0.30 to 0.45
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... ... ... PER PIECE.	1.90 to 2.85
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80
Flannelette, per yard	0.15 to 0.25

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels ... ... PER YARD.	Y.0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in....	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium..	0.16 to 0.22
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.28 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.80 to 2.00
Cloths—All other	1.25 to 3.50
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb ...	0.60 to 0.66

METALS.

A good business has been done stimulated by the tone of the foreign markets.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ... ... PER PICUL.	Y.5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	5.00 to 6.00
do Sheet..	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅝" to 1¼")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.... ...	12.00 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... ...	7.30 to 8.50
Tin Plates, golls. I.C.W....	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.20

KEROSENE.

A good business continues.

American	Y.3.36 to 3.56
Russian	3.35
Sangkat	2.79 to 3.34

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SUGAR.

This week prices have had an upward tendency. A good business has been passing.

		Yen Prices.
Brown Takao	V.	9.40 to 9.50
Brown Manila...		8.60 to 9.60
Brown China		7.50 to 13.00
White Java and Penang...		8.50 to 12.00
White Refined...		13.40 to 16.30

INDIGO.

Nothing doing.

	Prices.
Java, Medium to best...	Nom. 280.00 to 320.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	Nom. 180.00 to 200.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best	Nom. 150.00 to 170.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ..	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Another fall in prices has taken place. Business is still on a small scale. The apathy is attributed to absence, of demand from America and France. The dullness will probably last over the forthcoming week.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Nom. 1,305 to 1,325
Filatures—Extra, Fine	Nominal.
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	Nom. 1,275 to 1,285
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	Nominal.
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	Nom. 1,250 to 1,260
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	„ 1,260 to 1,270
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	„ 1,235 to 1,245
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	„ 1,225 to 1,235
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	„ 1,225 to 1,235
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	Nom. 1,255 to 1,265
Re-reels—No. 1	„ 1,245 to 1,255
Re-reels—No. 1½	„ 1,235 to 1,245
Re-reels—No. 2	„ 1,225 to 1,230
Kakedas—Gold Cap Chop Extra... ...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½...	—

WASTE SILK.

Small enquiries are made by foreign firms. There is as yet no sign of a revival of activity. No special alterations are to be noted in prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Filatures, Good	190 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	190 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	175 to 180
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	Nom. 130 to 135
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	200 to 210
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	190 to 195
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	180 to 185
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	125 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	Nom. 170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	140 to 145
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	60 to 70
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	50 to 55

TEA.

Season closed.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	V.
Choice	...
Finest	...
Fine...	...
Good Medium	...
Medium	...
Good Common	...
Common	...

HABUTAE.

The market was quiet throughout the week and prices went down. Exporters merely watch the fluctuations.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	10.50	10.30	10.30
22½	10.60	10.30	10.30
27	10.80	10.30	10.30
36	10.70	10.50	10.50

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	10.05	9.95	9.95	9.80	10.15
27"	8.90	9.80	9.80	9.80	10.10
36"	10.05	9.95	9.90	9.90	10.20

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½"	—	10.00	10.30	—
22½"	10.25	10.05	10.10	—
27"	10.25	10.15	10.20	—
36"	10.30	10.15	10.30	—

RICE.

A further fall was experienced during the week. It is reported that transport to the interior has continued and that the import of foreign grain has increased.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa.....	1,193,967
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	96,686

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
January ...	15.38
February ...	15.83
March ...	16.275

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku.*
Superior ...	Yen 16.67
Medium ...	15.63
Common ...	14.29
Average ...	15.53

koku, 4.9629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
January	15.07	January.....	15.106
February	15.43	February	15.000
March	15.84	March	15.805

STOCK EXCHANGE.

As already reported, remarkable falls were experienced during week. The market is now in nervous state and no notable business has been done.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, January 24

London silver $\frac{3}{16}$ higher, but no alteration in China sterling quotations and local rates all remain as they were yesterday.

London—Bank T T ...	2/03¾
— — Bills on demand ...	2/03$\frac{7}{16}$
— — 4 months' sight...	2/02$\frac{15}{16}$
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2/02$\frac{13}{16}$
— — 6 months' sight ...	2/13/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	256¾
— Private 4 months' sight ...	261
— — 6 months' sight ...	262¾
Hongkong—Bank sight ...per $100	110*
— Private 10 days, sight do	108*
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	66¼*
— Private 10 days' sight...	68⅛*
India—Bank sight ...	151
— Private 30 days' sight ...	153¾
America—Bank sight...	49¾ @ ½
— Private 30 days' sight ...	50¼
— Private 4 months' sight ...	51
Germany—Bank sight ...	208½
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2·4½
Bar Silver (London) ...	31 3/16

Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARES.

	Paid up. Yen.	1 year. per cent.	Q'ation. Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue ...	100	5	97.00
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue...	100	5	96.00
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue ...	100	5	96.00
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5	91.00
War Bonds (Gunji) ...	100	5	91.00
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi).	100	5	91.00
Imperial 5 per cent. Bonds (Issued 1906) ...	100	5	91.50
Y'hama City Bonds ...	100	6	103.00
Y'hama Water-works Bonds .	100	6	101.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds ...	100	6	100.00
Osaka City Bonds...	100	6	100.00
Kobe Water Works Bonds ...	100	6	100.00
Kawasaki Shipyard Debenture 4th Issue ...	100	6	99.00
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship...	50	12.5	147.00
„ „ „ new.	12.50	—	88.00
Yokohama Railway ...	20	—	58.00
Tokyo Railway ...	50	—	158.00
Keihin Electric Railway ...	50	13	185.00
Yokohama Electric Railway..	50	3.½	158.00
Haushin Electric Railway ...	50	8	300.00
Tokyo Electric Light ...	50	12	113.00
Yokohama Electric Light....	50	15	160.00
Yokohama Electric Light, new	12.50	15	120.00
Osaka Electric Light...	50	20	190.00
Kobe Electric Light ...	50	10	150.00
Tokyo Water Power...	12.50	—	22.50
Tokyo Gas...	50	15	178.00
Tokyo Gas, new...	25	15	155.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50	12	39.00
Tokyo Fire Insurance ...	12.50	12	48.00
Nippon Fire Insurance...	12.50	15	38.50
Tokyo Marine Insurance ...	12.50	15	57.00
Imperial Marine Insurance ...	50	12	92.00
Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning.	50	16	261.00
Fuji Gasian Cotton Spinning..	50	—	214.00
Tokyo Cotton Spinning ...	50	20	163.00
Hokkaido Hemp Weaving ...	50	13	81 00
Yokohama Dock ...	33	15	104.00
Kawasaki Shipyard ...	50	12.½	95.00
Uraga Dock ...	50	6.½	64.00
Hakodate Dock ...	50	—	29.00
Dai-Nippon Beer Brewery...	50	—	153.00
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)...	50	20	320.00
Hoden Kerosene Oil ...	50	30	235.00
Y'hama Chuo Godown ...	50	15	89.00
Yokohama Soko ...	12.50	—	61.00
Nippon Sugar ...	50	20	160.00
Imperial Manure ...	12.50	—	22.00
Tokyo Rope Manufacture ...	50	20	135.00

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, January 23, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—Kirin Breweries are obtainable at *yen* 320 for old cum new, offers for old shares ex new are wanted. Grand Hotels, sales at *yen* 160. Club Hotels, sales at *yen* 75. Langfeldts, buyers at *yen* 45. Helms changed hands at *yen* 85. Nickels, sellers at *yen* 40, buyers offers *yen* 35. Engine and Iron Works have been dealt in at *yen* 215. Y. U. C. debentures are wanted. Union Estate and Investment Co. shares sales at *yen* 105.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	10	10			30.6.03	6%	for 1	7 B.
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.06	5%	„ 1	75 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.....	500,000	5000	100	100		Y. 36,296.31	30.6.06	12%	„ ½	160 Sa.
Helm Bros., Ltd.....	186,000	3720	50	50	20,000	Y. 6,235.70	31.12.05	17½%	„ 1	85 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.....	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,540.14	30.6.06		„ ½	45 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.... †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	„ 1	35 B.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd	Old 1,200,000	12000 3000	50 *	50	200,000	8,702.28	31.12.05	20%	„ 1	210 S.
	New	12000 3000	50 *	25						110 S.
Y. E. & Iron Works... *	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 16,282.42	31.5.06	35%	„ 1	215 Sa.
Oriental H'l, Ltd ord.	250,000	3900	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	„ 1	75 N.
„ „ pref.		2000	50	50				8%		64 Sa.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ...‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390,000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd. ...	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	100 N.
Brett and Company, Ltd.... ...	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 N.
Yokohama United Club ...	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	108 Sa.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.....	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited ...	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	110 S.
Union Estate & Investm't Co., Ltd.	250,300 00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.
Share and General Broker

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THREE YEARS OF RUNNING ECZEMA

Lotions From Doctors and Chemists Had No Effect—After Three Weeks' Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment Child's Head is Now Clean and Free From Sores.

CURED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"It is with much pleasure that I write to inform you of the successful result of the use of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, which I used for a running eczema on my child's head, being the after result of ringworms. I have had lotions from the doctors, also from different chemists, but they did not have any effect on it. But after constantly washing the child's head with Cuticura Soap for about three weeks and using about half a box of Cuticura Ointment, I am pleased to say that my child's head is now perfectly clean and free from any sores, which I must say seems a marvelous cure after three years' suffering. I shall be pleased to recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any one. Mrs. A. Grant, 82 Bronson Road, Raynes Park, Surrey, Eng., March 10, 1906."

A SET OF CUTICURA

Consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are often Sufficient to Cure

The most distressing and disfiguring humours, eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, and inflammations of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair of infants, children, and adults, when all other remedies, and even physicians, fail. Not only are Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills the most successful remedies ever compounded, but they are the purest, sweetest, and most economical as well. Mothers and children are their warmest friends.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

☞ Mailed Free, "A Book For Women."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion, Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation, and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE; they contain no deleterious matter, and may be taken by the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.), London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

Taking

BOVRIL

means fortifying yourself against disease.

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Alcinous	Liverpool	At Kobe	Jan. 22
Arabia	Portland	Left	Jan. 9
Astyanax	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Jan. 12
Athenian	Vancouver	Left	Jan. 12
Austria	Trieste	Passed Canal	Dec. 11
Australien	Marseilles	Passed Canal	Jan. 11
Banca	London	Passed Canal	Jan. 8
Bencleuch	London	Passed Canal	Jan. 8
Benlarig	London	Leaves H'kong	Jan. 15
Benvorlich	London	Passed Canal	Dec. 28
Bingo Maru	London	Left S'pore	Jan. 21
Breconshire	London	Leaves	Jan. 11
Clavering	London	Leaves	Jan. 4
China	Hongkong	Left	Jan. 22
Coptic	San F'cisco	Left	Jan. 17
Doric	San F'cisco	Left	Jan. 8
Diomed	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Jan. 1
Erroll	New York	Leaves	Jan. 30
Euphrate	Antwerp	Leaves Kobe	Jan. 24
Foxley	New York	Leaves	Dec. 25
Glamorganshire	London	Leaves S'hai	Jan. 27
Glenesk	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 27
Glenturrett	London	Left S'pore	Jan. 11
Gneisenau	Hamburg	Left S'hai	Jan. 22
Hellas	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Jan. 1
Indrasamha	New York	Left Iloilo	Jan. 16
Indrapura	New York	Passed Canal	Jan. 3
Indramayo	New York	Leaves	Jan. 10
Indrani	New York	Leaves	Jan. 20
Java	London	At Kobe	Jan. 22
Jeseric (1)	New York	Left	Nov. 18
Kawachi Maru	London	Leaves	Dec. 28
Kagoshima M.	Bombay	At Kobe	Jan. 20
Kina	Copenhagen	At H'kong	Jan. 6
Lothian	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Jan. 15
Lowther Castle	New York	Left	Nov. 16
Machaon	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Jan. 3
Macduff	Liverpool	Left H'kong	Jan. 15
Moyune	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Jan 15
Monmouthshire	London	Passed Canal	Jan. 3
Muncaster Castle	New York	Left S'pore	Dec. 26
Nubia	New York	Left S'pore	Nov. 4
Numantia	Hongkong	Leaves	Jan. 8
Nyanza	London	Left S'pore	Jan. 11
Oopack	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Dec. 21
Palma	London	Passed Canal	Jan. 3
Peleus	Liverpool	Left H'kong	Jan. 15
Preussen	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Jan. 8
Prinzess Alice	Hamburg	Left	Jan. 3
Radnorshire	London	Left	Dec. 28
Sambia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Jan. 8
Sarpedon	Liverpool	Left	Dec. 15
Sachsen	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Jan. 11
Saxonia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Jan. 12
Scandia	Hamburg	Left	Dec. 21
St. George	New York	Leaves	Dec. 30
Slavonia	Hamburg	Left	Dec. 9
Stentor	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Jan. 3
Suevia	Hamburg	Left	Dec. 19
Taiyuan	Sydney	Left	Dec. 21
Titan	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Dec. 21
Tjibodas	Macassar	Left	Jan. 14
Tosa Maru	Seattle	Left	Jan. 9
Tranquebar	Copenhagen	Passed Canal	Jan. 15
Tourane	Marseilles	Left H'kong	Jan. 22
Tremont	Seattle	Left	Jan. 21
Vorwaerts	Trieste	Passed Canal	Jan. 3

(1) Via Galveston, Dec. 6.

UNDER SAIL.

Anna	New York	Oct. 28	Y'hama
Acme	Phila.	Nov. 8	H'date
Brilliant	San F'cisco	Loading	Y'hama
Comet	Phila	July 14	Hiogo
De Ruyter	Phila.	Oct. 26	Tsuruga
Renee Rickmers	New York	Sept. 20	Y'kaichi
Rickmer Rickmers	Phila.	Aug. 17	N'saki
Sirius	Phila	July 21	Tsuruga
St. Louis	Port Tampa	June 11	Hiogo
Theodor	Port Tampa	Mar. 2	Y'hama

(毎土曜日一回発行)

編輯人 エフ ブリンクリー

発行兼印刷人 ユー ピー フラガー

発行所 {横浜市山下町五十五番 ジャパンメール新聞社

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

日曜土 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 5. | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. | YOKOHAMA, FEB. 2ND, 1907. | 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 | VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 101
China ... 101
The Press and the Budget ... 103
Manchuria ... 104
The Wakamatsu Iron Foundry ... 105
The Russo-Japanese Negotiations ... 105
Korea ... 106
The Russo-Japanese War ... 106
Death of Mr. John Walter ... 106
The Passing of the Gaiety Theatre ... 107
Continuing Expenditures ... 107
Customs Protest ... 107
The Premier and the Business Men ... 108
The Evacuation ... 108
General Kuropatkin's Book ... 108
Marquis Ito ... 109
"The Kokin" ... 109
The "Seydlitz" ... 109
Notes on Current Events ... 109
Leading Articles:—
Russia and Manchuria ... 111
The Evacuation Question ... 113
Love's Shadow ... 121
Fires ... 122
The Imperial Diet ... 119
The Hospital Ball ... 123
The "Arangor" Case ... 124
The Mayor of Yokohama on Public Morals ... 118
The Tokyo English Speaking Society ... 118
The Girls' Club ... 119
The Grand Hotel, Izu ... 119
Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club ... 120
National Committee of Y.M.C.A.'s of Japan ... 121
Miss Nurken's Second Concert ... 121
L'Alliance Franchise de Yokohama ... 121
The Law Courts ... 121
The Industry Encouragement Bank ... 122
Meets of the Week ... 122
Asiatic Society of Japan ... 123
American Topics ... 125
Rugby Football ... 126
Correspondence:
"The "Agenor" Case ... 126
A Suggestion ... 126
The Stranding of the "Awa Maru" ... 126
Telegrams ... 126
Latest Shipping ... 128
Latest Commercial ... 130

"FATS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1907.

BIRTH

On the 31st January, at 69-B Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of WILLIAM ERNEST WHEELER, of a Son.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MAJOR HASEGAWA commanding a cavalry regiment at Kwanchingtsz, has committed suicide.

SOME cases of plague are reported at Tashikiao. Sanitary officials have been sent thither from Dairen.

THE total catch of the Tokyo Whaling Co. from November 22nd to January 23rd is estimated at *yen* 800,000.

LIEUT GENERAL NAKAMURA has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Fifteenth Division at Pyongyang, Korea.

ACCORDING to the *Hochi* there are this year 520,000 persons liable to conscription throughout Japan. About 200,000 will be drawn.

THE Yokohama and Buso Electric Railway companies have agreed to construct jointly the proposed line between Yokohama and Kamakura.

COUNTESS Shimadzu died on Jan. 26th. She has been suffering from heart complaint for four years. The deceased was fifty-nine years of age.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Shanghai, a heavy storm was experienced in Hongkong on the afternoon of January 28th lasting for about three hours. Many lighters and junks with their cargoes were capsized or otherwise wrecked. The loss of life is believed not to be heavy. The steamers in the harbour are all safe.

ABOUT half an hour before 1 a.m. on Jan. 25th a slight stock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama, the duration being two minutes and forty seconds.

MR. LUKE E. WRIGHT, American Ambassador, left Shimbashi on Jan 27th by the 6.30 p.m. train for Kyoto in company with five of the embassy staff.

THE sailing vessel *Urutsuba Maru*, with two thousand cases of kerosene, encountered a gale on her way from Tsugaru to Hakodate and has been wrecked.

THE interim dividend of the Yokohama Electric Railway Co. for the last half of 1906 was declared on January 25th at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

AT 10.30 a.m. on Jan. 25th, the French Ambassador, and the Dutch and Swiss Ministers with their wives were received by the Crown Prince and Princess at the Aoyama Palace.

A tidal wave has struck the coast of Borneo. Hundreds of people have perished and many hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property damaged. This news is dated Jan. 12th.

A NAGANO telegram says that the ice on Suwa Lake has commenced to melt and the skating has been stopped. Such high temperatures have not been experienced for forty years.

THE Empress has distributed 724 flannel shirts and *yen* 1,523 among 723 non-commissioned officers and men who have been released from service on account of wounds sustained in the war.

A THOUSAND *yen* sent from the NaoetsuRailway Station to the Niigata Railway Station has gone a-missing from the train carrying it. A conductor was arrested on Jan. 28th on suspicion.

MAYOR-GENERAL S. YOSHIDA, commanding the thirteenth brigade (belonging to the Seventh Division, Asahigawa) has been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General, and placed on the reserve list.

THE interim dividend of the Yokohama Specie Bank for last half of 1906 is said to be at the usual rate, viz. 12 per cent per annum. A general meeting will be held at the beginning of February.

THE body of an unknown man apparently considerably above middle age, was discovered in the creek at the foot of Camp Hill on Saturday morning, and was handed over to the Municipal authorities.

IT is reported by a Vladivostock telegram that a floating mine was observed on January 25th by a German steamer (her name is given by Japanese papers as the *Eitung*) in 42 degrees N. and 132 degrees E.

A HONGKONG telegram states that Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of Hongkong, has returned to the Colony from Java, where he has been recuperating after his recent accident. His Excellency is now quite restored to health.

AN official telegram says that one case of plague was reported on Jan. 18th at Charikan, and two cases at Yingkou. The Japanese sanitary authorities at Port Arthur are carrying out the usual measures for preventing the spread of the disease.

AN employee of the Yokohama Specie Bank, named S. Ijichi attempted to commit suicide on the morning of Jan. 24th, by throwing himself from the window of a third-story room in the building. He sustained severe injuries on the head and limbs, and was at once removed to the Juzen Hospital. He had been suffering from brain complaint for some weeks.

FROM Jan. 9th to 23rd, all the Russian workmen in Vladivostock absented themselves from work with a view to celebrating the anniversary of the revolutionary movements of 1905 in St. Petersburg. All the newspapers closed their offices for two days.

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha intends to build a steamer of fourteen thousand tons with which view the firm is conducting negotiations with the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki. It is said that the company also intends to build two steamers of six thousand tons each.

ACCORDING to the captain of the *Kotsu Maru*, which arrived at Nagasaki on January 28th from Australia, says a correspondent of the *Jiji*, the result of the Chinese movement against American merchandise, is that the export of flour from the British colonies to China has increased.

EIGHTY-NINE men were arrested on January 21st in Hiroshima, Ehime, and Kochi on a charge of having counterfeited and circulated various silver coins. It is said by a Japanese correspondent that during the last three years coins to the value of about a hundred thousand *yen* were made.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Tokyo to the effect that the Siamese Government has decided to raise a loan of three million pounds sterling in London. According to the prospectus which is already issued the interest is at the rate of 4½ per cent. and the issuing price, not less than £98.

MR. H. MORIKAWA, Japanese Consul in Victoria, wired on January 26th to the Foreign Office, that the crew of the sailing vessel *Kaian Maru*, which was reported to be missing on a voyage from Iwate prefecture (which she left on December 19th last) to Tokyo, have been saved by the British steamer *Tydeus* and have arrived at the Canadian port. The Japanese vessel encountered a storm and was wrecked.

THE Emperor on Jan. 28th conferred decorations on thirty-two military and naval officials. Distinguished decorations were given as follows: The Collar of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class of the Golden Kite to Marquis Yamagata; the Collar of the Chrysanthemum to Marquis Ito; the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum to Marquis Tokudaiji, and Counts Matsukata, Inouye and Katsura; the First Class of the Golden Kite and the Grand Gordon of the Paulownia to Viscount Ito, Baron Yamamoto and General Terauchi; the First Class of the Golden Kite, and the First Class of the Rising Sun to Vice-Admiral Ijuin; the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia to Baron Komura; the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun to Barons Sone and Kiyohara, and Messrs Oura and Sakatani.

A MATSUYAMA report says that K. Ikeda (42) who was seven years ago sentenced in the Hiroshima Appeal Court to penal servitude for life on a charge of murder and robbery and who escaped on his way to the Miike jail, has again come under the notice of the law by killing a policeman with a sword and inflicting severe injuries on another officer the on 21st at the Buddhist temple Zuirinji, in the district of Kita, Ehime prefecture, while resisting the officers in their attempts to arrest him. Subsequently he escaped again. It is reported that he has resided at the temple about four years ago and has been concerned with the priest in various crimes. Just before the tragedy, robber and priest had a dispute after which the latter gave himself up to the police. The priest also attempted to cut his own throat.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Saturday, January 26.

It is stated (*Asahi* telegrams) that the Chinese Government has decided to appoint a military attaché to its Legation in Tokyo. There has hitherto been no such official, and the defect becomes more apparent daily by comparison.

A Russian subject is to be inspector of customs at Harbin. The gentleman chosen is said to be M. Konovaloff, who served as private secretary and accountant to the Customs in Peking, and subsequently at Newchwang and Chefoo as Secretary.

There is a rumour that Viceroy Yuan is to become the first Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, and that he will be succeeded in Pehchili by the present Viceroy of the two Kwang, namely, Tuan Fang.

It is stated that an iron mine has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Shanping-tao in the Liaotung Peninsula. Permission has been given to make trial borings. If the discovery prove substantial, Japan will be fortunate.

Monday, January 28.

Most drastic measures are adopted, it is said, to hunt down the leaders of the insurrection in the Yangtsz Valley. Rewards of 2,000 taels are offered for the capture of any one of them. It is telegraphed that a man called Liu has been seized in a village some 17 miles from Changsha, and that he is believed to have been associated with extensive imports of arms and with certain explosives recently discovered in the neighbourhood of the Governor's *Yamen* at Changsha. But all attempts to extort a confession from the man have failed hitherto, and his examination is accordingly prosecuted with increased vigour. We know what that means: the application of shocking torture. It is by these doings that China forfeits all title to the respect of humane people. In the case of this Liu, the telegrams affirm that no doubts can be entertained of his guilt. Why then subject him to torture? Other men prominently associated with the emeute have been seized also, and no doubt they too were forced to make some true or false confessions implicating guilty or innocent people. It is a revolting system. One longs for the day when these terrible inhumanities will be discontinued in China. We are all very busy forming societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, but we rest calmly indifferent to the far more shocking inhumanities perpetrated against our fellow human-beings in Chinese jails.

In connexion with this matter it is stated that Viceroy Chang's vehement efforts to tear up the revolutionary plant by the roots have resulted in a number of arrests in Wuchang, and that a majority of those apprehended are found to be students who were educated in Japan. Moreover it is believed in China that the revolutionists have their headquarters in Tokyo. The result will probably be that Viceroy Chang, who, in his old age, has seen fit, apparently, to place himself at the head of the anti-reform movement, will do anything in his power to put an end to the coming of students to Japan from the Middle Kingdom. Everything in Chang's power means a great deal in existing circumstances, and indeed it is already said that the Viceroy has wired to Tokyo desiring the Chinese Representative and the Inspector of Education to prevent the projected return of students at the New Year, and has issued orders to the various innkeepers in his jurisdiction that lodging must not be furnished to returned students. No doubt the Chinese youths who set their faces Japan-wards in search of education, must be regarded as an important factor in the reform of their country. What they see, what they learn and what they hear in Japan all tend to make them dissatisfied with the conditions which reduce their potentially great country to a position of pitiable insignificance among the nations of the world. Viceroy Chang, not many months ago, was a prominent supporter of this movement. Many large batches of students came over to Japan at his instance or under his auspices, and he put his name, in conjunction with the late Liu Kun-yi, to one of the most remarkable of modern Chinese State papers, a memorial to the Throne, urging reform in every branch of the body politic, and virtually holding up Japan as a model to be studied and imitated. It is this same Viceroy Chang who is now said to head the reactionaries. Certainly he is above the petty failing of consistency.

It is noticeable, also, that Hunan, the great seat of this revolutionary movement, used to have the reputation of being the most conservative and the most anti-foreign part of China. Changsha was the habitat of the notorious writer of diatribes against the "Western Devils," whom Dr. John so often exposed. Yet the people of Hunan seem now to have opened their eyes wider than any of their fellow countrymen. Since Changsha became a mart of foreign trade, they have learned their mistake, and like all earnest men they are now strongly bent upon correcting their error. Such people are apt to run to extremes.

Dr. Sawayanagi, Vice-Minister of Education, speaking at a meeting of the *Tokyo Kyokai* on the 25th instant, said that the celebrated order issued by the Educational Department in 1905 for the better control of Chinese students in Japan, had become virtually a dead letter. The students, by combining to support their own methods and customs, had brought irresistible pressure on the schools which they attended. With regard to the students themselves, Mr. Sawayanagi said that a great many of them did not come to Japan with any really earnest intention of studying. Their object was to obtain, in the shortest possible time, a veneer of Occidental learning. Those really bent upon the acquisition of science could seldom find sufficient accommodation in Japanese schools, and had thus been put to so much inconvenience that they conceived the impression of being purposely discriminated against. The Vice-Minister condemned further the reckless manner in which his countrymen accepted appointments as teachers in China. There were, he said, fully 300 of these persons now in the Middle Kingdom, and as numbers of them had gone thither under agreements not supervised by the authorities, they often found themselves placed in situations which did not conduce to the reputation or dignity of their country.

It is stated that Mr. Chang Peh-hi, Chief Commissioner of Railways, has presented to the Chinese Throne a memorial urging the nationalization of railways. From China's point of view there is a good deal to recommend such a policy. It would put an end to exploitations by foreign syndicates, and it would be a striking illustration of the rights-recovery doctrine. But the achievement would be very costly. All those now practically interested would have to be bought out, and a big addition would have to be made to the country's foreign debt.

Tuesday, January 29.

The Peking Government has issued instructions in the sense that all Chinese students, on landing in their own country, when returning from abroad, must at once be furnished with passports which will necessitate their immediate return to their native places. By whom these passports are to be issued it is not quite clear, but the object of the regulation is said to be that the Government wishes to prevent these returning students from coming into contact with emissaries of the revolutionary party. The inference is that the students are not suspected of imbibing evil political notions in Japan, but rather that they are in danger of imbibing them on their return to China. Mr. Yang, the Chinese Representative in Tokyo, is said to have addressed a memorial to the Throne on the subject of the management of students in general, but its contents are not published yet.

Dr. Sawayanagi, whose remarks, when speaking at a meeting of the *Toho-kyo-kai*, we have already referred to in brief, is now quoted at greater length. He said that out of 300 Japanese instructors now serving in China, only some 10 or 12 have gone there with the approval of the Japanese Government. The rest, with few exceptions, belong to the group of men who were disgraced and deprived of office in connexion with the readers' scandal a few years ago. They were glad to find employment in China under any conditions, but of course they are not the kind of persons who are likely to bring credit upon Japan. The Foreign Office in Tokyo has repeatedly assured the Chinese Government that if teachers were required, the Japanese Authorities would willingly undertake to select suitable persons, but Peking has hitherto taken no notice of this offer. The thing acts in two ways; first, that teachers of this class are not likely to give satisfaction in China; and, secondly, that the teachers themselves are often obliged to submit to very humiliating treatment.

Wednesday, January 30.

The latest impulse of Chinese conservatism is in the field of the ideographic script. Most of our readers are probably aware that with the introduction of Western civilization there were gradually added to the language of Japan a large and constantly growing number of words which had no existence in the old lexicons. It was an easy process. The Chinese language is capable of almost limitless expansion. It may be said to consist of a vast collection of monosyllablic roots, each represented by an ideograph and each having a distinct signification of its own. These monosyllables can be compounded in groups of two, three, or more, so as to form words conveying almost any meaning or any shade of meaning. Hence when the Japanese found themselves confronted by a vast new terminology, covering all the domain of science, diplomacy, philosophy, religion and what not, they had only to put their hand into the mine of Chinese ideographs and draw out what components were needed to construct words of the necessary sense. A large and exact knowledge of the ideographs was needed of course, and there were occasional disputes as to the intrinsic value of parts of the new vocabulary, but on the whole a most serviceable and useful thesaurus was the outcome, and there is now scarcely a word current in the Occident which does not find a good equivalent in the Japanese language. These words are rapidly passing into Chinese use also. But it now appears that their apparition in the script of the Mid-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

dle Kingdom is proving offensive to that very narrow slit of vision called Chinese Conservatism, and an order has been issued by the Board of Education in Peking that with the exception of terms relating to chemistry and science, this novel nomenclature is to be discarded as deleterious to the purity of the Chinese tongue. It will be very curious to observe the results. What will be done when such words as "diplomatist," "protocol," "convention," "status quo" and so forth have to be written? It sounds exceedingly small-minded, yet we have a parallel at home in the outcry raised against President Roosevelt's spelling reform. What a sad spectacle and yet how venerably respectable Chinese conservatism presents!

As to the enforcement of the Edict that the use of opium must be prohibited within six months from the date of the Throne's order, it is said to be laughed at by those on whom the duty of enforcing it devolves. The plain truth is that many of the great local satraps, among whom are mentioned Viceroy Chan Fuh, Viceroy Tuan Fang, Viceroy Tieh Liang, Viceroy Tsen Chunhsuan and Governor General Chou—are themselves strongly addicted to the vice, and were they to fulminate against smoking the drug, their bolts would have to be directed against their own persons by way of prelude. In truth the matter seems to be as hard to deal with as the dram-drinking vice is in the West. Imagine what would be involved in the issue of an order to European and American officials in the sense that after a certain day, some months hence, every one detected in the act of putting away a whisky and soda, a cocktail or any kind of alcoholic-pick-me-up, must be forthwith run in. There would be a great chorus of laughter, though probably the difference between the deleterious effects of opium and alcohol is merely one of degree, and not such a vast degree after all. At any rate many of the Chinese local satraps have no disposition to give effect to Peking's edicts in this matter, and the best apparent result will be that China will be spotted with patches of reform instead of getting a clean garment. Even that would be something, however.

It appears that Viceroy Chang's objection to the enforcement of the reforms' programme in the provinces is based on a condition which may take an infinite time to remedy. His Excellency avers, in effect, that the people are not sufficiently educated and enlightened to be trusted with such a responsibility as the measure of constitutional government which the reformers would bestow on them. Bad characters, the Viceroy thinks, would find a mischievous opportunity in the projected local autonomy. That can be construed in only one sense, namely, as a prediction that were the people afforded a chance, they would rebel. Indeed the Viceroy makes himself very plain further on, for he declares that revolutionists and secret societies in the provinces would reap the benefit of the new system to the disadvantage and detriment of the Chinese Empire. Much the same prediction is uttered by the only other outspoken opponent of reform, namely, Governor Wu Chang-hsi. It is a strange admission, and its strangeness derives salience from the fact that the Throne endorses this pessimistic view. Possibly the conservative Viceroy and Governor counted on the effect that their vaticinations were likely to produce on the minds of the Manchus. But it will appear to many onlookers that to defer reform for such a reason is to put a new weapon into the hands of the reformers. They will now be able to tell the people that the Government's reluctance to grant them a larger share of administrative rights is based on distrust of their loyalty.

Thursday, January 31.

There has been once more a question of the surrender of Chinese prisoners in Shanghai. Two men of the revolutionary party, namely, Hwang and Cheng, being in the hands of the Settlement police, their transfer to the Chinese authorities was demanded, and the question went to Peking, where, according to telegrams received in Tokyo, the foreign Representatives decided that the Shanghai Municipality is not competent to discriminate between political and common offenders for purposes of extradition. If a *primâ facie* case be proved, a prisoner must be handed over whatever the nature of his offence. In accordance with this decision the documentary evidence bearing on the two men's guilt has been submitted to the Mixed Court, and their transfer will doubtless take place. Every civilized person must feel profound sympathy with the endeavours of the Shanghai community to stand between Chinese suspects and the shocking abuses of judicial administration perpetrated in the jails and courts of the Middle Kingdom. It is almost intolerable that Occidentals should be associated, however remotely, with the practice of these abuses.

Several arrests of suspected revolutionists have been made at Yangchow. There is also a report that the Chinese Representative in *Tokyo* has employed detectives to spy upon the Chinese students in the Japanese capital with the object of ascertaining their political tendencies.

Friday, February 1.

The *Official Gazette* of the 31st ultimo contains an announcement of the Department of Education rescinding the celebrated instruction of 1905 with regard to the control of Chinese students, and declaring that all matters relating to their inspection shall henceforth be entrusted to the Chinese Legation. The public were more or less prepared for this announcement by Dr. Sawayanagi's recent speech at a meeting of the Toho Kyokai, when he stated that the instruction of 1905 had practically failed. It is indeed evident that these students require to be very carefully looked after. We read in the *Yorozu Choho* that one of their number recently published a booklet containing a number of telegrams alleged to have reached the Japanese Foreign Office and to have been suppressed in the interests of the Chinese Government. The author, Mr. Mu Lien-hsiang, claimed that a friend of his had obtained copies of the telegrams and placed them at his disposal, and he then proceeded to publish them, prefacing them by a statement in which the Manchu Government were denounced as Tartar barbarians. The telegrams all represented the rebels in the Yangtsz Valley as victorious at every point, and the Government's troops as abandoning arms, artillery and provisions in their helter-skelter flight. The book was quickly suppressed, but before steps could be taken against its author he effected his escape to China. The *Yorozu* regards the affair as a mere money-making device and scathingly denounces the want of patriotism shown by a man who could thus sacrifice his country to his pocket. The publication of this book may have influenced the Department of Education, but it is further rumoured (*Yomiuri Shimbun*) that, according to evidence obtained by the Peking Government, the students in Tokyo are giving shelter to several of the most active of the insurgents.

THE PRESS AND THE BUDGET.

We can not find that any important Tokyo newspaper approves the Budget. All alike put their finger upon what is undoubtedly the weak point, namely, that a programme of outlays has been elaborated without a corresponding programme of assets. Some elucidation had been expected from the speech of the Minister of Finance in the Diet, but the expectation has been disappointed, as indeed it was bound to be, for if the Government possessed any list of incomings to balance the outgoings, it would certainly have produced the catalogue. What has been done is simply to draw up a schedule of outlays which the Ministers of State consider essential, and to present the schedule for the Diet's approval, which approval, if given, will constitute a tacit engagement to endorse also some future plan of raising the necessary funds. It is in the last degree unlikely that the newspapers should throw their hats into the air over such a programme. It comes to them as an unpleasant surprise, for whereas many had expected that this Budget would have included a scheme for dispensing with a part at least of the war taxes, it shows, on the contrary, that the war taxes will probably have to be increased. That is the general tone of the press, and in view of it we may expect to see considerable debate in the Diet, and many attempts on the part of the Budget Committee to cut down the figures. But the Ministry has a very solid majority, and, after all, the malcontents will probably arrive at the conclusion, when they come to think calmly over the matter, that even by accepting this Budget the Diet does not irrevocably pledge itself to the expenditures set down for future years. Mr. Sakatani, when pressed to say what prospect existed of assets to meet expenditures after next fiscal year, retorted that there was no occasion to turn over the pages of prophecy. Such an answer cuts both ways. If assets to defray certain contemplated outlays be not forthcoming, then the expenditures must not be incurred. That is all. The assets are not more intangible than the outlays, when the matter is viewed from a really practical standpoint. It is not to be imagined that the present Diet can pledge the country for a series of years. As we understand the situation it amounts merely to this; the Government says, "here is a schedule of expenditures which we consider essential in the interests of the State. In so far as they are continuing expenditures, we merely place them on paper. Funds are forthcoming to defray them next year, and after that, should funds not be available in sufficient quantity, then the matter must be re-considered. After all, the *post-bellum* programme of 1896, which had the indemnity for basis and which is now held up in some quarters as a model, though it evoked bitter criticism at the time, and though the Diet struggled desperately in subsequent sessions to avoid the necessity of increasing the taxes for the purpose of carrying it out—that same programme contained from the outset a large sum to be derived year by year from domestic loans.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MANCHURIA

Monday, January 28.

A telegram from Tairen says that the gross revenue of the South-Manchuria Railway during the year just ended was 6,202,550 *yen*. It was derived thus:—Goods, 2,783,393 *yen*; passengers, 3,419,157 *yen*. The telegram adds that at present the earnings of the road are at the rate of 50 *yen* per mile daily. Our readers may remember that when Mr. Hiraoka Kotaro, an expert railway engineer, applied himself to estimate the ultimate earnings of the line, his figures were:—

	Yen.
Goods	3,750,000
Passengers	1,000,000
Fushun Coal	3,000,000

Already, then, in a year when the traffic facilities were greatly impaired by military requirements, the receipts from passengers have exceeded Mr. Hiraoka's estimate more than three-fold, but the goods' returns are just a million short of his calculation. As for the coal from the Fushun mine, it has not yet begun to be carried in any appreciable quantity over the line. When Mr. Kondo Rempei visited Manchuria last November, he arrived at the conclusion that the gross revenue of the road would be about 20,000 *yen* daily, one half of which would be nett profit, the latter consequently amounting to some 3½ millions annually. Evidently when the Fushun mine is in full production, and when the line has been properly supplied with rolling stock, its gross revenue may be put at ten million *yen*, leaving a nett profit of some 6 millions. The public, who hold 20 millions of the capital, have to receive 6 per cent. before the Government gets anything. If then the railway netts 6 millions, by and bye the Government will receive 4½ per cent. on its capital of 100 millions. One cannot but recall the time, not so very remote, when Japanese publicists were alluding with satisfaction to the prospect of the South-Manchuria Railway's earning as much as a gross income of 30 *yen* per mile daily.

The Chinese seem to be now pressing for the establishment of a customs station at Tairen. They urge that this step should be taken prior to the melting of the ice and the re-opening of Yingkow to over-sea trade. It will have been observed that Russia has agreed, in effect, to the customs station at Harbin being placed under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Imperial Customs, and should Japan hesitate to agree to a similar arrangement at Tairen, she will lay herself open to suspicion. The West is already only too prone to read interested motives into every act of the Japanese, and if at the outset Japan showed greater alacrity than Russia in giving practical effect to the policy of equal opportunity in Manchuria, the credit won by this country on that account would be quickly obliterated if any difficulties were raised about the Tairen customs station. Sir Robert Hart, with his usual tactfulness, has made the situation easy for Russia by selecting one of her own subjects M. Konovaloff, to preside over the customs station at Harbin. We do not know whether he has it in his power to send a Japanese to Tairen, but evidently if he can find among the Customs employees any Japanese—and there are Japanese on the Customs staff—qualified to fill the post in Kwantung, such an appointment would be a graceful manner of gilding the pill. The Japanese manage their own customs without any foreign assistance and they may naturally feel indisposed to see a European or an American officiating in that capacity at the principal port in their leased territory. We recall, in this context, the fact that Sir Robert Hart used to be criticized by some of his ultra-patriotic countrymen for not filling the Customs' ranks entirely with Britons. Sir Robert knew better, and events have amply justified his wisdom.

The Governor of Mukden recently sent out a strong force to attack the Hunghutsz in their mountain fastnesses near Penglsi-fu, a name now of historic memory. The results of the expedition are variously described. One account says that the Mukden troops achieved a signal success, killing and capturing a number of the bandits. Another story is that the Government force owed an apparent victory to the fortunate escape of Yang, the chief of the Hunghutsz.

Tuesday, January 29.

A telegram to the *Asahi* speaks of a railway project which is said to have received the sanction of the Peking Government. It is to run a line of railway from Hailungcheng to Kaiyuan and thence to Fakumun. These names alone convey very little meaning, but the case stands thus: Kaiyuan is on the railway running from Mukden to Harbin, and is considerably southward of Changchun. Hailungcheng is on the road from Fushun to Kilin, which road, speaking roughly, may be said to be parallel to the Mukden-Harbin route. Hence it is evident that a railway from Hailungcheng to Kaiyuan would bring Kilin into communication with the main central railway and would largely obviate the necessity for a line from Kilin to Changchun, which latter line has been and is much talked of. What is more, Fakumun lies nearly due west of Kaiyuan, and the Chinese Government is credited with a matured design to build a road from Hsinmintun to Fakumun; in other words to extend the Peking-Hsinmintun railway to Fakumun. It will thus be seen that if the Hailungcheng-Kaiyuan-Fakumun railway were built, not only would it take the wind out of the sails of the Kilin-Changchun line, but also it would bring Kilin into direct communication with Peking. All that would probably be contrary to Japanese aspirations in the matter of railway construction, and we are therefore surprised to find that the telegram makes no allusion to Japan's share in the new programme. It is evident that Kaiyuan and Fakumun can not be joined by railway without crossing the main road from Mukden to Harbin. In fact, according to the proposed plan, Kaiyuan would become the junction of three roads, namely, that on the east to Hailungcheng, that on the west to Fakumun, and that running north to Harbin and south to Mukden. Japanese acquiescence is therefore essential. In fact, by holding the central trunk road, Japan can impose a veto on any attempt to bring Western Manchuria into communication with eastern.

In this context we may allude to a telegram received by the *Mainichi Dempo*, saying that the talk indulged in by Mr. Sung, of the Railway Bureau in Kilin, proves to have been merely diplomatic. Mr. Sung sought to persuade the public that certain Chinese subjects were ready to build the Kilin-Changchun line without any assistance from outsiders, and that they had in fact surveyed the route and collected materials. But it is now alleged that this was merely a tale to strengthen the Chinese position. Possibly the rumour about a Hailungcheng-Kaiyuan road belongs to the same category. There is one feature of striking resemblance; namely, that in the latter case also Chinese capitalists are represented as prepared to put up the necessary cash.

Wednesday, January 30.

A report is published by several Tokyo papers which seems to indicate that the Taotai at Antung has a very rudimentary conception of what is involved in consular jurisdiction. He is said to have recently organized a body of 200 police and employed them, among other duties, to pay domiciliary visits to Japanese residents for the purpose of registering the latter's nationality, and posting notices of some kind at the portals of their houses. It is added that threats were used by the police to intimidate Chinese subjects in Japanese employ, the object being to obstruct Japanese business operations. This state of affairs culminated in a fracas between the police and the proprietors of a Japanese road-side store. The fault is ascribed entirely to the constables, which version might have been expected in view of the source of the account, and they are reported to have behaved with great violence, finally carrying off six Japanese in a more or less battered condition, and incarcerating them without giving any information to the Consul of their nationality, so that the men's subsequent liberation was the result of a fortunate accident. It is conjectured that this procedure was dictated by the rights-recovery mania, and even that the organization and action of the constables were directed from Mukden, but we gather that the Chinese high authorities did not in any way endorse the acts of the Mukden Taotai; that the latter has made due amends, and that the incident is practically closed.

We may here mention that Governor Chou's attempt to impose local taxes on American and Japanese goods at Mukden continues to be the subject of official protest. The Consul-Generals of the United States and Japan are said to have intimated that unless the tax be remitted, they will not attend the meeting convened for making arrangements as to the opening of Mukden city.

As to this latter point, namely, the opening of the city at Mukden, various rumours would seem to indicate that Governor-General Chou is *en route* to create a new Canton question in Manchuria. Readers of China's modern history are very familiar with the "Gates-of-Canton" problem and with the Bowring-Parkes' efforts to prise them open, efforts which ended in the battering of a hole in the wall by English artillery and the leaving of Sir John's card on the Chinese Viceroy in the latter's enforced absence. The theory then held by the Chinese was that the opening of Kwangtung to trade did not involve the opening of the walled city, and the theory held by Governor-General Chou appears to be similar, *mutatis mutandis*. Artillery will not be required in Chou's case, however.

It is stated that the Chinese Government has applied to Russia for the restitution of a sum of three million taels, collected by the Russians as customs dues at Newchwang during the period of their occupation of that city. Russia is reported to have answered that she will make restitution in the same ratio as the Japanese have done. That sounds reasonable on first thought, but, so far as we understand, the only deductions made by the Japanese from the sum collected by them were on account of expenses actually incurred for local improvements. That these improvements were of a very substantial nature is attested by persons who lately re-visited Yingkow, and who are in a position to contrast its present condition with its *ante bellum*

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

state. They say that the change is immense, so great as almost to render the place unrecognisable. Unfortunately the most recent news seems to suggest that, figuratively speaking, the pig has returned to its wallowing in the mire, but that does not concern the point immediately under consideration, namely, that the deductions made by the Japanese from the customs revenue were—ostensibly at all events—solely on account of expenses actually incurred for public works, sanitation and general improvements. That point would have to be considered if the "ratio" principle is to be adopted as between Japan and Russia. But in truth Russia has never shown herself grasping in the matter of money.

The news is confirmed that on the 25th of January the Japanese Government applied to China for the immediate opening of Liaoyang and Fenhwang-ching. It will be remembered that the recent opening of Mukden and four other places in northern Manchuria was the result of representations made by Japan in Peking. Acting on instructions from Tokyo, Mr. Hayashi urged the Waiwupu to approach Russia urging the immediate opening of these five places, Japan, on her side, engaging that so soon as Russian consent was obtained, she would take steps for the opening of Liaoyang and Fenhwang-ching. The Waiwupu acted on this suggestion, Russia agreed, and Japan is now carrying out her part of the transaction by formally applying to China for the opening of Liaoyang and Fenhwang-ching. It is just as well to place these facts on record, for the tendency at present seems to be to recognise results only, ignoring the lever by which they were produced.

Here we may add that the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking on the 28th instant at the Budget Committee's session, said that Japan had always expressed her readiness to the opening of a customs station at Tairen simultaneously with the opening of such stations on the Russo-Chinese frontier. The latter condition being now on the verge of fulfillment, steps are being taken to select a site and make due preparations at Tairen. It is understood that the stations on the Russo-Chinese frontier will be under the control of the Chinese Imperial Customs, and such will doubtless be the case at Tairen also.

Thursday, January 31.

There is another story in the sense that a party of Cossacks have moved from the district north of Changchun in the direction of Mongolia. They are said to have guns with them, and the Governor of Kilin is reported to have asked the Waiwupu to communicate with M. Pokotiloff for the purpose of checking the movement. No suggestion is offered as to the destination or object of the Cossacks, and it is just possible that they are merely evacuating the positions hitherto held by them.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* says that it has been decided to establish a consulate-general in Harbin and to remove thither Mr. Hagiwara, now Consul-General in Mukden. In the latter place Japan will be represented, so far as we can gather, by a Consul only. Consulates are also to be established at Kilin and Tsitsihar, and it is reported that Mr. Kawashima, now interpreter in Peking, will be the first Consul at Kilin.

A telegram from Port Arthur says that four Chinamen who murdered a German gentleman in November last and stole his property have been executed.

THE WAKAMATSU IRON FOUNDRY.

Public attention is again directed to the Iron Foundry at Wakamatsu, which seems destined to be a source of almost perpetual loss to the State. The Budget for 1907-8 includes an item of no less than 5,936,180 *yen*, under the heading "establishment expenses," against 4,399,200 *yen* appropriated to the same purpose in 1906-7, so that there is an increase of 1,536,980 *yen*. Moreover, a sum of 1,792,550 *yen* appears for the purpose of completing the working capital, and this, as compared with the corresponding figure (869,720 *yen*) for the current fiscal year, shows another increase of 922,820 *yen*. These figures suffice to indicate what difficulties attend the working of the Foundry. The accounts stand thus:—

	Fiscal year 1907-8. Yen.	Fiscal year 1906-7. Yen.
Incomings	12,929,784	10,481,760
Outgoings	17,139,471	13,544,837
Excess of Outlays	4,209,687	3,063,077

In short, the record for 1907-8 is worse than that for 1906-7 by more than one million of *yen*. Confronted by these figures, the *Nippon* recalls the fact that when this Foundry was planned in 1896, it was set down in the accounts for a total appropriation of 4,090,000 *yen*, spread over a period of 4 years. In 1899 it was supposed to be finished, but to the consternation of the public a further appropriation of 6,470,000 *yen* was called for, and since that time the working expenses have almost uniformly exceeded the earnings. In confirmation of the statement our contemporary gives a precis of accounts:—

	Loss. Yen.	Profit. Yen.
1899.....	37,975	
1900.....	852,378	
1901.....	3,172,297	541,957
1902.....	—	
1903.....	3,166,897	
1904.....	1,445,172	
1905.....	3,024,547	
1906.....	3,063,687	
1907.....	4,209,687	
Totals	19,513,985	541,957

This shows a nett loss of 18,972,028 *yen* over the nine years. Moreover, since 1903 there have been continual appropriations on account of the working capital, the sum under this heading in the fiscal year 1906-7 being 1,292,550 *yen*, which, added to the establishment expenses for the same year, makes a total of 7,728,730 *yen*. If to this be added the loss of over 4 millions on working, the Foundry is seen to be a very expensive affair. We read in the *Mainichi Dempo* that there is now talk of converting the affair into a semi-private semi-official enterprise, something like the South Manchuria Railway, and that a certain one of the Elder Statesmen is being consulted on the subject. Inasmuch as the Foundry has already cost the State over 20 million *yen*, and still another smelting furnace is needed, the possibility of making it pay under official management is greatly doubted. So writes the *Mainichi*. Many of our readers can doubtless recall that several years ago the foundry, then under the management of Professor Wada, was declared a signal success and opened formally with considerable eclat. Then followed a period of doubtful rumours which gradually received confirmation from the annual budgets, until the Government finally appointed a committee of investigation, the result of whose inquiries was made known at the close of 1902. In view of the facts thus elicited the general opinion seemed to be that nothing offered except to re-organise the enterprise on a joint-stock footing, the Government becoming a shareholder to the extent of the 20 millions already paid out of the Treasury and, further, lending a sum of 5 millions without interest to constitute a reserve. So much did this topic occupy public attention at the time that something definite would probably have been done had not the war intervened. The Government then derived much advantage from the Foundry, made appropriations to it from the war funds and was supposed to have rendered it a thoroughly efficient enterprise. Indeed the Authorities, if we remember rightly, gave out publicly that the affair was now a success, and the nation felt re-assured. To-day, however, in view of the above figures, it is understood that the success spoken of during the war referred only to the foundry's capacity for the purpose of producing pig iron, and did not in any way relate to finance. The whole question has now to be seriously considered.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

In the *Nippon* we read that the publication in St. Petersburg of a synopsis of the negotiations between Japan and Russia for a new commercial treaty and a fishery convention, was prefaced by application to the Japanese Government. Russia said that it seemed expedient to publish something of the kind in order to dispel the doubts that were current, and Japan agreed. This incident shows plainly that the Government in St. Petersburg was not a party to the dissemination of alarmist rumours. Perhaps no proof was wanted to dispel that idea, but it will be remembered that when the *Novoye Vremya* and some other journals were writing as though Japan's demands were in excess of all the privileges contemplated by the Portsmouth Treaty, and were, in fact, prompted by the spirit of a victor towards a vanquished foe, rumours soon began to circulate that this language was inspired by the Russian negotiators themselves, whose object was to rouse such a wave of public feeling as would more or less force Japan's hand. That is now seen to have been a pure canard, but we remain as much in the dark as ever with regard to the real source of the *Novoye Vremya's* writings. They were not fabricated in the editorial chair merely for sensational purposes; that may be taken for granted. It would seem that at one moment there existed a deliberate campaign having for purpose to embitter the relations between the two countries. The mischief is past now, for the time being at all events, but it is a ground of uneasiness to reflect that influences of that nature can make themselves so perceptible in the Russian capital.

News from other sources indicates that the bearers of the Kwangchengtsz memoranda, headed by Major-General Nakamura, are expected to arrive in St. Petersburg on the 10th of February, and that the negotiations will probably commence about the 20th of that month. From what has passed in the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives Japan may be gathered to attach no great importance to the station itself. She sets her mind on a satisfactory solution of the much larger problem, namely, the linking up of the two railway systems.

The *Korea Review* has ceased publication, its editor, Mr. Homer B. Hulbert, preferring to address the public in other ways.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

The nuptial ceremonies of the Crown Prince took place on the 24th instant in Seoul with great eclat. It is stated that the bride entered the Palace in state at 2 p.m. and that Viscount Tanaka was of the party who received her. In the evening there was a grand reunion at the Palace.

The Emperor of Korea is said to be about to despatch an Envoy to Japan in acknowledgement of the visit of Viscount Tanaka. These interchanges of courtesies seem to be drifting into a vicious circle. They are interminable.

A big beer company has been formed at Chemulpho. It is to have a capital of 2 million *yen*, and the projectors are said to be on their way to Tokyo to float the enterprise.

The following is a translation by the *Korea Daily News* of the Korean Ministry's repudiation of Mr. Douglas Story's alleged autograph letter from the Emperor :—

The "Daihan Mai Il Shimpo" and the "Korea Daily News," both of them newspapers published by an Englishman, in their issues of January 16th printed a letter bearing the Imperial Seal composed of six articles in protest against the Treaty of November 17th, 1905, saying that this letter had been entrusted by the Emperor to Mr. Douglas Story.

His Majesty the Emperor never entrusted such a letter and is in fact deeply appreciative of the growing friendship and intimacy between Japan and Korea.

We therefore specially advertise that this document was a spurious one concocted by insubordinate and deceitful fellows with the object of disturbing the friendly relations between the two countries."

The *Korea Daily News* professes not to believe the repudiation and declares "we have proof that the document was a genuine one, and we can also obtain proof of the authenticity of several similar appeals which the Emperor sent abroad at the same time." That is characteristic, and so is the same paper's suggestion that the above repudiation, which it pretends to consider spurious, was made at the instigation of the Japanese authorities. That the high officials of the two empires have perpetrated a fraud and that the *Korea Daily News* alone is veracious —that is a fine contention. We repeat our emphatic conviction that in the cause of international peace the editor of the *Korea Daily News* should be deported from Korea and his paper suppressed. Did his audience consist of enlightened men, taught by experience to estimate the true value of such a sheet, he and the journal which he employs for evil purposes might be treated with the contempt their insignificance deserves. But the Korean edition of his paper circulatet among credulous people, who have no standard for estimating a petty newspaper's worth, and thus the *Korea Daily News* becomes a mischievous sower of sedition.

The fact that the Korean authorities have only now repudiated the false and most clumsily forged Story letter is accounted for by observing that the letter does not seem to have come under their notice until the 16th of January, when it was published in the columns of the *Korea Daily News*. Evidently the *Tribune*, which originally gave publicity to the letter with the object of refuting the Tokyo correspondent of *The Times*, is not read in Korean official circles, and so it happened that the re-production of the letter in the columns of the *Korea Daily News* was the first means of attracting attention in Seoul. Thereupon Mr. Yi Kun-chun, Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Cabinet, addressed the following letter to the *Korea Daily News* :—

"I have the honour to inform you that the statement of six articles concerning the Korea-Japan Treaty concluded on November 17th, 1905, which was published in your paper on the 16th instant, was an unfounded lie."

To this the *Korea Daily News* answers :—

Our reply to Mr. Yi of the Foreign Affairs Bureau is that if he means that it is the letter carried by Mr. Douglas Story which is an unfounded lie he is absolutely wrong; if he means that the Treaty of November 17th and most of what the Japanese have said about it are unfounded lies he is quite correct.

It certainly seems like making a mountain out of a molehill to take any notice of the *Korea Daily News*, but there is no denying its mischievous potentialities in a country like Korea and we can not but think that His Britannic Majesty's Consulate-General in Seoul should take some action to check such a breeder of sedition. After all, the alliance imposes some obligations on British officials. If the editor of the slanderous journal were warned that in the event of the Korean Government demanding his deportation he must not count on the protection of the British authorities unless he abandons his deliberate attempts to disturb the public peace, it is probable that he might cease in some measure his flagrant abuse of the privilege of free speech.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The General Staff of the War Office in London have just published the first part of "The Russo-Japanese War." It is a small book of only 94 pages but into that narrow compass the authors have managed to pack a vast deal of information. Necessarily they write in a perfectly colourless strain, setting down bald facts and leaving their readers to draw inferences or frame judgments. The book begins with a chapter on the causes of the war and ends with the battle of the Yalu. How many volumes are to follow we can not tell: there is no indication. The preface says simply :—"Other parts to complete the work will be issued from time to time." The headings of the six chapters forming this first volume convey a clear idea of the book's scope :—(1) Introduction (the causes of the War); (2) the war strength of Japan: (3) the war strength of Russia: (4) the theatre of war and lines of communications; (5) the commencement of hostilities; and (6) the battle of the Yalu. There are also three Appendixes, two relating to the strength and distribution of the Russian forces at the begining of the struggle, and the third to the order of battle and losses of the Japanese and Russians respectively in the Yalu combat. What is most conspicuous about the work is the exhaustive character of the research it displays and its wonderful accuracy of detail. One feels that one has before one the result of labours performed not merely with expert knowledge, but also with exceptional opportunities. In the chapter on "the commencement of hostilities" we read that, on the 3rd of February, when the details of a projected attack on the Russian ships in Chemulpho were under consideration in Tokyo, news came that the Russian squadron had put to sea from Port Arthur. How vividly do these words recall the excitement caused by that intelligence! Had Russia taken the initiative, had Admiral Starck collected all his ships and struck boldly at the Japanese, it is very doubtful whether Manchuria could ever have been invaded from the sea. To the Japanese, who knew what was involved in the possible object of Starck's exit from Port Arthur, the interval between the receipt of the news that he had steamed out and the coming of intelligence that he had anchored in the outer roadstead of Port Arthur, was perhaps the most thrilling moment of the whole war, not even excepting the hours on the eve of the battle of the Yalu. The General Staff then describe, with all the lucidity of full understanding, the whole plan of the Japanese. The prime essential was to inflict on the Russians a blow which should cripple them, partially at all events, and so open up the sea routes to Japan; the second was to gain possession of Seoul as quickly as possible so that a more convenient base than Fusan might be obtained. For this latter service four battalions of the 12th Division were told off. At 6 p.m. on the 5th of February they received the order for movement, and at 2 a.m. on the 6th this force of 2,500 men was embarking at Saseho. Eight hours of final preparation for a campaign that lasted eighteen months. One by one the steps of Japan's programme are traced, and we learn how little real cause there was for the impatience displayed by ignorant people who wondered why this Empire's troops, having safely landed their van at Chemulpho on February 9th were not able to deploy in order of battle on the Ya lu until April 30th. There was ample cause for the delay, but those seeking it must refer to the book. Once again, but with all the vividness due to professional assertion, we are brought face to face with the fact that the Russian disaster on the Yalu was due to the bewilderment and obtuseness of Lieut.-General Zasulich. As late as the 25th of April Kuropatkin instructed Zasulich that his duty was only to delay the crossing of the river by the Japanese; to observe their numbers and organization; not to allow himself to be drawn into an unequal combat, and to retire slowly, keeping in close touch with the enemy. But while thus ordered by Kuropatkin to fight a rear-guard action, Zasulich was receiving instructions from Alexieff to offer a vigorous resistance. Alexieff laboured until the last under two fatally false impressions: the first, that the Japanese would not fight; the second, that if they did, they would go down like ninepins before the Russians. Kuropatkin, on the other hand, obeyed the dictates of skilled generalship. No wonder Zasulich was perplexed. Then, when the battle began, he had abundant information and several reports that his left was the objective of a Japanese attack. But he ignored the warning and courted disaster. His men fought splendidly. That they did up to the end.

We lay down this book with regret, yet we doubt whether it will have many non-professional readers, the element of human interest being necessarily excluded from its pages. It is intended for soldiers, and for every soldier it possesses the highest attractions. One closes it with the reflection "what the British Head Quarter Staff do not know about this war nobody need care to learn."

DEATH OF MR. JOHN WALTER.

The many friends of Mr. John Walter will be sorry to learn that telegraphic intimation has been received from London of his death, which occurred on the 25th inst. Mr. Walter was for many years in the service of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and at different periods held the appointments of Manager at Yokohama and Shanghai, also Chief Manager at Hongkong. After some years of inspection work, he held the position of Joint Manager in London, afterwards joining the London Advisory Board. He was in his 65th year.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE PASSING OF THE GAIETY THEATRE.

Among the auction advertisements appearing in our columns is one which refers to "Lot No. 68, Yamashita-cho, measuring 442 tsubo," the buildings on which include "a well-built stone godown of 125 tsubo, formerly known as the Gaiety Theatre, and very suitable for a large store or show rooms." During the early life of the Yokohama foreign community its aspirations in the direction of amateur dramatic effort were circumscribed by the facilities and accommodations of the building on No. 136, (at the corner of Odawara-cho and Honmura-dori, the former perhaps better known as Chinese Consulate Street, and the latter as Homura Road) which has come down to us in the directory of that day as the Chinese Theatre. Those were primitive times and there are still alive gentlemen who filled with success the feminine parts assigned to them in the burlesques that the local taste then favoured. But after a while the attractions of the Chinese Theatre and its surroundings began to pall upon both players and playgoers, and about 1870 some of those most nearly interested in the subject suggested to the late Mr. N. Hegt that he should build a hall or theatre on his ground at 68. Mr. Hegt consented to do so, with the proviso that he should be allowed to so design the structure that in the event of inadequate support from the public he could employ it for commercial purposes. So the old Gaiety came into being, and though it was woefully destitute of provision for the comfort and convenience of its frequenters—being in this respect quite on a par with the newer Public Hall, in that building's barbaric youth—old residents speak of it yet as the good old Gaiety and recall, with something of pleasurable yet melancholic retrospection, the plays that were presented, and the figures that came and went on the boards of the little theatre. Hither the last British troops that garrisoned Yokohama were, after being entertained at the now deceased Machigaisho, marched and royally entertained by the amateurs,—players and audience joining in old English ditties. Here were rendered many of those early pieces, in which ladies first became exponents of feminine roles, and scenes which, photographically represented, are still treasured by many an old resident. At half time (there was no bar) the house used to sally forth to Foote's, just across the way; in later days, when that well known hostelry closed its doors, the playgoers split up and went in one division to the Windsor and in another to the Grand.

The Bluff continued to grow, however, as a place of residence, and in no long time a cry arose for a hall more convenient than the Settlement theatre. From this agitation resulted the present Public Hall, and in the natural course of events the Gaiety Theatre lapsed from its position as a place of public resort. But not before it had passed through various phases, of which, perhaps, that which will occur most readily to the foreign mind will be its employment as a skating rink. In recent years the building has been utilised as a packing godown by a tea firm, and now it figures in the auctioneer's announcement as a well-built stone godown of 125 *tsubo*, while those who tripped their parts upon its miniature stage are, like their audiences scattered to many quarters, or sleep peacefully under grassy plots overlooking the scenes of their former pleasures.

The publication of our note on "the Passing of the Gaiety Theatre" has prompted a correspondent to send us a copy of one of the old programmes, the perusal of which will, we imagine, gratify many foreign residents. Among the names of the players are those of Mr. C. B. Bernard (now in Yokohama), Mr. Drummond Hay who, after being associated with the *Japan Mail* and the *N.-C. Daily News*, left Shanghai about two years ago and is now at home, having retired from business; Mr. W. G. Bayne (now in Shanghai), who has often delighted even a younger generation of Yokohama playgoers; Mr. George Cullen Pearson, who will perhaps be remembered as a partner of the firm of Pearson and Lawrence, and later as proprietor of the *Japan Mail* and author of "The Penitent Peri"; Mr. F. Townley (now deceased) of Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co.; Mr. Matthew Brown of Messrs. Mollison & Co. (now in Kobe); Mr. J. L. O. Eyton, who still manages the business of Messrs. Eyton and Pratt; Mr. "Tom" Brewer (who has been dead for some years); Mr. B. H. Pratt (who at the time of his death was a member of Messrs Eyton and Pratt); Mr. "Tom" Brower, whose sad death took place within the last two or three years, and Mr. F. Vivanti of Messrs. Vivanti Bros. (whose death occurred only the other day). In this particular case it is to be noted, two members of the *Japan Mail's entourage* were present. Mr. Bernard was in those days librettist and Mr. Pearson was musical director—perhaps they were not known by those names—of the Amateur Dramatic Club.

YOKOHAMA AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

EIGHTH PERFORMANCE AT THE GAIETY THEATRE ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1877.

The Performance will Commence with

"THE LIAR."

A Comedy in Two Acts, by

SAMUEL FOOTE.

CHARACTERS.

Sir James Elliot.....Mr. Bernard.
Old Wilding.....Mr. Hay.
Young Wilding.....Mr. Bayne.
Papillion.....Mr. Pearson.
John.....Mr. Townley.
Miss Grantham.....Mr. Brown.
Miss Godfrey.....(A rich Old Maid).....Mr. Henley

TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE FARCE

In One Act, by

T. J. WILLIAMS, Entitled

"THE LION SLAYER."

CHARACTERS.

Mr. Gulliver Cumming.....(A Dealer in Furs).
Mr. Eyton.

Mr. Hector Wiggleton.....
(Lieut. in the "Royal United Invulnerable Horse Volunteers").
Mr. Brewer.

Squire Bantam.....(President of a Sporting Club).
Mr. Townley.

Bob.....(A Waiter).
Mr. Pratt.

Mrs. Wiggleton.....
Mr. Brower.

Sophia.....(Wiggleton's Niece).
Mr. Vivanti.

SCENE.—The White Hart Inn, Parsley-on-the-Green, during the annual fair.

Doors opened at 8 p.m., performance to commence at 9 o'clock.

CONTINUING EXPENDITURES.

The great question with regard to the Budget now before the Diet, relates to continuing expenditures. So far as concerns the extraordinary outlays for the year 1907-8, ample provision has been made in the Estimates, but on examining the programme it is found that these outlays are not terminable in 1908: they are, in many cases, only an installment of large sums the payment of which is to be extended over a series of years. The problem thus becomes, how are these expenditures to be met in future years? The cost of building new railways or improving old ones, will be defrayed from the proceeds of domestic loans. These, therefore, inspire no uneasiness. But men like Mr. Oishi Masami, whose zeal for criticism sometimes outruns their discretion, are asking very persistently and with much show of reason whether it can be called sound finance to commit the country to a scheme of expenditures which its revenues now in sight do not suffice to meet. Turning to the Budget itself, we find an interesting table bearing upon this point:—

TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ANNUAL OUTLAYS OF THE EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAMME, APART FROM RAILWAY BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT.

Year.	New Works or Expansions of old.	Previously Voted Extraordinary Outlays.	Totals.
	Yen	Yen	Yen
1907	88,322,400	25,146,539	113,668,939
1908	88,377,035	21,318,025	109,695,060
1909	86,554,933	16,995,555	103,450,488
1910	76,445,551	14,990,093	91,435,644
1911	68,884,440	13,475,008	82,359,448
1912	55,416,249	11,430,916	66,847,165
1913	45,559,787	5,072,915	50,632,702
1914	6,459,201	...	6,459,201
1915	6,120,236	...	6,120,236
1916	5,963,864	...	5,963,864
1917	5,635,828	...	5,635,828
1918	2,592,119	...	2,592,119
1919	2,592,119	...	2,592,119
1920	2,325,788	...	2,325,788
1921	1,983,788	...	1,983,788
Totals	543,438,338	108,429,053	651,867,391

The two years demanding the heaviest appropriations are 1907-8 and 1908-9. These are already provided for, the former in the present Budget and the latter in reasonable prospect. For if the ordinary Budget for 1905-6 shows a surplus of 12 million *yen*, and if the corresponding figure for 1906-7 is probably over 30 millions, we may fairly assume that the actual result for 1907-8 will be not short of 20 millions. Then there are 50 millions to come from Russia, and another 30 odd millions may be expected from sales of State property and miscellaneous sources. Hence the year 1908-9 is tolerably well provided for. But the three years 1909-10, 1910-11 and 1911-12 seem likely to perplex the country's financiers, unless the present great expansion of trade and industry with a corresponding access of wealth solve the problem. After 1911 the situation will become comparatively easy, especially as Japan will have then recovered her customs autonomy, and there is every reason to expect that she will make upon her foreign trade larger calls for revenue than she does now. Still it must be confessed that the programme of the Ministry rests on a distinctly optimistic basis.

CUSTOMS PROTEST.

The director of the Yokohama Customs gave a decision on Jan. 25th on a protest lodged by Messrs A. Oestmann and Co. The firm imported a tissue composed of mixed linen and cotton on which the appraisers imposed 30 per cent. *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 274-2 of the tariff. The contention of the importers was that the goods should be taken as linen cloth and consequently the duty should be *ad val.* 10 per cent. under the Great Britain-Japan and other conventioned tariffs. The protest was dismissed on the ground that there was no proper item in the tariffs by which the article could be appraised with the exception of No. 274.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE PREMIER AND THE BUSINESS MEN.

At an entertainment given by Marquis Saionji on the 25th inst. to the leading business-men of the four cities, Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Nagoya, the Premier explained that during the last Cabinet's tenure of office as well as under the regimen of the present Ministry, the business-men had been frequently invited to conferences which might be described in the language of the old Buddhist saying, "feed the parishioners and then petition them." There was not to be any petitioning that evening. They might drink their wine in peace. He had invited them to thank them for all their past services in the interests of the State and to talk with them on current events. There could not be any question that the country was on a wave of prosperity. The large dimensions of its foreign trade, the excess of its exports, and the general industrial activity were sure indications. But it seemed possible that the fever of speculation was developing dangerous proportions, and he wanted the business-men to turn their attention to that point, and to contrive that the current of good fortune on which the country was now swimming should not be interrupted. As to that, he confessed that he and his colleagues felt some anxiety, and he begged the business-men to accept the responsibility of restoring and maintaining a wholesome tone in commercial and manufacturing circles. Turning to the Budget, his Excellency declared that the Goverment's financial policy was to preserve equilibrium between the State's pecuniary resources and the completion of its armaments, and to do whatever might be officially possible for promoting the development of the nation's wealth-winning capacity. He alluded in high terms to the ability and earnestness of the Minister of State for Finance. Of course it was inevitable that after such a war as had just been fought the nation's expenditures should increase, but granting that general fact, he asked them to examine carefully the figures themselves of the Budget, for these would more than suffice to show what diligence and thought had been expended upon their compilation. The Cabinet's great aim was to see the country's resources develop amid peace and tranquillity, and he was happy to say that the negotiations between this country and Russia and China were amicably progressing.

Baron Shibusawa, replying on behalf of the business-men, said that it had been jokingly asserted on previous occasions of this kind that each glass of champagne cost a hundred thousand or a million *yen*. They thanked their noble host that he had enabled them to enjoy themselves at smaller cost this evening. He agreed that caution was essential at a period of expansion like the present. Things seemed to have their epochs, and it behoved all responsible persons to strive against excesses in either direction whether the epoch was one of prosperity or one of decline. The period subsequent to the China-Japan war had been such an epoch and the present was another. Undoubtedly there were signs of abnormal activity. But on the whole no great cause for anxiety presented itself. It was necessary to take some risks. If men never put their hands to anything but the absolutely safe, they would resemble the individual who never rode on a train lest he should meet with an accident. The business-men appreciated these things, and understood that it was for them to check undue haste, on the one hand, and to overcome timid conservatism on the other. The Ministry might rely on their discharge of their duties in these matters to the best of their ability. But, if he might be permitted to say so, these same business-men regarded the financial policy of the Government with much the same solicitude as that felt by the Government in the presence of rapid national development. They granted that the Budget must grow, just as the spirit of commercial and industrial enterprise must dilate, but it seemed to them that there were limits in both cases alike, and while he did not suggest that the Cabinet's financial programme was unsound, neither could he allege that it was altogether healthy. He had confidence, however, that the Cabinet, for its part, and the business men, for their part, would be guided by a judicious mixture of conservatism and liberalism.

THE EVACUATION.

Further telegrams confirm the news that Russia is about to evacuate Manchuria forthwith. London is quoted as saying that this is a sign of Russia's desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with Japan. The only Japanese newspapers that have commented on the subject thus far are the *Asahi* and the *Mainichi Dempo*. The latter takes a very optimistic view. Russia, it says, some time ago commenced negotiations with Peking for the purpose of settling her situation in Far Eastern Asia. Naturally Russia's object was to retain as much as possible; in other words, to emerge from the recent struggle with as many compensations as she could get. Therefore she formulated a number of demands with regard to the Amur region and to other parts of northern Manchuria, towards which demands the Chinese Government showed a very obdurate demeanour, and in spite of M. Pokotiloff's strenuous efforts the negotiations made little if any progress. Obviously it would be Russia's aim to keep her troops in Manchuria pending a settlement of these questions. She has, in fact, no other immediately available means of bringing pressure on China. Nevertheless she has now determined upon complete evacuation, and her resolve must be interpreted as an expression of genuine desire for peace, and of a sincere wish to be on friendly terms with Japan. The *Mainichi* regards this in the light of a practical evidence of M. Iswolsky's wise policy. The *Asahi Shimbun* also writes in an appreciative strain. But in the outset of its argument it notes the practical fact that the public must not forget the existence of the Supingchieh convention. By that convention, concluded in October, 1905, between the Russian and Japanese commanders at the front, the various zones to be evacuated were delimited, the times of evacuation were determined and the maximum number of troops remaining after each withdrawal was fixed. Thus Russia was bound not to have more than 75,000 men in north Manchuria after the 15th of October, 1906. There has not been any evidence whatever that she failed to comply with the terms of this convention, and therefore the largest force that can be involved in this alleged project of immediate evacuation is sixty or seventy thousand men. Indeed we (*Japan Mail*) can not see that even such a number is in question, for the agreement is that evacuation must be completed by April 15th, which of course means that the process must have been commenced much earlier. However, we are entirely at one with the *Asahi* in thinking that the fuss about this final movement does not emanate from the Russian Government, but is due to the exaggerations of sensational correspondents addressing a neurotic audience. At all events it is comforting to think that there is not to be any repetition of the anxiety which pervaded men's minds in 1903. Russia had then an explicit agreement as to the evacuation of Manchuria, but she failed to implement it, and the consequences were lamentable for all parties. M. Iswolsky is not likely to repeat that blunder, but it was always possible that the obstinacy of the man at the front might neutralize, in some degree at any rate, the wisdom of the statesmen in St. Petersburg, and the world will breathe more freely when no further apprehension need be entertained on that subject.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S BOOK.

News from St. Petersburg *vid* London says that General Kuropatkin's work is a very large compilation. Four volumes have been published, and one of the telegrams speaks of these four as only an installment, but from examination of all the intelligence we gather that they constitute the whole work. The first three volumes are devoted to precise accounts of the campaign and explanations of the plans of the General in command, accompanied by accurate maps. The fourth volume contains a general review of the incidents. The book covers about 2000 pages, and 1500 copies had been published when the Government stepped in and suppressed the work. Kuropatkin seems to have spoken freely of the principal officers under his charge, especially Generals Grippenberg and Kaulbars, and everyone familiar with the events of the war will recall that Grippenberg was the officer who directed the disastrous operations at Heikautai when the Russians made their gallant but ineffectual attempt to turn the left flank of the Japanese. Grippenberg complained that victory would have crowned the attempt had Kuropatkin supported him, but the impression conveyed to military onlookers was that a powerful forward movement by Kuropatkin himself against the Japanese centre formed part of the general plan and would have been essayed in the event of success attending Grippenberg's flank movement. If that was the plan it is plain that Kuropatkin could not afford to weaken his own centre, especially as anything like a wholesale repulse on his right might have been followed by a counter-stroke of the Japanese against his centre. At any rate the real inwardness of the great fight at Heikautai remains to be explained and we presume that Kuropatkin's work explains it. Grippenburg resigned his command and went home after Heikautai, so he was not present in the battle of Mukden. In these circumstances he doubtless receives some criticism at Kuropatkin's hands, but the public will remember that Kuropatkin is only defending himself against an accusation which every principle of loyalty and patriotism should have silenced so long as a fight remained to be fought. The book now in process of publication by the British Head Quarter Staff shows how ill Kuropatkin was served by Zasulitch at the battle of the Yalu. In fact, had the commander-in-chief's explicit orders been obeyed, there never would have been a heavy Russian defeat on the eastern frontier of Manchuria: there would only have been an orderly retreat, containing Kuroki at every step. It is a thousand pities that Kuropatkin's work should have been sup-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

pressed, or, perhaps we should say, that he could not manage to write it so as to avoid suppression. Evidently some copies of the work have found their way into the hands of the public, for a telegram from London dated January 16th says that Kuropatkin's statements about Grippenberg and Kaulbars are hotly disputed.

MARQUIS ITO.

Marquis Ito, interviewed by a representative of the *Mainichi Dempo*, says that the occasional troubles which occur in the provincial districts of Korea, would happen whether the Japanese were in the country or were not in it, and have happened from time immemorial. They are merely the outcome of distress in the matter of procuring means of livelihood. Occasionally ambitious politicians or men with other selfish aims take advantage of this discontent, and thus the emeutes acquire a spurious complexion, but they are quite insignificant, and the apparition of a few Japanese constables puts an end to them. The way to permanently cure this state of affairs is to better the people's condition. That is the great task which statesmen have to perform.

Referring to the Chinese students, Marquis Ito spoke in a tone of much regret. He said that many rumours reached his ears as to the bad conduct of these youths and as to the perverted doctrines they undertake to propagate. Treated well in Japan and given the best she has to offer, they become anti-Japanese on their return to China, and having been assisted in their studies by the benevolence of their own Authorities, they associate themselves with men whose aim is to pull down the Government of their country. Doubtless the fault lies mainly with the students themselves, but some blame must attach also to the methods of their instructors, and it is much to be hoped that the question will receive earnest attention.

"THE KOKKA."

No 198 of *The Kokka* derives its main interest from some reproductions of Hokusai's *Nisshin Joma*, or daily exorcisms. During one year of his extreme old age the artist drew a sketch of the Dog of Fo every day. He called these pictures *Nisshin Joma*, and so it has been roughly conjectured that his purpose in making them was to ward off evil influences. But that theory rests on very slender evidence. At all events Hokusai certainly made these sketches and 219 of them were lately found in the possession of a gentleman whose father obtained them from the great painter direct. The circumstances of their production preclude the idea of fine work, but they are all vigorous and some are profoundly amusing. No 199 of the same magazine contains interesting essays by Mr. Hamada Kosaku on the sculpture of the Suiko period; by Mr. Taki Seiichi on the illuminated text of the Hoke-Kyo, which was painted to order of Kyomori, the Taira chief, and by the same writer on Chinese and Japanese caligraphy. In Mr. Taki's eyes ideographic caligraphy is a fine-art. He certainly can not be an adherent of the Romaji-kai.

THE "SEYDLITZ."

Messrs. H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf., agents of the Nordd. Lloyd, kindly inform us that the following passengers left Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki for Europe in the steamer *Seydlitz* (7,942 tons, built in 1902 at Danzig, Capt. C. Dewers) and were on board when she caught fire on the voyage between Penang and Colombo:—

Mr. and Mrs. Darlington and 2 children, Mr. C. E. Heywood, Miss R. H. Heywood, Misss M. C. Heywood, Mr. S. Konishi, Mr. Bunting, Mr. and Mrs. W. Greene, Mr. T. Watanabe, Mrs. Schmidt-Scharff, Lieut. and Mrs. Schmidt-Scharff, Mr. G. W. H. Albers, Dr. Heptner, Mrs. Taka Tajiro, and Mrs. Chiyo Miyano.

The vessel has on board a valuable cargo of tobacco, about 2,000 tons.

Messrs H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf., courteously inform that they are in receipt of a telegram to the effect that all passengers *ex* the N.D.L. steamer *Seydlitz* have proceeded from Colombo by the N.D.L. Australian liner *Barbarossa* (10,915 tons, Capt. A. Langreuter) and are reported all safe.

Further news regarding the condition of the cargo is expected shortly by wire.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

There are conflicting accounts of the latest trouble at San Francisco. The telegrams convey an impression that the local authorities, acting under instructions from Washington, prohibited the landing of some 300 Japanese immigrants from Hawaii. That would be a complete reversal of the attitudes hitherto attributed to Washington and San Francisco. Another very circumstantial story is that the Japanese have been using Hawaii as a stepping stone to gain admission to the States. They have acted on the theory that to proceed from Hawaii to San Francisco was nothing more than to travel from one part of the United States to another, and that no objection could be legally raised to freedom of travel within the dominions of the States. The San Franciscan Authorities, however, regard that as an abuse and are determined to stop it, in which resolve they have the support of Washington. Such are the rumours. But we are disposed to think that misleading versions have been wired. What seems to have really taken place is that a party of 320 immigrants from Hawaii were temporarily prevented from landing, on suspicion of being contract labourers. Fuller investigation showed that only 27 of the whole number fell into that category, and these having been turned back, the remaining 293 were allowed to land.

The Tokyo City Assembly met on the 24th instant, and elected Mr. Nakazawo Hikokichi to be President. An attempt was made to procure the re-election of Mr. Ooka Ikuzo but it failed. Mr. Ooko had been President for five consecutive years. His failure to obtain re-election is one of the outcomes of the tramways municipalization question, which he strongly supported.

The union of the four companies—the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Konan (Hunan) Kaisha and the Daito Kaisha—for the purpose of conducting the Yangtsz carrying trade in combination, may now be regarded as an accomplished fact. On the 12th instant Mr. Yamagata, Minister of Communications, received representatives of the four companies and spoke earnestly in favour of their project, explaining that the Government regarded as of much importance the development of the maritime carrying trade between Japan and Yangtsz ports, and that the Treasury was prepared to grant a suitable subvention. Mr. Kondo Rempei, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, replied that the amalgamation of the four Companies was now practically settled, and that the capital of the new concern would be 12 millions of *yen*, out of which amount 8 millions would be taken by the existing companies and 4 millions would be offered to the public. It is understood that the Treasury will increase the subsidies previously given to the independent companies, so that the amalgamated concern will be in receipt of 800,000 *yen* of public money. Services will be opened, not only in the Yangtsz, but also along the coast of China, within such limits, however, as shall obviate competition with the existing lines of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. There is a rumour that the name of the united company will be the "Nisshin Kisen Kaisha."

It is stated (*Kokumin Shimbun*) that the three places at which Japan desires to establish consulates in Asiatic Russia are Vladivostock, Petropavlovsk and Nikolaiefsk. This is in anticipation of the evident probability that when the fishery convention is concluded and put into force, troubles will arise occasionally between Japanese and Russian subjects. Russia, however, appears to be very unwilling to cede the point, and the *Kokumin* says that, even though she decline in the case of these three places, the Japanese Government will press for at least as many consulates at other points. Nothing is conjectured as to the cause of Russia's reluctance.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Calendar for 1907 is a fine specimen of designing and execution. It is at once brilliant and quiet, a difficult combination of qualities to achieve. The body of the calendar is in a rich red, encircling a large medallion in natural colours, wherein is shown a steamer crossing a stretch of ocean at the foot of Fujiyama. Across the top extend three big letters, "N.Y.K.," each of which is the frame for a cleverly executed picture, the motives spring, summer and autumn. In obedience to the irregular symmetry which characterizes Japanese decorative art, the central medallion is bordered differently on either side. From its left edge a wealth of cherry blossoms looks out, the pink, white and green of the flowers enhanced by an underlying curtain of black and gold lacquer, while round the right and under the sill of the medallion there are scattered a number of shells such as the Japanese use in the pastime of *Kai-awase*, some having their interiors pictured with domestic scenes after the Tosa style of mediæval Japan, and others carrying almanacs for each month in blue on a silver ground. In the lower part of the calendar, on either side of a map of the world, lists are given showing the Company's regular services. The whole forms a veritable master-piece.

What has been predicted more than once by persons conversant with the maritime-transport facilities of Japan and with the opportunities offering for their profitable employment, seems to be now happening. The number of ships seeking employment exceeds the cargo offering, and this in spite of the brisk condition of trade which has prevailed during the past twelve months. There have been added to Japan's mercantile marine in connexion with the war something like 350,000 or 360,000 tons of shipping, so that the total fleet now displaces over a million tons. In these circumstances competition is so keen that earnings have greatly diminished. Only the Nippon Yusen Kaisha manages to pay a good dividend. The usually prosperous Osaka Shosen Kaisha has just held its semi-annual meeting and has decided that the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

shareholders must go empty-handed this term. Tokyo journals say that the only remedy would be an extension of navigation routes; in other words, the establishment of several new regular services under protection from the State. But the Treasury is neither disposed nor immediately competent to entertain such a scheme.

The *Asahi Shimbun* says—not on the acknowledged authority of a telegram but as an original statement—that Russia has now about 200,000 troops eastward of Lake Baikal; a force four times as large as that which she possessed in these regions before the war. Harbin and Vladivostock are said to be the chief points of concentration, and the various corps are locally organized, being thus differentiated from the home establishment. Forty thousand of them are classed as railway guards. Our contemporary adds that if their reserves were called in, the force ranged in the fighting ranks would be 300,000 men. What may be the authority for these assertions we do not know, and the story seems to us to be much exaggerated.

The fifty-*sen* piece has already been greatly reduced in size, though it is still about as big as a florin. However, it has become distinctly more convenient and portable than it was. There is talk now of applying a similar reform to the 20 *sen* piece and the 10 *sen* piece. When one thinks of what an English sixpence is in size, and reflects that its circulating value is nominally more than that of the 20 *sen* piece, one begins to appreciate what a useless weight of silver the latter contains. Still as Japan desires her subsidiary silver coins to circulate freely in China and Korea as well as within her own borders, she naturally seeks to preserve some equilibrium between their nominal and their face values. Hence the project is said to be a slight reduction in the size of the 20-*sen* and an increase of alloy. At present the composition of the piece is 80 parts of pure silver to 20 of copper. This will probably be changed to 72 parts of silver and 28 of copper.

Professor Torii Ryuzo has just returned from Mongolia. He arrived at Moji in company with the Mongolian prince who formerly paid a visit to Japan. Professor Torii, who formerly occupied the chair of philology in the University, is a man of much enterprise. On the annexation of Formosa he at once proceeded thither to conduct researches, and he also made a fruitful journey among the Miaotsz of southern China. It appears that he has established a school in Mongolia, and that it is attended by 170 students who are learning Japanese and receiving instruction in various subjects.

The Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company held a general meeting on the 28th of January at the Bankers' Club and decided to double its capital, which thus becomes 11,606,800 *yen*. The new scrip will be issued on the 1st of April, each holder of an old share being entitled to a new one at par.

Mr. Fujioka Katsuji makes an eloquent appeal in the columns of the *Romaji Zasshi's* January number. He says that when parents reach the age of 40 they naturally think of what they can bequeathe to their children. Wealth would of course please one's sons and daughters and so would a large estate, but still more agreeable to them would it prove to be left the means of enriching themselves—to have ability bequeathed to them, in fact. How is that to be achieved? Ability is not a tangible thing which can be amassed and distributed. But if it were shown to be in the power of a parent to bequeathe to his offspring some labour-saving machine which would so materially economise their time as to multiply their strength available for useful purposes, then surely no parent would hesitate. And if a parent appreciated that by allowing his children to use a labour-wasting machine simply because they were accustomed to it and would resent the effort of giving it up, a permanent injury would be inflicted on them, could he be called a loving parent if he hesitated to compel them to give it up? "We have now reached the 40th year of *Meiji*," concludes Mr. Fujioka, "and the time has come to think of our posterity. We must now carry out in real earnest the basic policy which presided at the opening of our country. Men of rectitude! men of charity! this 40th year of *Meiji* is a time for congratulation. It is a year of greater importance than ever as regards Japan's progress in the world. For the sake of our homes, for the sake of the world we must devise means of abolishing the ideograph."

And in the meanwhile the educational authorities at Peking are fulminating against the use of novel words which, though modern progress demands them in order to be articulate, must be tabooed because they disturb the symmetry of the sacred ideographic script. Peking and Tokyo are certainly at the extremes.

There are grave apprehensions about the barley crop. Owing to the unseasonably warm weather of the past fortnight there has been undue growth, and when the cold sets in again, as it may confidently be expected to do, the plants will suffer severely. A shortage of 30 or 40 per cent. is freely predicted, and, what is worse, these mild springs are generally followed by a bad rice season.

It is announced that the Tokyo Kwangyo Hakurankai will be opened on the 20th of March and will remain open until the 31st of July. The prices of admission will be 10 *sen* for adults and 5 *sen* for children on ordinary days, and 15 *sen* for adults and 7 *sen* for children on holidays.

Admiral Rojestvensky's alleged statement that the responsibility for the defeat in the Sea of Japan was with the admirals and not with those under their command remains to be verified. It was like what we know of the man that he should have made such a declaration, but there is uncertainty as to whether the Court Martial had not closed its doors before the Admiral gave his testimony. The *Mainichi Dempo's* St. Petersburg correspondent says that, according to the *Novoye Vremya*, the proceedings of the Court while the public was admitted, resembled a vehement debate in a club rather than a solemn trial. Nebogatoff appeared in plain clothes, as was natural, and demanded excitedly whether any one would pretend to affirm that with such vessels as remained to him, such guns and such ammunition, he could have been expected to prolong a conflict which could end only in the promiscuous slaughter of the 2,000 officers and men under his command. It has been suggested that Nebogatoff, at the time of his surrender, did not know how the rest of the Russian Fleet had fared and should therefore have continued to fight for the sake of a possible escape of some other Russian ships. The answer to that is that Nebogatoff had eyes and glasses. He saw before him practically the whole of Togo's Squadron, and he must have known well that no such gathering would have been possible if any uncertainty of issue existed elsewhere in the field. In fact, when he gathered together the shattered remnant of the Baltic Fleet on the night of the 27th of May, he was probably fully cognizant that nothing but a fog could save him, and when he found himself virtually surrounded on the morning of the 28th, he saw that to prolong the fight meant certain death and destruction. This was a case that tested the validity of the doctrine "no surrender" in its most extreme application.

According to information published by the Russian Government on the 29th of December and translated by the *Asahi Shimbun* from St. Petersburg journals, the points awaiting settlement in connexion with the new Russo-Japanese Treaty are, (1) the navigation of the Sungari. (Japan never asked for the opening of the Amur). (2) The establishment of Japanese Consulates in Russian Far-Eastern Asia. (3) Some relaxation of the passport system. (4) The imposition of special customs duties on Japanese goods crossing the Russo-Manchuria frontier. Russia seems to regard these proposals with much hesitation. They are said not to have yet come up for definite discussion, the negotiators being busy with the interpretation of the Portsmouth Treaty. As to the Fishery Convention, Russia claims that Japan has formulated proposals of a scope wider than the Portsmouth Treaty or the Protocols contemplate, especially as to the interpretation of the terms "inlet" and "river." In fact Japan wants for her fishermen exactly the same privileges as those enjoyed by Russian subjects. (We do not think so.—ED. *J.M.*)

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* translation of Mr. McKenzie's latest contribution to the *Daily Mail* we gather that he advocates an alliance between England and China, England being the only Power that China can trust. The Peking statesmen regard both Russia and Japan as infected with the land-fever; Germany is in the same hospital though her malady has not recently developed violent symptoms, and America is disliked on account of her exclusion policy. Therefore England alone remains, and Mr. McKenzie thinks that the United States would certainly join hands with England as the former has been deeply offended by Japan's "menacing attitude" over the San Francisco problem. Japan then, according to this writer, should be left out in the cold altogether. He does not explain what should be done with the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance. Apparently he thinks that it might be stealthily hidden away in some pigeonhole. His programme, so far as we can judge, is a combination of England, America and China against the world. Well, it is a programme which achieves the journalistic aim of sensationalism. It also inspires us with thankfulness that no McKenzies reign in Downing Street.

Poultry fanciers will be interested to learn on the authority of a Tokyo publication (the monthly report of the Association for the Relief of Soldiers' Families) that the poultry business is prospering in Chiba and other prefectures around Tokyo. The newest craze is for the "Ringlet-Plymouth Rock." The species was introduced into Japan in February last year by Mr. Tokuda, of Yokohama. A hundred days old chick now commands fifth *yen* in Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

THE telegraph is very busy telling the world that Russia has announced her determination to remove all her troops from Manchuria at once, the railway guards excepted, and that she will not await the 15th of April, which is the fixed date. It is added that this procedure on her part, coupled with her sudden alacrity in agreeing to the establishment of Customs stations at Harbin and Manchuli, has won for her considerable applause in Peking, not among the Chinese alone but also among the foreign community. It appears to us that a large jest is being perpetrated at the world's expense. In what sort of light are people asked to regard the transport of armies and the evacuation of territory? We are now at the end of January. Only three and a half months remain before the date fixed for the termination of the evacuation movement—not for its commencement, be it observed, but for its termination. Russia has only a single line of railway for the carriage of her Far Eastern Army. That means that she can not transport more than a comparatively limited number each week or each month. Unless, therefore, she commenced the process of evacuation long ago, she could not possibly have counted on getting it finished by the 15th of April. Moreover, she must have *left* herself a margin. She must have made her calculations so as to include interruptions from weather, from dislocations of all kinds, from accidents of every nature. We know, as a matter of fact, that she did make such calculations, that she commenced to evacuate Northern Manchuria months ago, and that already the process has been nearly carried to completion. What is meant, then, by this sudden announcement? Are thinking folks supposed to imagine that an army of hundreds of thousands of men with all its large paraphernalia can be manipulated after the fashion of a box of toy-soldiers, placed on the palm of one's hand or carried in one's coat-pocket to the other side of the compound? That is really too shallow an appeal to the world's credulity. History shows that Russia is an adept in the employment of eleventh-hour devices. She knows admirably how to step in and catch gudgeon in waters which she has herself helped to trouble. There is no occasion to recall names such as those of IGNATIEFF, of CASSINI and others of their clever race. But this last farce is not a diplomatic coup. We have too much respect for Russian diplomacy to assume its guilt of such stupidity. It is either the irrepressible man at the front or the irresponsible newsmonger who is seeking to "fill up" the Chinese. Russia has done her duty, that is all, and having accomplished the feat of evacuation with a little margin to spare, some one is bent upon manufacturing out of that margin a puppet to dangle before the Chinese nation. Perhaps the device will have some success. The Chinese may forget that Japan completed her share of the evacuation nine months ago, and that Japan from the outset declared her readiness to have Customs stations established in the south if only Russia agreed to their establishment in the north. But, truly, however gullible the Chinese may be, we should have expected that the various telegraphic correspondents who cater for the world's information would have spared us this silly sensation.

THE EVACUATION QUESTION.

WE are not at all surprised to find the *Jiji Shimpo* complaining of the unfairness of foreigners. Our contemporary's text is the attitude of the West towards Russia's evacuation of Manchuria. Telegram follows telegram on the subject, and Europe seems unable to over-praise the magnanimity of the act. Yet it is simply a compliance with treaty obligations, and even a somewhat tardy compliance. Russia is doing only now what Japan did nearly a year ago. There was very little said when Japan completed her evacuation within five months of the conclusion of peace and more than a year in advance of the time fixed by treaty. Yet when Russia announces her intention of effecting evacuation within two months and a half of the extreme limit fixed by treaty, she is applauded as though she were performing some very high-minded feat. The same partiality has been displayed in other directions also. Japan might very well have declined to withdraw her troops prior to the settlement of questions pending between her and Russia, and might have insisted on preserving the *status quo* until every issue had been cleared up. But she did nothing of the kind. She moved her troops away without a day's delay and she addressed herself resolutely to carrying out the policy of the open door and equal opportunities in Manchuria. Yet here again she won no praise. On the contrary, foreigners accused her of all kinds of suspected discrimination, and seemed to find it a grave crime that she should decline to allow the imposition of duties on her merchandise entering from the south so long as Russian goods were free to enter untaxed from the north. It is true that evacuation was an easier matter for Japan than for Russia from the point of view of transport facilities; and it is true that South Manchuria is more important than North Manchuria from the point of view of foreign commerce. But when full allowance has been made on these accounts, the facts remain that Russia was never condemned for remaining in military possession of North Manchuria and for maintaining the military *status quo* there, while Japan was abused because, while going a great deal further than her conventional obligations dictated, she did not go beyond the limits of the most ordinary prudence and fairness. And now when Russia gravely announces her performance of an act which she could not have delayed many days longer, the Occident congratulates her as though she were setting a model of international virtue. It is certainly a very one-sided kind of performance. All that can be said is that, as a kind of anti-climax, Russia's procedure has created a wave of sensation. People do not pause to think. They yield incontinently to the emotion of the moment.

LOVE'S SHADOW.

Blossoms in the orchard,
Daisies on the lea,
Song of the bobolink
Yonder on the lawn,
Carol of a missel-thrush
Swaying in the tree:
But what is the day
With the daylight gone?

Murmur of the night wind,
Laughter of the stream,
Sighing of the maple trees
Waiting for the dawn,
Whisper of the rushes
Where the lilies lie adream;
But what is the night
With the starlight gone?

The pearly world of winter,
The emerald of spring,
The ruby blaze of summer,
And the autumn's gold and tawn,—
Ah! the moons may wax and wane
With the seasons that they bring;
But what is a life
With the love-light gone?

Shadow of a roof-tree
From the dog-day heat,
Comfort of a hearth side
When the snows are strawn,
Daily gift of daily bread
Of finest of the wheat;
But what is a home
With the hearth-light gone?

Blow fresh upon my forehead,
Blow all ye gales that may!
Sing, Soul, the joy of labor,
The toil of brain and brawn!
Sweet between the stars and daisies
To watch the years away!
But what is a heart
With the heart-light gone?

S. L. YENDYS.

FIRES.

It is reported in Tokyo papers that official documents with regard to railway nationalization which were kept in the Department of Communications, were all destroyed in the recent fire.

The First Academy of Sendai was destroyed by a fire on the morning of Jan. 24th. Mr. M. Otomo, a clerk, was killed. The damage amounted to a hundred thousand *yen*.

Fire broke out on the morning of Jan., 24th in Takata, Niigata prefecture, destroying one hundred and twenty houses, including a post office and a school.

Fire broke out at 4.30 p.m. on Jan. 27th in a godown at Higashide-machi, Hyogo, belonging to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Three warehouses, 237 *tsubo* in all, and six sheds, 754 *tsubo*, were destroyed together with the contents including beans, Chinese rice, bean-cake, etc. The damage was estimated at a hundred thousand *yen*.

At 5.40 a.m. on January 28th, fire broke out in the upper room of the *Niroku Shimbun*, Kanda, Tokyo. The flames were put out before serious damage was sustained.

Fire broke out at 10.30 a.m. on Jan. 29th on the steamer *Taiwan Maru* at Kelung, Formosa. The fire originated in the first hold and quantities of rice and wooden materials which were in that hold were burned. No person was injured and the damage to the hull is not severe.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE IMPERIAL DIET.

The Budget Committee.

The Minister of Finance, replying to questions in the Budget Committee on the 24th January said, in effect, that the extraordinary outlays on account of the Army and the Navy were for the purpose of completing undertakings already commenced in connexion with the war. He had been criticized for not preparing an accurate statement of future assets available to meet future outlays, as had been done in the *post bellum* programme of 1896. But cases were radically different inasmuch as in 1896 a large sum of indemnity from China was due to this country and could be counted on as a certain asset, whereas now there was no indemnity whatever, and the Government could not treat the war taxes as a permanent asset seeing that the reconsideration of their amount and incidence constituted one of the problems of the day. All that could be done, in the circumstances, was to place everything on as economical a basis as possible. That was the policy that had been pursued; a policy of consolidation. To attempt to draw up a prophetic budget of income accruing in a series of future years could only end in misleading the public. Nevertheless, so far as the year 1908 9 was concerned, he might point out that several items of income were virtually in sight. There was first, the sum due by Russia on account of the maintenance of her officers and soldiers during the latter's detention in Japan. This was an asset secured by treaty. Next, there was a sum of some 30 million *yen* representing probable surplus from the current year's budget which, however, had not been included at all in next year's budget, inasmuch as it could not yet be regarded as a definite asset. Then there were the earnings of the railways and mines in Manchuria and Korea, as well as income from other sources, the whole making up a sum of at least 100 million *yen*, against 108 or 109 millions, namely, the amount of the extraordinary expenditures shown in the estimates for 1908-7 independently of the outlays for railway construction and improvement. They must observe that those extraordinary expenditures were a constantly diminishing quantity whereas the revenue increased steadily owing to rapid expansion of the national wealth.

General Terauchi explained that the original intention had been to keep seven Divisions in Manchuria and Korea, but events had shown that to be unnecessary and the plan had been reduced to four Divisions, these again being cut down to two, the developments of the time justifying that reduction. It was natural and essential that the country's armaments should be raised to the point judged sufficient to secure safety. He did not pretend to think that such a point had yet been reached, or to give any engagement that further expansion would not be considered necessary in the future. All that he could say was that the development of armaments must be adapted to the nation's financial ability.

Admiral Saito, replying to Mr. Kato, said that the Naval Authorities did not take tonnage as a standard of strength. They considered rather the fighting capacities of each unit of the force. Therefore he could not say that any fixed figure as to tonnage occupied a place in the Admiralty's outlook. Concerning the increment of the Navy, it must be bracketted with that of the Army, but he could say that there would be on demand for expansion in the near future.

Various Committees held meetings on Friday. Among these were that dealing with the special accounts of universities. The Budget Committee also sat. Mr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, replied to various questions. Other Ministers also afforded explanations relating to their respective departments. The committee on the measure concerning the deficit in railway accounts in Korea held a meeting and approved of the bill. Meetings of the committees on memorials, and on the special accounts of forestry work in Korea were also held.

House of Peers.

The House sat at 10 a.m. on Friday, Prince Tokugawa, the President, in the chair.

The bill for the revision of the coinage laws was referred to a special committee.

The bill for the revision of law No. 13 of the 39th year of Meiji passed the first reading.

The bill revising laws as to pensions to nurses and teachers of kindergartens and their families was reported favourably by the committee and passed the first reading.

The bill for the revision of loans with regard to the postal system also passed the first reading.

The House then rose.

Parliamentary Committee Meetings.

The Committee on the special accounts of Korean Forestry Exploitation met on Friday. In reply to questions Mr. Ishimoto, Government delegate, pointed out that the area of forests in Korea was not as great as was supposed. The average number of pieces of timber cut down yearly was 550,000 at most. It was expected that a profit of about 50 per cent. per annum would be obtainable after ten years. The expense of hewing timber was *yen* 1,100,000, of making and transporting rafts *yen* 165,000, miscellaneous *yen* 134,500, and so forth, the total being *yen* 1,399,000, so that a payment of *yen* 1,200,000 was not enough, though the deficit could be supplied from income.

The Committee on memorials met on Friday and among other matters decided to require when necessary the presence of those who introduced the memorials.

At the Budget Committee meeting Mr. Morimoto put the following questions:—

(1) The surplus from military expenditure, amounting to 100,000,000 *yen*, is included in the general account. According to the custom of other countries, this surplus should be used in decreasing the taxes or loans. Why is this?

(2) The special military account should be closed with the 39th year of Meiji, but the surplus from this source is included in the Budget of the 40th year. Is it expected that this surplus shall remain always the same?

(3) The sum of 24,000,000 *yen* is carried over from the previous year, what are the items of this surplus?

(4) Usually the second reserve fund is only 2,000,000 *yen*, but the amount for the 39th year was reduced to 1,000,000 *yen*, and again increased to 2,000,000 *yen*. Is this sum sufficient for the second reserve?

(5) What is the total amount of the Budget for Karafuto and Kwantung province?

(6) The expenditures for Chinese affairs are included in the Budget of the 40th year. Is it not time to transfer these items to their respective heads?

The following were the replies of Dr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance:—

(1) As there were some works undertaken by the special military Bureau the accounts of which will not be completed till March, it was considered advisable to carry them over to the general account, and hence the surplus from this military source was included in the present Budget.

(2) The surplus of special military expenses was thus included in the general account as the sum of 100,000,000 *yen* was paid to the Department of Finances. There may be more surplus, but the same will be included in the Budget for the 41st year.

(3) The amount carried from the previous year is 57,000,000 *yen* in round numbers. Those figures have been obtained by the decrease of expenditure and the increase of the revenue.

(4) The second reserve funds were curtailed to 1,000,000 *yen*, during the 39th year, but they were increased to 2,000,000 *yen*, which will be sufficient for the present purpose.

(5) The Budget for the Kwantung Province will include 3,000,000 *yen* for the 40th year, and there will be 600,000 *yen* for the island of Karafuto.

(6) The second appropriation for Chinese affairs is temporary in nature so that they have not been included under the proper heading.

After the speech of Dr. Sakatani, Mr. Sasaki said that any surplus must be obtained after the settlement of the account, but it is included in the Budget for the 40th year and has to be supplied by loans. Why has the Government taken such a stringent measure?

The Minister answered that the amount of surplus is estimated at 200,000,000 *yen* but we figured it to be 100,000,000 *yen* for the Budget so that there is no danger for its future decrease. The Minister thought that the raising of foreign loans must be a misunderstanding.

In reply to further questions by Mr. Morimoto Dr. Sakatani said the Government had taken every precaution with regard to the maintenance of equilibrium in the coinage. As to the Hokkaido the receipts from the forests would be employed for the purpose of constructing 6 harbours. The work would therefore continue over 15 years. The improvement of Nawa harbour would be extended so as to conveniently employ the amount provided in the budget. The Ministers of Communications and of Education also afforded explanations.

At a meeting of the third section of the Petitions Committee of the Lower House on Saturday a memorial concerning the amendment of the standard of the valuation of ground taxes in cities was sent to the Government to obtain a statement of opinion on the subject. A memorial for the removal of business tax on dealers in tobacco was rejected. Another for the re-amendment of the amended land-taxes in the regions affected by copper poisoning was sent to a committee. Other petitions were likewise referred to committees or held over.

Monday, January 28.

The following memorials have been submitted to the Diet:—

1. For the construction of a telegraph line to Kuchiba.
2. For fixing a time limit for the payment of pensions to former *Shisoku*.
3. For the abolition of the traffic tax.
4. For the revision of taxes on lands affected by copper poisoning from Ashio mine.
5. Revision of the salt monopoly.
6. Legalizing the Marine Products Guild.
7. Grants of money to cities, towns and villages for the erection of war memorials.

Budget Committees.

Viscount Hayashi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, answering a question concerning the Budget, said that new enterprises set down for this year in his Department included the establishment of the Kwantung Government, the provision of Consulates at Mukden, Antung, Tehling, Chin-mintung, Chan-chung, Kirin, Harbin; the establishment of a commercial agent at Vladivostock; the repairing of Consulates-General in China, investigation of emigration questions in South America and Mexico, and the repairs of various Legations and Consulates.

Mr. T. Morita asked what policy the Japanese Government intended to pursue with regard to the limitations put upon Japanese emigrants by the American Government.

Viscount Hayashi replied that these limitations were not confined to Japanese emigrants but that the American Government put an embargo upon all contract labourers.

Mr. Kasuya remarked that the Government had asked for a grant to cover the expenses for investigations in lands where Japan may send emigrants, but what particular regions did the government intend to examine? He also inquired what protection and encouragement the Government would give Japanese emigrants.

The Minister replied that the regions selected for emigration were Mexico, Central America, South America. The Government did not foster any policy of encouraging emigration.

Mr. Oishi having remarked that the appropriation for the Foreign Office was miserably small compared with the importance of the work it had to attend to, and several other questions having been put and answered, the Committee rose at noon.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Various other sectional Committees met during Monday and addressed questions to different Ministers and Vice-Ministers, but nothing of real importance transpired.

Tuesday, January 29th.

The House met at 1.10 p.m. After various matters of routine had been transacted and several reports read,

Mr. Mochizuki rose to explain his interpellation regarding Japan's foreign policy. He said that the world was growing suspicious of Japan's policy, thinking that she harboured designs against the Philippines, Annam and Siberia. What steps would Japan take to allay these suspicions?

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply, first alluded to the San Francisco affair, and gave details of what had been done by the Japanese Consul at San Francisco and Viscount Aoki at Washington from the time that the matter first arose, on October 12th, up to date. He felt sure that the American Government would endeavour to find a way out of the difficulty, and at any rate the Washington Administration greatly sympathized with the Japanese. If the test case now before the Courts went against the Japanese, then the affair would become a diplomatic question. The speaker did not anticipate that the affair would reach such a development. Turning to the Russo-Japanese negotiations, Viscount Hayashi said that only a few articles of the Commercial Treaty remained to be discussed. He deprecated the clamour for haste in such negotiations, for haste in these matters meant trouble in the future. The conclusion of the fishery treaty depended upon the interpretation of the French equivalent of the English word "inlet." But a general agreement had been arrived at in this connection, so that this question would also be shortly solved. The discussion of the claims of Russia to fishery rights in Saghalien at present hinged on the meaning of the words "residents in Karafuto," but the Minister *felt* sure that a satisfactory solution would be reached by himself and the Russian Minister in Tokyo. With regard to the Chan-chung affair, Viscount Hayashi reminded Mr. Mochizuki that the plenipotentiaries at St. Petersburg were totally ignorant of the geographical conditions there and the dispatch of the Japanese Commissioners became necessary on that account. The actual investigation of the ground showed that the acquisition of the railway station was not necessarily profitable to Japan. The necessary documents and maps relating to the question had been sent to St. Petersburg, and on receipt of these papers, the Plenipotentiaries would easily be able to decide the question. That event was expected to take place early next month. As to the Tairen Customs question, as Russia had consented to the establishment of customs houses in North Manchuria, the Japanese Government would see that a Customs house was established at Tairen. Viscount Hayashi after a passing reference to the present condition of affairs in Manchuria and Japan's intention to maintain the "open door," said that Russia had not disputed Japan's bill for the prisoners' expense, nor had Japan disputed Russia's account. Russia's claim was for *yen* 1,500,000, Japan's for 49,000,000. Finally the Minister said:—In reference to suspicions prevalent abroad, even in high circles, concerning the alleged military expansion and aggressive policy of Japan, these are due to the astonishing ignorance of the real conditions prevailing in Japan. In the Meiji Era, Japan had thrice engaged in a foreign war, every time in order to protect her rights, and never to make aggression on other countries. In the late war, Japan had acquired more than she had asked in the negotiations preceding the war. There was no reason why Japan should desire more and engage in another war. The military proposals now before the House embodied nothing else than the reorganization and repairing of the national defences. This was what every other country was doing. Japan was not to be accused of any aggressive policy on that account. He begged leave to declare, not only on behalf of the Government, but on behalf of the whole nation, that Japan had no aggressive intentions whatever. In commerce and trade, the country was united in desiring to push its interests. To compete with other countries in peaceful pursuits was the national right of all nations. If the world called that an aggressive policy, then he would not shrink from being responsible for that policy.

After discussing some Bills sent down from the Upper House the House rose at 2.50 p.m.

Budget Committees.

Several interesting questions were put to Ministers on Tuesday in the sectional Committees now considering the Budget. The Committee dealing with the Finance Department's section sat at 10.40 a.m. and was attended by Mr. Sakatani, and all the Government delegates.

Mr. Hayatimi asked: Does the Government intend to abolish the Salt Monopoly as a first step towards reforming the taxation system of the country? Also how much of the surplus from the war appropriations remains? Does Korea compensate Japan for the money spent in her protection?

Mr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, said in reply: I can not venture to predict when the Government will abolish the Salt Monopoly, or whether such a step will be taken when the present Tax system is remodelled. The surplus remaining from the war expenditures amounts to *yen* 130,000,000. With regard to Korea, her protection is undertaken by the Japanese Government not only for the sake of Korea but also as a safeguard for Japan and no demands will be made on her for compensation.

The Committee examining the Naval section of the Budget met at 10.35 a.m. on Tuesday. The Minister for the Navy explaining the proposed appropriations said:—The ordinary expenditures included in the Budget amount this year to *yen* 33,400,000, which is an increase of *yen* 4,500,000 compared with the preceding year. This increase is due to the fact that an extended programme for the building of warships and the provision of armaments has been laid down, while several items of expenditure which were formerly in charge of the Department of Finance have been transferred to the Navy. The extraordinary expenditure amounts to over *yen* 49,060,000. This is due to the provision for extraordinary outlays, the establishment of reserve funds, expenses for building more torpedo-boats, etc. The work of replenishing the Navy, furbishing up old warships, etc., is extended over a period of seven years. The old warships included in this programme are the *Chinyen*, the *Fuso* and the *Yaeyama*. The works to be undertaken under the heading of extraordinary expenditure are the replacing of the *Hatsuse*, the *Yoshino* and the *Takasago*, which were lost during the war, and the completion of the war vessels now under construction.

Mr. Morimoto asked whether the expenses for sending a squadron to foreign countries were to be defrayed within two years, or whether the Government asked for the whole appropriation this year?

The Minister for the Navy replied—The Navy Department has already drafted a supplementary Budget which will be introduced in a few days.

Mr. M. Kato said—I understand that the tonnage of the fleet is calculated by adding the total tonnage of the ships before the war to that of the ships captured during the belligerent operations. Now is the Government asking for appropriations to be spent on the maintenance or completion of the existing war vessels or will it be used for new extensions.

The Minister replied: The Government asks for the expenses which arose out of the programme for replenishing Japan's naval power at the end of last year. Although the authorities recognise the importance of extending Japan's naval equipment, yet the financial condition of the country does not allow of further extension.

Replying to a question put by Mr. Kato, Mr. Murakami, Chief of the Paymasters' Department in the Admiralty, said that the expenses of maintenance had been reduced by about *yen* 400,000 in the 37th year of *Meiji*.

Mr. Soya asked for some particulars concerning the defence of the Korean coast.

The Minister for the Navy said there were no plans for the coast defence of Korea, except the provision of fresh water reservoirs to be used during naval manœuvres.

Mr. Kato inquired the relative cost of battleships and cruisers.

The Vice-Minister said—There is no great difference between the price per ton of battleships and the price of cruisers per ton. The cost of each is a thousand *yen* per ton, generally speaking, though some cruisers work out at *yen* 850. I must explain in this connection that the cost of manufacturing a warship in England seems very cheap, this arises from the fact that the cost of outfitting is not included in the building estimates as is done in Japan.

Mr. Oishi enquired for information concerning the naval strength of Japan, the revival of the Russian Navy, the naval strength of the United States in the Pacific and the squadrons kept in these seas by Germany and France.

Admiral Saito—The final object of national defence belongs to the class of naval secrets, so I can not answer the question. Every country makes a point of developing her strength at any danger centre. With regard to submarine vessels, Japan intends to increase the number of these craft from seven to eleven, but work upon them has not yet been started.

In the section dealing with the Department of Justice, Mr. Matsuda said—The Budget for the Department of Justice is almost the same as that for the preceding year. Among new enterprises is the sending of two high officials to foreign countries to investigate foreign judicial systems, and the management of released criminals. New enterprises only called for an increase of *yen* 400,000.

In reply to Mr. Morimoto, the Minister said that a Bill would be introduced in the Diet for the construction of a Court in Karafuto, and the expenses would be set out in a supplementary budget.

THE HOSPITAL BALL.

The ball held on Wednesday night at the Public Hall in aid of the Yokohama General Hospital Ladies Fund afforded much enjoyment to those who took part in it and doubtless also contributed a substantial amount towards the highly laudable object in view. The hall was suitably decorated, the Committee being able to avail themselves in great part of the scheme of arrangement prepared for the Bachelors dance given a few days ago. The Ladies Hospital Committee, it may be noted, consists of the following: Mrs. C. K. Marshall Martin, (President); Mrs. E. J. Moss, (Vice-President); Mrs. J. Williamson-Jones, (Hon. Treasurer); Mrs. J. L. Dearing, (Hon. Secretary); Mrs. D. H. Blake, Mrs. L. J. Healing, Mrs. S. Isaacs, Mrs. J. F. Lowder, and Mrs. E. H. R. Manley. Dancing began at 9 p.m. to music provided by the Town Band stationed in the gallery and as the evening wore on the ball-room continued to present an animated scene. Most of those present had come to dance and few sat out or frequented the smoke room upstairs so that at times the floor was inconveniently crowded but no such discomfort was experienced as in the early part of the night at the big balls such as the Scottish and English events. Moreover the floor was in excellent condition and it can be said that nothing existed to impair the happiness of the dancers. Fancy dress was not largely favoured: certainly most of the men and a large proportion of the ladies wore conventional costume but there was sufficient of novel garb to lend colour and variety to the spectacle.

Following was the dance programme:

1. Waltz	{ Waltz .....
2. Two Step	{ Two Step .....
3. Waltz.....	9. Waltz .....
4. Lancers	10. Lancers .....
5. Two Step	11. Waltz .....
6. Waltz	12. Two Step .....
7. Caledonians	13. Waltz .....
8. Two Step	14. Sir Roger de Coverley .....

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE "AGENOR" CASE.

The trial of Messrs. A. Lewis, C. H. Hill and F. M. Howard on charges connected with the loss of the sailing ship *Agenor* was resumed in the Criminal Section, District Court, before Judge Nagata on Friday morning. This, the fifth public sitting of the Court, was largely attended. The accused were represented by Messrs. Masujima and Yamamoto, and Mr. Sato represented the firm of Sale and Frazar. Mr. C. V. Sale and Mr. R J. Kirby had seats at the lawyers' table, and Mr. E. W. Frazar was among those present. At 10.20 a.m. the Court opened, and at the request of the presiding Judge Mr. Sale left the Court.

At the outset of the examination, the Judge referring to letters in press copy, among the evidence, asked Dr. Masujima whether Mr. Sale had made his signatures directly on the duplicates, or if these had been copied from the originals together with the autographic signatures. Counsel replied that he had heard from Mr. Lewis that Mr. Sale did not make his signatures directly on the press-copies. The Judge ordered that Lewis should be asked. Showing the copies concerned, Counsel was about to make the enquiry of Lewis, when Mr. Sato, Counsel in the civil case connected with the present criminal case, objected to direct examination by Dr. Masujima and asked the Judge to make examination through the Court interpreter.

The copies were shown to Lewis who stated: Mr. Sale's signatures were on the original documents not on those shown to me.

Mr. Sale was then recalled to the Court and some discussion took place between the presiding Judge and Messrs. Sato and Masujima.

Mr. C. V. Sale was then called and deponed that he had no connection with the accused. He was plaintiff against them in a civil suit. He was told by the interpreter that he would be examined as a referee, not as a witness. He said he was 39 years of age, a merchant, and resided at 2,063 Negishi.

What is the business of Sale and Frazar?—General merchants.

Are you Chairman of the Foreign Board of Trade?—Yes.

Are you managing director of Sale and Frazar?—I am.

You are in charge of financial and all other matters of the firm?—Being the managing director of course I am.

Is there a case when your employees transact business first without your permission?—There are many cases where they do so—without my special permission I should say.

In such cases is it usual for you to examine the transactions afterwards?—There is a certain routine of business, a certain kind that goes on every day without my attention at all. I am managing director. The business is a large one. We have an office staff of about 140 and it is impossible for me to look into every detail. Consequently most of the business goes on without my knowledge. It is difficult to give an idea to the Judge of the amount of business that has to be done every day. An indication would be that in the 12 months ended 30th June, 1906, we paid in taxes for business and income nearly 85,000 *yen*. Therefore it is impossible for me to know everything that goes on.

Is there any case of a large transaction, say amounting to over 10,000 *yen* sale, where the transaction is made without your knowledge?—I should be told of it but I should not investigate the details unless there was something special about it. The *Agenor* was purchased by Sale and Frazar but being an American ship it was purchased in the name of Mr. Frazar.

Were you consulted with regard to the purchase of the *Agenor* or did you give some instructions in connection with it?—For some days before the auction, which was on April 10th, Mr. Lewis discussed with me whether this ship should be bought. He suggested that a profit might be made by purchasing the vessel, re-selling her somewhere else or using her in some way. As evidence of which telegrams were despatched to several people with whom we do business before the vessel was purchased. These telegrams were sent by Mr. Lewis or at his suggestion. This telegram 75 is an offer to the firm of Lilly & Co., Seattle, to ship some sulphur to them.

Was your object in purchasing the ship settled before you bought it?—No, the telegrams here show that. I have five or six here. In the first place we offered to ship some sulphur to a firm by that vessel. Then we asked a firm in San Francisco to make us an offer for the vessel. That was on April 5th. The first telegram was on the 4th. That was before we bought the ship. The name of the firm in the second case is Balfour, Guthrie & Co.; the other telegrams were after we bought her, but they show the same thing.

With regard to the purchase of the ship were certain means of bribery used?—I know nothing about that: the vessel was bought at auction.

Was it on the 18th April that the ship was taken delivery of?—I think so; there was some trouble about getting the documents. The bill of sale is dated the 18th April and the auction took place on the 10th. The document shown me is the bill of sale registered at the Consulate on the 18th. When we bought the ship we paid a certain percentage and the balance a few days later—I think at the time this agreement was signed. I am not sure; Mr. Lewis had charge of the matter.

When was it decided to send the *Agenor* to Kobe?—I think about the end of May. I do not remember.

About that time was there an arrangement for Mr. Lewis to go to Vladivostock?—No. Mr. Lewis talked about it but he did not go. He sent some one else.

Was it not before the arrangement to send the ship to Kobe that it was arranged to send Mr. Lewis to Vladivostock?—No it was never arranged to send Mr. Lewis to Vladivostock.

Was Lewis not authorised to go to Vladivostock at his discretion without your permission?—No.

When was it decided that he should go in the *Agenor*?—I don't remember. I do not know how many days before the departure of the ship it was decided that Lewis should go in her. But it was some days after it was decided to send the ship. He had had no holiday and as he was an economically minded man I saw no reason for his not going.

What was the object of sending the ship to Kobe?—I should like to make rather a long statement on that.

Can not you say the main points?—I will make it as brief as possible. We had about 30,000 sacks of wheat in stock. Mr. Lewis said there would be a better market for the ship in Kobe and it was a good opportunity to dispose of the wheat. If we sent the ship he said we could get a better price for it and he had sold the wheat in Kobe. There were two occasions when we decided to send the wheat to Kobe. One was shortly after the ship was purchased, but there was difficulty in getting insurance. The other was when the insurance was obtained. The first time would be about April 23, and the second would be about May 30. We decided to send to Kobe as much as possible of the wheat in stock. Lewis told me it had to be taken delivery of in Kobe. He said it had been sold to Mr. S. Iwasaki. The ship was to be used as a godown till all was taken. The wheat I was told was sold in April. Mr. Lewis failed to make any entry of the date of sale. About the middle of May Lewis said there was some difficulty about the insurance and the wheat could not be sent to Kobe but that he had arranged to deliver it in Tokyo. I did not myself know that the sale was made. The quantity sold was all that we had in stock. It was the balance of 2000 tons from which some small lots had been sold. The amount remaining would be 27,573 sacks. It was sold at *yen* 4.53 per 100 *kin*. Later Mr. Lewis said delivery was to be at Kobe, the buyer to pay freight at the rate of 2.50 per ton if taken in Kobe. He was to pay cash on delivery. If he took them in Tokyo it was understood he would want credit for a certain period to suit his convenience.

Did you not give some instructions relating to the purchase of the wheat?—Do you mean the purchase?

As to the sale of the wheat?—No; when it was fixed that the vessel was to go to Kobe I did give some instructions. It would have been foolish to send the wheat to Kobe on speculation merely. It would be foolish to send it to Kobe without having sold it. If the price was better in Kobe it would fall directly the goods got to the market. I gave instructions for the delivery of the wheat from the godown; I believe that I gave instructions, written, before this shown me, to Mr. Lewis but no copy of that is to be found. This was a special transaction because it was not a delivery to the buyer; it was simply, in my mind, a change of godown—from a godown in Tokyo to a godown called the *Agenor*. If a godown order were given it would complicate our books and put the goods out of stock.

Witness went on to say that he understood all the wheat was sold and that as much as possible of it should go in this ship. Mr. Lewis said it was all sold and it was understood this letter authorizing Tokyo godown keeper to deliver 14902 sacks was the first installment by that ship. It was a detail of Lewis's department and if he told witness this was the first lot he should accept it without question. The wheat came in 3 lots by 3 different steamers and was entered in the stock book in 3 different places. It was one order but came in 3 shipments. Witness knew nothing about whether it was one of the 3 lots. That was a detail he left in the department. He knew now that the *Agenor* had greater capacity than the 14000 odd bags but besides the size of the ship there was another limitation, the amount of insurance that could be obtained. From the bills of lading he thought the loading was finished early in June. He believed Mr. Hill's boatnotes were dated June 9. Apart from documents he did not at that time know that the loading was finished by a certain date. The last date on the duplicate boat notes (looking at notes) is June 11th. After the loading was finished he received a file of documents from Mr. Lewis referring to the transaction He continued—I have seen before the bill of lading now shown me. I have also seen before these boat notes. I received these documents from Mr. Lewis personally. The first time I am only conscious of having received the boat notes because they were all that I asked for. They were in this folder together with other papers all fastened together. I sent the folder back to Lewis and then 2 or 3 days before the ship was sailing I again got the folder from Lewis. Without looking at it any more I passed it over to the accountant. The boat notes were written by Mr. Yamada, Mr. Lewis's assistant, who also wrote the bill of lading which was signed by Captain Mouat. I knew that there was a difference in quantities after the wreck. Mr. Lewis made several statements as to the difference after the wreck. In the first place he said the 5,000 sacks belonged to Mr. Iwasaki. In the second place he said the difference was made up of straw bags. The original bags had been broken and their contents were packed in 5,000 extra bags. In the third place he said the difference was merely written down on the bill of lading to avoid trouble with the Customs at Kobe. If the wheat got further broken when being landed at Kobe and there was a larger number of bags than was put on board the Customs would put duty on the extra bags which would be wrong as the duty had been paid at Yokohama. That was Lewis' explanation. Fourthly he explained that the whole difference was the result of a mistake as to the number. "I did not give instructions that 1847 bags should be sent to Yabu; I knew nothing of that till after Lewis's arrest. That further increases the discrepancy between the amount put on board and the amount mentioned in the bill of lading. I did not send a letter to Yabu last year on June 26th. I do not remember whether I sent a letter.

Did you not send the letter of which this is a copy?—I did not send any such letter. This is not my signature. I did not sign the original. This is an impression of my signature. If the Judge wishes I can show him how it is done.

Did you take delivery of the 1800 bags in Yabu's godown?—You mean were they taken back from the secret godown?

Yes.—We took them as soon as we could. It would be early in August. I had nothing to do

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

with moving them, that was done by other members of the staff.

Lewis asked whether it was not on June 20th that the goods were taken, 3 or 4 days after the vessel left Yokohama.

Witness—My impression is that it was after Mr. Lewis was arrested, because I knew nothing of this transaction till after he was arrested. I cannot say for certain from what godown they were taken. I did not know that when the grain was being loaded some of the bags were broken but if they were that would be quite reasonable. I found later on, after the wreck, that the goods were not sold to Mr. Iwasaki. It is not a fact that I and others invented such a fictitious case. I have always understood that Iwasaki is a merchant. We have done a large business with him. I know nothing of the men on the *Agenor* but I understand the chief mate's name is Connor. I never heard anything about an arrangement to put Connor on board the *Shibata Maru*. Mr. Lewis had no safe. He had the use of one belonging to the firm. We have 18 safes in our office of which almost all have duplicate keys kept by me. There was no duplicate key for this safe in Mr. Lewis's room. Several valuable documents were missing and I instructed Mr. Jenks to have the safe opened. When it was opened Mr. Jenks and Mr. Mallett examined the documents and brought them to me. I see that in his evidence Mr. Lewis says I abstracted certain private papers, but when he wrote to me after his arrest and asked for all the private matters left in his room he said nothing about private papers although he mentioned such a small matter as a box of cigarettes.

When we had goods that were to be imported we always took a contract, but when we sold goods in stock we very rarely took a contract even although the amount was important. We took no contract for goods imported on our own account and sold from stock, but 90 per cent. of our business was in goods imported on contract to order. It was quite usual in goods that we had in stock to do as was done in the sale to Iwasaki—to have no contract. The bill of lading was not to be made in Iwasaki's name because he had not paid for the wheat and the right of property had not been transferred to him. Mr. Lewis gave me a sale note which is part of the usual routine. I understood that it covered all the wheat, but I found after the wreck that it was only a part. This is the duplicate book kept in Mr. Lewis's room and at this particular point he has left no record in the book. I saw the sale note at the time. It contains no quantity. This shown me is a list of sales for every ten days. The sale note does not contain the whole quantity but that is where Mr. Lewis deceived me. He said it did; I am a busy man and I signed it. I suppose all the entries in the book were made from the sale notes. The 10 days list of sales was of use for it showed me the sales of the department every ten days and how the business was going on. If Lewis had done his duty he would have put in 3 invoice numbers on the sale notes instead of only one. He allowed me to believe that the sale note covered the whole of the wheat he had sold.

Lewis at this point obtained leave to say that there was another part; this (the sale note) was only half and the date was entirely different.

Witness, continuing, said that about the middle of May Lewis told him he had arranged for Iwasaki to take delivery in Tokyo. Witness asked if he had sent his sale note and then Lewis sent or brought this sale note to witness, who had asked merely as a precaution just to see that the office routine was being carried out.

Lewis said there was another part, blue, which was given to Mr. Sale at the same time, May 17th. That blue slip would show the quantity sold.

Witness said the white slip was the only part that belonged to the sale note book. The blue slip referred to was for 840 bags which Mr. Lewis told him was the first installment to be sent to Iwasaki.

Lewis, striking the rail of the dock with his fist, declared this to be an absolute downright lie.

Shown a book Mr. Sale said all the entries seemed to be in the writing of Mr. Lewis's assistants.

Mr. Sale—The blue slips are from the department to the cashier to make out the godown delivery order. The white slip is from the department to the people who keep the stock to inform them that the sale has been made. The blue slip should not be issued before the white one but I believe it is done sometimes. As to whether the blue slip is issued without the white one it is a matter of detail.

Lewis said the blue and white were always issued together.

Mr. Sale said the sale note referred to all the wheat that was in stock. They might sell 1000 tons of cargo in one day to be delivered within six months and there would be only one sale note. The man might come to take delivery at 20 different times. Then for each time he took delivery there would be one of the blue slips.

Lewis said the invoice was exactly the same in both cases. The sale note is made always before payment is made.

The Court adourned at 1 p.m. for 45 minutes.

Mr. Sale, continuing, said—A contract for insurance was made by the firm There were no discussions as far as I know on the subject. Mr. Lewis wrote the telegrams, they were despatched and answers were received. The first was sent on April 12 to our London office to obtain the rate of insurance against total loss for £2,500 on the *Agenor* for a voyage between Yokohama, Yokkaichi and Kobe. The answer came on the 18th "can not get an offer." On April 23 another telegram was sent. "At what rate can you insure F.P.A. wheat *Agenor* £17,000 Yokohama to Kobe." On the 24th an answer came saying "Can not get an offer recommend you put business into hands local companies." On the same day Mr. Lewis telegraphed to London that a survey had been made and that it met with the approval of Lloyds. To that there was no answer. I know Lewis tried to get the insurance locally but did not succeed as the companies would not take the risk without consulting London. On May 25th London telegraphed referring to our letter of April 26th that they could get £12,000 June or July shipment 2 per cent. On May 30 Mr. Lewis telegraphed accepting and on June 8 he cabled to increase the amount £1,000. London on June 12th agreed to that. I judged the telegram of April 12 was to insure the vessel alone. The purchase of the vessel was made on April 10 when she was sold at auction, but it was not completed till all the money was paid and the people gave over the ship—when the bill of sale was made; it was dated the 18th. I do not remember being consulted about insurance. I do not know what Lewis's idea was in making the offer of £2,500. I know now that the second offer was for the wheat only. I was not consulted at the time. The offer was made to London instead of to local companies because the best terms are secured in London, where many ships and cargo shipped from here are insured. On the 26th April Mr. Lewis wrote a letter to London and he said he had got Lloyds report and would send it to London to have it there in case of future reference to that vessel. I consented to the sending of the letter. It was not under my direction that the ship was surveyed by Capt Tipple in order to get the insurance. I presume it was directed by Mr. Lewis, who had charge of the business. I have no recollection of being asked about the survey. Mr. Levy wrote the letter of April 26th to London on the instructions of Mr. Lewis. Mr. Levy is in charge of the correspondence. I don't think I saw the letter before it was sent. The offer for insurance was entirely at Lewis's discretion. It was in his department and to that extent was with my approval. The telegrams were to our own firm in London whom we asked to arrange insurance for us. I do not know what Mr. Lewis did but so far as the firm's records go no application was made anywhere else. Several companies were parties to the insurance. The policy of insurance that was taken out was made in the name of the firm. After the telegram about £1000 had been despatched—I do not know how long—I saw it had been sent and I asked Mr. Lewis the reason. He said he had put on more goods than he at first anticipated. I do not know whether it was after the receipt of the reply. I found after the wreck that Customs permits had been obtained in 2 lots. I never heard that the £1,000 was added because of an extra thousand bags. In each case, first as to the £12,000 and then as to the additional thousand, I heard a few days after the sending of the telegram. In the first case when the telegram was sent there was no cargo on the ship. I do not know whether there were any goods on the ship at the time we accepted the £12,000. The policy was for wheat without specifying any quantity. Such a procedure is very common. Of course in case of loss the quantity would have to be proved. In that case it would have to be shown that the value of the goods insured was about £12,000.

The Judge suggested that £12,000 was too much.

Witness—So far as I knew there were 27,000 sacks altogether which might be shipped on the vessel, the value of which would be somewhere about £12,000 to £13,000. We know now that the quantity was not 27,000 but when you employ a man to manage a department you leave him to make the calculations. I never bothered my head about it. It was a simple transaction, shifting goods from one godown to another, and I did not think anything. The insurance matter was part of that department's business. The business was left entirely to Mr. Lewis as department manager. I trusted him. That is all the explanation I can give.

Are there not often cases in your firm where an application is made for insurance for a much larger amount than the goods to be shipped?—No.

Did not the firm purchase the *Teucer* for 85,000 *yen* and insure her for 220,000 *yen*?—We bought her for 85,000 *yen* and she was covered by insurance for £22,000. According to British law a steamer is liable in damages for collision with loss of life to the extent of £15 per ton register and as the *Teucer* was about 1,500 tons she was liable to a claim for damages to the amount of £22,000 and we wished to cover ourselves against every risk. Therefore although we applied for a very much smaller amount the insurers insisted that the insurance should be settled at £22,000. They said: if we insure you against a liability for £22,000 you must pay a premium on that amount. We had nothing to do with the insurance on the previous voyage of the *Agenor*. The question is to whether the insurance on the *Agenor* was made larger just as in the case of the *Teucer* never came up. There must be 300 or 400 lists of codewords. I have not seen them for a long time. We have a big safe full of them. We have both our own special codes and others that are in common use. I do not know how many. The telegraph department makes up the message and uses different codes for different correspondents. We can also use two or three different code books with one correspondent. Our general code was used in the case of the *Agenor* insurance telegrams. Mr. Green is in charge of the codebooks. Mr. Levy is in charge of the correspondence, only letters. He receives letters, deals with them keeps them and answers them. The letter as to insurance was written by Mr. Levy and it is quite common for him to sign such letters. I would probably see the copy of that letter after it had gone but I would not read it carefully. Letters and telegrams could be sent out without my previous approval. Mr. Lewis was manager of what we call E. department, which deals with grain, salt, fertilizer and a whole lot of sundries that could not be classified in other departments. No one in the firm was specially entrusted with insurance. The export department usually attended to its own insurance but this department did not have to effect insurance. This, however, was a special transaction.

Lewis asked who in the case of 10 cases of steel being delivered from stock would cancel the insurance.

Mr. Sale said that was a different subject; that was a matter of fire insurance on stock. In further evidence he said: I consulted Mr. McIvor as to the answers to be given to Cornes

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

& Co. We had been questioning Lewis and trying to get at the truth when their enquiry was made. When insurance is increased, I should say it could not be made an open policy. Lloyds in Japan represented all the insurance companies. They represent the interests of all insurance companies. The people who made the insurance refused to pay because the loss was due to the dishonesty of our trusted employee, but in view of the way in which we had treated the matter they said they would make a payment on account of the loss. I do not know the exact amount, but it was about 3,000 pounds. It was half the value of the wheat actually found to be on board. The quantity on board was found to be 13,055 bags and we gave all the figures and information to the insurers. We did not at once apply for the insurance because we did not know what the claim was and we thought the Court would take up this case.

Witness went on to detail the steps they took after the wreck. He then said: I think Cornes' first enquiries were made about July 23 just about the time Mr. Lewis returned from Kobe. I did not send a telegram to London to answer these enquiries. I did send a telegram in regard to a question at the Kobe Consular Court as to whether the vessel was covered by insurance. I wrote to Mr. Frazar in the sense that we did not know what was the amount of the insurance on the cargo or the ship as I did not wish that any statement should be made on the subject till we were sure. I have heard that 4 men were making trouble in Kobe. I do not know who they were. I think I heard of it from Mr. Frazar. Hill was not engaged by me nor by my firm. His name was not on the salary list. I understood that he was going to Kobe employed on the *Agenor* but I knew nothing more about that.

Hill said if the firm would examine their papers they would find 2 or 3 receipts of his.

Witness—That may be so but Mr. Hill was not engaged as a regular member of the staff. Mr. Lewis had no authority to engage any one for the firm, only in the case of the *Agenor* did he do so.

Hill said he was on the ship's articles for 25 cents gold but drew salary for 250 *yen*. He went to Yokosuka on two occasions once, with Mr. Sale, to examine steamers and that was not in connection with the *Agenor*.

Witness—At the same time Mr. Scott went also, but he has never suggested that he was engaged by the firm.

Hill said if his receipts were produced the matter would be settled.

Witness produced the chief mate's receipt for *yen* 40.85. He also produced a statement showing the Captain to have received *yen* 552.91 being balance of salary due for 2 months and 27 days at 125 gold dollars. The amount actually paid was 12 *yen* more of which he understood 10 *yen* was for a barometer which Mr. Hill purchased. The remaining 2 *yen* was for some things he had forgotten. These were the total payments. He knew of no agreement with the captain and chief mate except the ship's articles. They were engaged for a voyage on the *Agenor* Yokohama and Kobe there to be discharged. Term of service not to exceed 30 days; wages to be paid in Japanese currency at Kobe at the rates against their respective names. This referred to every one on the ship including the captain.

Hill said the articles were between the captain and the crew and did not include the captain at all.

Witness—The money to the mate was paid through the Consul. There was some question about the amount to be paid to the Captain and it was arranged that the money should be paid to him on the Monday.

Hill said the receipt for the captain was made out by him in order to borrow the money. He wrote it at the request of Mr. Fradgley. There was no pencil mark on it then; Mr. Fradgley had no right to write that it was payment in full of all claims as he did afterwards. The money was borrowed from Mr. Goodrich in order to get the Captain away from Kobe.

Witness continued—My firm did not pay 4,500 *yen* to the Captain and the chief mate.

Where your firm engage in speculative business are there cases where you use other names?—No.

Lewis—All promissory notes payable to the firm are in the name Shibata Bunsuke. The *Shibata Maru* is under the name of Y. Idzumi; mining property in that of Y. Isawa. Some of the firm's shares are—I can make a list but I can't remember.

The witness at the request of the Judge said some promissory notes were in the name of Shibata Bunsuke under an old agreement by which as a broker he undertook the risk for a small commission. It was not a fact that all promissory notes are made out in his name.

There was a story to the effect that the firm was suspected of trying to obtain the insurance by scuttling the ship. It was not a fact that witness tried to get Lewis to make a false statement so as to get the insurance. He did not say to Lewis that it would be better that the ship should be a total loss. He asked if all precautions had been taken to ensure the safe arrival of the ship at Kobe. He asked if he had plenty of mats and tarpaulins, pointing out that they would not be able to recover except in case of total loss.

Lewis—Did not Mr. Sale add that if anything happened to the cargo we would not be able to recover unless the ship became a total loss?

Witness—I agree to the sense of that, but it is a very different thing from saying "you may just as well make a wreck of the ship." I asked Lewis to write out a full statement so that we should know what the truth was. He wrote out two statements but they did not agree with each other nor with others he made verbally. Therefore we gave formal notice to the Procurator so that he should investigate the matter. Lewis did not ask me for any guarantee when I asked him to write out the statements. He did not refuse to make out the statements. He made them out as a matter of fact.

The witness denied that Mr. McIvor had been asked to make out a suitable statement and get Lewis to sign it.

Lewis—Then Mr. McIvor must have perjured himself for he said so before the judge. Somebody is perjuring himself. I was to go to Vancouver on sleeper business in which Pollak Bros. were interested. How could I go to Vancouver if he told me that if I wrote out the statement he wanted my punishment would be reduced some degrees below zero? Lewis went on to say that while he was on this subject he would ask Mr. Sale if they (the firm) had not got similar statements before. Did they not get Capt. Killman to make up a similar statement through Mr. McIvor which was untrue?

Witness asked whether it was absolutely necessary that Lewis should be allowed to make statements outside this case.

The Court said the questions would be rejected if they were not relevant.

Witness—But unfortunately they get into the newspapers and other people are concerned besides myself.

Lewis—Mr. Sale went to London to suppress that blue slip which was important.

Witness—The reference to Messrs. Pollak is quite unnecessary. There is no truth in it.

Lewis—If the *Teucer* had been wrecked without loss of life would Mr. Sale have collected the 220,000 *yen* insurance money? (Question disallowed by the Court.)

Is Mr. Sale's firm able to produce any marine insurance policy that is not over-insured?—I will produce any policy that is required. They are not over-insured.

Has not Mr. Sale been trying for a considerable time to take Lloyd's agency from Messrs. Cornes & Co.? (Question disallowed.)

Has Mr. Sale concealed certain letters and documents in connection with this. Such as the Captain's instructions, the cargo statement duplicate bill of lading (different from the one produced) showing the exact cargo on board. There were about 40 in all. There were two reports from Captain Carst of a survey of the *Agenor* and Captain Olsen's report.

The Court—What would those papers prove?

Lewis—Prove our innocence.

Witness produced the portfolio in question. It contained the boat notes, bills of lading, etc. They were taken out of this for the Court. There were other documents in the portfolio. He continued: Those other papers are here. They were sealed. They were cut in order that they could be given to the Court. I did write a letter to Lewis in which no mention was made of insurance, quantity, or buyer. I telegraphed to him and got no answer, and had to send down to the wreck by which time rumours were about with regard to his connection with it. I produce my letter to Lewis which I call L. 9. I would like to put in another document as Mr. Lewis has made special reference to it (M. 5). All the documents have been at the disposal of the Court from the beginning.

On the night of July 23rd at 7.30 did not Mr. Sale say it was worth half a million to him to get out of this trouble?—No.

I should like to know his object in starting this prosecution? (Question disallowed.)

Before I was arrested were not Mr. Sale, Mr. Frazar and Mr. McIvor joking in his private office. (Disallowed).

Is not Mr. Sale aware that Mr. Cherry and I were enemies and yet he has been so cruel as to ask him to come and give evidence against me?

The Judge—Mr. Cherry was called by the Court.

Has Mr. Sale ever given a letter instead of a godown order?—There might have been 2 or 3 such cases but this case is quite exceptional.

Did not Mr. Sale pay the lighterage and other charges for the *Agenor*?—All the bills were paid except Mr. Laffin's, which came in after the wreck.

In reply to another question by Lewis,

Witness said Lewis wished the public to draw the inference that he was leaving for London to avoid this case. On September 10th he gave notice to the Court that he had to leave. Lewis was taken to jail and after being in jail he sent in his resignation.

Witness continued—I did not tell Mr. Mallett to transfer Mr. Hill's account to *Agenor* account and remove the page. It may be possible to take out the page. Even if done it could not affect the books as they are based on entries in other books but as a matter of fact pages are never taken out. I never heard of letters of introduction being given the Captain and the mate to Balfour Guthrie & Co., San Francisco.

Lewis was proceeding to ask about the arrest of Hill "to give the thing a tone" when the Court directed him to go on with other questions and repeated this injunction as to the next.

Lewis suggested that if there were 19902 bags on board Mr. Sale was still over-insured 40,000 *yen*.

This was also disallowed.

Lewis further suggested that the firm had the insurance in hand for 58 days before the wreck—yet they said they knew nothing about it. (Disallowed.)

Witness—I wrote to Kobe on June 8th partly at the suggestion of Mr. Lewis. I told them I would like them to sell all their stock goods as soon as possible. I said Mr. Lewis would be down in about ten days and if there was anything unsold they should show them to him as it very very often happened that he could find sales for odds and ends. It was not his duty to go to Kobe. Mr. Frazar did have breakfast with Lewis on one occasion to be sure the latter did not get away. About the 10th of July we asked Mr. Laffin if the voyage was not unduly prolonged. He replied not till 30 days had elapsed. Mr. Laffin said she was not overdue.

To the Court—The press copy bill of lading shown me I have never seen before. There is a faint impression of my signature. The same with the other document shown me. The signature of Mr. Cherry is I think an impression from another paper. The next, No. 6, I have never seen before. No. 14 is also a press copy; I have never seen it before. It bears marks that seem to be impressed. So with No. 15; Nos. 3, 4 and 15 were not found in the portfolio.

Some discussion took place and Mr. Sale was required to point out to the Court the marks that he said were impressions.

Dr. Masujima asked the Judge to summon S. Iwasaki and B. Roberts of Mr. T. Laffin's office as witnesses and Mr. Sato asked to have K. Yabu called. Discussion took place between the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Public Procurator and the lawyers, after which the Judge decided to summon Messrs. Roberts and Yabu. The trial was adjourned till 9.30 a.m. on February 1st. The Court asked Mr. Sale to be present again on that day.

Exhibit No. 1.

Telegram to Messrs. C. H. Lilly & Co. of Seattle, cable address Lilly, dated 6.25 p.m. April 4th, 1906.

SULPHUR—Sulphur
021414—Please refer to our letter of
020572—5th January
230691—We make firm offer f.o.b. steamer shipment not stated, quantity expressed separately @ G$0.88 (per 100 lbs.)
062819—1,000 tons
AGENOR—S.S. *Agenor*
(Export Dept.)

Exhibit No. 2.

Telegram to Messrs Balfour Guthrie & Co. of San Francisco, cable address Balfourale, dated, 4 p.m. April 4th, 1906.

VHGHEZZA—Telegraph what you can offer for sailing vessel
BENEBST—At what price can you buy
AGENOR—*Agenor*
NEGOCITO—Now at—and ready to leave
YOKOHAMA—Yokohama
RECAMABA—Subject to reply in 2 days.
(Export Dept.)

Exhibit No. 3.

Telegram to Messrs. Sale & Co. of London, cable address Supreme, dated 3 p.m. April 12th, 1906.

192021—Sailing vessel of—tons
AGENOR—*Agenor*
320259—At what rate can you get insurance
320516—Insure total loss only
354936—£2500
YOKOHAMA—Yokohama
YOKKAICHI—Yokkaichi
KOBE—Kobe
(Export Dept.)

Exhibit No. 4.

Telegram from Messrs. Sale & Co. of London, cable address Peaco, dated 6.20 p.m., April 18th, 1906, received 9.46 a.m., April 19th, 1906.

AGENOR—S.V. *Agenor*.
325773—Cannot get an offer.
(Export Dept.)

Exhibit No. 5.

Telegram to Messrs. Sale & Co. of London, cable address Supreme, dated 12.20 p.m., April 23rd, 1906.

320266—At what rate can you insure F.P.A.
WHEAT—Wheat.
AGENOR—*Agenor*,
354978—£17,000.
192870—Yokohama.
192871—Kobe.
(Export Dept.)

Exhibit No. 6.

Telegram from Messrs. Sale & Co. of London, cable address Peaco, dated 8.10 p.m., April 24th, 1906, received 4.30 p.m., April 25th, 1906.

AGENOR—S.V. *Agenor*.
325773—Cannot get an offer.
332593—We recommend (you to—).
305699—Put the business into the hands (of—).
LOCAL—Local.
COMPANIES—Companies.
(Export Dept.)

Exhibit No. 7.

Telegram to Messrs. Sale & Co. of London, cable address Supreme, dated 2.30 p.m., April 24th, 1906.

AGENOR—S.V. *Agenor*,
340329—Survey has been made
302262—Meets with approval
194398—Lloyds (certificate).
(Export Dept.)

Exhibit No. 8.

Telegram from Messrs. Sale & Co. of London, cable address Peaco, dated 5.50 p.m., May 25th, 1906, received 8.30 a.m., May 26th, 1906.

186118...Refer to your letter of 26th April.
187787—No. 787.
354973—£12,000.
192317—June or July shipment.
194432—2 per cent.
(Export Dept.)

Exhibit No. 9.

Telegram to Messrs. Sale & Co. of London, cable address Supreme, dated 5.45 p.m., 30th May, 1906.

AGENOR—S.V. *Agenor*.
193675—Your offer is accepted.
(Export Dept.)

Exhibit No. 10.

Telegram to Messrs. Sale & Co., of London, cable address Supreme, dated 12.10 p.m., 8th June, 1906

AGENOR—S V. *Agenor*.
320452—Increase the amount for insurance.
354921—£1,000.
(Export Dept.)

Exhibit No. 11.

Telegram from Messrs. Sale & Co. of London, cable address Peaco, dated 5.45 p.m., 12th June, 1906, received 7.40 a.m., 13th June, 1906.

AGENOR—S V. *Agenor*.
307348—Have closed.
354921—£1,000.
357519—2½ per cent
(Export Dept.)

Exhibit No. 12.

Kobe, July 22nd, 1906.

To Messrs. Sale & Frazar, Ltd.
KOBE.

REC'D the sum of Yen Five hundred & Fifty Two and ninety one sen only, Yen 552.91/100, being balance of salary due from 25/4/06 to 21st /7/06, 2 months & 27 days at $125 per month. Rec'd. 18 Yen for board 4 days and rickisha.

(Signed) Henry Mouat

Pencil notation by Mr. Fradgley.

This is a full settlement of all monies due H. Mouat

Exhibit No. 13,

Account of Wages.

Name of Ship and Official Number, Ship AGENOR.
Name of Master, H. Mouat.
Voyage from, Yokohama to Kobe
Name of Seaman, Henry Mouat
Date of Engagement, 25th April, 1906
Date of Discharge. 21st July, 1906
Rate of Wages, *yen* 125.00

Wages—For two months, 27 days.	724.91	
Cash advances as at foot..	190.00	
		534.91
Captain's board and rikisha fares.....		18.00
		552.91

NOTE:—*Yen* 60.00 drawn in Yokohama and *yen* 50.00 in Kobe, 18th and 17th July also July 21st on a/c 50 in cash at Kobe; also July 14th on a/c *yen* 30. See attached letter from Idzumi.

Exhibit No. 14. L. 9.

Copy of letter addressed to A. Lewis, Esq., Kobe.
Dated Yokohama, July 9th, 1906.

DEAR MR. LEWIS:—I regret extremely to hear of the disaster which has occurred to the *Agenor* but am glad that there was no loss of life. I understand from a telegram received that you will probably reach Kobe to-night. It is very necessary that you should remain there until Mr. Frazar's return from the scene of the wreck. As soon as he has returned you will of course carry out whatever instructions Mr. Frazar may give. In the meantime, you can no doubt look out for business of various kinds in the Kobe district, but under no circumstances do I wish you to leave Kobe until Mr. Frazar arrives.

There is one point about which I should like to have your telegraphic information. That is, regarding the Fishscrap sold to the Sendai Municipality. Never mind how long the telegram is nor how much it costs as long as you give me sufficient information to place me in possession of the position.

Yours truly, (Signed) CHARLES V. SALE

Exhibit No. 15. M. 5.

Report of Survey.

Yokohama, Japan, 12th June, 1906.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned Surveyor, did at the request of Messrs. Sale & Frazar, Ltd., Yokohama.

To supervise the stowing and tallying a shipment of wheat for Kobe per sailing vessel *Agenor* now laying at anchor outside harbour at Yokohama.

LOWER HOLD:—Same has been well washed and allowed to dry for two weeks; platform has been built covering the entire lower hold; on this, three layers of Japanese mats have been placed and the cargo has been placed on same. The sides have been well protected with inch boards covered with Japanese mats and four upright ventilators have been placed at intervals with horizontal ventilators running into the upright.

TWEENDECKS:—Same have been well washed with fresh water and allowed to dry; the sides have been protected with inch boards and the same covered with Japanese mats, there being no ventilation required in the tweendecks.

QUANTITY:—The quantity of grain taken on board is 19,902 sacks (Nineteen thousand nine hundred and two) and a quantity of loose wheat which has been bagged and stored in the lower hold. The wheat was received in good order and condition.

I hereby certify that the cargo has been stored to my entire satisfaction. The Main Deck seams have been caulked and the seams payed.

(Signed) C. OLSEN,
Marine & General Surveyor,
Surveyor to local Insurance companies.

Survey Fee *yen* 50.00.

Exhibit No. 16. L-No. 1

Copy of letter addressed to Kobe Office.
Dated, Yokohama 8th June, 1906,
No. 2358.

SUBJECT:—STOCKS.

We hope you are doing everything possible to clear out the stocks of every description which you hold. As we said on several previous occasions, we are very anxious indeed to see everything closed out as early as possible, and we should like our stock at the end of June to consist of goods which are sold for delivery at an early date. Please do what you can to assist in this respect.

Mr. Lewis will probably be down within a week or ten days, and if you have anything unsold we shall feel obliged if you will show it him. It very often happens that he can find customers for odds and ends which other people find unsalable. He is just now engaged in clearing off some of our Yokohama stocks so may not be of immediate assistance, but still we should like him to know what you have in hand.

(Signed) C.V.S.

No. 18-1.

June 15th, 1906.

To Capt. MOUATT, Ship *Agenor*, Yokohama.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith we beg to hand you a few instructions which we wish to have observed during your voyage from Yokohama to Kobe.

First.—Take into consideration the age of the vessel, the value of the cargo, and do not take any risk by driving into heavy seas.

Second.—See that a good lookout is kept at all times, as we depend on you for the safe navigation of the ship.

Third.—Regarding the cargo and ventilation, kindly note that Mr. Chas. H. Hill is our representative in this matter, therefore take necessary instructions from him.

Wishing you a safe and pleasant voyage,
We are, yours faithfully.

(Sig.) A. LEWIS.
for Sale & Frazar, Ltd.

No. 18-2.

15th June, 1906.

Shipping Department.
C. H. HILL, Esq.

Instructions.—You will take a passage to Kobe for the sailing vessel *Agenor*, and attend to the discharge of the cargo, when we will send our Mr. Yamada to relieve you as soon as possible.

Customs Permit—You will have no trouble, as the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

permit is ample to allow for any further leakage in discharging.

Stevedoring :—Yes : it was agreed that we should pay the same rate for shifting the ballast as loading, viz 40 sen per ton. Please see that all bills are paid before the vessel leaves, with one exception the *deck stores*, that can remain over until you return.

Shibata Maru.—Please give me all your specifications, etc., in connection with this vessel, together with your estimate on the whole vessel.

Japanese Crew :—The captain would like to change about half the crew on account of the language. Please see him and arrange what is best to be done.

Captain's Instructions.—We have given the captain his instructions, and herewith a copy for your own information.

Cash.—Please get what you require from the cashier, as to-morrow is Saturday (half day), and leave proper instructions with the cashier, regarding all accounts to be paid, especially the advance notices.

After starting this letter, Mr. Sale informs me that you should report to him before leaving, as it may be necessary for you to stop here in order to go down again to Yokosuka with Engineer Scott on Tuesday.

No. 19.

14 June, 1906.

CHAS A. HILL, Esq.,
On board S. V. *Agenor*, Yokohama.

DEAR SIL,

Yokosuka.—Kindly meet our Mr. Sale and myself at station to-morrow morning, as we wish to finally look over the *Shibata Maru*.

Bring whatever is necessary, such as candles, overalls, etc., and also your sketches showing coal bunkers, and passenger accommodation.

S. V. *Agenor*.—Do not put your stores on board until the last moment, and please check your deck stores with the captain's list. What do you think of Mr. Connors? Will he do for the *Shibata Maru* should we purchase same. You will notice his ticket has not been renewed, but still I think he is a hard worker.

I don't think I shall be able to get away with you, as the last few days out of the office has left an increase of work. I have to go to Kobe, however, within the next week or two, and will probably meet you there.

Yours faithfully, (Sig.) A LEWIS.

No. 20.

12th June, 1906.

LETTER OF GUARANTEE.

Cargo per S.V. *Agenor*.—Although the cargo delivered on board was 13,055 bags, the documents (Customs) were made out for 16,902 as per import permit before godown order was made out, and further a permit was made out for 1,000 bags. This was bad manogement on the part of the mate, as I told him to cancel 1,500 bags per each lighter but they got it mixed up somehow. However, the Customs permits cancelled is 19,902 bags and we wish to make all our documents read this number to facilitate discharge at Kobe, and we hereby guarantee you against all claim as damages in accepting these documents as supercargo of the sailing vessel *Agenor*.

Inclosed please find a similar letter to the Captain, which please hand to him. As a matter of fact, the boat notes will be destroyed on signing the bill of lading, but we give you this letter of guarantee for your protection.

Yours faithfully, A. LEWIS.

To Charles H. HILL, Esq.

No. 21.

27th June, 1906.

CHALES A. HILL, ESQ., Windsor Hotel, Yokohama.

Dear Sir,—Referring to our conversation of yesterday, I have taken up the matter with our Mr. Sale, and beg to confirm your appointment as arranged. You will receive the sum of *yen* 250.00 per month (two hundred and fifty *yen*), and your duties will be shipping in general. Two months notice on either side to terminate this agreement.

We understand that a number of captured vessels will be sold by tender at Yokohama, and will ask you to get all the necessary information on the subject. You will be able to get a permit from the Tokyo Imperial Naval Department. Also apply for a permit in my name as I wish to go with you.

Yours faithfully, A. LEWIS.

No. 22.

16th June, 1906.

Capt. F. MOUATT, on board S. V. *Agenor*, Yokohama.

Dear Sir,—Pilot. If you deem it necessary you may take a pilot. Pilot Association cable address is "Anjin" Kobe.

However, in all possibility this will be arranged for with our Kobe office.

Yours faithfully, A. LEWIS.

No. 23.

25th April, 1906.

T. M. LAFFIN, Esq., Yokohama.

Dear Sir,—S. V. *Agenor*.—Kindly supply the necessary stores, etc. to complete a voyage from Yokohama to Kobe. Please take instructions from Capt. Charles A. Hill.

We remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,
(Sig.) A. L.
for Sale & Frazar, Ltd.

No. 28.

Nagasaki, June 1st, 1906.

Mr. HILL, c/o LAFFIN, T.M., Yokohama, Japan.

Dear Mr. Hill,—I owe you more than apologies for my seeming negligence relative to answering your letter *re* yacht belonging to Mr. Scidmore. However, in a certain way I have not been entirely to blame, having been away for some considerable time, and my correspondence, principally yours, was miscarried.

When I first spoke to you relative to the purchasing of the *Snowflake* or something better I was acting under instructions from our Mr. Kristensen, who was on the point of leaving here for Vladivostok. Since his arrival there he has become engaged in the salving of the *Dumbarton* on the Saghalien coast, and for the past month all correspondence or communication with him has been interrupted.

My other partner, Mr. Perelstrouse, will not do anything in connection with the boat until he hears from Kristensen, and as I have not sufficient money at my private disposal at the present moment to close the deal I am practically helpless in this particular matter.

I know positively that Kristensen will buy the boat immediately upon his arrival here if she is still on the market, but then again his venture is so hazardous that I do not positively know when he will arrive or when we will hear from him.

Kristensen might return almost any day now, and as soon as he does, I know, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that he will accept the boat, but nevertheless I do not feel justified in advising you to hold her for us.

If she is not disposed of when Mr. Kristensen returns, I feel sure that he will take her.

Trusting that you will excuse me for any inconvenience or trouble that you may have been put to relative to this matter.

I remain, Dear Mr. Hill,
Yours faithfully, L. C. TARAN.

No. 29.

19th May, 1905.

F. G. SALE, Esq.,
Messrs. Sale & Co.,
54, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Dear Sir,—This will serve to introduce to you Mr. C. A. Hill, who you will remember was chief officer of the steamer *Teucer*.

Mr. Hill goes to London to seek a position.

Yours sincerely, CHARLES V. SALE.

THE MAYOR OF YOKOHAMA ON PUBLIC MORALS.

An interview with Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama, appeared recently in the local paper *Maicho Shimpo*, of which the gist follows :—After visiting the various countries of Europe and America we become acquainted with the fact that different views exist in Japan and in foreign countries as to the physical and moral conditions of communities. For instance, it is to be noted that in Japan public roads are not controlled as they should be. In foreign countries particular distinction is made between passages for vehicular and horse traffic and those for the use of foot passengers. Unless they have to cross the roads pedestrians do not as a rule invade the central roadway —because they are controlled by a sense of obligation not to obstruct traffic and an instinct of self-protection. This I think may properly be counted as coming under the head of public morals. But in Japan adults as well as children unhesitatingly use any and all parts of the roadway. It is true of course that the roads are for the public and that consequently every one has the right to use them, but those on foot should keep to the sidewalks and not impede horse and vehicular traffic—if only on the ground of self-preservation from danger. Traffic on roads should therefore be regulated as in foreign countries and foreigners visiting Japan would perceive and appreciate such public manners of the Japanese. The irregularity has no doubt been fostered by the fact that Japanese thoroughfares are not usually so crowded as those abroad, but that is no reason why a bad custom should be allowed to continue. There are other cases where improvement should be essayed. In foreign countries the sides of roads and streets, as well as public gardens are lined by trees, pot plants, etc. Flowers appear in their various seasons and so greatly beautify such places. Such an arrangement I should like to see adopted in Japan. It is notable that abroad such trees and flowers, though easily within the reach of people, are very rarely injured even by children and it is plainly to be inferred that public morality in this respect has been highly developed. Again in foreign countries telegraph and telephone wires are run on low poles in many places where there is no great traffic but no injury is ever caused to the lines. Should such be tried in Japan, where wires are often cut and even stolen, where poles are damaged and insulators broken by stones, frequent injury to the necessary means of communication might be expected as the result. In Japan there are often accidents in connection with railway trains, horse and other carriages and tramcars, with resulting loss of life and casualties, but even in the large cities of Europe and America, notwithstanding the crowds and in many cases the imperfect arrangements at the railway stations and on the lines accidents are rare. By means of the development of public morality such accidents become avoidable and the state of traffic on the roads, etc., shows improvement. It may therefore be suggested that individuals should bear such considerations in mind and that children should be taught them in the public schools and at home.

THE TOKYO ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIETY.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The January meeting of the Tokyo English Speaking Society, held last Saturday evening at the Sanyentei restaurant in Shiba Park, was a remarkable success. The chief guests of the evening were Baron Suyematsu, the author of the "Fantasy of the Far Japan," and Dr. Nitobe, the author of the "Soul of Japan." There were present some thirty members, among whom were numbered several foreigners, Professors Purvis and Sprague, of the Imperial University, included. Requested by Baron Kanda, the President of the Society, Dr. Nitobe and Baron Suyematsu delivered, in English, highly interesting speeches, referring to the topics of the day as well as the characteristics of the Japanese people. There were much fire and humour in their eloquent addresses, with a wonderful command of English, which was in each case the admiration of the foreigners present. The meeting adjourned at half past nine. By the way, a few remarks on the Society might be here added. The Society aims at promoting interests in the study of the English language and literature, to discuss such scientific and current topics as may be deemed, either direcly or indirectly, beneficial to the interests of the Society, and to cultivate friendship among the Japanese and foreigners. The nature of its meetings is most homelike. The members of the Society almost exclusively consist of those who have studied or travelled in England and America, besides a number of foreigners duly recommended. Baron Kanda is the head and soul of this interesting association. Unlike most of the clubs started in this country, it is possessed of a vital power to thrive with years, the number of its members steadily increasing. It meets on the last Saturday of every month except the two months of July and August. Baron Kaneko, Baron Kikuchi, Baron Suyematsu and Dr. Nitobe, whose names are all well known abroad, are among the honorary members. It might be said, also, to the credit of the Society that its meetings are kept up in English throughout, perhaps the only exception in this country. Any foreigner who would know the true hearts of representative Japanese at home would be amply paid by being present at its meetings.

Jan. 27th, 1907. Y. I.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE GIRLS' CLUB.

The first annual meeting of the members of the Girls' Club was held in the rooms of the club at No. 43-A Bluff on Saturday afternoon. There was a good attendance and the chair was taken by Miss Strain, President.

The President said: It was with fear and trembling that we launched our little boat, the Girls' Club, on the first day of last December. We saw before it the perilous journey, the high seas and contrary winds; we were painfully conscious that it was not to depend on the support we had solicited and had only its own mettle to carry it through. To-day we have made our first harbour and would open the log-book for a hasty survey of experiences during the first run. We have first of all to publicly acknowledge the generosity of Mr. Maurice Russell for so kindly anticipating our comforts in all that he did for the house we are occupying. We have found the house very satisfactory in many ways. Next we would remember gratefully the numerous friends who have contributed furniture and pictures and books and dishes. Next the *Japan Herald* for providing us with a daily newspaper and the many, many friends who have been always ready with a helping hand, cheerful words and truest encouragement. The real enjoyment which the members have derived from the Girls' Club is a matter which each individual will be better able to say, that it is "the wine poured out" which has given us each the greatest pleasure. Whenever we have an opportunity to serve it is then we love the Club the most. We have as yet had very few social gatherings as there was so much to do in organizing the classes. On the fifteenth of December the formal opening took place when crowds of our friends warmed the cosy rooms in which we have since had such happy times. Our tea room has fallen into disuse for several reasons. First and foremost, perhaps, we cannot afford to drink up our meagre funds and who will pay for tea when she can get it elsewhere quite free and may be better, (*this is under our breath*)? The library has been the greatest success of all and the various magazines and books have been a great attraction. After the newness wears off and we are really in running order it will be a very happy "hunting ground" I am sure. But the main feature of the club so far is its classes. On Mondays, a kitchen full of dames and damsels gather around the kitchen stove to cook. Thanks to our most excellent teacher, we are becoming so expert in the art that we even venture to suggest cooking a dinner some day for club members who are not afraid of the effects. As for cooking potatoes and cabbages no one could do better than the Club cooking class. On Tuesday, two classes in Physical Culture meet, one for children and the second for adults. Under the direction of Mrs. McWilliams the Club members are greatly enjoying this work. On Wednesday and Friday classes for the study of the Japanese language are to be held. The Club has been very lucky in securing the services of a very able and capable lady teacher. The fee charged is ten *sen* per lesson and at least ten people have to be guaranteed, so I hope that as many members as possible will take up this useful study. These classes are designed to help housekeepers or any who deal with Japanese servants. On Thursday the most delightful study of literature is carried on under the direction of Mrs. J. L. Dearing. The value of this class can not be over estimated and one anticipates a delightful winter's work. Three times a week a class in stenography is taught and a typewriter will be here on Monday to give the pupils in that class a chance to learn the intricacies of the alphabet. So in all we have nine classes a week and a total of 35 pupils; there is a prospect of forming several more classes in the near future. "The Club has a great future," said a well known Yokohama resident to me the other day, and I am sure we agree with him. There are many good things which that great future has in store for us and which we hope to grow into —so if our ideals are not entirely realized there is a "great future" to look forward to. We are but seven weeks old and are striving, pushing, reaching, and striding forward. We shall be most grateful for suggestions and advice and feel very confident that in that "Great Future" we shall meet Yokohama's great need.

The following Treasurer's report was presented by Miss Scott:—

The Girls' Club was started in October last. In the early part of December, the inaugural meeting was held at which the object of the Club was set forth and the Constitution read. In December the present building was rented and furnished by the members. On the 15th of the same month a very successful reception was held in the Club which was attended by about 100 guests. The Club is now in a flourishing condition and has in all 44 members, active and associate. I would like to mention the classes, several of which in connection with the Club have been started and have proved a great success, notably, the Cooking and Physical Culture. The Japanese classes will be started next month, while a suggestion has been brought forward that a special class in Japanese for housekeepers be formed. The Mandolin Class has been dropped for the present, as so few girls have instruments. The Literature Class, under the able direction of Mrs. Dearing, has been started and has proved most interesting and instructive. The committee hope that as many members as possible will attend this class, which is held every Thursday at 6 p.m. The library is now in a good condition and books and magazines may be taken out by members. In conclusion the Club is becoming very popular, and it is hoped soon that the list of members will be enlarged.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Presented to the First General Meeting, held in the Club Rooms, January 26th, 1907.

	Yen.
Gross Receipts to Date	543.00
Gross Expenses to Date	168.82
Balance in Bank and in Cash	374.18

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES ITEMIZED.

	Receipts. Yen.	Expenses. Yen.
November	65.00	8.50
December	308 50	80.25
January	169.50	80 07
Total	543.00	168.82

Of the Gross Receipts *yen* 282 was "Extraordinary Income," being donations for the founding of the Club, while the *yen* 26 paid for Entrance Fees will not recur. Of the Gross Expenditures, about *yen* 100 was "Extraordinary," being connected with the furnishing and general preparation of the premises. Looking forward, therefore, we have the prospect of general expenses amounting to about *yen* 60 per month (say *yen* 660 for the next 11 months, against which we have "Unpaid Subscriptions" *yen* 223.00 and cash in Bank and in Hand 374.28, which will result in a deficit of 62.82 by the end of the year.

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, January 26.

The next business was the election of officers, when the following were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Miss Strain (re-elected); Vice-President, Miss Preston; Miss Wales was elected Honorary Secretary, the other position as recording secretary being dispensed with; Miss Scott, Cashier; Mr. Griffin, Treasurer. Executive officers: Miss Manley, Miss Flynn and Miss Worden.

After the election of officers, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Miss Talbot, who had held the position of recording secretary.

A vote of thanks to the President concluded the proceedings.

THE GRAND HOTEL, LD.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of The Grand Hotel, Ld., was held on Monday afternoon in the Grand Hotel, Dr. C. H. H. Hall, Chairman, presiding. There were also present Messrs. B. C. Howard, L. Mottet, L. Eppinger, E. B. S. Edwards and the Secretary (Mr. A. H. Baillie).

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary,

The CHAIRMAN said:—The Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts having been in your hands for a week, will be taken as read, if there is no objection. The accounts as presented have been adjusted to the increase of capital lately effected, and the value of the property has been approximated to that shown by expert valuation. I say approximated because the value of the property, not including cash and stores, was, as you know, stated by experts to be *yen* 160,660 greater than the capital as presented in the Statement before you. The Auditor is present to-day and will be pleased to give any information you may wish concerning the details of the adjustment. The half-year under review was not one to give much ground for congratulation. This was partly because of the interruption of travel via Honolulu caused by the stranding of two of the principal steamers plying between Japan and San Francisco. There is reason now to expect a resumption of travel as the Spring approaches. You will perhaps expect some information about the prospects for reconstruction of the Hotel buildings, and I am able to say that after unavoidable delays the architect is to sail for Japan in a few days for the purpose of making an examination of the ground and for consultation with the Board of Directors. After this examination of the general situation and consultation with the directors, the suggestions of the Board will doubtless be laid before a general meeting of the shareholders, together with an important proposal which has been received from English capitalists who propose cooperation in the reconstruction. I will now move the adoption of the Directors' report and statement of accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1906.

Mr. EPPINGER seconded and the report and accounts were adopted.

The next business was the election of Directors for the ensuing term and the CHAIRMAN said that as no nominations had been sent in, in accordance with the rules of the Company a motion was in order for the re-election of the retiring Directors, Mr. B. C. Howard and Dr. C. H. H. Hall.

On the motion of Mr. L. Mottet, seconded by Mr. Eppinger the gentlemen named were re-elected.

The next business was the confirmation of the Board's appointment of Mr. Eppinger to fill the vacancy on the Board which it was found was rendered necessary by the exigencies of the Board's work.

On the motion of Mr. E. B. S. Edwards, seconded by Mr. Howard, the appointment was confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN said, as to the election of an auditor for the current year, that the Directors were very pleased to recommend the re-election of the present auditor, Mr. Edwards, though any other nomination was in order,

On the motion of Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Eppinger the re-election of Mr. Edwards was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN then said: As I have requested the Directors to relieve me from further duty as Chairman of the Board of Directors, I shall not have another opportunity to address you from the Chair. I would like, therefore, to take this occasion to suggest that the shareholders manifest a more lively interest in the affairs of the Company by larger attendance at general meetings and by inquiry into the accounts which are submitted for their approval. Human nature requires some stimulus to keep it going in the right direction, and such an expression of interest as that just mentioned will encourage both the Board and the Management in safeguarding the welfare of the Company.

This completed the business of the meeting and a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which the latter briefly acknowledged, brought the proceedings to a close.

The following are the report and accounts:

The financial Statement, presented herewith, has been adjusted to the increase of capital recently decided upon in general meeting.

The Profit and Loss Account, and Statement of Assets and Liabilities, for the half year ended December 31st, 1906, accompany this Report.

The net profit for the half year, after providing for

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

general expenses, Directors' and Auditor's fees, and Sundry Creditors, and after writing off bad or doubtful debts, amounts to *yen* 51,390.77 which it is proposed to apply as follows:—

	Yen.
In payment of a dividend of *yen* 6.00 per share for the half year	30,000.00
For depreciation	7,400.00
To be carried forward.....	13,990.77

Dr. Hall and Mr. Howard retire from the Board by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election. The exigencies of Board work having made it necessary to fill the existing vacancy, Mr. Louis Eppinger was invited to join the Board of Directors. This appointment requires confirmation by the Meeting.

Mr. E. B. S. Edwards retires from the position of Auditor in accordance with custom, and the Directors are pleased to recommend his re-election.

It is proposed that the dividend shall be payable on the 29th day of January, when warrants will be issued.

C. H. H. HALL, B. C. HOWARD, } DIRECTORS.

Yokohama, January 15.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Capital 5,000 Shares at yen 100	500,000.00
Sundry Creditors	12,909.16
Debentures.....	10,000.00
Kurumaya Security Fund.....	200.00
Unclaimed Dividends	646.04
Profit and Loss account	51,390.77
	575,145.97

ASSETS.	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	43,400.69
Cash in hand	525.00
Fire Insurance, value of running policies..	2,473.76
Grounds	173,500.00
Buildings.....	223,000.00
Furniture	95,633 98
Electric Light Plant	10,811.00
Steam Launch	3,500.00
Wines in stock	7,535.09
Provisions in stock.....	1,970.13
Cigars and Cigarettes in stock.....	2,279 54
General stock	1,054.49
Sundry debtors	9,462.29
	575,145.97

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:—31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

Dr.

To Insurance Account		4,741.68
" General Expenses.....		34,517.29
" Directors' and Auditor's Fees.....		1,358.33
" Taxes.....		3,039.34
" Balance available for division	Yen. 51,390.77	
To be dealt with as under:—		
Dividend at yen 6.00 per share	30,000.00	
Written off Furniture account.	7,400.00	
Balance carried forward	13,990.77	51,390.77
		95,047.41

Cr.

By Balance from last half year	26,286 31
" Transferred from Working Account...	67,942.61
" Rent Account	200.00
" Sundry Receipts	414.52
" Interest	203.97
	95,047.41

Yokohama, 31st December, 1906.

L. MOTTET, MARSHALL MARTIN, } Directors.

I have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the books and vouchers of the Company, and certify them to be in accordance therewith.

E. B. S. EDWARDS, Auditor.

Yokohama, 16th January, 1907.

YOKOHAMA AMATEUR ROWING CLUB.

The annual meeting of members of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club was held on Thursday evening at 5.30 p.m. in the Board of Trade Rooms, International Buildings. Mr. H. C. Litchfield, President, was in the chair and there was a large attendance, Messrs. F. J. Hall, (Captain), F. H. Abbey (Hon. Treasurer), O. T. Gillon, (Hon. Secretary), B. J. Jackson, L. Motta, G. Gregory, F. H. Stone, L. Stornebrink, E. Eagling, C. von Fallot, J. L. Graham, G. K. Totton, A. W S. Austen, H. E. Hayward, D. Abbey, L. Duran, W. E. Detmold, P. L. Alkin, C. Allen, H. G. Stacy Hatfield, G. Neville, J. Kuhn, G. Hood, P. E. Nicolle, E. J. Moss, junr., O. Kendall. W. Graham, etc.

The CHAIRMAN read the report and briefly referred to the accounts. He said that on the whole the accounts seemed to be satisfactory. The bar showed a loss but perhaps that was a good thing for the rising generation (applause). It was however a great convenience to active members of the Club and if they had to show a loss on that account he thought the general fund should properly contribute to it. Since the report the Hon. Secretary had received a communication from the Kobe R. and A. C. stating that they were ordering from Hongkong a four-oared boat for the interport races and would like to know whether the Yokohama Club would be willing to place an order for one also so that in future races would be rowed in similar boats. It was added that Kobe would be glad to include the new boat in their own order and asked for a reply before the 31st January, when their annual meeting was to take place. It was not possible to comply with that request but it was for the meeting and the incoming committee to consider what step they should take. They ought to ascertain what style of boat it was proposed to order because they had to consider their own circumstances. If they could arrange to have two boats as nearly alike as possible and yet not very much out-classing the existing boats it would be advisable to give the order. At any rate the Club should be able to afford it. He went on to call attention to a series of items in the accounts—outstanding subscriptions, regatta fees and entrances and said that in such a Club he did not think such trouble should be given to the officials as these involved. He moved that the report and accounts to passed.

Mr. P. E. NICOLLE seconded and the motion was passed

The next business was the election of officers President, Captain, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer.

The CHAIRMAN in reply to Mr. Nicolle said he could not say who were willing to serve again but he understood that Mr. Hall, the Captain for many years, thought some one more in connection with rowing now should take his place. They would regret his loss for he had done excellent service. The election of the officers was entirely in the meeting's hands.

While the ballots were being counted,

The CHAIRMAN spoke of the operations that were in progress for reclamation purposes along the vicinity of the Bund. He said it would be for some future committee to consider a future site when the time should come for them to leave their present premises—perhaps in the neighbourhood of Honmoku. They would have to consider how to obtain a straight course for rowing and a convenient place for the pleasures of bathing, and from what little he knew now of Honmoku and its vicinity he did not think they would be able to find a good place for bathing. He should like, if it were possible, to have such amenities for the club as they used to enjoy at the old place where the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Premises now stood.

The ballot for officers resulted as follows:—

President, Mr. Litchfield; Captain, Mr. A. L. Robinson; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. L. Graham; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. P. E. Nicolle.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that a vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. F. J. Hall for his past services to the club and be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

This was carried by acclamation.

Mr. HALL in acknowledging the compliment said he was much obliged for the kind recognition of his small services. It was now 17 years since he joined the committee and he had acted ever since with the exceptions of one year that he was at home and two that he spent in Kobe. He had tried to serve the interests not of any individual but of the Club and he hoped he had not been unsuccessful. (Applause).

The ballot for the Committee was announced to have resulted as follows: Messrs. B. J. Jackson, C. Temme, C. von Fallot, and H. A. Poole.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that this closed the business and expressed an earnest hope for the prosperity of the Club.

The following is the report of the Committee for last season:—

ROWING:—Fair interest was shown during the year and the usual Spring and Autumn Regattas were held. At the Spring Regatta the usual Interport events took place resulting in a victory for the representatives of the K. R. & A. C.

ACCOUNTS:—These show a credit balance of *yen* 656.11. Owing to a greater interest having been taken during the past year in the various sports patronized by the Club and consequent increase in expenditure for Prizes, etc., together with a loss on the Bar account, the credit balance is not so large as was shown at the end of 1905. It will also be observed that out of the credit balance brought forward from 1905 the sum of *yen* 1,000.00 was devoted to the redemption of Debentures.

BAR:—This shows a loss of *yen* 72 99 in spite of a new tariff having been adopted. The loss is accounted for by the smallness of chits signed, viz about *yen* 2,000.00 and the large permanent expense of Chinese Boys, viz. *yen* 625.00. The Bar account is, however, not so unsatisfactory as might at first appear, the value of the stock in hand being about *yen* 500.00 as compared with *yen* 398.50 shown last year.

BOATS:—All the Racing Boats are in good condition with the exception of the Single Sculls and the old Pair-Oar Boats which require a little touching up. The Picnic 6-Oar Boat has not been much patronized during the past season and is in good order. The Randan has been in good demand and consequently requires a few repairs for the coming season. The Skiffs are old and in very bad condition and the incoming Committee should consider the matter of purchasing new ones. The Club is well supplied with Oars, except for the old Pair-Oar boats, for which new sets are required.

BATHING BARGE, PONTOON AND SAMPANS:—The Bathing Barge has been hauled up for the Winter. After the rather severe gale during the Summer, sundry repairs were necessary and beyond a new coat of paint before the season opens, the barge is in excellent condition.

The Pontoon was also damaged during the blow and a new water-tight compartment had to be fitted which has rendered it capable to withstand some years' wear.

The two sampans are somewhat weather-beaten and will have to be overhauled before the coming season.

HOUSE AND PROPERTY:—During the past year the House has been maintained in good order and will require but little attention this Spring. The Slip was considerably damaged during the Gale and will require repairs.

With best wishes for the continued prosperity of the Club your Committee tender their resignation.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1906.

Dr.	Yen.	Yen.
To Wages Account, Regular Hands	468 00	
To " Extra Hands ...	240.00	
To " Donations to Sendoes	29.00	737.00
To House Account—		
Coal, Gas, Water and General		407.15
To Advertising, Stationery, etc.....		128.80
To Ground Rent		79.79
To Working Account		45.08
To Periodicals and Newspapers.....		116.50
To Periodicals Remittance for 1907		82.00
To Fire Insurance		314.75
To Boat Account—		
Carpenter's wages, repairs, etc.		269.35
To Barge Account—Repairs, etc. ...		267.39
To Slip Account—Repairs, etc.		67.36
To Pontoon Account—Repairs, etc.		122.25
To Interest Account—Debentures...	105.00	
Less Interest Cr.	2.52	102.48
To Debenture Account—		
20 Redeemed at 50.00.....		1,000.00
To Regatta Account—		
Spring, Autumn, Interport, etc.		444.06
To Bar Account—		
Paid Mr. F. Pollard, Loss on Bar Account.....		72.99
To Prize Account.....		718.82
To Balance	395.85	
To Bar Chits Outstanding	64.26	
To Outstanding Subscriptions, etc....	196.00	656.11
		5,628.30

Cr.	Yen	Yen	Yen.
By Balance—			
Cash 1905		1,283.63	
Outstanding Bar Account..45.93			
Less Written off 26.26		19.67	
Outstanding Subscriptions, etc.....54.00			
Less Written off 36.00		18.00	1,321.30

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

By Subscriptions Account—		
1st ½ Year, 220 Members at Y.6.00	1,320.00	
" 1 Member at Y.5.00	5.00	
2nd ½ Year, 215 Members at Y.6.00	1,290.00	
" 1 Member at Y.5.00	5.00	
Honorary Members, 24 at Y.10.00	240.00	
New Members, 53 at Y.6.00	318.00	
" " 2 at Y.5.00	10.00	
Outstanding 22 at Y.6.00	132.00	3,320.00
By Entrance Fee Account—		
New Members 53 at Y.10.00	530.00	
" " 2 at Y.5.00	10.00	
Outstanding 4 at Y.10.00	40.00	580.00
By Regatta Entrance Fees, etc.—		
Regatta, etc	201.00	
Outstanding	6.00	207.00
By Boat Rent Account	116.00	
Outstanding	10.00	
By Locker Rent Account	66.00	
Outstanding	8.00	74.00
		5,628.30

F. H. ABBEY, Hon. Treasurer.

Examined with Vouchers and found correct.

J. ABBEY, Auditor.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF Y.M.C.A'S. OF JAPAN.

We have been requested to publish the following:—

Kobe, Japan, January 28, 1907.

President Y. HONDA, Chairman,

DEAR PRESIDENT HONDA:—Several months ago you sent me on behalf of your Committee a very important communication regarding the need of Young Men's Christian Association hostels for Japanese students. I was so deeply impressed with the statement of your Committee that I sought the first opportunity to lay it before a number of graduates of American universities and others specially interested in students. This number includes men and women interested in such universities and colleges as Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Columbia, Princeton, Williams, Hamilton, etc. All of them were profoundly impressed by the opinion of His Excellency, the Minister of Education of Japan, quoted in your letter, as to the great need of more students boarding houses under good moral influences. They gladly indicated their desire to co-operate in helping to meet this need. As a result, I am authorized to promise to the Committee the sum of one hundred thousand *yen* (100,000) to be used in purchasing sites and erecting hostels for the students of Tokyo and other cities in Japan to be designated by your Committee.

This gift is made as a small expression of the good will and sincere friendship which students and friends of American universities and colleges have always entertained toward Japan and the students of Japan, which I may say were never more cordial than at the present time.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) JOHN R. MOTT.
Secretary of International Committee of Y. M. C. A-'s.

MISS MURKENS' SECOND CONCERT.

The second concert given at the Oriental Palace Hotel by Miss Henriette Murkens and Miss Bonavia Hunt, assisted by local talent, proved even more successful and enjoyable than the first one given a fortnight ago. The weather was on this occasion all that could be desired and it was not surprising that with the capital programme provided, the dining saloon of the hotel was well filled with a most appreciative audience. The vocalists were again Mrs. Mollison and Mr. C. H. P. Hay, and a very enjoyable number was introduced, a trio for violin, cello and pianoforte, by the addition of Mr. Rudolph Schmid to the ranks of the instrumentalists. Every item was warmly applauded and *encores* were the order of the evening. Miss Murkens was particularly happy in her spirited and artistic execution of the Gounod-Sarasate "Faust Fantaisie," and Miss Hunt surpassed her previous efforts in the difficult studies by Chopin, as well as in her sympathetic accompaniments. Mrs. Mollison was in magnificent voice and her splendid rendering of Gounod's "Avril," in the second part, carried the audience by storm and brought forth an undeniable recall. Mr. Hay was also in particularly good form, and his stirring and effective rendition of "The Two Grenadiers," introducing the refrain of the "Marseillaise" at the end, was enthusiastically applauded and encored. The full programme was as follows:—

PART I.

1. Violin and Piano Duett.—
"Ballade, op. 15" .....Antonin Dvorak.
Miss Henriette Murkens & Miss Bonavia Hunt.
2. Piano Solo.—
"Etudes: E. minor, A. flat, G. sharp minor D. flat. G. flat.....Chopin.
Miss Bonavia Hunt.
3. Song.—
"Thou art near me Margarita"...Meyer Helmund.
Mr. C. H. P. Hay.
4. Violin Solo.—
"Fantaisie Faust".....Gounod-Sarasate.
Miss Henriette Murkens.
5. Vocal Duett.—"Crucifix".....Y. Faure.
Mrs. J. P. Mollison & Mr. C. H. P. Hay.

PART II.

1. Trio for Violin, Violoncelle and Pianoforte "Andante con moto tranquille Allegro assai apassionata" Mendelssohn.
Miss Henriette Murkens, Mr. Rudolph Schmid.
Miss Bonavia Hunt.
2. Songs.—
(*a*) Qui Sait .....Frank Lambert.
(*b*) Avril.....Gounod.
Mrs. Mollison.
3. Violin Solos.—
(*a*) Aria for the G. String.....Bach Wilhelmj.
(*b*) Humoreske .....Dvorak.
Miss Henriette Murkens.
4. Piano Solo.—Les Vagues .....Moskowski.
Miss Bonavia Hunt.
5. Song.—"Two Grenadiers" .....Schumann.
Mr. C. H. P. Hay.
6. Violin Solo.—Mazurka.....Mlynarski.
Miss Henriette Murkens.

L'ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE YOKOHAMA.

The meeting of the Alliance Francaise of Yokohama, held in the Van Schaick Hall on Thursday afternoon was well attended and among those in the audience we noticed H. E. the French Ambassador and Madame Gerard, the first and second Secretaries of the Embassy and other Tokyo visitors. Mons. de Cuers de Cogolin presided. The lecture, by Mons. M. J. Dayet, on two celebrated Frenchwomen, Madame Roland and Madame Tastu was most interesting and capitally delivered, and the speaker was loudly applauded at the close. In the second half Mrs. J. P. Mollison sang twice and delighted all her hearers, while the recitation of Mons. Jamin was one of the funniest and cleverest things he has done for the Society. Miss Wilson accompanied Mrs. Mollison and all the ladies taking part received baskets of flowers. Programme:—

IERE PARTIE

"Deux femmes célèbres: Madame Roland; Madame Tastu"
Conférence par.....Monsieur M. J. Dayet

IIEME PARTIE

I.—Concerto pour 2 Violons .....Bach
Mademoiselle E. Ballagh et Monsieur H. A. Poole
II.—Sérénade .....Gounod
Madame J. P. Mollison
Flûte obligato .....Prof. Fr. Griffith
III.—Rêve d'Amour.....Liszt
(Piano) .....Mademoiselle B. Ballagh
IV.—"Premier aven" .....P. Bilhaud
Solo de flûte.....Monsieur R. Jamin
V.—"Mon cœur s'ouvre à ta voix"
Samson et Dalila.....C. Saint-Saens
Madame J. P. Mollison.

On Monday 26 Australian Subscription horses (all mares) arrived at Yokohama in the steamer *Taiyuan*. With a few exceptions they are in good condition.

THE LAW COURTS.

MURDER CASE.

The trial of M. Sekino, a policeman of the Kagacho Station, who is charged with having murdered a Japanese woman employed by a Chinaman, was resumed on January 28th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata.

Three Japanese were examined as witnesses. Dr. Iwata, a sanitary official of the Kanagawa Prefectural Office, said that he attended the accused last summer. At that time, he showed no signs of insanity.

The statement of Gen Ishiyama, formerly wife of the accused, was that he was always irascible. In February last, witness was aware that he was intimate with a woman employed by a Chinaman. Some weeks later, trouble arose between the accused and witness, after which they agreed to a divorce.

Samejima, a detective of the Kagacho Police Office, said that the accused was quick-tempered so far as he knew. There was trouble between the accused and his wife in which witness interfered to settle it amicably. The woman whom the accused murdered was generally known in Chinatown as "Miss Kuni with the false eyebrows." She always led a loose life.

Judgment will be given on Feb. 4th.

OBJECTION TO SEIZURE.

An action filed by Mr. H. V. Gielen against Mr. Paul Helm presenting an objection as to the seizure of buildings came up again on Jan. 28th in the Yokohama District Court. The Judge gave judgment dismissing plaintiff's action and ordering him to bear the costs.

AN ARCHITECT'S CLAIM.

The case in which Mr. K. Shimoda, a contractor, claims *yen* 1.645 from Mr. F. Retz came up again on January 29th in the Yokohama District Court.

Plaintiff's Counsel referring to the several amounts which his client received from Mr. Retz in succession from July 27th, 1900, to December 9th the same year stated that the total should make *yen* 11,550. Consequently the balance in favour of the architect would be the sum claimed. Counsel added that his client borrowed three hundred *yen* from Mr. Retz offering a number of foreign gold coins as security, but that the loan was redeemed in due time. Defendant's Counsel referring to the receipts for what Mr. Retz paid to Mr. Shimoda contended that the balance was *yen* 1,145 only and that plaintiff seemed to have over-calculated five hundred *yen*.

At this point Mr. K. Seto, manager of the Yokohama branch of the Third Bank was called and examined as a witness. He deponed that in 1903, he was not engaged at the Yokohama branch but he could give an explanation of the business by consulting the books. On Oct. 29th, 1905, the bank paid five hundred *yen* on a cheque dated Oct. 28th, 1903. The cheque was drawn by Mr. K. Shimoda in favour of Mr. F. Retz. It was endorsed by the latter and also by a Japanese named Sudzuki Yoshigoro. The last named endorser received the money described in the cheque. Witness did not know the profession of the last mentioned.

A brief discussion took place between the parties after which the Judge decided to give judgment on Feb. 2nd.

CLAIM ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

In the Yokohama District Court, a case in which Mr. H. C. Pigott claims *yen* 2.820 from Mr. K. Shimoda, a contractor, on three promissory notes, came up again on January 29th before Judge Nakanishi.

H. Ono was examined as a witness. He stated that on Nov. 10th last, on behalf of Mr. Pigott, he took to Mr. Shimoda's office two promissory notes, one of *yen* 520 and another of *yen* 1,000 to ask for payment. On that day, Mr. Shimoda was absent. On Nov. 30th, witness visited the office of the contractor taking another promissory note for *yen* 300. Before witness asked for payment, Mr. Shimoda told witness that the affair with regard to the three promis-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

sory notes had been entrusted to Mr, Ideura, a lawyer.

After the conclusion of the examination, the Judge decided to give judgment on Feb. 2nd.

ANOTHER "AGENOR" CASE,

The hearing of a case instituted by Messrs. Langfeldt and Co. Yokohama, against the West Commercial Co., Minnesota, America, owners of the late sailing ressel *Agenor*, claiming *yen* 6,353.92 was resumed on Jan. 31st in the Yokohama District Court. Messrs Charles H. Lily and Co., Seattle, Washington, were joined in the case as defendants. Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. H. Nakamura, defendants were not represented and the intervenors were represented by Mr. H. Sato.

As there had been alterations in the organization of the court the parties repeated the statements they made on April 27th, after which plaintiff's Counsel asked the Judge to give judgment at once in favour of his clients on account of the default of defendants. Intervenors' Counsel contended that Messrs Charles H. Lily and Co. and some others including plaintiff in the present case had claims against the ship's owners. The intervenors had instituted a case in the Yokohama Court to recover their credit and also they temporarily seized the vessel. After consultation between the parties concerned, the ship was sold at auction, the idea being that the money should be paid to the creditors. Out of the amount obtained by sale the wages of the crew and other sundry expenses were deducted as a preferential right. The remainder, which is insufficient to discharge all the claims of the creditors, is deposited at the American Consulate-General, Yokohama. The creditors against the owners of the *Agenor* jointly filed a case in a Court in America where judgment was already delivered in favour of the creditors, including the plaintiffs in the present case. Therefore the money kept at the American Consulate should be distributed among the creditors in proportion to their claims, and plaintiffs could not have the whole amount of their claim.

The Judge decided not to give judgment in consequence of defendants' absence. Thereupon, plaintiffs' Counsel stated that he would present an objection under Art. 253 of the Code of Civil Procedure, on the decision given by the Judge.

The hearing was adjourned *sine die*.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF LEASE CONTRACT.

In the Yokohama District Court, a case in which a Chinaman named Cheong Weili, No. 152, Yamashita-cho, claims *yen* 2,103 from Mr. H. V. Gielen, for the alleged infringement of a lease-contract came up on Jan. 31st before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. H. Sato and defendent by Mr. R Ideura.

Plaintiff's Counsel said that on June 1st, 1899, the predecessor of plaintiff leased three buildings on lot No. 187 from defendant, and the parties made a contract on condition that the rent would be at two thousand *yen* per year. The predecessor of plaintiff, Cheong ming-kee, died on Oct. 28th, 1903. At that time, plaintiff was under age so he did not know anything about the lease contract Availing himself of the ignorance of the heir, Mr. Gielen took advantage to ignore the contract. Later, plaintiff found that his father had leased the buildings at the rent above mentioned and paid in advance five hundred *yen* for three months. The lessee however, let the buildings to other Chinese merchants for a rent of 657 per three months. After the death of the father of plaintiff, Mr. Gielen was collecting the rent directly from the occupants. Thus Mr. Gielen was unjustly enriching himself with *yen* 157 for each three months which was the difference between *yen* 500 and 657.

Defendant's Counsel contended that after the death of plaintiff's father, the rent was left for a long time unpaid. Consequently the lease contract was made null and void in accordance with the provisions of the agreement. Since then Mr. Gielen was collecting directly the rent from the occupants of the buildings. Counsel added that another action had been filed in the Local Court by plaintiff in the present case against Mr. Gielen with the same object and in that case judgment was given in favour of Mr. Gielen. Counsel asked the Judge to take in the records of the Local Court as evidence to clear up the matter in the present dispute.

The Judge gave consent to the request of defendant's Counsel and adjourned the hearing till February 7th.

THE INDUSTRY ENCOURAGEMENT BANK.

The above mentioned bank held a general meeting on January 29th at its office, Tokyo. Mr. Takahashi presided and made a speech as to the business carried on in the last half of 1906 after which the accounts were introduced to the shareholders as follows :—

	Yen.
Gross income	2,140,172.09
Expenses	1,767,904 81
Balance	362,267.28
Balance brought from previous accounts	103,545.98
	465,813.98

From the last total, the following allotments were made :—

First Reserve	57,963.00
Second Reserve	14,491.00
Special Reserve	100,000.00
Interim dividend (at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, or yen 1.60. per share)	81,250.00
Special interim dividend (at the rate of 5 per cent.. or yen 1 62½ per share..	81,250 00
Bonus to Directors	34, 50 00

The remainder was carried forward to next account.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Training Squadron will leave Yokosuka on January 31st for a cruise.

Sir Claude MacDonald had an audience with King Edward on December 17.

A passenger train and a freight train collided on the evening of January 29th at a point near Maidzuru. Both locomotives and eleven vehicles of the freight train were damaged and two conductors sustained injuries.

Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg arrived at Yokohama early on the morning of Sunday by the German mail steamer *Gneisenau* from home. He put up at the Oriental Palace Hotel where he received leading Germans of Yokohama.

The steamer *Awa Maru*, which sustained damage by having gone ashore off Redcar, is now under repair. It is said by Japanese papers that as the damage is more severe than was anticipated, the work will take about four months.

The Chinese Government has asked Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister in Peking, as to the repayment of the house-tax collected from Chinese subjects in Japan. The Chinese authorities insist that Chinese must be treated similarly to other foreigners.

Further details of the storm at Hongkong are given by the *Dempo*, from which it appears that about a hundred junks were capsized. Boats and steam launches from the various warships made attempts at rescue but according to police investigations, about a hundred persons were drowned.

With reference to the forthcoming visit of the Duke of Connaught to Hongkong it is probable that the Masonic welcome to His Royal Highness, who is Grand Master of the English Masonic Constitution, will take the form of the presentation of an address by the officers of the District Grand Lodge, with signatures of all the local brethren.

Russians in Nagasaki intend to start a printing and publishing business with a capital of ten thousand *yen* on the joint-stock system. The promoters have applied to the Japanese Government for a charter. It is reported by the *Dempo* that they propose to support the Russian revolutionaries in Japan with the money earned by the business.

The engine department of the Toyo Musical Instrument Factory, Tatsuno-machi, Harima, not far from Kobe, which was under construction, collapsed on the evening of Jan. 26th. One carpenter was crushed to death and eleven other workmen were more or less injured.

The German Emperor's Birthday was celebrated on Sunday by the German community in Yokohama. Various residential and business premises were distinguished by the national flag. German residents in Tokyo and in Yokohama were received at the Embassy and at the Consulate-General respectively.

The following lines are taken from the sun dial of an old French chateaux :—

"L'ombre passe et repasse,
Sans repasser l'homme passe"

Curiously enough the same thoughts, only in English, have been found on the sun-dial of a Shropshire manor-house, where they read :—

"The shadow passes, passes yet again,
But with no second passing passeth man."

His Highness General Prince Fushimi, the special envoy to the British Court, and his party will leave Yokohama on February 12th by the British steamer *Devanha* of the P. & O. S.N. Co. At Colombo, the party will tranship to another P. & O. steamer for Marseilles. They will proceed by train from Marseilles to Paris where they will spend some weeks In May, they will arrive in London. After the accomplishment of his official mission in England, the Prince will visit Austria, Roumania, Armenia, Turkey, Greece, and other European countries. He will leave for home via America and will return in August to Tokyo.

An immense loss to students of English law has been sustained by the death of Prof. F. W. Maitland, whose eminence in comparative jurisprudence, as well as in international law, was acknowledged throughout the world. His literary output had gained for him a wide reputation before he was appointed Reader of English Law at Cambridge twenty-two years ago. Four years later his great abilities were further recognised by his election as Downing Professor of the Laws of England. His latest work was rather off the beaten track of his life's labours, the biography and letters of his old friend, the late Sir Leslie Stephen.

Further details are given as to the Russian steamer *Nedjeay* which came into contact with a floating mine ninety-five miles south of Askold island. According to the Captain of the *Tai-iki Maru* which arrived at Nagasaki on Jan. 21st from Vladivostock, the Russian ship encountered the mine at 3 a.m. on Jan. 18th on her way from the Siberian port to Hongkong. Amidships severe damage was sustained, and she was in a serious state when the Danish steamer *China* appeared on the scene. The latter saved all of the crew, three of whom were injured, and towed her to Askold island where she was beached to avoid sinking. It is said that the Black Sea Steamship Co. who are the owners of the *Nedjeay* presented forty thousand *yen* to the crew of the Danish ship.

The founder and leader of the Salvation Army General William Booth is visiting Japan and will arrive on April 16th by the S. S. *Minnesota*. He will be accompanied by Commissioner A. Nicol, Editor in Chief of the S. A. English periodicals, Colonel John Lawley and Brigadier Cox, his private Secretary. He will conduct Services and Lectures in the following towns on the dates given.

Tokyo	April	17th to 23rd.
Maebashi	"	25th.
Sendai	"	27th to 28th.
Yokohama	May	1st and 2nd.
Nagoya	"	3rd.
Kobe	"	4th to 9th.
Kyoto	"	8th to 9th.
Okayama	"	10th
Osaka	"	11th to 13th
Tokyo	"	17th.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held at the Society's Rooms, No. 1, Shichome, Ginza, Tokyo, on Wednesday, January 23, at 4 p.m. Mr. J. Mr. D. Gardiner, Vice-President for Tokyo, occupied the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting, having been published, were taken as read.

The lecture of the afternoon was then delivered by Dr. M. Anezaki, Professor of the Science of Religion in the Imperial University, Tokyo, on the subject "Some Problems of the Textual History of the Buddhist Scriptures," as follows:—

SOME PROBLEMS OF THE TEXTUAL HISTORY OF THE BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES.

The subject on which I am allowed today to read is a very obscure and perplexing one even to specialists. The whole result of my studies will be printed and though it may seem a mere series of tables it will really be found to embody a long history of Buddhist Scriptures and the painstaking labours of many translators up to the end of the 5th cent. A. D.

As a short introduction to the whole matter I shall begin with the traditions concerning the compilation of Buddhist Scriptures.

The tradition generally accepted by all Buddhists ascribes the first compilation of the sacred writings to an assembly of Buddha's disciples held immediately after his death. It is believed that this first Council, or Sangiti, finished the compilation of (1) all sermons and utterances of Buddha, (2) of all regulations and rules of discipline, and (3) of explanations and expositions of Buddhist doctrines composed by Buddha's leading disciples. These three make up the Three Baskets (Tripitaka) so-called because Indians keep their manuscripts in baskets. Leaving the latter two out of consideration, our first question is whether the sermons of Buddha, now called the Sutta-pitaka, were really compiled at so early a date. To this question we must answer decidedly, no. The present Sutta-pitaka, as it exists both in Chinese and Pali, shows not a single stratum of composition, but many strata. Some texts are cited in others. Some sermons are mere duplicates of one another, in the same words and sentences, addressed to different persons. Sometimes a long series of hymns are incorporated in the sermons under very different circumstances. These and other facts point to a gradual accumulation of materials and to a later compilation of those materials in systematic forms. Just as Christ's sayings were handed down firstly in the form of Logia, so it must have been the case with Buddha's. This is shown partly by the existence of a short collection of his sayings in precisely the Logia form. The collection is entitled "Itivuttaka" *i.e.* "So was Spoken," and each of its simple parts begins with the formula: "This was said by the Lord, &c." (see Buddhist and Christian Gospels, p.p. 79-80). Moreover that most of these sayings were transmitted in verse is shown by the existence of a text named "Dhammapada" or the verse of the faith, and by the references to the dhammapadas in some portions of the Sutta-pitaka itself. Around these logia or verses long sermons and dialogues must have clustered, whether from actual reminiscences of direct disciples or from oral traditions or, probably not seldom by the way of new interpolations and additions.

But nearly two hundred years after Buddha's death we see in an inscription the mention of those monks who were versed in the Three Baskets and in the Five Divisions. This last, Five Divisions or Panca-nikaya, meant the division of the Sutta-pitaka into five, as we have it to-day before us. They are:

1. Digha, St. Dirgha, or Long Collection.
2. Magjhima, Skt Madhyama, or Middle Coll.
3. Samyutta, Skt. Samyukta, or Classified Coll.
4. Anguttara, Skt. Ekottara, or Numerical Coll.
5. Khuddaka, Skt. Kshudraka, or Small Coll.

These divisions, *Nikayas* as they are called among Southern Buddhists, or *Agamas* among Northern, are as old as the 3rd cent. B. C. But the mere existence of the names does not prove that the five divisions at that time were the same in contents and forms as the present ones existing in Pali or Chinese. It was formerly believed by Southern Buddhists and some European orientalists that the present Pali canon represents the most original form of the divisions and collections. Leaving the question as to the language of the original compilation aside for the present, we are now in a position to controvert that assumption. The research into Buddhist scriptures in Chinese has affirmed this change of position most decidedly. In Chinese translations there are preserved only some single texts of the fifth, or small division, but there are complete translations of the four others. I have tried to bring to light the counterparts of these texts in Pali with results most satisfactory to myself. These two branches of traditions show agreements and deviations in a conspicuous manner, showing that they must have been compiled from the same materials but arranged in different ways by different schools. The tradition preserved in the Chinese versions is neither a corrupted form of, nor a later deviation from the Pali one; but these two branches of traditions are brothers or cousins. Minute points in proof of this conclusion can only be brought forth in the tables to be printed and by actual comparisons of the counterparts. I shall bring out only some chief points.

The first three of the *Agamas* agree in their titles with the three Pali *Nikayas* but in the fourth we meet a difference, not of meaning, but of idiomatic formation of compound. It is called in Pali *Anguttara, i.e.* "One part over after another." The Chinese counterpart for it is *Ekottara, i.e.* "Increasing one by one." This difference becomes more interesting when we consider that this numerical division shows the traces of a compilation, latest among the four, both in Chinese and Pali. It is not properly a collection of sermons but rather a compendium, arranged after the number of the topics. This method has its models in some texts of the Long Collection in both traditions, and it is in this numerical division that we have the most quotations, expressly so described, from older compilations. The difference of the two traditions is not only in the title, but the deviation of the single texts and of their contents, when they agree as wholes, is most conspicuous. As my researches show, the collections have only ten per cent. of the texts (suttas) in common. Those Pali Anguttara texts which are not found in Chinese Ekottara are found in other Agamas in Chinese and vice versa. For instance 70 Anguttara suttas are found in the Chinese Madhyama, though some of them are also in the Ekottara. In like manner most of the Chinese Ekottara texts may be traced in other Nikayas and Agamas. (I have not yet enumerated them). A comparative examination of the contents of the Numerical Collection themselves, on the one side, and of the deviations of the two traditions, on the other, will help us to prove that the Collection was the latest in origin in both branches of traditions. The pretension of the Pali tradition to original purity is destroyed at least so far as this Collection is concerned.

Next we come to the Classified Collection. It is a collection of short sermons, dialogues, hymns, songs and some tales, classified according to topics and subject matter. This division found in two Chinese translations, one complete and another partial. They were hopelessly confused and its title was formerly understood as meaning "miscellaneous." Fortunately, I have been able to restore this mass of mishmash to order by the comparison of the two translations and bringing them side by side with the sister compilation of the Pali text. The results show that it is divided into eight (against five in Pali) great chapters, or *Vaggas* and these again into 62 (against 56 in Pali) smaller parts, or *Samyuttas*. (I shall omit remarks on further divisions). Of these eight chapters four agree with Pali in their titles and subject matter as a whole, one differs in title only, the remaining three being unknown in Pali. But some of the smaller divisions in those chapters, which are not found in corresponding chapter in Pali are found incorporated in other chapters.

Again among 12 smaller parts, 35 are founded on the same principles of classification. (Their titles are lost in Chinese). But this does not exclude the suppositions that many texts are incorporated in other divisions under different titles. And these smaller parts, samyuttas, common to both are, again, not quite identical in their compositions. Some of them contain some suttas which are not found in Pali and vice-versa. Even in the case of the three parts which contain exactly the same number of agreeing suttas in both, the order of successive suttas in them is different. When we examine the suttas, or single units of sermons or dialogues, which are found to agree as a whole in Pali and Chinese some parts may be made parallel with each other word for word, but other parts differ considerably. The agreement and deviations may be shown most clearly in the case of verses. Their relations you may imagine by the analogy of the synoptic Gospels. But I do not mean that the differences between the Chinese Samyukta and the Pali Samyutta are quite of the same character as in the case of Synoptic Gospels. The two branches of traditions before us seem to have had one original compilation, in some form from which the two have descended, though this conclusion can not be asserted decisively. Their agreements are not only of original raw materials but of arrangement.) On the other side, it must be kept in mind that their deviations are far wider in degree and more remote in origin than the different readings of Shakespeare in the Quarto and the Folio. These remarks may be made also of the other Collections.

So far I have spoken of the relations of the Pali Samyutta on one side and of the two Chinese versions of the Samyukta on the other. But between these two, the one older and partial, the other complete, there are some deviations. In some respects the one stands nearer to the Pali than the other and vice versa. (Example Vangisa 12). You will see here how these different traditions differ from one another but still they all point to one source.

This Classified Collection is composed of several hundred short suttas. Most of them treat of doctrinal matters, such as the five constituents of life (skandhas), six objects and organs of senses (ayatanas), or of morality, such as meditation, virtues. Sometimes one whole chapter consists of tedious repetitions of the same teachings and contents, with few differences or addressed to different persons. But some others contain interesting dialogues, parables, songs, lullabies or even parodies of popular songs. It is to be regretted that these texts have not yet been translated into any modern language, with the exception of a small portion containing dialogues between Mara, the Satan of Buddhism, and Buddha, and those between Mara and the nuns. I shall here read one of these suttas in Fausboll's translation, Sutta-nipata. (S.B.E. Vol. X. pp, 25-29, Hemavata.) To this I shall add a ballad. It reads:—(S. Vol. I., p. 209)

It mans:

(1) Do'not make noise, dear Pigankara,
The monk is reciting the verses of the faith;
Give attention to the verses of the faith
And embrace them, it will do good for us.

(2) Be self-restrained among living beings,
Tell not lies.
Train yourselves in virtue (virtuously)
Then we shall be freed from the womb of demons.

This shows how active Buddhism was in the work of popular propagandism.

When we came to the Middle Collection the dialogues are longer and some of them have a dramatic effect. The whole collection is accessible in an excellent German translation by K. E. Neumann. Returning to the textual question, the texts seem to be as old as in the former collection, or it may be even older. Buddha appears here as a teacher, who conversed familiarly with his disciples, discussed several questions of philosophy and morality with heretics and led his followers on the path to Nirvana by his own personal example and guidance. In short a vivid human personality of Buddha is conspicuous in these dialogues. The language is free and colloquial. Perhaps the collection furnishes the best materials for the study of Buddha's person and teaching.

This collection in Pali contains 152 suttras against 222 in Chinese. Among these 98 are common to both and these counterparts agree pretty well with each other. Besides these, 22 Pali Majjhima dialogues are found in Chinese Ekottara and Samyukta; 70 Chinese Madyhama dialogues in Pali Anguttara, 9 in Digha, 7 in Samyutta, 5 in Khuddhaka. Nevertheless the methods of division into chapters and order of successive dialogues are quite different. I shall omit other details, because in the paper to be printed I have pointed out many deviations and agreements between the two versions. Here again these relations of the two traditions point to the sameness of the source and the difference of transmissions.

The last one, the Long Collection, contains about 30 long dialogues and narrations. The famous dialogues held just before Buddha's death are found in this, though parts of them are incorporated in other collections also. Generally speaking, Buddha appears here with more dignity and in two of the dialogues he is in close communication with celestial beings. These superhuman dialogues must have given models to the later mahayana texts, as for example the Lotus of the Law, the Johanine Gospel and Apocalypse of Buddhism. In this Collection the Pali and Chinese traditions differ from each other least among the four collections. Mr. Nanjio has identified 24 of these dialogues in titles but we can add now four to the list and the comparisons of the contents are quite satisfactory.

So far I have spoken exclusively of the four collections but now some words must be spoken about the fifth, the Small Collection.

This one contains in Pali 15 texts made up of various ingredients. Among these I have been able to discover, up to the present the Dhammapada, the Itivuttaka (Logia) each as a whole, and the greater part of the Sutta-nipata. Generally speaking the relations existing between the two traditions as to these texts point to the same conclusions, as stated with regards to the former. Among these parallel counterparts, the Chinese Dhammapada has later additions but the Logia in Chinese show a compilation older than in Pali. These will be shown in the new editions of these texts, at which I am now working.

Now before concluding the paper I must touch on the question as to the language of these traditions. In which language was composed the most original compilation of Buddhist scriptures? What is Pali? In which language were written the texts which were translated into Chinese?

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

To these questions no scholar can answer with certainty. Many Buddhists and scholars have believed and still believe that the original compilation was in Pali. But recent researches show that we must modify this statement a little. It is quite natural that Buddha's sayings and other oral traditions should have been in Magadi, the language spoken at Buddha's time in Magadha in Central India where Buddha ministered mostly and where he had most followers. But this Magadhi language was not quite identical with the present Pali. The home of the Pali language is now sought further southward but with no definite result. That Magadhi contained the most prominent part of Buddhist tradition, this we can believe as the greatest probability. But did not the language of Kosala come into play as another important factor? Kosala is situated in the north close to the foot of the Himalaya and Buddha's native place is in it. In Kosala lay the monastery of Jetavana, known as Giwon in Japan. Several hundreds of dialogues and sermons are ascribed to that monastery and it was Buddha's beloved abode, where he must have spent nearly half of his ministering years. Unfortunately we know nothing of the Kosalan language. A great light will be thrown upon the language of Buddhist scriptures by future discoveries in this sphere. You may imagine the relation of Maghi to Kosala as one similar to that of Greek to Aramaic, to take the analogy of Christian scriptures.

Lastly as to the original of the Chinese translations. Here again the question is quite obscure. What is told of the originals is only that the later translation of the classified collection, dating A. D. 435-443, was based upon the Mss brought from Ceylon by Tahien some twenty years before the date of the translation. Now we know that at that time some sections of Ceylonese Buddhists used Sanskrit as their sacred language. This was shown by the discovery in Ceylon of some votive stones, on which Sanskrit formulas are inscribed. On the other side the translations themselves throw little light upon the question. We meet in them some Pali forms, such as Savitti, Kisa, Uttika, Vakkali, but at the same time quite as many Sanskrit forms, such as Rsidatta, Aristha, Asvajit. Turning from these transliterations of proper names to the differences of rendering, which point to the readings differing from Pali, most of the variants show that they could not have arisen unless at one time the original of these various readings had been in a language very akin to Pali. A few examples will suffice:

Sanna—Samma.
Kummo—Kumbho.
dipo——dipo, doipa, &c.

These, however, do not prove that the translations were made from Pali. The variants may have been older than the mss from which the translations were made and the mss may have been already sanskritised from these variants.

Some hints may be taken in account which suggest the characters in which the original may have been written. For instance the variants *loha* and *lobha* show that the Mss were written in the characters which may easily cause the confusion of *ha* and *bha*. But this is equally possible in the northern and the southern alphabets.—To take another *Tulapuṇa* in Pali is read in Chinese *Calacula* (both transliteration and translation confirm this). Here are confusions of *t* & *c*, *p* & *c*, *t* & l.

For the present I must satisfy myself with these vague conclusions, or non-conclusions. But one step has been attained in placing side by side the two branches of traditions, which had been separated from each other for over probably 2000 years. Sisters or cousins meet here. Another step is to reveal their parents or grandparents.

I thank you for your patience in having listened to these dry and obscure subjects, expressed in my defective English.

The Chairman having thanked Dr. Anezaki, in behalf of the Society, for his valuable contribution to its Transactions,

Prof. Lloyd rose to congratulate Prof. Anesaki on the results of his labours which he had that day laid in part before the Society. It cannot indeed be said that the Professor has in any sense reached the end of the road which he has begun to travel, but when he has gone a little further and drawn the conclusions which his researches warrant him in drawing he will find that he has revolutionized Buddhist scholarship. In Europe and America scholars have hitherto gone on the assumption that the Pali Scriptures as used in Southern Buddhism represented the original deposit of Sakyamuni's teachings, and have treated the Northern Buddhism, which is based on a few Sanskrit texts and a great number of Chinese translations of Sutras, the originals of which have been lost, as a bastard Buddhism really outside the pale of the Buddhist family circle. If Professor Anezaki has established his point this will no longer be the case. We shall then have to consider that just as Christ taught in Aramaic, the vernacular of Palestine, so Sakyamuni spoke in the vernaculars of Magadha and Kosala, where he spent the greater part of his life, and that the first written records of the teachings were made in those vernaculars. Afterwards an appeal was made to a wider circle of hearers, and the hastily written records took a literary shape. In the case of the Christian books there was a Hebrew Gospel of St. Matthew (now lost) side by side with a Greek one. In the same way we get a Pali version of Sakyamuni's teachings side by side with the Sanskrit version from which the Chinese translations were made. Neither the Pali nor the Sanskrit version can claim to be the original, they are sister versions of nearly equal antiquity and equal authority. Neither of these versions was final, each received revisions and recensions before they ultimately came to the form in which we now have them. But it cannot be said that either version claim absolute priority. There are primitive portions in the Northern and Chinese Scriptures, there are later accretions in the Pali Scriptures, and *vice versâ*; and the really original body of teaching can only be got at by a process of sifting and comparing. Herein lies the very great value of the work which Professor Anezaki is undertaking.

Professor Lloyd then proceeded to point out that there was another way of classifing the Buddhist Scriptures with the Small Vehicle (Shojo) the great Vehicle (Daijo) and the one Vehicle (Ichijo), the first being designed to teach a man how to save himself by his own efforts, the second how to save others, and the third being designed to point a man to a means of salvation by reliance on some outside Being—a Saviour or Redeemer. By the Vehicle Scriptures most Buddhists denote the Hokekyo (*Saddharma pundarika*), but in the Jodo and Shinshu sects there are added the three Sutras which speak of Amida and His Western Paradise. These Scriptures, teach doctrines so entirely at variance to the rest of Buddhist teaching, and the conception of Amida is so very much at variance with anything else to be found in Buddhism that many observers have deemed it to be a totally alien element. He should therefore be very much obliged as to the date at which the Amida idea might be supposed to have come into Buddhism and at which it might reasonably be concluded that the Amida Sutras had been composed.

Dr. Anezaki replied as follows:—

The questions as to when and where the so-called Mahayana texts were mostly composed are obscure ones which perhaps have no parallelism in the history of the Christian scriptures.

The questions must be attacked from three sides, *i.e.*, their language, the form of their composition, and the ideas embodied in them.

The language in which these texts are written is commonly called the Buddhist Sanskrit, in distinction from the Vedic and the classical. But it is not a homogeneous language, but contains heterogeneous elements even within one and the same text.

(For example, Dharmacakra, Svastyayana) I think, no scholar can claim anything conclusive as to the nature or origin of the Buddhist Sanskrit. But judging from some texts known to us, we can say hypothetically, that those texts which seem to owe much to the Agama (or Nikaya) texts are much more heterogeneous than those which seem to represent a further development. The Mahavastu, which is closely connected with another version of Vinaya, known as the Sarvastivada Vinaya, is most heterogeneous and at the same time most prakritic, *i.e.* akin to Pali. The heterogeneity and prakritic elements decrease in Lalita-vistara, Dioya-avadana and also in Saddharma-pundarika. When we come to Vajraccedika and other Prajna texts the language is more homogeneous but at the same time becomes more artificial. If we were able to arrange various texts in a series according to this standard, there would be revealed more light upon the nature and development of the Buddhist Sanskrit. Then the question may amount to this, whether those earlier Sanskrit texts were translations from the original Magadhi or were dialectic differences coeval with Magadhi or Pali. I am inclined to think there were both. If I am right in this supposition, then the origin of the Sanskrit texts must be sought for as early as that of the Pali. But this implies, of course, that most of the Mahayana texts are later than the Pali texts. The parallel development of Brahmanic literature from the verse upanishads to the Mahabharata and Manu and the final systematisation of Sanskrit by Panini, probably in the 2nd cent. B. C., point to the conclusion that the flourishing period of the Buddhist Sanskrit was contemporary with this development of the Brahmanic Sanskrit. Then can we assign to it two or three hundred years preceding the Christian era?

The chief characteristic of the Mahayana texts is their splendid dialogue, with varieties of situations and persons. But this is only a question of degree. Some of the Nikaya dialogues have these features. A further development of the older dialogues with intermixture of the celestial beings, will make up the Mahayana texts. To this change and development the intermingling of commentary may have played a part. This is shown, as for example, by the commentary of the Parayana, printed by Transl. among its text. There Pingiya, a brahmin of the Southern country, after having visited Buddha in the North, comes back to his master and utters stanzas in praise of Buddha's wisdom. Here the commentary adds; "Buddha, knowing this, emits rays of golden light to their seat from the North and these two brahmins see Buddha himself appearing before them surrounded by his saints." This kind of interpolation must have caused the expansion and modification of the original composition. The result may be the present form of the Mahayana texts, which are also called the Vaipulya, i.e. expanded texts. Then the final expansion may be of later date but their original composition and materials may be older than their present form.

As regards the idea embodied in the Mahayana texts, it is distinguished by the accentuation of the *ekayana*, i.e. the *one road* leading to nirvana. The Mahayanists are proud to say that they preach the one road to the attainment of Buddhahood, in contrast to the three roads of the Hinayanists. The three roads mean those of Buddha, Bodhisattvas, of Pratyeka-Buddhas and of Arhants. This distinction is unknown to the so-called Hinayanists. But an undeniable fact is that the Nikaya Buddhism has a double morality of monks and of laymen. It is quite natural that those who were dis satisfied with this double morality proceeded to accentuate the one and all-embracing way of salvation. In this feature the Mahayanists represent an advanced form of Buddhism, which has been pushed to its consequence by Shinran in Japan.

But here again the idea in its essence is not quite foreign to the old Buddhists. They recognise also one way which has led and will lead all Buddhas and saints of the past and of the future to Buddhahood. This I have pointed out in pp. 242-247 of my book on the development of the idea of Buddha's personality. One of the passages, which I adduced in support of this idea of the Ekayana, is, as I have lately discovered after I finished my book, cited by Nagarjuna, the great Master of the Mahayana Buddhism, in support of the idea of *Dharmakaya*. Here again the idea itself is not new but the development must have required a long age, probably up to the 2nd cent. A.D.

Lastly the question, who is Amida?

Among hundreds of the epithets with which the author of the Lalita-vistara (ed. Lefmann, p.p. 423-436) adores Buddha there is not the title Amida. One of these epithets is *apramanaraṇmi-rasmir* i.e., The One whose rays are immeasurable and infinite. The passage is a very important one since these epithets supplied speculation with the materials for the belief in existence of as many manifestations of Buddha as are his epithets. This kind of speculation is developed in the Lotus and there we meet the epithet Amida. There the name, probably for the first time, signifies a personal existence of Buddha in the western land, being one among many in the lands of ten directions. The idea here expressed, that these Buddhas preach the same truth at the same time in their respective abodes, is new but the text itself is quite after the pattern of the Arunavati in the Classified Collection, or of the Mahanidana, in the Long Collection. The Buddhas are said in this latter text to have appeared successively. It is very possible that this succession in time was modified to the co-existence in different regions, when we consider that the very words expressing *before* and *after* may mean also the *eastern* and the *western*. In an early document (Vinaya Cul v. XII. 2. 3) we meet a prophetic belief that the future Buddhas will appear in the *eastern lands* (puratthimesu janapadesu). Parallel with this there may have been growing the belief that past Buddhas are residing in the western region (pascimayam disi). Here the parallelisms *before* and *eastern* (pura, or pubba) and *after* and *western* (*pascima* or *paccha*) are overturned but in this change the solar myth may have acted and caused to ascribe the western region to the past Buddhas who have gone. I shall not enter here into minute discussions of the textual questions, but it will be sufficient to conclude from these materials, that the idea of a Buddha, a redeemer, residing in a western land of bliss had its source in older texts.

But we must not overlook another side of the question, *i.e.* how came into existence the idea that the Buddha's *primal vows* (purva-pranidhana) are the mysterious force which redeems us. I am inclined to think that the vows expressed by Gotama, which are described in the introduction to the Jataka, are of the same type and that the conception itself was being fostered long since among Buddhists.

Summing up these considerations, I might say that most of the Mahayana texts date from some two or three centuries before Christ. It seems to me rather hard to trace the origin of the idea not only of Amida, but of the Trinity also to Christian influence. But it is quite another question, whether the Amida-Buddhism in China was influenced

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

by the Nestorian missionaries or not. We have the present translation of the Sukha vati-vyuha dating from the middle of the third century A.D., but the first and chief propounder of the faith, Donran, flourished in the sixth century and Jendo, on whose authority Japanese Amida-Buddhists founded their faith, lived in the seventh century. But here I must stop, because it lies outside of any textual researches.

Some points of Professor Lloyd's remarks, published in the *Japan Mail* must be touched lastly.

(1) The first mention of Amida's name is older than Nagarjuma. Besides the Lotus and other scriptures we have its mention and the faith founded on Amida's personality, in a book ascribed to Asvaghosha (see Suzuki's translation, The Awakening of Faith, p. 145).

(2) Nagarjima's date must be later than the first century A.D. I think it is the second century.

(3) The council under Kanishka finished the compilation of a great commentary on the Abhidharma. It had nothing to do with the Mahayana texts. At least it is never expressly told so. If the present Mahayana texts had been compiled under King Kanishka or in the Scythian countries, the home of classical Sanskrit, they must have been written in a more regular Sanskrit.

Prof. Lloyd, Librarian of the Society, then read the following report on "Some Recent Additions to our Library":—

1. Mr. John Grant, publisher of Edinburgh, has presented the Library with a copy in 2 vols of a new and revised Edition of Keene's History of India, revised and brought down to comparatively recent times. The book has been written for students, and is therefore very concise, but each section has a good list appended of authors to be consulted for the particular topic. For Japanese students, or persons studying India as most of us would do from a Japanese standpoint, certain sections seem to require a more detailed treatment, and I should like to suggest that a very valuable paper for our Society, if any of our members saw their way to undertaking it, would be to trace the points of contact, if any, in the ancient history of the two countries. Japanese Buddhism is of course derived from India, but there are other points as well, say the legend which identifies Genghis Khan with Yoshitsune, which might be developed with interest and profit.

2. A copy of the 2nd German Edition of Nippon by Fr. von Siebold has been placed on our shelves.

3. We have received from Vienna, with a request for review and criticism, an extract from the Transactions of the Vienna Imperial Academy of Sciences containing an edition, with Text in Pali and Romaji, Introduction and Notes of an old Burmese Book *Rajawan* or the *History of the Kings*. It describe the foundation of the ancient Burmese, or perhaps better Peguan, Kingdom in the beginning of the Christian era, and throws a great deal of light on the chronology of Buddhism. Here again, I take leave to suggest that some of our members, who know German and Pali, would be doing good work by giving us a summary of the main facts in some accessible form.

4. From Batavia we get as Vol. XLIX. parts 1 and 2 of the Transactions of the Batavia Society of Arts and Sciences, an edition with romanized Text and Dutch Translation and notes of a "Chivalrous Romance" from the island of Sunda. The Romance, which dates from the 15th century of our era, and which like European mediaeval romances, tells of the adventures of a brave knight and his combats with giants, dragons and other monsters, together with the deliverance of helpless beauties from all manner of dangers. Incidentally the book also throws light on the conflict which took place in the Malay Archipelago when Mohammedanism pushed into the islands and drove out the Hindoo and Buddhist beliefs which had preceded them. The Romance was written in a loose unrhymed verse, and was intended like the Homeric ballads to be recited with musical accompaniments. Illustrations of the musical instruments used for these purposes are given: they are, as far as I could make out, our old friends the *koto* and *samisen*, and those who hold to a Malay descent for a part at least of the Japanese people may perhaps find some confirmation of their theory.

We have further received:

Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. Dec. 1906.
American Geographical Society Nov. 1906
Chinese Recorder. Jan. 1907.
Washington Academy of Science. Dec. 1906
Royal Society of Edinburgh. Vol XXVI. pt 5
Royal Society of London Biological Sciences. Dec. 1906,
Royal Dublin Society Economic Proceedings, vol 1 pt I. Scientific Proceedings vol. XI. 10 pt 62.
Oesterreichische Monatschiift fur den Orient. Nov. 1906.
Al. Moktabas. (Cairo) Zeitscheift der deutschen Morgen landischen Gesellscheft vol. LX. part III., 1906.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Plans have been made for modernizing the the *Iowa, Olympia, Monterey* and *Monadnock* and *New York* is to have an entirely new armament. New gun mounts are to be placed on the *Massachusetts*. Another recommendation is that appropriations be immediately made for two ammunition vessels, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific. The report also says that the new army rifle has been adopted for use in the navy.

President Roosevelt will act as honorary president of the American committee on Olympic games at Athens in 1910. The President announced that he would be glad to serve in that capacity, and, as the next Olympic games will be held more than a year after his present term of office will expire, it is possible he will attend the games. It has been reported that when his term expires President and Mrs. Roosevelt will make a long European tour.

A man past 40 cannot get a job with the New York City Railroad Company. Mr. Oren J. Root, general manager, said on Jan. 3 that it is well known that after a man reaches that age there is not much left in him for street railway work. He also believes that as the company pensions its employees after they become worn out, it would be an injustice to hire men who soon would be eligible to the pension list. This rule was made notwithstanding the difficulty experienced by the company in getting men.

San Francisco proposes to have a world's fair in 1913. The project is no longer an uncertainty. Fifteen citizens have formed a corporation, to be known as the Pacific Ocean Exposition Co., which plans to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean by Balboa, and the completion of the Panama Canal. The joining of the ideas by the promoters seemed especially appropriate, since it was after crossing the Isthmus that the navigator first looked upon the Pacific. The organization is capitalized at $5,000,000.

All previous records of collections of customs in the port of New York were surpassed last year. Statistics made public on December 31st show the amount to have been $209,909,335, an increase of $26,147,401 over the year 1905, which in itself was a record. Imports for the year aggregated $776,142,709 as compared with $712,791,497 in 1905. The total domestic exports amounted to $617,062,978 as against $545,923,536 in the previous year. The month of December of 1906 surpasses all other months for the amount of duties collected.

Nearly $15,000,000 is the amount of embezzlements and kindred thefts for the year 1906 in the United States, as announced by authorities on statistics of that nature. To be exact, the sum is $14,739,653 and is about $5,000,000 more than during the year 1905. A little more than ten and a half millions of this total was stolen by bank officials and the balance by office employes and public officials, agents, loan associations and other organizations, and by means of forgeries and various other forms of defalcation. More than $10,000,000 of this total was stolen by three men, one in Chicago, one in Philadelphia and one in Cuba, the representative of a New York firm. A significant point for the public about these figures is that the largest part of this stealing was the result of speculation by guilty parties and that practically none was caused by legitimate investment.

Mrs. Lydia Kingsmill Commander, whose book about American race suicide is attracting attention, is the wife of Herbert N. Casson, editor, reformer, socialist and free thinker. Theirs is a trial marriage. Both were members of the Ruskin co-operative colony in Tennessee when they were married by written agreement. A civil ceremony afterward was performed. Casson's pledge was: "I declare before these witnesses that I, Herbert Newton Casson, take Lydia Kingsmill Commander as my wife so long as love and wisdom unite us." The woman's pledge was: "I pledge myself as the wife of Herbert Newton Casson so long, and only so long, as love shall bind our hearts." Both declared that marriage should last only so long as love existed. The wife did not take her husband's name, but uses the prefix Mrs. to her maiden name. Both have carried on literary and lecture work as before the wedding, and say their married life has been very happy. She is a pronounced suffragist. Mrs. Commander has no children, but advocates large families except among the poor, whose children should be limited.

Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the U. S. Navy Department, expresses the fear in his annual report that one or more of the three existing armour manufacturing plants will suspend operations because of lack of demand for armor plate. The three plants, Carnegie, Bethlehem and Midvale, have a capacity of 300,000 tons of armour plate a year. If two of these concerns go out of business the government will have but one firm from which to buy armor, and this is not at all desired. It is this condition that has caused Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte to recommend to Congress that permission be given for the Navy Department to buy armour abroad if the price a home is unreasonable, and to build a plant of its own. In another portion of his report Admiral Mason says that two new types of turret mounts have been developed in the year which are material improvements. One of the new designs will be put on the new battleship *New Hampshire* and the other on the *Michigan* and *South Carolina*. In both types new features are introduced which will materially increase the rapidity of fire. The type to be placed on the *South Carolina* and *Michigan* is a marked departure from the old design. New gun sights are also to be placed on these two vessels.

"The new year,—says R. G. Dun and Co. in their annual review—opens bright with a promise of good business, no excessive stocks being carried over, and results of inventories fully equal to sanguine anticipations, It is noticeable in dispatches from the West that there was less than the customary fall in business during the holidays, while bargain sales are rapidly disposing of the moderate supplies remaining on hand. There is much complaint of car shortage from North western flour mills and export trade is also restricted because grain and other merchandise fail to reach the seaboard promptly. Many contracts for a large tonnage of steel appeared during the past week, notably structural materials for San Francisco. Railway requirements show no abatement, few contracts being considered, however, except for delivery in the last half of the year. Shipments of bales of sheeting have been sent to China, the first export business from that quarter for a long time, and more orders could have been secured by the making of offers." Bradstreet's says:—Quiet prevails in distributive trade, but industrial lines were never so active at this season. Post-holiday and weather conditions affect both wholesale and retail trade, the latter line noting slackness in demand for heavy wearing apparel. While the car shortage trouble is still very acute the country over, there are reports from a few sections, especially the Northwest and parts of the Pacific Coast, that grain and lumber are moving more freely. New orders for steel rails are of goodly proportions and it is reported that two Western roads have placed contracts for upwards of 90,000 tons for delivery in 1908.

Mr. Bonaparte, Secretary of the U. S. Navy, in December sent to Congress the plans and specifications for a new 20,000-ton battleship, to be the most powerful fighting ship in the world. Seven plans were placed before the Secretary of the Navy. Two came from the bureau of construction of the Navy Department, and the others from outside firms. A board selected one of the designs made by the bureau of construction. The new ship is to have a displacement of 20,000 tons, more than 2,000 tons more than the famous English *Dreadnought*, and a speed of 21 knots an hour. Her main battery will con-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

sists of 10 12 inch breech-loading rifles. The second battery will have 14 five-inch rapid-fire guns, four three-pounder saluting guns, four one-pounder semi-automatic, two three-inch field pieces, and two machine guns, calibre 30. There will be two submerged torpedo tubes. Her length, on load water line will be 510 feet, and extreme breadth about 85 feet, 2 inches. The mean draught will be 27 feet. The total bunker capacity will be 2,300 tons. In his letter transmitting the plans, Mr. Bonaparte says: "With particular reference to the offensive qualities of the proposed design, it may be noted that the arrangements for the main battery guns are such as to permit a broadside fire 25 per cent greater than that of the broadside fire of any battleship now built, or, so far as is known, under construction, and the average elevation of the axes of these guns above the water line is believed to be greater than that of any known battleship, thus affording a distinct advantage in long-range firing under all conditions of weather. In conjunction with the armour protection, the defensive qualities of this vessel are believed to be distinctly superior to those of any battleship hitherto designed."

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

A good game of Rugby football was played on Saturday afternoon at the Recreation Ground between teams representing the Y. C. and A. C. and the Keiogijiku. The weather was drizzly in the forenoon and can not be said to have cleared up at all during the match; the ground was slippery and somebody was down practically the whole time. One of the visitors, Okazaki, was unfortunate enough to sustain a compound fracture of the collarbone by a fall in the first half. He was attended by Dr. Emerson and sent to Tokyo. The Japanese were greatly inferior in weight and considerably so in speed, but though play was practically always in their ground they put up a fine defence and showed a good knowledge of the game. Three tries were scored for Yokohama, by Graham and two by Totton but none were converted, and the match resulted; Yokohama 9 points to Tokyo *nil*.

The line-up was:—

T. Kitano	Full back	M. B. Lendrum
T. Miyasawa (Capt)	¼	W. Ross
R. Ezuka		B. C. Foster
R. Takeno		H. Kilby
T. Yamaguchi		L. Graham
S. Okazaki	Halves	B. C. Lambert
K. Miyakawa		G. K. Totton (Capt)
G. Otsuka	For ward	C. von Fallot
K. Hiratsuka		N. Buckle
I. Kushiyama		A. Kingdon
T. Sugaya		D. Wallace
C. Takahashi		A. E. Graves
E. Fukunaga		R. C. Bowden
K. Tanabe		S L. Thompson
S. Matsumoto		A. Austen

Mr. L. S. Hudson was referee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "AGENOR" CASE.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—Kindly note that the letter of instructions given to Captain Mouat, and which appeared in your issue without any signature, was signed

"A. LEWIS
For Sale and Frazar, Limited."

The accidental or intentional omission of this signature is a matter which may have misled some of your readers.

I remain, Sir, Yours truly,

SATO HAKUAI.

January 29th, 1907.

[Note.—The copy of the document handed to our representative bore no signature.—Ed. *J.M.*]

A SUGGESTION.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In compliance with the request for suggestions on the part of the Editor of the Liberal Press Agency, I would venture to call attention to a letter that appeared some years ago in the pages of the *Japan Mail* to the effect that the Summary of the Religious Press be made weekly and divided into four distinct parts.

I.—Shinto.
II.—Buddhist.
III.—Heterodox Christian.
IV.—Orthodox Christian.

The way in which the Religious Summary is quoted in the press abroad shows that people are deeply interested in the incapacity of the Japanese mind to grasp the Orthodox Faith. Now if this interest were once properly exploited in both directions it would pan out rich. Recently I made the acquaintance of a gentleman who came to this country manifestly under the impulse of a desire to do good; and when I asked him how it was that at this eleventh hour he came here, when the great burning question of the converts is "How can we make our old teachers drink hemlock?" he stated that Professor Uchimura Kanzo's book had fired his soul to teach such interesting people.

Now if we can get others to talk about their present religious opinions it will be very interesting to the people in other lands who know so little of what the people here think and feel, and who want to know so much. See how Lafcadio Hearn's books sell! Of course he was a subjective idealist of the most pronounced type, and his Japan was as different from Brinkley's Japan as fiction differs from fact. But books of fiction sell well while well-worked out papers on the *Renmon Kyo Kwai* and the *Ten Ri Kyo Kwai* are buried in the sepulchres of the Asiatic Society.

It is to be hoped that the wide-awake and go-ahead Editor of the Liberal Press Agency may be able to command the services of men of sufficient ability as translators to get at the back of the Japanese mind in regard to religion. But some man may say "Why do not the missionaries do this?" There are two reasons.

First.—They are so busy in the propagation of what they believe, that they have no time or energy left to find out what other folks think.

Second.—Anything that is not taffy on a stick for the consumption of the contributor is promptly burked by the home offices.

This is all right from their point of view, for their business is to get the funds to carry on the work, and for this they need the enthusiasm of success, and to cover up the effluvia of failure. But there are some people left in the world who think that "the proper study of mankind is man" and that what sort of curios in the way of religion the Oriental mind can produce are quite as interesting, if not more so, than the bric-a-brac that litters the parlors of the vulgar rich.

Some years ago when I had time to read I found "Blunt's Dictionary of Sects and Heresies" almost as fascinating as Kipling, Doyle, or Wells. Even to this day all over the world the dead and buried sects of the early centuries form the subjects of the studies of theological students, while in the U. S., for example, we have ever so many prosperous companies of pipe-dreamers of various sorts that are matters of interest to the student of psychology.

In the calm atmosphere of the Orient it must needs be that there are various schools of thought and folly, from the abstruse speculations of the Japanese Schopenhauers to the doctrines and superstitions that lie behind the phallic worship not yet fully suppressed by the police in the back country.

Now if the astute member of parliament has any "go" in him at all he will be able to employ men of sufficient acumen to discover the very fountain head of those springs of thought and action that move this wonderful people on their destined path as the religious leaders of the New Far East.

As ever your servant,

"Sacerdos in Partibus."

THE STRANDING OF THE "AWA MARU."

An exciting scene was witnessed at Redcar on the night of Dec. 27, says the London *Globe*, the Japanese liner *Awa Maru* running upon the West Scar Rocks, about a mile off the promenade. The vessel, which was bound for Middlesbrough, left London, crossed to Antwerp, and from the latter port across the North Sea encountered a succession of snowstorms and terrific weather, which made it necessary for the ship to come to anchor. During a hailstorm she dropped anchor, but the cable broke, and the vessel drifted on to the rocks. Distress signals were made, and in the presence of hundreds of people the local lifeboat put out in a biting hailstorm. Terrific seas broke over the vessel, and the task of reaching her was most difficult. It was achieved first by two fishermen in a coble. They took off and landed five of the crew, and immediately returned amid great cheering to render further assistance. The dangerous rocks on which the liner had struck rendered the task of rescue rather slow, but by ten o'clock fifty of the 120 crew had been landed, and by the early morning all had been brought off, including two passengers. Their names are David Murray, a young man belonging to Newcastle, and Mr. S. Hirasuka, a Japanese living in London.

Captain Forbes, commander of the stranded liner, telegraphed on the morning of Dec. 28th to the owners as follows:—

"*Awa Maru* grounded Redcar last night, eight o'clock. Now rests on Scar. All holds, engines, and stokeholds dry. All crew landed safely. The *Awa Maru* was delayed considerably by a snowstorm off Flushing, while on the voyage from Antwerp to Middlesbrough, to load for Japan." Lloyd's Agent telegraphed that the steamer was in a dangerous position.

The Press Association's Redcar correspondent telegraphed on Dec. 28th:—There is still hope of saving the *Awa Maru*, although her position is awkward. The work of those who rescued the crew is highly praised.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special to "Japan Mail.")

RUSSIA EVACUATES MANCHURIA.

London, January 26, 4.05 p.m.

Russia evacuates Manchuria forthwith.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AFFAIR.

London, January 31.

It is reported from Washington that the California congressional delegation has issued a statement saying that after conference with President Roosevelt, Mr. Root and Mr. Metcalfe, it feels confident that a solution of the Japanese controversy satisfactory to all will be reached.

YOKOHAMA LOAN FLOATED.

London, February 1.

Of the Yokohama 5 per cent. Loan £31,700 have been issued at 99.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

JAMAICA AND THE BRITISH FLEET

London, January 24.

The prolonged absence of a British warship from Kingston has attracted attention to the effect of the recent redistribution of the British Navy and the disadvantages revealed have been strongly criticised.

FURTHER EARTHQUAKES.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Kingston on the 22nd January, the severest since those of the 14th instant. Several buildings collapsed, but there were no casualties. Great alarm still prevails.

H. M. S. *Brilliant* and French and Haytian cruisers have arrived with supplies.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MAGNANIMITY.

Reuter's Washington correspondent wires that Mr. Bacon has sent a note to the British *Chargé d'Affaires*, Mr. Howard, in which he hastens to assure the British Government, on behalf of President Roosevelt, that the American Government will pay no heed whatever to the Jamaica incident.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDER MURDERED.

London, January 25.

Mr. William Whiteley, the well-known universal provider (of Westbourne Grove, Bayswater) has been shot dead. His assailant immediately attempted suicide.

THE THAW TRIAL.

The trial of Harry K. Shaw, who shot the prominent architect Stanford White in New York last June, has been begun and causes immense interest.

BRITISH POLITICS.

London, January 25.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, referred to the continued divisions in the ranks of the Unionists as evidenced by the attacks of a section of the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Unionist press on Mr. Balfour on account of his silence on the fiscal question. Mr. Chamberlain said he did not believe that Mr. Balfour would abandon the policy he announced on the 14th February, 1906. No one in the House of Commons could or would replace Mr. Balfour as leader.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg says that Russia has notified China and Japan of her decision to evacuate Manchuria forthwith, instead of waiting the appointed date, April 15th.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

London, January 26.

From Berlin it is reported that at midnight the results of 53 elections were known and in 19 cases second ballots were necessary. The Socialists have failed in their desperate assaults on the Kaiser's division as it is called. Where second ballots take place it is expected they will result in the re-election of Radicals.

Later.

There was a heavy poll in the German elections throughout the Empire. The Socialists suffered the chief reverses. It is estimated that they lost 18 seats and retained 5 seats in Berlin.

SWETTENHAM OFFERS TO RESIGN.

A well-accredited report says that Sir Alexander Swettenham, Governor of Jamaica, has offered to resign.

MR. WHITELEY'S MURDER.

London, January 27.

Mr. William Whiteley's murderer was an improver named Rayner, no relation whatever to Whitely and apparently unknown to him.

JAMAICA.

At Kingston the situation is improving. The earthquake shocks have ceased.

N. D. L. STEAMER ON FIRE.

PASSENGERS RESCUED AT SEA BY BRITISH CRUISER.

London, January 28.

The Admiralty reports that the British cruiser *Diadem* found the N. D. L. steamer *Seydlits* on fire between Penang and Colombo. The *Diadem* rescued 105 passengers and the mails and escorted the *Seydlits* to Point de Galle. The fore part of the steamer was completely burned.

IMPERIAL COURTESIES.

The Mikado sent a message of sympathy about the Jamaica disaster to King Edward who cordially replied.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Later.

The chief party gains and losses in the German general elections are:—

	Gains.	Losses.
Conservatives	7	2
Imperialists	2	4
Liberals	9	9
Radicals	4	2
Centre	2	4
Poles	2	0
Guelphs	0	3
Socialists	1	20

The first four groups voted with the majority on the 13th December; the others voted in the minority.

KAISER DECORATES DERNBURG.

London, January 28.

Among the Kaiser's birthday honours is the conferring upon Herr Dernburg, Colonial Director, of the star of the second class of the Red Eagle.

MR. BRYCE ON ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Mr. James Bryce, new British Ambassador in Washington, was entertained at a farewell banquet in Manchester. Speaking with regard to Anglo-American relations he said they were never so good. As an evidence of this he cited the Swettenham incident which at one time would have been the signal for cries of defiance from the press of both countries.

THE WHITELEY MURDER.

London, January 29.

The verdict in the inquest on the late Mr. Whiteley was one of murder against Rayner.

DISASTROUS COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

A disastrous colliery explosion has occurred at St. Johann, near Saarsbrucken. 125 corpses have been recovered and 300 are still believed to be entombed.

THE WHITELEY MURDER.

London, January 30.

Rayner admits that he is illegitimate and that his parentage is doubtful. The police are positive that he tried to blackmail Whiteley.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Charles Edward Hobhouse, M.P. for East Bristol, formerly in the Colonial Office, has been appointed Under Secretary for India.

THE NEW CHINA SOCIETY.

The meeting of the newly formed China Society in London was a very distinguished gathering. The Chinese Minister delivered an address on the popular element in the Chinese feudal constitution. He showed that a democratic constitution similar to the British existed in China 3,000 years ago, and that the germ of the democratic tradition still existed. He paid a tribute to the Emperor's far-seeing penetration in issuing the recent reform edict, and he hoped earnestly that the good understanding now existing between Great Britain and China would grow stronger.

Mr. Byron Brenan, C.M.G., formerly British Consul-General at Shanghai, read a translation of the Minister's address.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MISSIONARIES.

Sir Ernest Satow, speaking at Cambridge, said that China is not craving for the spiritual side of European civilization. Missionary interference in civil affairs was largely responsible for the massacres in China.

THE JAMAICA AFFAIR.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent in Washington telegraphs that Sir Alexander Swettenham has withdrawn his letter to Admiral Davis and expressed regret. This finishes the international phase of the incident.

WHITELEY'S GIFTS TO THE POOR.

London, January 31.

It is announced that the late Mr. William Whiteley—the Universal Provider of Westbourne Grove, London—who was lately murdered, left a million pounds wherewith to build almshouses and homes for the deserving poor. Immense crowds attended his funeral.

SIR J. A. SWETTENHAM RESIGNS.

The *Globe* to-day announces that the resignation of Sir J. A. Swettenham as Governor of Jamaica has been accepted.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN AMERICA.

Later.

There has been a colliery explosion at Sadettsveld, Virginia; 85 miners are entombed.

ANOTHER ASSASSINATION.

The Governor of the Political Prison in St. Petersburg was shot dead yesterday morning.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Japan Advertiser."]

THE CONTRACT LABOR QUESTION.

San Francisco, January 25.

Californians generally are indignant with the Federal authorities for having admitted seven hundred Japanese laborers for railroad purposes.

THE JAMAICA EARTHQUAKE.

As the result, it is believed, of the Jamaica earthquake, the flow of oil has ceased in Texas. Should this state of things continue, serious financial losses will result involving millions.

DEATH OF SENATOR ALGER.

Senator Russell Alexander Alger is dead.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

John F. Stevens, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal since 1905, has been appointed to succeed T. P. Shonts as Chairman of the Panama Canal Commission.

FRENCH PROPOSAL TO THE POPE.

San Francisco, January 26.

The French Government has stretched out the olive branch to the Pope on the Church question, and has now sent him a special proposal, namely, that if he will relinquish all the property now in the name of the Church throughout France, the right to public worship by all Catholic clergy and Catholics will be guaranteed by the Government.

It it believed in many circles that the Pope will seize this opportunity to get out of the difficult mess, brought about by his stubborn attitude towards the French Government when the question of Church and State was first broached in France.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

The entire Spanish Cabinet has resigned owing to the bitter dissensions among the clerical and anti-clerical party.

RAISULI DECEIVES SULTAN.

Raisuli, the wily brigand leader in Morocco, has again turned the tables on the weak Sultan and deceived him gaining by his trick a large number of adherents to his cause.

WARSHIP SUNK IN TANGIER.

A warship has been sunk in the harbour at Tangier, Morocco.

THE KINGSTON INCIDENT.

San Francisco, January 28.

In consequence, it is surmised, of strong official pressure, Sir Alexander Swettenham, Governor of Jamaica, has apologised for his extraordinary conduct towards Admiral Davis and has tendered his resignation.

EXTRA SESSION FOR CONGRESS.

Congress has called for an extra session in order to discuss more fully the question of tariff reform.

MERGER FOR BEEF PACKERS.

The beef packers of the United States have completed a merger, the joint capital of which amounts to five hundred million dollars gold.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The German elections have resulted in a decisive victory for the Chancellor, Prince Buelow. The Socialists, on the other hand, have lost nineteen seats in the Reichstag.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY ARRAIGNED.

San Francisco, January 29.

The Interstate Commerce Commission of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the United States has made its report to Washington regarding the operations of the Standard Oil Company, in which it bitterly arraigns the Company, accusing it of fraud, bribery and corruption.

The report has caused a great sensation, as it is believed that the Government is sure of winning the suits brought against the Company for rebating, in which the judges have it in their power to levy fines aggregating $100,000,000, the imposition of which will be a severe blow to the Company.

It is not the purpose of the administration to stop at this, but they have arranged to turn the history of the Standard Oil Company back thirty years to the time when there was competition between various companies, in which the Standard Oil Company was accused of using illegal methods to capture trade.

TERRIBLE MINING DISASTER IN GERMANY.

A terrible mining disaster has occurred in the town of Rhoden, Germany, in which a great number of miners have lost their lives. So far 155 bodies have been recovered, and the scene around the mouth of the mine is heartrending.

DEFENCES FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, January 30.

The United States Senate has amended the section of the Appropriation Bill for National Defence, and allotted the sum of $500.000 for the perfection of the protective measures recently advised by prominent Army officers and engineers for the city of San Francisco and its harbour.

A general overhauling of the defences at San Francisco will be started at once, including the laying of additional mines and providing for several batteries of heavy coast artillery.

KINGSTON GETS SECOND HEAVIEST SHOCK.

The city of Kingston was visited yesterday evening with another violent earthquake, the second heaviest since the recent catastrophe.

Many persons lost their lives by the falling of ruins left standing since the former calamity, and many have received injuries.

Foreigners are fleeing from the stricken city.

SERIOUS REVOLT IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.

A serious revolt has broken out in the whole of the Dutch East Indies, and it is feared that a combined effort of the natives of all the Dutch possessions will now be made to throw off Dutch rule.

TAFT URGES BIG APPROPRIATIONS.

San Francisco, January 31.

Secretary of War Taft has caused somewhat of a sensation, by sending in a strong appeal to the Senate Commitee having charge of the Appropriation Bill, in which appeal he urges the great necessity for the immediate fortification of Pearl Harbour and the Hawaiian Islands. He asks that the sum of thirty-five million dollars be set aside for this purpose, claiming that Honolulu, the capital of the group, and the seat of the government, is an easy prey for any enemy of the United States.

GOULD AND HARRIMAN MAKE PEACEFUL ARRANGEMENT.

Gould and Harriman, the two greatest railway magnates in this country, have come to a peaceful arrangement as to all Western routes, which is considered a set-back for James Hill, the President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MAKES COMPROMISE.

President Roosevelt has compromised the troublesome Japanese question in a way which will meet with the satisfaction of all parties concerned. It has been arranged through Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, that a treaty shall be entered into between both nations, the chief clause of which will restrict coolie emigration.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

HOME RULE.

London, January 25.

The view in London is dubious with regard to the attitude of the Government towards Home Rule in Ireland. The probability is that a large measure of devolution will shortly be introduced. A Union Defence League has been started. It includes most of the Unionists in both Houses of Parliament and is entirely approved by the party leaders.

RUSSIA.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Government has prepared a bill abolishing special dispensations which enabled local authorities to exercise arbitrary power often in defiance of law. The bill strikes at the root of abuses of the bureaucracy.

MOROCCO.

A Tangier telegram says the Government troops attacked the rebel tribes. There was severe fighting and many casualties took place on both sides. The troops were unable to reach Raisuli's force.

THE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

London, January 26.

Berlin telegrams show that while the representation of Berlin will probably remain unchanged the elections will show a considerable increase in the National and Radical votes, the Socialists apparently losing ground.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Washington reports that the Cabinet has rejected the recent bids for the construction of the Panama Canal and now invites new tenders.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND RE-NOMINATION.

Mr. Nicholas Longworth, Congressman, and son-in-law of President Roosevelt, affirms that the latter will certainly refuse re-nomination to the Presidency.

THE RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

According to St. Petersburg despatches the primary elections in Asiatic Russia have proved a sweeping victory for the Opposition.

THE EVACUATION.

St. Petersburg, January 28.

The announcement that Russia will evacuate Manchuria evoked a general chorus of approval. The whole press regards the step as unequivocally statesmanlike and calculated to ensure the friendship of Japan, China and the other Powers.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Later.

The first ballot shows that the Social-Democrats have been decisively defeated. They carried 29 seats, lost 21, and gained 1. The Clerical and Centre parties carried 89 seats and emerge stronger than they did at the first ballot in 1903. The National Liberals and Radicals show substantial gains, chiefly at the expense of the Socialists. The Government is delighted; its expectations have been surpassed.

TO UNDERSTAND CHINA.

London, January 19.

The Times welcomes the foundation of the China Society for the promulgation of knowledge of the people and the country. Mr. Wang Tasieh contributed a most interesting paper on ancient constitutional institutions.

GERMAN POLITICS.

London, January 31.

Although it is positively certain that the new Reichstag will have a preponderance of Clerical and Conservative members, yet the Government expects all the parties to continue the slaughter of the Socialists at the second ballots, wherefore many of the Radicals and Liberals are alarmed at the prospect of a reactionary scheme and further taxation.

(Published by the Foreign Office.)

THE CHINA FAMINE.

Mr. Sheng I-hwai, Taotai of Shanghai, having proceeded to Tiehling and purchased ten thousand piculs of millet for the relief of the famine in South China, applied to the Railway Authorities for a rebate on the freight to Tairen. The Japanese Government thereupon intimated that the millet would be carried free of charge.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America	O. & O.	Coptic	F. Feb. 1
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan 1	W. Feb. 6
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	Th. Feb. 7
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru 2	Sa. Feb. 9
Europe	N. L. D.	Preussen	Sa. Feb. 9
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Su Feb. 10
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	M. Feb. 11
Europe	M. M.	Australien	W. Feb. 13
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. Feb. 14
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th. Feb. 21
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	M. Feb. 25
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	F. Mar. 1
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Sa. Mar. 2
Tacoma	B. T.	Pleiades	Su Mar. 3
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar	M. Mar. 4
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota	Tu. Mar. 5

1 Left Vancouver on the 25th ult.
2 Left Seattle on the 23rd ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Portland	P. & A.	Numantia	F. Feb. 1
Europe	N. D. L.	Gneisenau	Sa. Feb. 2
America	P. M.	China	Sa. Feb. 2
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kokura Maru	Sa. Feb. 2
Hongkong	O. & O.	Coptic	Su. Feb. 3
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	W. Feb. 6
Europe	N. Y. K.	Hakata Maru	W. Feb. 6
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	W. Feb. 6
Europe	M. M.	Tourane	Sa. Feb. 9
Australia	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. Feb. 9
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Titan	Sa. Feb. 9
Europe	P. & O.	Devanha	Tu. Feb. 12
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu. Feb. 12
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut	Tu. Feb. 12
Hongkong	P. & A.	Aragonia	F. Feb. 15
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. Feb. 16
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th. Feb. 21
America	O. & O.	Doric	W. Feb. 27
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Mar. 2
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	M. Mar. 4
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	M. Mar. 4
Hongkong	B. T.	Pleiades	M. Mar. 4
Hongkong	G. N.	Dakota	Th. Mar. 7

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Alcinous, British steamer, 4,278, D. Davies, 25th Jan.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Lavers, 25th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, K. Kato, 25th Jan.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chiyoda Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, B. Tanaka, 24th Jan.,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Java, British steamer, 2,632, S. Barcham, 25th Jan., —London via ports, and Kobe, 25th Jan., General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

No. 5. Tatsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,001, Y. Nagao, 25th Jan.,—Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, R. Swain, 25th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General,—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 26th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 26th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Euphrate, French steamer, 4,423, Liparelli, 26th Jan.,—Antwerp via ports, and Kobe, 24th Jan., General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, S. Shirakawa, 26th Jan.,—Oginohama, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gneisenau, German steamer, 5,003, G. Bolte, 27th Jan.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 28th Jan.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Zoroaster, British steamer, 2,384, John Ewan, 29th Jan.,—Christmas Island, Phosphate.—Comes & Co.

Taiyuan, British steamer, 1,459, L. Dawson, 28th Jan.,—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hyades, American steamer, 2,932, J. Alwen, 28th Jan.,—Kobe, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 772, M. Abe, 17th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, W. Wada, 28th Jan.,—Awomori, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, T. Tibbalts, 28th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benlarig, British steamer, 2,510, A. Wallace, 28th Jan.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 27th Jan., General.—Comes & Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese, 1,959, T. Noguchi, 28th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 28th Jan.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,149, T. Arakawa, 29th Jan.,—Dalny, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Koshun Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,657, T. Sato, 29th Jan.,—Keelung, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,654, M. Kitaoka, 29th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peleus, British steamer, 4,800, W. T. Hannah, 29th Jan.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 28th Jan., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Igawa, 30th Jan.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanouchi, 30th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 30th Jan.,—Yokkaichi General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, A. O. Cooper, 30th Jan.,—Victoria, and Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 30th Jan.,—Puget Sound ports, Mails and General. —Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Numantia, German steamer, 2,806, Feldtmann, 31st Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 29th Jan., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Tourane, French steamer, 2,338, Lancalin, 31st Jan., —Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 30th Jan., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Sambia, German steamer, 3,623, O. Mueller, 31st Jan.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 26th Jan., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Volute, British tank steamer, 2,599, [illegible] Stott, 31st Jan.,—Singapore via ports, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Indrasamha, British steamer, 3,367, W. H. Wilkes, 31st Jan.,—New York via Suez and ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, T. Sakimoto, 31st Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 772, M. Abe, 31st Jan., —Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 31st Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 30th Jan., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, H. Metzenthin, 31st Jan.,—Portland, Oregon, 9th Jan., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Palermo, British steamer, 4,909, E. G. Andrews, 25th Jan.,—Sydney via Kobe, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Trocas, British tank steamer, 2,657, Wm Kerr, 25th Jan.,—Palambang via Taketoyo, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Chiyoda Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, B. Tanaka, 25th Jan.,—Hakodate and Otaru via West Coast ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeijo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, N. Teranaka, 26th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjiliitjap, Dutch steamer, 2,475, P. J. V. Emmerick, 26th Jan.,—Macassor via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Oceanien, French steamer, 2,104, Maguin, 26th Jan.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 26th Jan.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Chenan, British steamer 1,350, H. E. Lavers, 26th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, T. Arakawa, 26th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

No. 5 Tatsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,001, Y. Nagao, 26th Jan.,—Anping and Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, S. Yamamoto, 26th Jan.,—Uraga, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 26th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, S. Wada, 27th Jan.,—Dairen and Chefoo via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 27th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shibetori Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,472, Yamamoto, 27th Jan.,—San Francisco, Coal.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, J. Shirakawa, 27th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kattori Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,602, N. Morii, 27th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, K. Kato, 28th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 772, M. Abe, 28th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,856, Geo. Anderson, 28th Jan.,—Kure and Nagasaki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 28th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hyades, American steamer, 2,932, J. Alwen, 28th Jan.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Rinjun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, G. S. Lapraik, 28th Jan.,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 29th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Java, British steamer, 2,632, S. Barcham, 29th Jan., —Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 29th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Alcinous, British steamer, 4,278, D. Davies, 30th Jan.,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, T. Noguchi, 30th Jan.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General. —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taiyuan, British steamer, 1,459, L. Dawson, 30th Feb.,—Sydney via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, C. Swain, 31st Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Euphrate, French steamer, 4,423, Liparelli, 31st Jan.,—Marseilles, Havre and Antwerp via ports, General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 31st Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 31st Jan.,—Hongkong and Manila via ports, Mails and General.—Dowdell & Co., Ltd.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, A. O. Cooper, 31st Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Tosa Maru*, from Seattle :—Mrs. K. Hori, in cabin ; Mrs. S. Ariga, and Mr. T. Fujita, in second class : 18, in steerage. In Transit: —Mr. Y. Mayuri, in cabin ; Mr. A. Suderman, and Mr. H. Schellenberg in second class ; 54 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kasuga Maru*, from Shanghai via ports :—Mr. Y. Sudzuki, Mr. E. Parlane, Mr. A. H. Baillie, Mrs. S. Matsuo, Mrs. M. Matsuo, and Mr. Takano, in cabin ; 2 Chinese, in second class ; 15 Japanese, and 25 Chinese, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Gneisenau*, from Europe via ports :—Mr. and Mrs. Rennan, Mr. H. W. Lea, Mrs. C. J. and Miss Strome, H. H. Prince Leopold of Sachsen Coburg, Mr. Lorenz, Mr. Osuke Asano, Mr. Carl Kempe, Mr. Rossiter Hoyle, Mr. A. J. S. Lefroy, Mr. R. J. Tobin, Mr. O. Strome, Mr.A. H. and Miss Dare, Mr. Lorenz Svendsen, Mr. Goodfellow, Mr. Hassawal Gordhandass, Mr. Esardass, Miss Aurelia Paula, Mr. Bay, Mr. Pirathdas Hiranand, Master Jashanmal, Mr. G. Janakiramiah, Mr. A. Gopalarsu, and Mr. F. Chezan, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. M. Shiraishi, Dr. Lucy Hall Brown, Mr. F. P. Solomon, Mrs. F. P. Solomon, Mr. W. F. Pierce, Mrs. W. F. Pierce, Mr. H. Nanami, Mr. T. Shibata, Mr. Walter Dohle, Mr. Jas. Decanville, and Mr. Jacques Marchand, in cabin. For Kobe :—Miss Nellie B. Rankin, in cabin. For Shanghai :—Mr. J. H. T. McMurtrie, Mr. H. E. Morton, Mr. E. B. Gregory, Mr. Walter R. Zappey, Mr. E. H. Wilson, Rev. J. W. Vinsen, Rev. C. F. Hancock, Mrs. C. F. Hancock, Mr. H. N. Kinnear, Mrs. H. N. Kinnear, 2 children and native servant, Mr. J. T. Disselduff, and Mr. M. D. McKay, in cabin. For Hongkong :—Mr. G. H. Corse, Mrs. G. H. Corse, Mrs. F. E. Barton, Mr. Walter N. Echols, Mr. W. B. Webb, Mr. T. A. Riordan, Rev. G. Franzen, Mrs. G. Franzen, Mr. A. Strauss, Mr. Robt. E. Morfleet, Mr. F. H. Goetschius, Mrs. F. H. Goetschius, Dr. Z. N. Laughlin, Mr. Cyp Vabre, Mr. P. A. Meyer, Mr. Maurenus Peterson, Mr. A. L. Shields, Mr. W. W. Lewis, Miss L. G. O'Toole, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Tremont*, from Tacoma, Wash. ,—Mr. Y. Yoshisaki, in cabin. For Kobe :—Mr. T. M. Elliott, and Mrs. T. M. Elliott, in cabin. For Shanghai :—Mrs. Geo. Sutherland, and Miss Nina Sutherland, in cabin. For Manila :—Mr. Chas. J. Zerzan, Mr. David J. Moran, Miss Margaret Dunn, Miss Flora Watson, Mr. L. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. R. C Morris, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Stewart, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Vancouver :—Mr. F. W. Aston, Mr. E. C. Boyce, Mr. W. Cameron, Mr. J. R. Edgar, Mrs. J. R. Edgar, Mr. H. A. Elton, Mr. Hong Bak Tem, Miss C. Johnson, Miss McGregor, Mrs. Randall, Mr. Steiner, Miss M. E. Waterman, and Mr. Young Ling Shenp, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Tourane*, from Marseilles via ports :—Mrs. Heller and baby, Mr. and Mrs. Koerting, Mrs. Bessote, Mr. and Mrs. Bickart and child, Mr. Dreyffus, Mr. Nakamura, Mr. Yamastje Eduljee, Mr. W. L. Ramsay, Mrs. Dumaget, Mr. and Mrs. Thouroude, Mrs. Castaing, Mrs. Epinza, Mrs. Servais, Mr. W. Heller, and Mr. J. Kuhn, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, from Hongkong via ports :—Mr. F. Schwyzer, Mrs. E. S. McCurdy, Miss T. D. Bell, Miss M. Bell, Miss M. Young, Miss L. Bell, and Mr. E. L. McCurdy, in cabin. For San Francisco :—Capt. G. W. McBurnis, Mrs. Pease and infant, Mr A. J. McGlew, and Mrs. A. E. McGlew, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Siberia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. L. Andrews, Mrs. M. E. Beck, Mr. W. P. Boyd, Mr. F. H. Buck, Jr., Mr. W. C. Coffee, Mr. J. B. Cory, Mrs. J. B. Cory, Mr. P. R. Dickson, Comte de Flaux and valet, Lieut. G. M. Hill, R.N., Capt. E. Hjortsberg, Miss E. D. Howe, Dr. E. M. Huckaby, Mr. C. T. Jay, Mr. W. T. Jay, Miss Jay, Rev. H. A. Johnstone, Mrs. H. A. Johnstone, Miss Johnstone, Miss A. M. Kilham, Miss L. B. Kilham, Mr. S. Kuwahara, Master Kuwahara and maid, Mrs. M. Kobayashi, Mr. E. C. Kunde, Mr. H. J. C. Large, Mr. E. G. Lukens, Mrs. E. G. Lukens, Staff-Surgeon, J. Mowat, R.N., Mrs. J. Mowat, Miss Mowat, Dr. C. B. Porter, Dr. W. S. Porter, Cap.. J. M. Robinson, U.S.N., Mr. O. F. Schick, Miss C. E. Stirling, Mr. T. Tanaka and servant, Mr. N. Taiara, Mr. L. R. Tuttle, Mrs. L. R. Tuttle, Miss Tuttle, Mrs. P. Umbsen, Miss Umbsen, Mrs. H. H. Vail, Miss Mabel Vail, Lieut. A. E. Watson, Mrs. A. E. Watson, and Capt. P. P. Yarovenko, in cabin.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT -URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Per French steamer *Oceanien*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. L. Temme, Mr. P. Sarda, Mrs. Escary, Mr. Basil Dening, Mr. and Mrs. Yamaguchi and infant, Rev. Pere Rousseau, Mr. Cheong Koi Pack, Mr. Vavre, and Mrs. Vavre, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss Florence E. Barton, Mr. C. H. Corse, Mrs. C. H. Corse, Mr. J. G. Disselduff, Mr. Walter N. Echols, Rev. G. Franzen, Mrs. G. Franzen, Mr. F. H. Goetschius, Mrs. F. H. Goetschius, Mr. E. B. Gregory, Rev. C. F. Hancock, Mrs. C. F. Hancock, Mr. H. N. Kinnear, Mrs H. N. Kinnear and servant, Master M. H. Kinnear, Master G. R. Kinnear, Dr. Z. Laughlin, Mr. W. W. Lewis, Mr. T. D. McKay, Mr. J. R. T. McMurtrie, Mr. P. A. Meyer, Mr. H. E. Morton, Mr. Robt. E. Norffect, Miss Louise G. O'Toole, Mr. M. Peterson, Miss Nellie B. Rankin, Mr. T. A. Riordan, Mr. A. L. Shields, Mrs. A. Strauss, Mr. Cyp. Vabre, Rev. J. W. Vinson, Mr. W. B. Webb, Mr. E. H. Wilson, Mr. Walter R. Zappey, Mr. H. Crombie, Mrs. A. Forrest, and Mr. T. M. Little, in cabin.

EXPECTED.

Per German steamer *Preussen*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar A. Dorsy, Count Kuno zu Solms-Rodelheim, Mrs. Harmon, Mr. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs J. Pearson-Pearson, Miss E. T. Pearson-Pearson, Mr. Mostyn Lawellyn, and Mr. Fritz Gosing, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Java*, for London via ports:—Mrs. Matt Smith and amah, Lieut. E. L. Boyle, Masters Dinsdale (2), Mr. F. W. Gotch, Mr. J. Ackroyd Stewart, and Mr. A. H. Dare and daughter in cabin.

CARGO.

Per American steamer *Haades*, for Tacoma:—

TEA.

From	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total
Kobe	—	—	693	—	—	693
Yokohama ...	—	—	119	105	—	224
Total ...	—	—	812	105	—	917

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Oceanien*:

	Raw.				Waste.			
	Marseilles Option.	Lyon.	Milan.		Marseilles	Italy.	Milan	Russia.
Nabholz & Co.....	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co...	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	24	—	—	—	205	11	—	—
Ch. Eymard	10	—	—	—	72	—	—	—
Hara Gomei Kaisha	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Mottet	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co. .	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co. ...	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.....	—	—	—	—	106	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.....	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.....	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Total	206	164	5	—	442	11	—	—

Per British steamer *Java*, for Europe via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 5 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 309 bales.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Feb. 2nd, at 4 p.m., the "KOKURA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Feb. 2nd, at 4 p.m., the "CHINHUA."—Butterfield & Swire.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Feb. 2nd, at 9 a.m., the "GNEISENAU."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Feb. 2nd, at 3 p.m., the "CHINA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Feb. 5th, the "SAXONIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Feb. 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Feb 5th, the "TITAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Feb. 6th, the "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Feb. 6th, at 2 p.m., the "IYO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Feb. 6th, at Noon, the "HAKATA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Feb. 6th, the "PELEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SYDNEY, and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane, Feb. 9th, at Noon, the "NIKKO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Calcutta, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about Feb. 9th, the "AUSTRIA."—Heller Bros.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Feb 9th, at 7 a.m., the "TOURANE."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., March 2nd, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Feb. 12th, the "HONGKONG MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Feb. 12th, at Daylight, the "DEVANHA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Feb. 12th, at Daylight, the "MACHAON."—Butterfield & Swire.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Feb 12th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about Feb. 13th, the "TJIBODAS."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Feb. 15th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports, Feb. 16th, the "EASTERN."—Cornes & Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Feb. 16th, the "NIPPON MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 21st, at Noon, the "EMPRESS OF INDIA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand Feb. 22nd, the "TSINAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Feb. 24th, the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 25th, the "ARABIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., Mar. 4th, the "MINNESOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about March 4th, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji and Manila, about Mar. 4th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, March 7th, the "DAKOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Benlarig, British steamer, 1,510, A. Wallace, 28th Jan.,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Gueisenau, German steamer, 5,003, G. Bolte 27th Jan.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Indrasamha, British steamer, 3,367, W. H. Wilkes, 31st Jan.,—New York via Suez and ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Numant a, German steamer, 2,806, Fe'dmann, 31st Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, General—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Peleus, British steamer, 4,800, W. T. Hannah, 29th Jan.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sombia, German steamer, 3,623, O. Muelier, 31st Jan.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Touraine, French steamer, 2,338, Lancalin, 31st Jan.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.

Volute, British tank steamer, 2,500, E. Stott, 31st Jan.,—Singapore via ports, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Woodford, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 12th Dec.,—Manila, Sugar.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Zoroaster, British steamer, 2,384, John Ewan, 28th Jan.,—Christmas Island, Phosphate.—Cornes & Co.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, Feb. 2.

Raw cotton is quiet. According to a telegram which was received on Wednesday in Yokohama, American Middling has gone up by *sen* 20, making c.i.f. *yen* 35.10 Cotton is dull. Business in Cotton Piece Goods continues quiet. A fair business has been done in Woollen Goods.

RAW COTTON.

	per picul.
American Middling...	33.00
Indian Broach...	28.00
Chinese (Old crop)	27.50 to 29.50
Chinese (New crop)	—

COTTON YARN.

	per bale.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	Y.360.00 to 400.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	440.00 to 480.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	540.00 to 580.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	per yard.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.} ...	0.10 to 0.16

	per piece.
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium ... ... / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	Y.4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.50 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—48-48 yds. 45 inches...	8.00 to 10.00
Prints— 24 yards, 30 inches...	3.25 to 4.65

	per yard.
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in. ...	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in..	0.30 to 0.45

	per piece.
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80
Flannelette, per yard	0.15 to 0.25

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

	per yard.
Flannels	Y.0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in....	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium..	0.16 to 0.22
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.28 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.80 to 2.00
Cloths—All other	1.25 to 3.50
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb ...	0.60 to 0.66

METALS.

There has been a brisk business throughout the week, but no special change in prices.

	per picul.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	V.5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	5.00 to 6.00
do Sheet..	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅝" to 1½")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.... ...	12.00 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments.... ...	7.30 to 8.50
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W....	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.20

KEROSENE.

The activity of the previous week has continued Stocks of Japanese oil are scarce.

American	V.3.36 to 3.56
Russian	3.35
Langkat	2.79 to 3.34

SUGAR.

No special alteration. General indications presage activity.

	per picul.
Brown Takao	V. 9.40 to 9.50
Brown Manila...	8.60 to 9.60
Brown China	7.50 to 13.00
White Java and Penang...	8.50 to 12.00
White Refined...	13.40 to 16.30

INDIGO.

On account of the favourable position maintained by the artificial dye from Germany, business in this is almost *nil*.

	per pcul.
Java, Medium to best...	Nom. 280.00 to 320.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	Nom. 180.00 to 200.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best	Nom. 150.00 to 170.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ..	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

As was expected, the market remains very quiet. It may be noted, however, that active fluctuations have been experienced on the Exchange.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra Best, Coarse ...	1,285 to 1,305
Filatures—Extra, Fine...	Nominal.
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1, 55 to 1,265
Filatures—No. 1, Fine...	Nominal.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	1,230 to 1,240
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	„ 1,240 to 1,250
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	„ 1,215 to 1,215
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	„ 1,205 to 1,215
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	„ 1,205 to 1,215
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	1,235 to 1,215
Re-reels—No. 1	„ 1,225 to 1,235
Re-reels—No. 1½	„ 1,215 to 1,225
Re-reels—No. 2	„ 1,205 to 1,210
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½...	—

WASTE SILK.

A moderate business is being done. Enquiries have principally been for re-reel waste. The stock is twenty thousand bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	190 to 200
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	170 to 175
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	Nom. 125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	115 to 130
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	195 to 215
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	185 to 190
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	175 to 180
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	Nom. 160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	—

TEA.

Season closed.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y.
Choice	...
Finest	...
Fine...	...
Good Medium	...
Medium	...
Good Common	...
Common...	...

HABUTAE.

Being affected by the dullness prevailing in the raw silk market, habutae remains quiet. Enquiries from America are noted.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½ ...	10.50	10.30	10.30
22½ ...	10.60	10.30	10.30
27 ...	10.80	10.30	10.30
36 ...	10.70	10.50	10.50

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½" ...	10.30	10.00	10.00	10.00	—
27" ...	10.35	10.25	10.15	100.0	—
36" ...	—	10.35	10.00	10 00	—

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½"...	10.60	10.50	10.45	10.35
22½"...	10.60	10.50	10.45	10.35
27"...	10.60	10 50	10.35	10.40
36"...	10.30	10.15	10.30	—

RICE.

As anxiety prevails regarding the next crop of wheat and barley, the rice market has been somewhat affected. The markets in Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe are all steady.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa...	1.295.106
Foreign rice in Fukagawa ...	16.40

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
January ...	—
February ...	15.98
March...	16.40

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku.*
Superior ...	Yen 16.29
Medium ...	15.37
Common ...	14.09
Average...	15.25

koku, 4.9629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
—		—	
—		—	
February ...	15.69	February ...	15.65
March ...	16.05	March ...	16.00

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Throughout the week, the market was quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

In spite of disagreeable rumours since last week, the money market is reported to be favourable. There is no alteration in the interest rates.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, February 1.

London silver ⅛ lower, and China sterling quotations ⅛ lower have caused local rates on China to rule higher accordingly.

London—Bank T T ...	2/0⅜
— — Bills on demand ...	2/0 7/16
— — 4 months' sight... ...	2/0 13/16
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2/0 15/16
— — 6 months' sight ...	2/1 1/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	256½
— Private 4 months' sight ...	261
— — 6 months' sight ...	262½
Hongkong—Bank sight ... per $100	109⅝*
— Private 10 days, sight do	107½*
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	66⅝*
— Private 10 days' sight...	68¾*
India—Bank sight ...	151
— Private 30 days' sight ...	153¾
America—Bank sight...	49½
— Private 30 days' sight ...	50⅝
— Private 4 months' sight ...	51
Germany—Bank sight ...	208½
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2:4¾@13¾
Bar Silver (London) ...	31 1/16

Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARES.

	Paid up. Yen.	1 year. Q'ation. per cent.	Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue ...	100	5	97.00
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue...	100	5	96.00
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue ...	100	5	96.00
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5	91.00
War Bonds (Gunji) ...	100	5	91.00
5% Imperial Bonds (Gobusi).	100	5	91.00
Imperial 5 per cent. Bonds (Issued 1906) ...	100	5	91.50
Y'hama City Bonds ...	100	6	103 00
Y'hama Water-works Bonds .	100	6	101.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds ...	100	6	100.00
Osaka City Bonds...	100	6	100.00
Kobe Water Works Bonds ...	100	6	100.00
Kawasaki Shipyard Debenture 4th Issue ...	100	6	100.00
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship...	50	12.5	145.00
„ „ „ new.	12.50	—	79.00
Yokohama Railway ...	20	—	46.00
Tokyo Railway ...	50	—	103.00
Keihin Electric Railway ...	50	13	167.00
Yokohama Electric Railway..	50	3.½	150.00
Haushin Electric Railway ...	50	8	270.00
Tokyo Electric Light ...	50	12	95.00
Yokohama Electric Light...	50	15	150.00
Yokohama Electric Light, new	12.50	15	110.00
Osaka Electric Light...	50	20	169.00
Kobe Electric Light ...	50	10	145.00
Tokyo Water Power...	12.50	—	21.00
Tokyo Gas...	50	15	141.00
Tokyo Gas, new...	25	15	112.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50	12	39.00
Tokyo Fire Insurance ...	12.50	12	35.00
Nippon Fire Insurance...	12.50	15	38.50
Tokyo Marine Insurance ...	12.50	15	57.00
Imperial Marine Insurance ...	50	12	92.00
Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning.	50	16	234.00
Fuji Gasian Cotton Spinning..	50	—	155.00
Tokyo Cotton Spinning ...	50	20	119.00
Hokkaido Hemp Weaving ...	50	13	76.00
Yokohama Dock ...	33	15	100.00
Kawasaki Shipyard ...	50	12.½	95.00
Uraga Dock ...	50	6.½	56.00
Hakodate Dock ...	50	—	29.00
Dai-Nippon Beer Brewery...	50	—	136.00
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)...	50	20	320.00
Hoden Kerosene Oil ...	50	30	234.00
Y'hama Chuo Godown ...	50	15	89.00
Yokohama Soko ...	12.50	—	50.00
Nippon Sugar ...	50	20	115.00
Imperial Manure ...	12.50	—	22.00
Tokyo Rope Manufacture ...	50	20	135.00
Fuji Paper Mill ...	50	10	77.00
Otaru Timber ...	12.59	15	131.00

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, January 23, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—Kirin Breweries are obtainable at *yen* 320 for old cum new, offers for old shares ex new are wanted. Grand Hotels, sales at *yen* 160. Club Hotels, sales at *yen* 75. Langfeldts, buyers at *yen* 45. Helms changed hands at *yen* 85. Nickels, sellers at *yen* 40, buyers offers *yen* 35. Engine and Iron Works have been dealt in at *yen* 215. Y. U. C. debentures are wanted. Union Estate and Investment Co. shares sales at *yen* 105.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd...	28,000	2800	10	10			30.6.93	6%	for 1	7 B.
Club Hotel, Ltd...	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.06	5%	„ 1	75 [illegible]
Grand Hotel, Ltd...	500,000	5000	100	100		Y. 26,296.31	30.6.06	12%	„ ½	150 Sa.
Helm Bros., Ltd...	186,000	3720	50	50	20,000	Y. 6,235.70	31.12.05	17½%	„ 1	85 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd...	150,000	1500	100	100		[illegible]	[illegible].06		½	45 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.... †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	„ 1	35 B.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd	Old 1,200,00	12000 3000	50 *	50	200,000	8,702.28	31.12.05	20%	„ 1	310 S. 110 S.
	New	12000 3000	50 *	25						
Y. E. & Iron Works... *	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 16,282.42	31.5.06	35%	„ 1	215 S.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord.	250,000	3000	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	„ 1	95 B.
„ „ pref.		2000	50	50				8%		64 Sa.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ...‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390.000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd. ...	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	100 N.
Brett and Company, Ltd.... ...	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 N.
Yokohama United Club ...	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	108 Sa.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd....	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited ...	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	110 S.
Union Estate & Investm't Co., Ltd.	250,300 00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,
Share and General Broker

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

PIMPLES
BLACKHEADS

Prevented by

Cuticura SOAP

To treat Pimples and Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Complexions, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the Great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable. No other Skin Soap so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective.

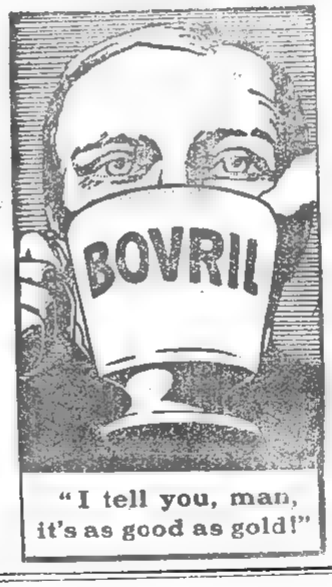
Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. Two Soaps in one at one price, viz., a Medicinal and Toilet Soap. London Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Mailed Free, "How to Beautify the Skin."

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.



"I tell you, man, it's as good as gold!"

HOLLOWAY'S
OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Stiff Joints, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps, Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.), London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

ARRIVALS AT ABBILE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REMARKS.	
Alderney	London	Left	Jan. 17
Arabia	Portland	Left	Jan. 9
Astyanax	Liverpool	Left H'kong	Jan. 21
Austria	Trieste	Left H'kong	Jan. 25
Australien	Marseilles	Leaves Saigon	Feb. 1
Banca	London	Passed Canal	Jan. 8
Bencleuch	London	Passed Canal	Jan. 8
Bengloe	London	Passed Canal	Jan. 22
Benvorlich	London	Left H'kong	Jan. 23
Bingo Maru	London	Left S'pore	Jan. 21
Breconshire	London	Leaves	Jan. 11
Clavering	London	Leaves	Jan. 4
Chingwo	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Jan. 18
Coptic	San F'cisco	Left	Jan. 17
Dardanus	London	Left	Jan. 16
Devanha	Bombay	At S'hai	Jan. 28
Diomed	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Jan. 19
Eastern	Sydney	Left	Jan. 10
Em. of Japan	Vancouver	Left	Jan. 25
Erroll	New York	Leaves	Jan. 30
Foxley	New York	Leaves	Dec. 25
Glamorganshire	London	Left N'saki	Jan. 30
Gleneagles	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 27
Glenturret	London	Left H'kong	Jan. 24
Hellas	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Jan. 1
H'kong Maru	San F'cisco	Leaves	Jan. 24
Indrasamba	New York	At Kobe	Jan. 29
Indrapura	New York	Passed Canal	Jan. 3
Indramayo	New York	Leaves	Jan. 16
Indrani	New York	Leaves	Jan. 20
Jeneric (1)	New York	Left	Nov. 28
Kawachi Maru	London	Leaves	Dec. 28
Kagoshima M.	Bombay	At Kobe	Jan. 20
Kina	Copenhagen	At H'kong	Jan. 6
Lothian	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Jan. 15
Lowther Castle	New York	At Suez	Dec. 13
Machaon	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Jan. 24
Macduff	Liverpool	Left S'hai	Jan. 24
Manila	London	Passed Canal	Jan. 22
Mongolia	Hongkong	Leaves	Jan. 29
Moyune	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Jan. 15
Monmouthshire	London	At H'kong	Jan. 30
Muncaster Castle	New York	Leaves Kobe	Feb. 2
Nyanza	London	Left S'hai	Jan. 28
Oopack	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Dec. 21
Palma	London	Left S'pore	Jan. 26
Preussen	Hamburg	Left Colombo	Jan. 21
Princess Alice	Hamburg	Left	Jan. 3
Radnorshire	London	Left	Dec. 28
Sarpedon	Liverpool	Left	Dec. 15
Sachsen	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Jan. 11
Saxonia	Hamburg	Left S'hai	Jan. 29
Scandia	Hamburg	Left	Dec. 21
Shinano Maru	Seattle	Left	Jan. 23
St. George	New York	Left	Jan. 13
Slavonia	Hamburg	Left	Dec. 9
Stentor	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Jan. 3
Suevia	Hamburg	Left	Dec. 19
Teucer	Seattle	Left N'saki	Jan. 29
Titan	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Dec. 21
Tjibodas	Macassar	At H'kong	Jan. 23
Tranquebar	Copenhagen	Passed Canal	Jan. 15
Tsinan	Sydney	Leaves	Jan. 15
Vorwaerts	Trieste	Passed Canal	Jan. 3

(1) Via Galveston, Dec. 6.

SAILING VESSELS.

Anna	New York	Oct. 28	Y'hama
Acme	Phila.	Nov. 8	H'date
Brilliant	San F'cisco	Loading	Y'hama
Comet	Phila	July 14	Hiogo
De Ruyter	Phila.	Oct. 26	Tsuruga
Renee Rickmers	New York	Sept. 20	Y'kaichi
Rickmer Rickmers	Phila.	Aug. 17	N'saki
Sirius	Phila	July 21	Tsuruga
Theodor	Port Tampa	Mar. 2	Y'hama

(毎土曜日一回発行)
編輯人 ヨフ ブリンクリー
發行兼印刷人 エー ピー クラメン
發行所 {横濱市山下町五十五番 ロヤツパンメール新聞社}

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail.

日曜土報 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 6.] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, EEB. 9TH, 1907. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 133
Manchuria ... 134
Viscount Hayashi ... 135
The Great Electric Railway Scheme ... 135
The Question between America and Japan ... 136
Special Corps ... 136
The Ashio Trouble ... 137
China ... 138
The "Toyo Kyokai" ... 139
The Japanese Mercantile Marine ... 139
"Kenri-kabu" ... 140
A Big Railway Project ... 140
The Japanese Navy ... 141
Yokohama Harbour ... 141
Korea ... 141
Subventions and Aids ... 140
Russia's Forces in the Far East ... 140
British and Foreign Warship Building Capacity ... 143
The late W. F. H. von Weckherlin ... 143
Admiral Nebogatoff ... 143
The St. Petersburg Negotiations ... 143
Murderous Assault in Tokio ... 144
Fire Losses ... 144
Notes on Current Events ... 144
Death of Mr. C. Iombo ... 144
The Imperial Diet ... 145
Monthly Summary of the Religious Press ... 146
The Industrial Bank ... 148
The "Asano" Case ... 149
Christ Church, Yokohama ... 152
Union Church ... 154
Death of Mrs. Okumura ... 154
Cold Storage ... 155
Monday Popular Concert ... 155
Wedding of Miss M. W. Davidson ... 155
Shipping Disaster ... 155
Death of Capt. E. J. Liddle ... 156
Academic Interchange: Defense of Professor Burgess' Attitude ... 156
Japanese in the "New York Herald" ... 156
Commercial-etes ... 157
The First Bank ... 157
The Bookshelf ... 157
Yokohama Literary Society ... 157
Football ... 157
Wedding of Mr. L. E. McChesney ... 157
The Law Courts ... 158
Ladies' Hockey Club ... 158
Fires ... 158
News of the Week ... 158
The Japan Brewery Company, Limited ... 159
Telegrams ... 159
Latest Shipping ... 160
Latest Commercial ... 160

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1907.

BIRTH.

At No. 223-B Bluff, Yokohama, on the 5th inst., the wife of ALAN OWSTON, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

At 254 Bluff, Yokohama, on February 6th, 1907, by Rev. J. L. Dearing, D.D., in the presence of the American Consul, EMMA MINERVA PATCHETT, of San Jose, California, to LEROY EDWARD MCCHESNEY, of Yokohama.

DEATH

At Helwan, near Cairo, Egypt, on the 3rd inst., Capt. ERNEST J. LIDDLE, of Kobe (son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Neville of Yokohama), aged 36. (By cable).

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ON Feb. 1st a heavy snow-storm was experienced in Niigata.

ADMIRALS SHIBAYAMA AND SAMEJIMA have been placed on the reserve list.

TELEGRAMS from Takamatsu, Yamaguchi and Shimonoseki report a heavy snowfall on Jan. 31st.

FOREIGN trade of Japan during the third decade of January: exports, *yen* 10,871,000; and imports, *yen* 15,037,000.

ACCORDING to a telegram from the Japanese Consul at Yingkow, the plague cases which appeared there from Jan. 17th to 27th number thirty-seven, being natives. The military authorities have decided not to purchase stores in the city.

THE Training Squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Tomitake left Yokosuka on Jan 31st for Honolulu.

ACCORDING to investigations by the Bank of Japan, the price of commodities in Tokyo rose by 1.62 per cent. during January.

A FLOATING mine was observed on Feb. 4th by the transport *Senkai Maru* off Myong-chhong, Korea. Subsequently it was brought to Syong-jin.

A PASSENGER train and a freight train collided on the evening of Feb. 4th at the Chiba station. The locomotives of both trains sustained damage.

A GAS explosion took place on Jan. 30th at the Kuraki Coal mine, Yubari, Hokkaido, with the result that three men were killed and four injured.

THE death is announced of Baron Sudzuki, a member of the Upper House. On January 31st, the Emperor decorated him with the Double Rising Sun.

A NAGOYA telegram says that early on the morning of February 3rd, a locomotive collided with a freight train at Nagoya station. Some of the goods cars were damaged.

THE net profit of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. for the last half of 1906 was *yen* 1,274,715 19, and the interim dividend was at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum.

THE First Squadron under Vice-Admiral Arima will leave Kure on Feb. 13th for Okinawa (Lu chu). After returning from the cruise, the *Asama* and *Izumo* will pay off.

JUDGE M. TOMIJIMA of the Yokohama District Court has been appointed a preliminary examination judge of the same Court. Judge H. Sudzuki of the same Court has been released.

THE Russo-Chinese Bank will issue sixteen thousand shares, each of taels 125, at Shanghai, subscriptions to be accepted till Feb. 12th. The shares are at a premium of 40 per cent.

THE military authorities have commenced to compile a book with regard to affairs carried out by the Prisoners Intelligence Office during the war. A French translation will be made.

DURING January, habutae silk was manufactured in Kanazawa to the number of 62,478 pieces. These figures show a decrease of 11,229 pieces over the production of the previous month.

A SAPPORO telegram reports that on Feb. 4th, a snow-slide occurred at Oshidomari, a village in Kitami. Four houses collapsed. Four persons were killed, three injured, and one is missing.

THE directors of the Uraga Shipbuilding Co. intend to increase the present capital, *yen* 1,900,000, to five million *yen* for which purpose they have decided to call a general meeting in the near future.

THE *Nichi Nichi* says that the whole length of the South Manchurian Railway, including branch lines, is 526.29 miles. Soldiers needed to guard the railway would numbered 12,908 at the rate of 15 men per kilometre.

ABOUT 10 a.m. on February 6th, the chain of a crane broke while removing an engine from a car in the compound of the Shimbashi Railway Station. One coolie was crushed to death and three were severely injured.

THERE are still some hardy athletes left in England. On Christmas morning, with the temperature showing 2 degrees of frost, 29 men took part in the swimming race in the Serpentine, a race which has been held regularly in London for 42 years. The sixth man in was a veteran of 75 years.

COLONELS T. FUJITA, M. ONODERA, AND M. HIRAI on Feb. 4th were promoted to the rank of Major-General, and at the same time, were appointed to command the First, Twenty-sixth, and Thirteenth brigades respectively.

ACCORDING to vernacular journals, the Tokyo Municipality is contemplating raising a loan of fifteen million *yen* wherewith to carry out the proposed Tokyo harbour improvement. The authorities are investigating the matter.

HEAVY snow has been experienced in Shiga prefecture since February 1st. A passenger train on the Tokaido Railway, which left Kobe at 12.40 p.m. on Saturday, was stopped in the neighbourhood of Nagaoka station for about an hour.

NEW railroad construction in the United States during the year 1906, according to the *Railway Age* of Chicago, amounted to 6,067 miles, as against only 4,979 miles last year and 4,252 in 1904. This is the largest addition to the country's railway mileage since 1888.

MR. T. KAWAI, of the well-known political club Genyo-sha of Fukuoka, has died from typhus. It may be remarked that during the late war the deceased joined the Yi-Fang branch of the Hunghutsz in Manchuria and commanded the force while it was devoted to a certain mission.

THE Italian Government finds that the ownership of the country's railway systems is unprofitable. Experts appointed by the Government have just reported that it will take sixteen years' time and an expenditure of $316,000,000 to place the Italian railways on the proper basis of efficiency.

H. WATANABE, formerly a cashier of the Tokyo Gingo, Hongo, Tokyo, who was charged with having embezzled *yen* 11,600 belonging to the bank while in its employ from January, 1905, to September the following year, was committed for trial on Feb. 6th in the Tokyo District Court.

A ROBBERY was reported on February 2nd in China-town. A Japanese, who looked like a coolie, menaced a young Chinese woman named Ahking while the latter was about to visit a shop at No. 144. The man robbed her of a five *yen* note. The crime was at once reported to the Kaga-cho Police. The highwayman is still at large.

THE death is announced of Miss Horikawa, a lady in waiting of the Imperial Court, at the age of seventy-two years. She was engaged in the Palace for sixty-three years, commencing service under the late Empress Dowager. When the Crown Prince was born, she was appointed chief nurse. On Jan. 29th she was promoted to the Fifth Senior Rank.

ACCORDING to a report received by the Yokohama Central Police Office, Kei (28) the wife of B. Sato, residing in Tsukui district, who died during the late war, was found on Feb. 3rd strangled to death on a hill near by. It is said that on Jan. 28th she received at the district office the pension paid to a soldier's widow and since then has been missing.

THE serious failure of a great colliery company is reported by Tokyo journals. According to them the Hokkaido Rumoi Colliery Co., which was established in December, 1905, with a capital of a million *yen*, of which one-fourth was paid-up, is in distress. The coal mine covering over eight million *tsubo* was found entirely worthless after the trial digging was carried through.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MANCHURIA.

Monday, February 4.

Large operations are to be undertaken immediately at Tairen for the purpose of supplying ample wharf accommodation and bringing the wharves into direct communication with the railway. Warehouses also are to be built and it is expected that the work, when completed, will greatly improve the transport facilities afforded by the railway. It seems evident that communications are to be much bettered in Manchuria, largely owing to the competition between Newchwang and Tairen. More than once allusion has been made in these columns to plans for extending the Shanhaikwan Railway from Hsinmintun to Fakumun, and for building a line which would run eastward from Fakumun to Hailungcheng *viâ* Kaiyuan, thus bringing the West Manchuria Chinese system into almost direct communication with Kilin. These plans now appear to have been evolved by Mr. Pierce, hitherto Commissioner of Customs at Shanhaikwan, who has been appointed to a similar post in Mukden and Antung. He has addressed to Governor-General Chao in Mukden a memorial advocating these enterprises, and also advising that good roads be laid down at various places in the Three Provinces. Good roads are immensely needed in Manchuria. In the rainy reason and when the spring thaw sets in, travel by wheeled vehicles is quite out of the question. Mr. Pierce is concerned for the interests of China and for those of Yingkow against Japan and Tairen, and it is very natural that he should take that line. But is there not an element of quaintness in dinning into Chinese ears a cry for good roads in Manchuria? We have never seen so much as one good road throughout the length and breadth of China proper, saving and excepting roads that traverse foreign settlements. She has been goaded to reform in this vital matter for a century, and she is apparently just as far as ever from troubling herself about such trifles. Perhaps her new leaf is to be turned over in Manchuria, but we strongly expect that Mr. Pierce's valuable memorandum will pass into the quiet seclusion of a pigeon-hole.

Governor-General Chao does not get on very smoothly at Mukden. In prosecution of his salt-monopoly programme he has established an office at Menkiatun, and is there levying duties upon all goods that pass through. Menkiatun is a station on the South Manchuria Railway, and Chinese local authorities are not complying with obvious exigencies when they take such steps without consulting the owners of the line.

The projected horse tram from the railway station at Mukden to the outer circuit of the city walls, is now the subject of representations from the Japanese Consul-General to Governor Chao. This railway is a joint Chinese and Japanese enterprise, Japan being represented by the Okura Company. The capital is 350,000 *yen*, and it is proposed to convert horse-traction into electric power in the course of 4 or 5 years.

The Hunghutsz at Wushantien are said to have inflicted a heavy defeat on 2,000 troops sent from Mukden to attack them. Tiehling is now to send re-inforcements. These are the bandits who were recently reported to have been joined by a battalion of 500 mutinous soldiers.

The telegraph question in Manchuria is said to have been amicably settled. China has agreed to recognise Japan's line of telegraphs along the railway and in Kwantung, Japan, on her side, consenting to the laying of a Chinese line across the railroad to Kilin.

The Japanese Military authorities, while in occupation of Liaoyang, built a light railway within and without the city. This was to have been handed over to the Japanese Colony on the 3rd of the present month. But China has objected. She claims that the line is purely a military enterprise and that it should be removed by the expiration of the evacuation period. There appears to be some justice in this claim. The Japanese are not warranted in building permanent railways in Manchuria without China's concurrence outside the limits of the leased territory unless indeed this Liaoyang road be within the 100-*li* zone of the South Manchuria Railway. On the other hand, if the railway be performing useful functions, as presumably it is, the Chinese would be ill advised in insisting on its removal. The case seem to be essentially one for compromise.

It appears that the Russo-Chinese convention with regard to the East China Railway contained a clause in the sense that the custom house at Tairen should be under the control of the Railway Authorities. Japan, having succeeded to Russia's rights, would be entitled to claim a similar arrangement, but the telegrams say that she has announced her intention of preferring no such demand, and that she will be content with a system analogous to that adopted at Kiaochow, namely, a custom house organized and controlled by the Chinese Imperial Customs but having as Inspector, one of the Japanese employees of that Service. Mr. Hayashi is said to have made this announcement to Mr. Tang Shao-i and Sir Robert Hart in conclave, and the Chinese Vice-Minister of the Waiwupu signified his country's consent and satisfaction. It is added that Great Britain and the United States are much gratified by the arrangement. Rumour says that the first Inspector will be Mr. Kurozawa, who has been for several years in the employment of the Chinese Customs and who now fills the post of Inspector at Newchwang. The Chinese Government, however, is fighting resolutely against a continuance of the system sanctioned by the Russo-Chinese East China Railway Convention, namely a hundred-*li* belt of free trade on either side of the line.

Tuesday, February 5.

A vague telegram from Shanghai to the *Jiji Shimpo* speaks of a joint Anglo-Japanese enterprise in connection with which certain offices and warehouses are in course of construction at Changsha, the capital of Hunan. The Governor of the latter province has telegraphed to Peking asking the Waiwupu to approach the Ministers of Great Britain and Japan for the purpose of getting these operations suspended, but no reason is assigned for his interference. We presume that the site of the buildings is outside the settlement area.

It is stated that Manchuria is to be divided into four districts for customs purposes, namely, Antung, Mukden, Harbin and Kilin. Sir Robert Hart's nominees for these posts are reported to be Messrs Varey (?) and Tachibana to Antung; Mr. Koronoffsky to Harbin; Mr. Oliver to Mukden, and Kilin remains to be determined. Mr. Oliver will be the chief inspector for Manchuria, receiving his instructions from Sir Robert Hart.

The *Jiji Shimbun* publishes in striking type a statement attributed to a Japanese who has just returned from exceptionally extended travels in Manchuria and Mongolia, and to whom our contemporary attributes most intimate knowledge of affairs in that part of the world. He says that Governor Chao, of Mukden, wearied of the constant disturbance of the peace by the Hunghutsz, is planning a wholesale crusade against these gentry to commence next May. The Hunghutsz, however, who have friends among the Imperial troops and in the Governor's councils, are well informed of everything in progress, and are making preparations for a stubborn resistance on a large scale. They are armed with the best type of Russian and Japanese rifles, and they even possess cannon, so that their attack by ordinary Chinese soldiers such as Chao commands is likely to prove very disastrous for the latter. The *Jiji's* informant says that the South-Manchuria Railway authorities will have a heavy responsibility in connexion with this matter, and that Manchuria is likely to be the scene of unprecedented commotion.

Wednesday, February 6.

A correspondent of tha *Jiji Shimpo* writes that there are some 80 Japanese in Kilin, fifty of them being men and thirty women. Japanese goods were in great demand for a time, but there is now some dulness owing to over-stocking. The expectation is however, that when spring comes business will revive. There are still two battalions of Russian troops and the place is under military administration, but rumour alleges that the troops are to be removed in a month's time. The Russian Consul has arrived. He shows an excellent demeanour towards the Japanese, and speaker of Mr. Kawakami, Japan's commercial agent in Vladivostock, as his intimate friend. At Menkiatun there are already about 300 Japanese inhabitants and they make the place quite Japanese-like. They are carrying on businesses of transport, cook-houses, hotels and miscellaneous stores. The railway station is a busy scene. Great quantities of goods are constantly going and coming. At one time complaints were loud as to insufficiency of rolling-stock and consequent delays in transit, but things have mended now, and traffic is very brisk. Menkiatun, is described by this correspondent as being a place of many trials. The Japanese Consulate (at Changchun) is a fairly presentable building, but the Japanese gendarmes quartered in the district have no better shelter than the huts which were built by the Russians for coolies at the time of the construction of the line. The post office is in a look-out station hastily constructed by the Russians, and one half of the building being used by the latter for purposes of communications, the thirteen or fourteen Japanese employees have to sleep and work in the remaining room. Nothing whatever has been done at the railway station. It is left unrepaired, the idea being that another station will be built farther north. Hence the Japanese staff are obliged to sleep in vehicles captured during the war, and what that means in the depth of winter can be better conceived than described. But in truth the staff have little time to sleep, for business goes on day and night.

A very interesting telegram reaches the *Asahi Shimbun* from Mukden. It says that at Tungkiang-kow in Manchuria a cotton-spinning and weaving factory has been established under official auspices. The products of this factory were recently examined in Peking by inspectors of the Board of Trade and Industry, and were pronounced superior to imported articles. The Board has therefore issued a notification addressed to the people of the various localities adjacent to

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Tungkiang-kow, extolling these cotton stuffs as superior to anything coming from abroad and exhorting the Chinese to purchase them; or, perhaps it would be more correct to say, exhorting the factory to push their sale and to supply them as widely as possible. That advice seems a little superfluous, but the fact that such stuffs are produced by the Chinese has very vital interest. Both the United States and Japan have been concerning themselves much about Manchuria as a market for their cotton goods, but if the above news be true Manchuria is likely to be a thorn in the side of all cotton-mill owners in the East. Is it true, however? What reason is there to suppose that the Chinese, in such a brief spare, have developed productive ability superior to that of America and Japan?

A telegram from Mukden says that the rumour of Russia withdrawing her troops before the expiration of the full evacuation period seems to be borne out by indications observable in military quarters. It is stated in Kilin, however, that she is not taking this step gratis. The thing is to be treated as a concession and China will have to pay for it. Very probably this is a mere idle rumour. China has nothing to gain from Russia's expedition in the matter. It concerns her scarcely at all whether the north of Manchuria is completely evacuated in February or by the beginning of April. She is certain of its being effected by the latter date and she can very well afford to wait. Russia knows that too well to impose any conditions.

Terms have not yet been arranged for the transfer of this railway to China. Our readers may remember that the matter was expected to be settled when the Travelling Commissioners returned to Peking, but it would seem that the two parties have not made any closer approach to each other in the matter of terms. Japan is understood to be asking two million *yen*, but what China is offering we have not heard. The length of the line is 27 or 28 miles, so that the price demanded represents only some 70,000 *yen* per mile, not, one would imagine, a very excessive figure. The road is essential to China, since without it there is a gap between her eastern system and the capital of Manchuria.

Thursday, February 7.

The vague rumour is confirmed that Russia is seeking some compensation for evacuating north Manchuria. Kilin is now indicated as the site of this desiderated exchange. There is at Kilin a Chinese arsenal of which the Russians took possession during the war and which they naturally used for their own purposes during the fighting. This they still hold, and on an eminence overlooking the city a Russian force is stationed. Its strength has been variously stated at from four to eight battalions. The Chinese are anxious to recover the arsenal, and the Governor of Kirin memorialized Peking some time ago in that sense. Doubtless his representations were acted on by the Waiwupu, and they may have strengthened the resolve which Russia is now evidently putting into effect, the resolve to complete the evacuation as quickly as possible. It is repeated, however, that she is seeking some "local privileges"—whatever that may mean—as a *quid pro quo*. It would be very regrettable if any system of exchange were inaugurated in such matters. The Japanese, as a matter of self-defence, would be compelled to ask for similar privileges, and that kind of game might reduce to a vanishing quantity the relics of China's sovereignty, to say nothing of complications under the heading of the open door and equal opportunities.

A telegram from Peking to the *Jiji Shimpo* says that one outcome of the Russo-Chinese negotiations has been to arrange for the establishment in Harbin of a Mixed Court on the lines of the Mixed Court in Shanghai. Every one must welcome this event in the interests of humanity, for undoubtedly the Mixed Court in Shanghai contributes materially to the ends of justice and also lessens in some degree the judicial abuses that prevail in China. But naturally the question will be asked, "if a mixed court is to be established in Harbin, why should there not be one in Mukden, the capital of Manchuria?" We see no way of answering such an argument, and if the system receive such extensions, there is no predicting where they would stop. Meanwhile it is possible that these object lessons will help to open China's eyes. She is tormenting herself about such comparatively paltry assertions of sovereign power as the exclusion of foreign cigarettes, but she fails to see that Consular jurisdiction with its collateral results is a flagrant and perpetual evidence of the low esteem in which her civilization is held by other nations.

Friday, February 8.

There are again rumours, which deserve no credence, that Russia is intriguing in the matter of the Kilin-Changchun Railway.

News as to evacuation says that the Moscow Regiment has been withdrawn from Harbin, and that the removal of the troops from Kilin and Kwangchengtsz will commence from the 1st of March. We wonder when the curtain will rise on that pageant of lightning evacuation which Europe was recently engaged in vigorously applauding.

VISCOUNT HAYASHI.

Viscount Hayashi, speaking at a meeting of Shōnai (Yamagata Prefecture) men in the Fujimi ken on the 29th of December, gave some interesting details of his own family history. He said that his grandfather, Satō Tōsuke, having lost his father at an early age, was brought up by his mother, who, however, finding the lad too much for her, decided to send him in search of fortune to Yedo, bidding him keep before his eyes the ambition of becoming at least a spearsman (the lowest grade of *sâmurai*). Tōsuke was then eighteen. He set out on his travels with a stout heart but a slender purse, and when he reached Ohashi in the Senji suburb of the great city, he found his spare garments represented by a rain-coat and his cash by two *bu* (half a *ryō*). He managed to get employed as a servant in the house of a banneret, but it would seem that the qualities which his mother found so troublesome commended themselves strongly to others, for in the space of 3 days he was raised to the rank of *samurai*, a fact which his son, Viscount Hayashi's father, used to relate with just pride to his children. Some years later, in the *Bunsei* era, a high-vassal of the Bakufu—Viscount Hayashi does not mention his name—, seeing that the estates of the Shōnai fief (Sakai) were eminently productive, formed the design of getting that Daimyo transferred elsewhere and petitioned the *Shogun's* court in that sense. These facts coming to the knowledge of Satō Tosuke, he appreciated their vital importance to the House of Sakai, and in spite of his own comparatively inferior position, he managed to approach some of the leading officers of the Bakufu, by whose intervention the design was ultimately defeated. The upshot of this incident was that the Shonai daimiate conferred on Satō a life pension of 500 *koku* of rice annually (about six thousand *yen*.) Sato Tosuke's son, Sato Tazen, was born in Yedo and became a retainer of Hotta, feudal chief of Sakura in Shimosa. He had two sons of his own, namely, the present Viscount Hayashi—who became "Hayashi" by adoption into a family of that name—and Surgeon General Matsumoto, whose recent illness formed a subject of public anxiety. Matsumoto, as his name shows, was also adopted into another family, and finally Sato Tazen adopted and made his heir Sato Shochu, who stands at the head of all the early Japanese students of Western therapeutics. This Dr. Sato Shochu's son is the present celebrated physician, Sato Susumu, now Surgeon General, who attended Viceroy Li at the time of the Shimonoseki attempt on the latter's life. Viscount Hayashi concluded his reminiscences by observing that, at the beginning of the *Meiji* era, the Shonai clan had taken up arms on behalf of the Tokugawa, and had fought so stoutly that the Imperial forces never succeeded in winning a footing in the fief. These forces were commanded by Kuroda, afterwards Count Kuroda, and in later days he had told Viscount Hayashi that in all Japan there were not to be found men more abundantly dowered with loyalty, capacity and energy than the Shonai vassals. If such a spirit was typical of Japan, no fear need ever be entertained of her overthrow.

THE GREAT ELECTRIC RAILWAY SCHEME.

Some particulars are published as to the Tokyo-Osaka Electric Railway project. The Tokyo terminus would be in the Shimo-Shibiya suburb of Tokyo, that is to say, near the site of the power-station of the former Tokyo Electric Railway. The road would be on the *daisankijo* system, and the gage would be 4ft. 8½ in., a double track. At the Osaka end the terminus would be the Noda-mura suburb, and the places of call *en route* would be Shizuoka, Matsuda, Nagoya and Kameyama. The establishment expenses are to be obtained by charging each promoter 10 *sen* per share taken by him. The distance of the proposed route is 287 miles, being thus from 60 to 70 miles shorter than the State Railway, and an average speed of 50 miles an hour would easily enable the journey to be made in 6 hours, including stoppages, against 22 hours by the present ordinary trains and 13 hours by the express trains. The engineering experts who spoke at the meeting in the Imperial Hotel on the 4th instans, dwelt upon the glaring incapacity of the existing railway to meet the needs of communication between the two cities, and there can be no doubt that the public is with them there. They also insisted that no improvements in management can bring the State line to the level of the occasion, its appliances and capabilities being limited. The estimated cost of laying and equipping a line of the nature projected is 160,000 *yen* per mile, and if the distance be taken at 300 miles, a capital of about 100 millions would be required for the double line. The road would be able to transport a whole Division of troops in one day if occasion arose. Charges would be of two kinds, 8 *yen* for first class tickets, and 4 *yen* for ordinary tickets, and the estimate is a nett profit of about 9 per cent.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE QUESTION BETWEEN AMERICA AND JAPAN.

There is evidently some uneasiness in Japan lest the rumours recently circulated should prove to be true. Telegram has succeeded telegram saying virtually that a compromise has been effected of the San Francisco question, Japan agreeing to conclude a convention empowering the United States to restrict the incoming of Japanese labours, and the United States agreeing to a similar exercise of discrimination by Japan. A representative of the *Mainichi Dempō* has waited upon the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and sought information on the subject, with the result that Viscount Hayashi is said to have denied any such intention on the part of the Japanese Government and to have repeated his prediction that the San Francisco problem would be settled in a manner satisfactory to Japan without any compromises. Nevertheless the *Hochi* and the *Mainichi* both write in a strain of much apprehension, and both are evidently more than suspicious that a compromise on the above lines is in the air. They point out, what is evident to every one, that there could be no practical mutuality in a labourer-excluding convention between Japan and America for no American labourers come to Japan, being deterred by the converse of the very conditions which attract Japanese labourers to America. Besides we (*Japan Mail*) may add that it is virtually impossible for Japan, or for any Eastern country, to distinguish between Occidental nationals. A Japanese can always be distinguished from a European or an American, but the two latter are not distinguishable from each other, and any attempt to exclude labourers coming from one special Western country while admitting those from all others—supposing that in any circumstances now unforseeable Western labourers did find their account in flocking to Japan—must involve serious complications. At all events there would be nothing resembling an exchange, conditions being what they are. It appears to us useless to discuss the matter as a necessary corollary of the San-Francisco problem. But we do feel convinced that this labour question will have to be faced sooner or later. How can it be left outside the pale of legislation when it plainly threatens to set law and order at defiance and to created perpetual international complications? Thoughtful men may well ask whether this exclusion policy is not an evidence of factors making for the overthrow of Occidental supremacy: whether the necessity of artificially protecting labour against free competition is not a sure sign of the decadence of all States resorting to such an unnatural policy. But that is a very distant issue. It may be that the clamour of the uneducated classes on the Pacific slope is the first note of the bell that will ring at the funeral of the industrial and commercial hegemoney of the West, but in the meanwhile what statesmen have to deal with are the conditions now actually making for grave international complications.

The Washington press, according to a long telegram from the *Mainichi Dempō's* correspondent, is publishing what purports to be the gist of the interview which recently took place between President Roosevelt and representatives of the California State Legislature. The President is reported to have spoken as though the San-Francisco question were one of peace or war, and to have described Japan as a country which, while always ready to exhaust the resources of diplomacy in the cause of tranquility and good relations, would strike with rapidity and force so soon as diplomacy had failed. It has been denied by other reporters and by Mr. Root that the President made any allusion, overt or covert, to the probability of war, and, inasmuch as he is in the last degree unlikely to have used the words attributed to him in this particular, the credibility of the whole account becomes doubtful. Meanwhile some publicists in Japan continue to be much exercised by the rumour that this San-Francisco question is to be settled by a concession on Japan's part with regard to labour immigration. Such a mode of settlement is denied in official quarters, but the denial does not command full credence. The fact that this phase of Japan's relations with the United States should have received prominence at the present juncture is unfortunate. For while no thoughtful person can doubt that some legislation clashing with the labour question is inevitable, equally certain is it that the Japanese nation would be profoundly offended did such legislation form a condition of the settlement of the San-Francisco problem. It is therefore much to be regretted that the two things should have been associated. But an unhappy feature of American diplomacy is that too often its proceedings take place upon the house-top. Nothing is more likely than that the labour problem has constituted a topic of informal conversation between Japanese and American statesmen in connexion with the San-Francisco trouble, seeing that the latter trouble has the former problem for its main if not its sole basis. But beyond such conversations we can not imagine that labour legislation has been seriously discussed. The omniverous reporter, however, has to manufacture his hasty pudding out of all materials without discrimination, and his grouping of incidents often produces interactions of the most mischievous nature. The *Hochi Shimbun*, for example, misled by this juxtaposition, attacks the Minister of Foreign Affairs in unmeasured terms; attacks him in such a manner that we are led to wonder what kind of world it would be if the leaders of public thought were of the *Hochi Shimbun's* type. This journal is a Progressist organ and so is the *Yomiuri*, which in a much less extravagant strain, however, expounds similar sentiments. International politics ought to be kept on an elevation far above the arena of party jealousies, but unfortunately that has not yet become the case in Japan.

The announcement that the United States Government has asked Congress for an appropriation to fortify Pearl Harbour is naturally received with evident symptoms of pain in Japan. It is not denied that a great power like America is perfectly justified in preparing all its vulnerable points against peril, but this project in the case of Hawaii comes, it must be confessed, at a most inopportune moment from Japan's point of view. It seems to be a direct reply to the clamour raised by the Pacific slope press about the designs of Japan against the Sandwich Islands and the Philippines, and about her alleged aggressive policy in general. We have now—say Japanese journals discussing the matter—we have now to abandon the delightful relations of mutual trust that used to exist between Japan and the United States, and the two friends hitherto so well assured of each other's good intentions have to fall into line with the common herd of nations whose motto is the strong man armed keeping his house. The truth is that for many years the United States and Japan lived in a kind of diplomatic Utopia. The cause was plain. Neither of the friends had become a world Power. Both from their high places of peaceful domestic development, looked out calmly on the armour-clashing world around them. But within a very brief space both have stepped down into the arena, and so they can no longer regard each other with quiet eyes of trust and faith. The change was bound to come. We may lament it, but we must bow to it.

It would seem from collating all the published information that no proposal has been formulated by the Washington Government, still less has any proposal been accepted by Japan, in the sense of generally vetoing the immigration of Japanese labourers into the United States. There exists in the west-coast provinces of America a keen demand for such labour, and to attempt to interdict it altogether would be not only intolerable to the Japanese nation but also injurious to American interests. There are however, two classes of Japanese immigrants. In the first place there are immigrants who receive permits through the medium of the Foreign Office in Tokyo. These are selected individuals; selected with much care and not open to any valid objection. To the ingress of such labourers the American Government offers no objection, and is even prepared to pledge itself to welcome them. The other class of immigrants consists of men who, failing to satisfy the tests which constitute essential preliminaries to the grant of a permit by the Foreign Office, and being nevertheless driven by circumstances to seek employment abroad, proceed to Hawaii in the first place, and having thus gained a footing on one part of American territory, become empowered by law to transfer themselves freely to any other part, which they do by going to the Pacific Slope. In the case of emigrants to Hawaii the Japanese Foreign Office does not exercise the same care as in the case of emigrants direct to America, and thus, by the above manœuvre, an undesirable class of men are enabled to enter the States in practically unlimited numbers. That is not conducive to the interests of either country, and it seems probable that Japan, in reply to representations from Washington, has intimated her willingness to impose some restrictions in the matter of *viâ*-Hawaii emigrants. That could easily be done by extending to these emigrants also the same system of strict preliminary inquiry that is practised by the Japanese Foreign Office in the case of direct emigrants to the American continent. By that arrangement all Japanese labourers and others would arrive in the States duly furnished with credentials from their own Authorities, and while America's objection to an indiscriminate irruption of labourers would be met, Japan's dignity would not suffer in any respect, since the power of selection would rest with her. Such, we gather, is in reality the solution proposed, and certainly no Japanese could reasonably object. Indeed it is an arrangement that the Japanese Government must be desirous of making, as it would solve a problem which, if left unsolved, could not fail to ultimately impair the relations between the two countries.

A telegram dated Feb. 2nd from Asahikawa says that a passenger train on the O-u line was stopped at a point between Fukagawa and Imose for two days owing to heavy snow.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SPECIAL CORPS.

Tokyo journals are again speaking of special corps which the Military Authorities intend to organise in deference to the teachings of the recent war. We alluded to this matter some time ago, and expressed the opinion that something of the kind was inevitable. Since then, the dimensions of the project seem to have been somewhat reduced, but that is probably due to financial exigencies only. The corps now indicated are a communications division and several new batteries of artillery. As to the former, its purpose would be to establish lines of communication between all parts of an army in the field and to contrive and superintend operations of transport. That is somewhat vague, it must be admitted, nor does it indicate any novel functions, since the former duties have hitherto been discharged by the sappers and the latter by the Land Transport Corps. But probably the idea is more perfect organization and clearer limits of responsibility. The artillery plan, when it was first mooted some months ago, included not only an increase of the existing field batteries, but also the formation of a special body of heavy field artillery which would constitute a semi-independent unit of an army. We hear nothing of this heavy field artillery now: the matter of increase is alone discussed. A general though somewhat vague belief prevails that the Japanese were outclassed by the Russian artillery during the recent war. So far as we know, the facts are that the calibre of the Russian piece was 3.42 inches against 2.95 inches for the Japanese, and that the former ranged to 5,500 metres against the latter's 5,000. Whether the Japanese Military Authorities have seen any sufficient reason for re-armament, only those behind the scene can tell. But it may be noted that in the Extraordinary Army Estimates for 1906-7, a sum of 25 million *yen* was appropriated for reparations, and in the Budget for next fiscal year there appears under the same heading a grant of 51,894,718 *yen* spread over 5 years. "Reparations" is an elastic term capable of varied interpretation and it may possibly include re-arming the artillery. The point now attracting attention, however, is purely one of increment. At present brigades of artillery are attached to two Divisions only of the Army, namely, the Guards and the First Division. To all the other Divisions a regiment alone is attached. The idea now attributed to the Authorities is to raise several of these regiments to the strength of brigades. How many would be thus expanded we do not know: that particular is omitted. But it is added that choice would be made of Divisions quartered in districts suitable for artillery manœuvres. There will soon be sixteen Divisions and the Guards in Japan, but the localities for headquarters have not been fixed in the case of four. It may be mentioned *en passant* that very keen competition prevails among the localities constituting potential sites. The people are making large offers of land *gratis* to the authorities and it has thus been found possible to reduce the estimates for establishment expenses. Possibly this question of artillery manœuvres may influence the choice. But it has to be noted that no appropriation is included in next year's budget for purposes of artillery increment, and therefore if a decision in the above sense be formed, it can not be carried into operation during the fiscal year 1907-8 except on a skeleton scale. A regiment of artillery musters 36 guns and a brigade consists of 3 regiments. These figures suggest some conception of what is involved, but only a vague conception so long as the number of new brigades remains unknown. There is one interesting point in connexion with the Army Estimates for 1907-8. Our readers know that no such term as "increment" or "expansion" is used by the framers of the estimates; they speak only of "completion" (*jujitsū*). So far as can be discerned by outsiders, however, the Japanese Army, after the present programme goes into operation, will consist of 19 Divisions—including the Guards—and independently of the Railway Corps in Manchuria, which will number 6 battalions (about 5,000 men). It is a question, however, whether two of these Divisions—those stationed in Korea and in Manchuria—will be numbered. So far as we can see, the numerical designation will not extend beyond XVI (the Guards are not designated by number) and the Divisions in Manchuria and Korea will be called "garrison troops" (*chūton-hei*). Thus technically there will be no expansion of the Army, since it consisted of 16 Divisions plus the Guards when the war ended, and it will continue to consist of sixteen Divisions plus the Guards. In an important sense that method of calculation is correct, seeing that the garrisons in Korea and Manchuria will not be available for general service. But as a matter of mere arithmetic, the establishment of the Army will be eighteen Divisions and the Guards, nineteen Divisions in all. The Estimates contain another term worthy of note. This "completion" scheme is not called merely *jujitsu*. Prefixed to the latter term are the ideographs *dai ikki* (first period), and when we remember that a division into "periods" was an essential feature of the large programme of naval increment carried out since 1896 and not yet completed—it is now in its "third period"—we are constrained to suppose that the Military Authorities carry their plans beyond the limits of the Budget now in sight. Possibly the use of the ideographs is only a reservation: perhaps it means simply that, as a matter of theory, the Head Quarter Staff and the War Office guard themselves against being supposed to admit that finality is yet visible. But possibly also their phraseology is more practical. Finality indeed is hard to reach in such matters. The "civilized" world seems doomed to continue its armed competition. Many people must think that to abolish the newspaper press would be the longest step practically possible towards disarmament. Witness the part acted by the American newspapers on the present occasion. Were they left to themselves, they would deliberately sacrifice the peace of the world on the altar of their own selfish sensationalism. However, the press can not be abolished. It has to be reckoned with as a permanent factor, and so long as the temper expressed by it prevails among the nations, disarmament must remain in the realm of dreams.

THE ASHIO TROUBLE.

From the latest reports it appears that there had been discontent among the Ashio miners for some time before the emeute actually took place. The men had been agitating for the usual change, an increase of pay, but they did not wait for the decision of the managers who are said to have been deliberating with the intention of acceding to the demand. There was, of course, a difference of estimates, the men wanting a rise of 60 per cent. and the managers naturally objecting to such an exorbitant proposal. Still there was no reason whatever for a sudden recourse to violence. All previous experience indicates that the managers' decision would have been awaited quietly in ordinary circumstances. The fact that premature recourse was had to an outbreak is attributed to two causes; the first direct, the second indirect. The direct cause is that dissatisfaction was produced by the manner of parcelling out the sections for the various working parties at the commencement of the month. The indirect factor was the influence of socialist leaders, Messrs Minami Sukematsu and Nagaoka, who, some time ago, organized a *Shisei-kai* (truth party) among the men, and have habitually preached doctrines calculated to produce discontent. These folks deny that they instigated the present outbreak, but they do not deny that the men were probably permeated by a general sentiment of hardship and grievance. Thus the socialist agitator seems to have made his appearance among the labouring classes in Japan, to the great misfortune of his country.

The riot is said to have attained its height on the afternoon of the 6th instant. The latest intelligence is that the men seized all the stores, abstracted the provisions, set fire to the offices, and were in full possession of the works by the evening of that day, the police having been compelled to retire. The Governor of Tochigi Prefecture was at last obliged to apply for the assistance of the military, and four companies of infantry were despatched from Takasaki. They doubtless reached the scene of the riot on the morning of the 7th. It is stated that Mr. Minami Teiichi, the manager—not Minami Sukematsu, the socialist leader—has been wounded, but whether fatally or not is not yet known. The rioters visited his house on the morning of the 6th with murderous intent, and at their approach he concealed himself under the verandah. Unable to find him, the miners set fire to the building, and he was compelled to emerge. He asked the men to spare his life and they consented on condition that he would endorse their demands, but, as he was leaving the scene, other workmen, ignorant of this arrangement, fell upon him and, according to some accounts, inflicted wounds which subsequently proved fatal. This, however, requires confirmation. It is further reported that the men saved the Emperor's picture and a picture of the late Mr. Furukawa, which were hanging in the Manager's office, and handed them over to the police. One account relates that the men's anger was directed solely against Mr. Minami and not against the mine-owners, and that his wife and children would have been killed had not the police protected them. There is talk of an attack on the village and the people are in great trepidation. The chief difficulty for the police is that the men retire into the mine which extends underground for some 5 miles and has three exits. A number of the leaders, including Minami Sukematsu, Nagaoka and seven others, have been apprehended and sent by train to Utsunomiya. Their seizure has still further enraged the men. What is unusual about this strike is its suddenness. It was not preceeded by any of the vehement pourparlers and menaces that generally mark the preliminary stages of such a trouble, and the inference naturally is that the causes are more recondite than mere discontent on account of wages. The official expectation was that everything would be settled by noon on the 7th and that very few injuries to life or limb would be found to have occurred.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Saturday, February 2.

It would seem that the Chinese Authorities are taking an interesting stand with regard to Manchuria. They claim that the Three Eastern Provinces have been opened by China of her own volition and not in consequence of any treaty. Therefore they allege that it is strictly within China's right to determine the sites of the settlements, to enact police regulations and to impose taxes. It is in accordance with this interpretation of the situation that she is attempting to place the foreign settlements outside Mukden and to levy transit dues on all merchandise entering the city, procedure against which the Consuls-General of Japan and the United States have taken a very resolute stand. Doubtless in this matter China imagines herself to be acting strictly within her treaty rights. In the 1st Article of the Peking Treaty of December 1905, the following is found:—"The Imperial Chinese Government agree that as soon as possible after the evacuation of Manchuria by the Japanese and Russian forces, the following cities and towns in Manchuria will be opened by China herself as places of international residence and trade." The word "herself" in this article may possibly be construed in the above sense by China. But whether in the Japanese original of the Treaty, where the expression takes the form of *mizu kara susumite*, or in the English version where these three words become "herself," no one can conscientiously find anything to warrant the assertion that special powers are thereby reserved to China. On the contrary, the plain significance is that, after the evacuation, China will proceed to open the designated places without waiting to be moved thereto by any outside Power. Mukden, too, is not among the places mentioned in the Treaty: Mukden, Tatungkau and Antung were the subject of special previous arrangement with the United States and Japan. Thus it is very difficult to comprehend the stand now taken by the Peking Government, unless special importance is attached to the fact that some of the places have been opened prior to the termination of the evacuation period. While we have the fullest sympathy with China in her attempts to assert herself, we are bound to say that she seems to be behaving in a frivolous and vexatious manner at present.

There appears to be an excess of nervousness on the part of Chinese officials with regard to the students studying in Japan. One of their number, a nephew of a high official named Sun Chia-nai, was recently arrested on a charge of being connected with the insurgents and was thrown into prison, where Viceroy Tuan Fang himself conducted the examination. The young man was an expectant taotai and it would appear that nothing could be proved against him. This has led to the issue of a Departmental instruction from the Educational authorities, enjoining greater care before entertaining suspicions, as the imprisonment of innocent people must tend to increase the discontent. The unfortunate youth was probably subjected to torture, so that it is small consolation to him to find that his judges were mistaken. His father is a man of the highest distinction, having held the offices of President of the Board of Ceremonies, Chancellor of the Hanlin and Grand Secretary. He is a native of Anhui and we can therefore understand the telegraphic news that a vehement protest against his son's arrest was made by the people of that province.

We have to explain that our statement made yesterday as to the Instruction of 1905 may mislead some of our readers into imagining that the instruction has been wholly revoked, whereas the change relates to only those parts of it which refer to certificates presented by students. To put the matter briefly, the Chinese Government having withdrawn its special inspectors and entrusted the duty of inspection solely to the Chinese Legation, the Japanese Education Department has officially recognised that arrangement and amended the Instruction so as to meet the new system.

According to the *Echo de Chine* of Shanghai M. Pokotiloff is pressing the Chinese Government earnestly to have the construction of the Peking-Changkiakow Railway commenced forthwith. This is a line which China regards as of much strategical importance on account of its ultimate linking-up with the Trans-Mongolian road. She has accordingly declared her intention of building it herself. But no practical steps having yet been taken, the Russian Representative has grown impatient and, according to our Shanghai contemporary, he is now urging that the work be commenced at once, Russia supplying the capital. Failing China's compliance, M. Pokotiloff threatens that Russia will herself set about building the line, in accordance with what his Excellency interprets as a treaty right. We venture to doubt the correctness of this information. Such a threat would be quite idle, and idle threats do not form part of the weapons of skilled diplomatists.

The re-actionaries in Peking continue their intrigues against Tang Shao-i, who, being Viceroy Yuan's principal representative in the capital, they regard as the fittest mark for their shafts. The two Vice-Ministers of Posts and Telegraphs have been driven out of office, and the Throne has been induced to issue another edit censuring Tang for his defective choice of officials. One of the Vice-Ministers is said to have been educated in the United States where he graduated. Presumably, therefore, he was exceptionally fitted for the post which he has now been compelled to vacate. It is hard to see how Tang Shao-i can long survive these assaults, against which Viceroy Yuan is evidently incompetent to protect him.

We learn from the Peking correspondent of *The Times* that the sum restored to China by Japan as the remains of the custom dues collected by the latter during her tenure of the port, was £200,000, with which "China is well satisfied." The amount actually collected was £450,000, but of that total the Japanese spent £250,000 on public works and administration. Russia, when she was in occupation, collected £500,000, and the Chinese are endeavouring to obtain restitution.

Wednesday, February 6.

Twice Mr. Tang Chao-i is said to have endeavoured to tender his resignation but Prince Ching has induced him to withdraw it. The expectation is now said to be that unless he succeeds in getting leave to retire, he will be openly dismissed. So great is the power of the reactionaries. The *Jiji* has a telegram from Peking saying that the *Kunpao*, which is virtually an official organ, publishes an impeachment of Tang from the pen of a member of the Hanlin College. The document is said not to comply with any of the formalities of an impeachment. It is simply a long tiriape of abuse and it speaks of the Vice Minister as though he were undeserving of any ceremony. The progressists are entirely in the back-ground and have quite lost heart. Again talk is heard of sending Viceroy Yuan to Mukden, which step would be virtual banishment as compared with the position he now occupies at the foot of the Throne.

A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* says that Mr. Wang, the Chinese Representative in St. Petersburg, and Mr. Hu, her representative in London, have jointly memorialized the Throne on the advisability of opening Mongolia to foreign trade as soon as possible. They have added a programme for carrying this step into practice. With Manchuria open, and Mongolia open, and with open marts scattered all over the Eighteen Home Provinces, China presents a spectacle very different from what she was half a century ago. Has she really recognised that this policy in the only available antidote to foreign aggression? Certainly there has not been much show of deliberate volition on her own part in carrying out the liberal programme.

Thursday, February 6.

The Chinese Government's latest essay in practical legislation has been to forbid the use of any tobacco other than that grown in China itself. Cigars and cigarettes are specially designated, and three reasons are given; first, that the practice is injurious to health; secondly, that it diminishes the wealth of the country; and thirdly, that it spoils one's clothes. This remarkable edict is regarded as the result of an extreme access of the rights-recovery fever, and it is said that even Chinese officials themselves are ridiculing it and continuing to smoke their cigarettes and cigars as before. In truth the proclamation becomes very absurd when we observe that Chinese tobacco is excluded from the veto and that one of the reasons assigned for interdicting the foreign weed is that its use spoils the clothes. There is probably no race in the world whose units use their own tobacco in so dirty a fashion as the Chinese do. Their snuff-taking propensity is prodigious. We all know what an important object of manufacture the snuff-bottle is to Chinese workers in porcelain, jade, lacquer, crystal and other artistic materials, but perhaps we do not all know that the average Chinaman of the middle and lower classes shovels the tobacco from these receptacles into his nostrils with a miniature spoon, and in the process often creates too permanently marked lanes of dust down the bosom of his wadded silk garment. The idea of talking about the injury that foreign cigars and cigarettes may do to clothing in the face of such an abuse of the domestic article is quite comical. Possibly the Chinese are copying on a large scale the abortive attempts of Japanese legislators to check the use of the weed by lads of immature years, but, if so, the fact indicates only the Peking statesmen's want of discrimination.

We alluded in a recent issue to the case of two Chinese subjects who had been brought before the Mixed Court in Shanghai in connexion with an application from the Nanking authorities for their extradition. The charge against them was complicity in the Pinghsiang insurrection, and consequently they were undoubtedly political offenders. Moreover, they were residents of Shanghai and had lived there for several years. In these circumstances publicists of the Model Settlement would once have found ample reason for insisting that the demand of the Nanking Authorities must be disregarded, and that the trial and punishment of the prisoners must take place in Shanghai.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Indeed we can recall that, not many years ago, we ourselves were roundly censured for suggesting, in a similar case, that Shanghai is not a territory separate from China and that it can neither give asylum to Chinese fugitives from justice nor assume to itself any other functions of independence. But the demeanour of the foreign residents towards China is more considerate now than it was then, if we may judge from the writings of the leading journal. The *N. C. Daily News*, discussing the recent affair of the Pinghsiang accused, says :—"It was never intended and no one will be found to assert that the peculiar circumstances of the foreign settlement are to convert it into a sanctuary from which rebellions and intrigues against the constituted authority of the land are to be fomented with absolute impunity." Thus there is now agreement upon that point. But there remains and will always remain a feeling of profound reluctance to hand over to the cruelties of Chinese judicial procedure any human being with whatever crime he be charged. All of us must be disposed to respect that feeling when displayed by the foreign residents of Shanghai, and for its sake to condone almost any attitude they may assume against such a practical recognition of China's overlordship as that just given.

THE "TOYO KYOKAI."

There is a *Toho Kyokai* and there was until the 3rd instant a *Taiwan Kyokai*, but now the latter has become the *Toyo Kyokai*. There will probably be some confusion between the *Toyo Kyokai* and the *Toho Kyokai*, since both terms have virtually the same meaning in such a context, though, speaking accurately, they differ sufficiently, *yo* meaning "ocean," and *ho*, "country." We may explain, therefore, that the *Toyo Kyokai* is simply an extension of the *Taiwan Kyokai* (Formosa Society). This last was founded in 1898 under the auspices of Count Katsura, and now, since it extends its sphere of operations to Korea and Manchuria, it re-names itself *Toyo Kyokai*. The ceremony of conversion took place at the Sanyentei, in Shiba Park, on the 3rd instant, and was attended by Marquis Ito, Count Katsura, Mr. Hara, Dr. Goto and General Terauchi, together with some 300 others, more or less distinguished. Count Katsura, who is President of the Society, briefly explained the cause of its expansion and Marquis Ito delivered a speech of nearly an hour's duration. His Excellency said that the first thing to be considered was Japan's position *vis-à-vis* Korea. She has four functions to perform. One is to preserve Korea; another, to reform her administration; a third to direct her foreign affairs, and a fourth to secure the well-being of the Imperial House. Various views are ventilated in various quarters, but whatever the future may bring forth, Japan's present responsibility towards her neighbour may be summed up in these four counts. Korea is a weak country unable to protect herself by force of arms and thus the duty of protecting her devolves upon Japan, who, in the interests of her own imperial security, can not afford to see her neighbour exposed to danger. That is plain enough. As to reform of the administration, the difficulty is that the Convention invests Japan with very slender powers. It makes her an adviser and nothing more. She is in a position to tender counsels, but it is for the Koreans to accept them or reject them. The situation may be compared to that of a guest giving advice to his host in whose house he resides. Granted that the Korean Ministers and the Korean Sovereign fully appreciate the spirit and purpose of the suggestions made to them—and that itself is a large assumption—there remains the difficulty of inculcating a similar conception in the minds of those who have to give practical reality to the suggestions. It has been said in many quarters that the Resident-General does not take a strong enough line and that his work produces no distinct traces. The Resident-General has spent just six months in Korea, all told, and during that time he has urged upon Korean statesmen all kinds of changes and reforms. But the right to act upon these urgings rested with the Koreans, and, on the other hand, the counselor had to take care that such a burden as would cripple them was not placed on the shoulders of the Korean people. This Society has achieved a success in Formosa and is now extending its labours to Korea. It has to be remembered that Korea and Formosa are very differently circumstanced. When Spain took possession of the Philippines she could proceed to civilize them in her own way without consulting the views of the Filipinos themselves. So it is with the Japanese in Formosa. But so it is not with Japan in Korea. Korea is only protected by her neighbour. She has her own Emperor and claims to be an independent nation. Moreover, the Koreans are not like the Filipinos in having virtually no civilization. The Koreans have the civilization of China, who was once the most civilized country in the world, and all their conservative instincts cling round the old systems and customs. They are eminently deficient in capacity for political combination, but they have a very marked capacity for national combination, and they are profoundly suspicious of all outsiders, so that many of them regard Japan's doings as a process of swallowing up their country. That is not unnatural, and every means have been taken to dispel the impression. It has been again and again pointed out to the Koreans that Japan fought the war of 1894 to secure their independence; that though she certainly interferes in the control of their foreign relations, that is primarily for the sake of the country's security and, at any rate, must be submitted to; that Japan has really no aggressive designs, and that the only serious danger for Korea's independence would arise if they made the fatal mistake of "reversing their spear-points" and turning upon the Japanese. But it may be questioned whether so much as one Korean out of every hundred comprehends these things thoroughly or appreciates them ever faintly. Unfortunately the journals of Japan are not always well advised. They sometime yield to a sentiment of impatience in the presence of seemingly small results, and write as though Japan must put out a stronger hand. One such utterance from the press has more influence than a hundred explanations from the Resident-General, for in the former the Koreans think that they see a real expression of the nation's intentions. Freedom of speech is a good thing, but it has its abuses. And the thing reacts. For the Koreans, thus misled, carry their doubts, fears and complaints to the foreign missionaries and the foreign journals, and these, whether from selfish motives or from sympathetic impulses, help to foment the trouble. It is a most unfortunate state of affairs, and probably people listening to this exposition may regard it as a confession of impotence on the part of the Resident-General, but no less explicit statement can lay bare the true situation.

The Marquis then passed on to speak of Korea's material condition and of the necessity of promoting useful enterprises, for which purpose not capital and labour alone are necessary, but also intelligent and expert appreciation. This last he trusted to see educated by the *Toyo Kyokwai*.

THE JAPANESE MERCANTILE MARINE.

From investigations made by the Communications Department the following figures have been obtained showing the state of Japan's mercantile marine at the close of last year :—

STEAMERS.

Classification.	Number of Ships.	Gross Tonnage.	Registered Tonnage.
Tons.			
From 20 to 100...	684	31,558.86	17,138.42
From 100 to 300...	262	44,612.81	26,249.79
From 300 to 500...	91	35,434.44	21,700.45
From 500 to 1000...	134	96,147.12	59,674.23
From 1000 to 2000...	131	198,526.83	12,524.08
From 2000 to 3000...	108	263,748.46	170,988.93
From 3000 to 4000...	42	142,489.71	92,159.90
From 4000 to 5000...	13	57,480.26	38,415.36
From 5000 to 6000...	6	31,971.89	19,462.25
From 6000 to 7000...	20	125,021.35	76,302.86
Over 7000.....	1	7,643.23	4,627.21
Totals	1,492	1,034,455.96	654,243.48

SAILING VESSELS, FOREIGN MODEL.

Tons.			
From 20 to 100...	2,789	173,421.17	162,991.49
From 100 to 300...	1,249	168,114.45	157,966.92
From 300 to 500...	4	1,612.93	1,516.14
From 500 to 1000...	1	825.32	775.80
From 1000 to 2000...	—	—	—
Over 2000.....	1	2,287.15	1,418.03
Totals	4,044	346,261.02	324,668.38

SAILING VESSELS, JAPANESE MODEL.

	Number of ships.	Carrying Capacity. Koku.
From 200 to 300 *koku*	418	106,307
From 300 to 400 *koku*	328	112,658
From 400 to 500 *koku*	216	97,074
From 500 to 600 *koku*	193	121,649
Over 1000 *koku*.....	8	9,833
Totals	1,162	447,521

One salient fact brought out by the above table is the increase in the number of large steamers. Japan has now no less than 20 steamers of from 6,000 to 7,000 tons. The dockyards of the Mitsubishi, Kawasaki and that at Uraga are very busy. They have 60,000 tons of vessels on the stocks and 50,000 tons more are in prospect. That there should be such activity in building is remarkable, for the additions made to the marine during the war totalled no less than 350,000 tons, bringing the total for steamers to a figure above a million, and the result has been keen competition so that many complaints are heard about cheap freights. The new company—the Nihon Kisen Kaisha, formed by a union of shipowners—, with its capital of 30 million *yen*, is about to add several large vessels to its fleet, and altogether it may be expected that freights will be cheaper before they are dearer. As examples of the effect already produced by competition, it may be mentioned that whereas a ton of coal used to cost 2½ *yen* for carriage from Moji to Yokohama, the charge fell at one time to 50 *sen*, and though it recently rose to 70 *sen*, this last figure is only one half of the rate ruling before the war. There is nothing to save the situation except an agreement among all the ship-owners, and much talk of such an agreement is now heard.

The Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G. Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, has been offered, and has decided to accept the post of Lieutenant Governor of Ceylon.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

"KENRI-KABU."

Some of the Tokyo newspapers, notably the *Niroku Shimpo*, write in a very interesting strain about the present tendency of the share market, *kenri-kabu*, as most of our readers probably know, is a share *in posse*, that is to say, a share to which a man is entitled but which he has not yet received. The promoter of a new enterprise, for example, has the right in that capacity to receive a certain number of shares at par. As these *kenri-kabu* often command a premium even before they are issued, projectors are much tempted to dispose of the shares in exchange for the premium and then turn their backs completely on the enterprise to which they had lent their names. Of course this is not in any sense novel; it is a common practise the world over. But it has attained such dimensions in Japan that the *Niroku Shimpo* speaks no longer of a political Nihon or a financial Nihon but only of a *kenri-kabu Nihon*. Researches, says our contemporary, conducted by the Bankers Association of Tokyo, show that during the period of 17 months between July 1905 and November 1906, the following companies were started :—

	Number.	Capital Yen.	Paid up, Yen.
Companies whose establishment has been registered	408	360,293,260	78,400,034
Companies in process of organization	247	377,102,800	—
Totals.....	655	737,396,060	

These are new enterprises. During the same interval the following increases of capital were made by existing companies :—

	Number.	Capital Yen.	Paid up, Yen.
Companies that have registered their increases of capital ...	224	88,299,025	30,623,255
Companies planning to increase their capital	149	147,239,220	—
Totals.....	373	235,538,225	

In addition to the above, the calls paid on capital of companies in the ordinary course of business amounted to 72,497,941 *yen*. Thus the aggregates are 972,934,285 *yen* involved by the formation of 1,028 new companies or increases of old ones' capital, and 181,521,230 *yen* actually paid up. As to the varieties of the above enterprises. both new and old, the statement is as follows :—

	Number.	Capital. Yen.	Paid up. Yen.
Railways.....	70	385,650,800	67,774,995
Electric	72	114,231,500	12,503,485
Manufactures.....	239	158,112,700	29,546,570
Mines	34	66,495,000	16,266,100
Spinning	60	64,615,450	9,174,900
Insurance	18	44,300,000	2,532,000
Commercial and others	300	54,458,085	11,279,029
Banks	146	31,512,250	23,018,768
Marine Products...	42	21,122,000	1,258,498
Warehousing	32	12,739,100	2,131,095
Steamship	15	19,697,400	6,035,790
Totals	1,028	972,934,285	181,521,230

These, as already noted, cover the period only up to the end of November, 1906. Subsequently, according to statistics published by the Bank of Japan, the following additions were made in December :—

	Number.	Capital Yen.
New Companies	85	111,935,000
Old Companies which increased their capital	39	52,855,000
Totals.....	124	164,890,000

The Osaka Chamber of Commerce carries the compilation down to the 10th of January, a total period of 18 months and 10 days, and gives the aggregate capital as 1,651,680,000 *yen*, of which 190 millions have been paid up. The *Niroku* alleges that in some extreme cases experts have not been called in to examine the projects until after the formation of the companies had been publicly announced, but these must be rare exceptions. Our contemporary predicts that a crisis is inevitable, and that it is only a question of degree. More convincing is the assertion that when these various new companies come to buy land and purchase machinery as well as other equipment, there will be such a locking up of capital as must result in a very stringent money market. The real difficulty will be experienced when further calls on shares have to be made. Thus far only 190 million *yen* has been absorbed, and that sum does not mean any serious sacrifice to a nation which has had such great amounts thrown into its hands by the war outlays. Meanwhile, there is a point to which none of the newspapers alludes, though it certainly has great importance. It is that a very substantial obstacle has been placed in the path of gamblers in shares by raising the amount of the margin to be put up. To give one example. Up to last October the buyer or seller of a share in the Tokyo Railway Company was not required to pay more than 6 *yen* as bargain money, though the shares carried eleven-ninths of a *kenri kabu*, and though they were quoted at a figure varying from 130 to 150 *yen*. Of course a transaction had to be kept margined, but the initial payment was only 6 *yen*. This was then increased to 14 *yen*, and now, even after the new and old shares have been divided so that the quotation for the latter is only about 100 *yen*, any transaction involves a payment of 18 *yen* per share. Other figures have been raised proportionately. Of course the Stock Exchange, which gets the benefit of the interest on all margin money, would profit largely by these onerous terms did they not decrease the number of speculators to an extent which more than balances the interest on the increased deposit. But the steadying effect upon the shares has been perceptible.

The *Mainichi Dempo* says that the *kenri-kabu* of most of the questionable companies have fallen to zero, and that certain new enterprises, whose promoters gave out that they were flooded with applications, are, on the contrary, unable to get any subscribers at all. If that be the case the public may be said to have opened their eyes, and much of the danger is passed. A table given by the *Maiuichi Dempo* shows the vicissitudes that have overtaken some shares and the steadiness of others :—

	Paid up. Yen.	Present Price. Yen.	Fall. Yen.
S. Manchuria Railway	20	12	Steady
Dai-Nihon Automobile.....	Potential	5	—11
Japan-China Spinning	12.50	29	Steady
Tokyo Water-power Electricity	2.50	7	—23
Tokyo Railway, new shares	Potential	37	—10
Manchuria Business Enterprise...	Potential	4	—13
Silk and Cotton Spinning...	12.50	20	—8
Formosa Sugar Refining...	12.50	33	—34
Meiji Sugar Refining	12.50	21	—4
Deep Sea Fishing.....	Potential	1	—3
Toyo Beer	Potential	3.20	—9
Japan Hides	Potential	23	—25

A BIG RAILWAY PROJECT.

Mr. Amenomiya and his friends, Messrs. Okura, Yasuda, Makoshi and many others, seem to be really bent upon carrying out their huge project of building an electric railway between Tokyo and Osaka. Their plan is to have trains composed of three cars, each 60 feet long, and they talk of starting one train every half hour, and covering the distance in 6 hours, including stoppages. The capital of the proposed company is put at 100 millions of *yen*, in 2 million 50-*yen* shares. On the 4th instant they held a meeting in the Imperial Hotel. It was attended by some 300 persons of more or less note in the business world. Mr. Yasuda Zenjiro acted as president, and lectures were delivered by two experts, Messrs. Kasai and Fujioka. It is said that to qualify for the position of projector a man must hold at least 500 shares. We wonder whether the Government will consent to this scheme of vehement competition with its most valuable railway. One does not quite see how it can object.

It appears that the project of an electric railway between Tokyo and Osaka will be defeated by the Government's refusal to grant a charter. In the Budget Committee's meeting on the 6th instant Mr. Yasuda, a Progressist member, asked the Minister of Communications whether official consent would be given to this project. Mr. Yamagata replied that no application had yet been received, but that as such a line would have to bear the character of a private railway, and as the Government's declared policy was nationalization of private railways, no company could be allowed to construct a road parallel to one of the state railways. Mr. Yasuda then inquired how such a line as that proposed could be differentiated from the Tokyo-Yokohama, the Osaka-Kobe and the Osaka-Kyoto electric trams, which already had official sanction. The Minister answered that these were constructed in accordance with the Tram Regulations; that is to say they were laid in part over the public roads, whereas ths projected line would have to be laid entirely over a privately constructed road.

It may be taken for granted that this is the Government's final decision, but certainly a very grave question is raised thereby; namely, the question whether the State's policy of railway nationalization is to be an obstacle to the progress of means of communication. The existing railway between Tokyo and Osaka is flagrantly inadequate to meet the needs of the situation. In fact there would not be any exaggeration in saying that such a line does little credit to the country. The trouble does not seem to lie in defective management. Many complainants write as though that was the whole cause of the glaring deficiencies so constantly reported. But the fact appears to be that unless the track was doubled throughout and unless the gage was enlarged a really good service could not be organized. That would involve re-building of the bridges and re-boring of the tunnels. It is therefore virtually out of the question. What then is to be done? The Government is placed in the position of throttling private enterprise without itself providing any efficient substitute. Of course the country will not endure that state of things, nor, indeed, can we imagine for a moment that the liberal statesmen now in power can reconcile their own attitude with the dictates of material expansion. This Tokaido Railway ■ an unhappy affair. It was planned and built by men who did not foresee—how, indeed, could they foresee, unless they were divine?—that their finnikin methods would, in a few years, prove utterly inadequate to meet public wants. But, on the other hand, the Tokaido Railway brings a revenue of nearly 10 million *yen* to the Treasury, and to imperil such a source of income by permitting evidently fatal competition would be a hard pill to swallow. Mean-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

while another company has been formed under the auspices of Count Soyejima and others for the purpose of laying an electric railway between Tokyo and Kobe. This Company proposes to adopt the ordinary method of an overhead current, and consequently the speed would be comparatively low. But it would make use of the public roads as far as possible, and thus the Government could not easily refuse sanction. An application is said to have been put in on the 5th instant. It is an interesting dilemma. To sanction a line which must be at best a lame affair and veto one which would be up to the best modern standards merely because the former is not a private road, in the legal sense of the term, would be an almost ludicrous policy.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

In the *Mainichi Dempo* we find an interesting article with reference to the ages of the ships constituting the Japanese Navy. Our contemporary prefaces its figures by saying that the extraordinarily rapid progress made in the art of shipbuilding in recent times has materially shortened the serviceable life of a war-vessel, so that ships over ten years of age are not now considered fit to take their place in line of battle with the newest and best fighters. The *Mainichi* has therefore compiled a table showing what ships of the Japanese Navy fall under this inferior heading, and we have added the tonnage in order to make the statistics complete :—

SHIPS OF OVER 10 YEARS OF AGE.

LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIPS.—3.

Name.	Tonnage.	Age in years.
Fuji	12,649	11
Sagami (Peresviet)	12,674	12
Tango (Poltava)	10,960	16
Total	36,283	

SECOND-CLASS CRUISERS.—9.

Naniwa	3,709	22
Takachiho	3,709	22
Itsukushima	4,278	18
Matsushima	4,278	17
Hashidate	4,278	16
Izumi	2,967	24
Chiyoda	2,439	17
Akitsushima	3,172	15
Suma	2,800	12
Total	31,630	

COAST-DEFENCE VESSELS.—11

Chinyen	7,335	23
Iki (Nicolai)	9,594	18
Fuso	3,377	29
Okinoshima (Apraxin)	4,126	10
Mishima (Seniavin)	4,960	13
Kongo	2,284	29
Hiyei	2,284	29
Katsuragi	1,502	22
Yamato	1,502	22
Musashi	1,502	21
Takawo	1,778	15
Total	40,244	

GUN VESSELS.—3.

Maya	622	23
Chokai	622	20
Akagi	622	19
Total	1,866	

DESPATCH BOATS.—2.

Yayeyama	1,609	18
Tatsuta	860	13
Total	2,469	

The totals of this list show 28 vessels displacing 112,492 tons. It was to many of these, doubtless, that the Minister of the Navy referred when he spoke in a meeting of the Budget Committee about the fact that several vessels now borne on the effective list of the Navy are, or will very soon be, obsolete. Deducting these vessels, we find that the main strength of the Japanese Navy now consists of the following :—

BATTLE SHIPS.—9.

Name.	Displacement in Tons.	Age in years.
Shikishima	15,088	9
Asahi	15,443	8
Mikasa	15,362	7
Iwami (Orel)	13,516	5
Hizen (Retvizan)	12,902	6
Suwo (Pobieda)	12,674	8
Katori	15,950	3
Kashima	16,400	3
Satsuma	19,200	2
Total	136,535	

FIRST CLASS CRUISERS.—11.

Asama	9,855	9
Tokiwa	9,855	9
Yakumo	9,800	8
Azuma	9,456	8
Iwate	9,906	7
Izumo	9,906	8
Kasuga	7,700	4
Nisshin	7,700	4
Aso (Bayan)	7,726	8
Tsukuba	13,750	3
Ikoma	13,750	2
Total	109,404	

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS CRUISERS. 7.

Kasagi	4,978	9
Chitose	4,836	9
Tsugaru (Pallada)	6,731	8
Soya (Varyag)	6,500	8
Nitaka	3,420	5
Tsushima	3,420	5
Otowa	3,048	4
Total	32,733	

Grand totals, 27 ships of 278,172 tons displacement.

It will be observed that the vessels captured in the war or raised subsequently are included in the above list. But their repairs are not yet complete, and it is very doubtful whether they deserve to rank above third-class ships.

YOKOHAMA HARBOUR.

We gather from the report for January of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce (Japanese) that at a meeting of the committee with regard to the improvement of Yokohama habour in December last Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama, spoke on the subject to the following effect. The work of harbour improvement, he said, might be divided into several phases. First would come the carrying out of necessary works inside the present breakwaters as already decided upon, but there would be second and more stages of the works and they would comprise such operations as those now proposed to be carried out outside of the north breakwater. How long it would take to complete these latter enterprises and to what extent they would influence the development of trade were questions not easy to answer at this moment. In 1912 an exhibition on a large scale will be opened in Tokyo, and as Yokohama may be called the gate of the capital several undertakings should be carried through here before this exhibition takes place. Moreover the Tokyo municipality has the idea of converting the bay of Tokyo into a tradal harbour. Nothing seems fixed definitely at present but doubtless some productive project will be decided upon. Of course it does not follow that Yokohama should oppose the ideas of the Tokyo authorities but it is for the former to neglect no measure that may forward its own prosperity. For example, the canal which it was proposed in some quarters to construct between Tokyo and Yokohama would, when completed, carry the large bulk of the goods imported by way of Yokohama for the capital instead of such cargo being sent round Haneda by lighters as at present. Should this project be accomplished the necessity for developing Tokyo harbour would disappear. Referring to the present pier, the Mayor said that in the principal harbours of Europe and America the piers and wharves are two or three-storied so that the landing and shipping of goods is greatly expedited. It had been stated by an expert that there would be no special difficulty in widening the present pier at Yokohama and building on it two-storeyed sheds. There were many other improvements that might be mentioned—he instanced the warship anchorage, harbour for lighters, dredging, &c., and he hoped that the authorities as well as the Chamber of Commerce would investigate these matters with the view of deciding at once upon the general scheme of further improving the Yokohama harbour and of carrying out the necessary works by degrees, viz. :—as far as the financial condition of the city, &c., permits in accordance with that general scheme.

KOREA.

The scandal about the Story letter is assuming large dimensions in Seoul. A petition has been addressed to the Throne on the subject by the Il Ching-hoi. Our readers know that even after the emphatic and categorical denial published officially by the Korean Government, the *Korea Daily News* claimed to have proof that the letter was genuine, and did not hesitate to denounce the Cabinet as contemptible for allowing itself to be intimidated by the Japanese into making such a denial. The Il Ching-hoi's petition asks that steps be taken to identify and severely punish the forger of the imperial seal and the writer of the spurious document, and that measures be also taken against the *Korea Daily News* which, although a foreign journal, can not be allowed to circulate such seditious falsehoods.

A reconciliation has been effected between the Korean Premier, Pak Cheh-sun, and the Minister of Home Affairs, Yi Chi-yong. Both have agreed to give up their nominees for the office of Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, and the post will be filled by Mr. Pak Wi-pyong, formerly Governor of Seoul.

The big bridge over the Yalu will be commenced, it is said, next August. Its construction has been a matter of negotiation between the Residency-General and the South Manchuria Railway Company, and an agreement is said to have been reached as to a division of labour and expense between the two.

Tokyo journals state that the Mr. Tsuruhara, acting under instructions from the Resident-General, has urged the advisability of postponing—which means abandoning—the despatch of a Korean Envoy to Japan for the purpose of returning the compliment paid by the Japanese Court in sending Viscount Tanaka to the Prince Imperial's nuptials. The apparent superfluity of these interchanges of courtesy when conducted with so little intermission was commented on by us at the time. Marquis Ito is said to have represented through Mr. Tsuruhara that the coming of the proposed embassy may very well be postponed until the autumn of this year when the military manœuvres can be viewed at the same time.

A certain Chinese revolutionary who was reported to be a nephew of Mr. Son Kialieng, and two other reformer have been executed in Shanghai.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SUBVENTIONS AND AIDS.

If the Budget, as now drafted, receives the approval of the Diet, the Treasury, from next fiscal year, will have to pay nearly 15 million *yen* in subventions and aids. The interesting list is as follows:—

I. AID AND SUBVENTIONS FIXED PRIOR TO THE FISCAL YEAR 1907-8.

	Yen.
(*a*) Department of Home Affairs.	
For the Prevention of Contagious Diseases	221,211
Grants to Localities	203,765
Expenses of Repairing the Enclosure of the Palace	26,000
Education in the Ogasawara Islands	2,433
.....Okinawa Prefecture	3,440
Okinawa Local Expenditure	41,235
Ogasawara Sanitary and Hospital Expenses	1,320
Okinawa Sanitary and Hospital Expenses	4,800
Preservation of Old Shrines	150,000
Tokyo Water Works	170,000
Osaka Harbour Works	468,000
Works to prevent silting	200,000
Hokkaido Local Expenses	470,000
(*b*) Finance Department.	
Pensions for Primary School Teachers	70,249
Agricultural and Manufacturing Bank	5,000
Formosa Bank	250,000
Fund for succouring calamities	425,000
(*c*) Education Department.	
Primary Schools	1,000,000
Technical Schools	325,000
(*d*) Department of Agriculture and Commerce.	
Agricultural Associations	148,500
Agricultural Experiment Stations	84,932
Marine Products Experiment Stations	64,854
Manufacturing Experiment Stations	30,000
Training Business Students	64,818
Deep-Sea Fishing	106,816
Sugar Cultivation in Oshima (Kagoshima)	7,800
Instruction in adjusting Farm Boundaries	9,000
Encouragement to adjustment of Farm Boundaries	415,000
(*e*) Communications Department.	
International Railway Union	200
International Navigation Council	2,000
Australian Steamship Line	473,092
Ports of Call	50,000
European Steamship Line	2,673,895
Seattle Steamship Line	654,030
San Francisco Steamship Line	1,013,880
Far-Eastern-Sea Steamship Line	530,000
Okinawa Saki Steamship Line	9,000
Okinawa Steamship Line	5,400
Encouragement to Navigation	1,538,004
Ship-building	798,500
Grand Total	12,717,744

II.—ADDITIONAL AIDS AND SUBVENTIONS ASKED FOR IN 1907-8.

	Yen.
(*a*) Department of Home Affairs.	
Akita Water Works (part of additional grant of 32,000 *yen* on account of increase of works)	16,000
Kyoto Water Works (part of a new grant of 750,000 *yen*)	40,000
Osaka Water Works (part of a new grant of 2,420,000 *yen*)	60,000
Nagoya Water Works (part of a new grant of 1,170,000 *yen*)	29,000
Niigata Water Works (part of a new grant of 215,000 *yen*)	27,000
Moji Water Works (part of a new grant of 341,000 *yen*)	30,000
Sakai Water Works (part of a new grant of 150,000 *yen*)	28,000
Takasaki Water Works (part of a new grant of 145,000 *yen*)	17,000
Otaru Water Works (part of a new grant of 250,000 *yen*)	20,000
Nagoya Sewage Works (part of a new grant of 566,000 *yen*)	10,000
Hiroshima Sewage Works (part of a new grant of 325,000 *yen*)	22,000
Miye Roads Improvement (part of a new grant of 152,000 *yen*)	63,400
(*b*) Department of Finance.	
Education of Settlers in Korea (grants to each of the Settlement Schools within a total limit of 20,000 *yen*)	20,000
Marine Products Guild, Korean Waters	20,000
(*c*) Department of Justice.	
Works for Encouraging Released Convicts	10,000
(*d*) Department of Agriculture and Commerce.	
Aid to prevent Diseases of Silk-worms	100,000
Aid for building Coal Furnaces for Keramic Wares (namely 5,000 *yen* each for every complete furnace constructed of this nature)	10,000
Encouragement to Mulberry Culture	80,000
(*e*) Department of Communications.	
Education of Seamen	5,000
Relief of Disasters at Sea	20,000
Subsidy for China S.S. Service	800,000
N.B.—The above three grants are for five consecutive years beginning from the fiscal year 1906-7.	
Subsidy for S.S. Service in Japanese Waters	351,000
Subsidy for S.S. Service to Ogasawara	15,480
Subsidy for S.S. Service to Kagoshima Islands	22,800
Subsidy for S.S. Service to Ogasawara Islands	1,520
Subsidy for S S. Service to Oki Island	5,400
(The above five grants are for 3 consecutive years beginning from the fiscal year 1906-7.)	
Subsidy for S.S. Service to Hokkaido	189,512
(For 4 consecutive years beginning from 1906-7.)	
Subsidy for SS. Service to Tairen	140,000
(For 5 consecutive years beginning from 1907-8)	
Subsidy for S.S. Service to Izu Islands	7,560
(For 3 consecutive years beginning from 1907-8.)	
Total of New Grants in 1907-8	2,160,272
Grand Total of Old and New Grants for 1907-8	14,878,016

RUSSIA'S FORCES IN THE FAR EAST.

Writing in *The Times* on December 27th that journal's Military Correspondent says:—

By the end of June last, as the writer ventured to predict in April, the demobilization of the Russian forces was completed. The mass of the troops returned by rail, but over 136,000 men were taken by sea through the Suez Canal and the Dardanelles. The forces which remaind in Siberia and the Far East were, however, very considerable, and they represent at this moment an army more than double the strength of Russia's Eastern forces before the war. Instead of the 88 battalions and 23 batteries of 1903 there are 198 battalions and 134 batteries, capable of expanding rapidly by means of local resources to 240 battalions and 172 batteries. These forces, declares the *Militair Wochenblatt* of November 15, are equal in strength to 20 Japanese divisions, and it adds that the high peace effectives of the Russian units and their preparedness for war promise that they will be in a condition to take the field as the first line of a Russian army before any conceivable enemy can attack them.

This considerable garrison, which appears to have been finally approved as a fixed establishment for the future, combined with an expenditure of seven million roubles upon the Trans-Siberian Railway during the current year, cannot but cause a certain amount of misgiving at Tokio, since it appears to give some sort of official sanction to the protestations of Russian officers that they were not beaten in the late war and that the last word has not yet been spoken. As moreover, we have a fast and binding alliance with Japan, it is difficult for us to view without concern the retention of such a large Russian army on a permanent footing in the Far East. We must in any case recognize that, should war again break out, Russia will not be found so ill-prepared as before.

The natural conclusion for us to arrive at is that by keeping up such a great host in the Far East Russia is proportionately weaker in Central Asia and the West. But this is not the case. Excluding the Cossack communities, which provide some 16,000 recruits a year, the Russian contingent of recruits for 1906 numbered 469 618 men, against 320,732 in 1903, thus showing an increase of 140,000 men, or 37 per cent, while bringing up the peace establishments of the Russian army to 1,100,000 men. The general expenditure of the Empire rose from 1,994,634,256 roubles in 1905 to 2,510,972,775 in 1906, and the expenses of the War Department increased from 367,054,867 to 374,855,969 roubles. This is neither the Budget nor the army of an exhausted nation.

The principle of a reduction of service period with the colours was finally accepted by the Russian War Office early in the year, and corresponding instructions were issued on this subject in June last. Colour service was reduced from five of three years for infantry and artillery, and from five years to four for other arms. In practice the Russian soldier under the five years rule only served with the colours for about 46 months, so that the relief gained is less than appears on the surface if men are retained with the colours for the full three years, but it will still be important, and the measure is popular. The total liability remains at 18 years as before, and an increase of 140,000 men a year in the annual contingent will obviously run into very large figures as time goes on, and will increase enormously the number of trained soldiers in Russia.

These new dispositions are being introduced gradually this year and will be continued in 1907, but it will not be till 1908 that they will be completely applied. If the slackness of army training in Russia in the past has received its death-blow in Manchuria, and if the three years of the soldier's service are made good use of, the new system will greatly improve the quality of the mobilized army and the numerical value of trained reserves. These latter will be divided two into classes according to age. The youngest will serve to mobilize the active troops in war. The oldest will complete the reserve troops and will act on the line of communications or as garrisons of the fortresses.

A great number of minor improvements are being introduced as the result of recent war experience, while the political unrest has helped to bring about a material change for the better in the comfort of the lower ranks of the army. The pay has been increased from half to three-quarters of a pound, with vegetables in proportion, and tea now forms part of the regular rations. The soldier now receives with his free kit and uniform on joining not only shirts, drawers, handkerchiefs, towels, and soap, but also bed linen, coverlet, and pillow-cases, all of which are renewed from time to time during his service.

It is useless to offer any speculations as to the political future of the Russian people, but if fresh clouds do not gather, and if a wise and provident Administration contrives to improve the financial situation, there can be little doubt that the military recovery of the Empire will more than respond to improvements in other respects. Russia wasted a great deal of money, some prestige, and many lives in the war, but her military vitals remained untouched From the point of view of general international politics, as from that of military organization, Russia occupies to-day as large a place as aforetime. Given internal peace, she seems destined to weigh more in the scales of the military balance of power in the future than in the past and to make those British politicians who have dismissed her from their calculations appear uncommonly foolish.

For the benefit of those not acquainted with the nature of the Russian military establishment, we may supplement the above by saying that 240 battalions, at their regulation strength, represent 230,000 combatants, and that 172 batteries mean 34,000 gunners and 1,032 guns. It is not quite correct—in fact it is very far from correct—to say that such a force is equal to 20 Japanese Divisions if the latter be calculated on a war strength. But inasmuch as Russia's forces in the Far East did not exceed 160,000 of all arms, and were probably only 98,000 with 426 guns, in 1903, it is evident that the present establishment is more than the double of the actual *ante-bellum* figure. Of course the Far East, from a Russian point of view, is a very wide term. But not as wide it was before the war. For whereas it then meant the vast area from Lake Baikal to Vladivostock and from Port Arthur to Nikolaievsk, we must now substitute Harbin for Port Arthur, and the substitution shortens one of the two dimensions by nearly 500 miles. Moreover, the Japanese are now in Korea, so their front may be said to have pushed very much nearer to Russia in that vital direction than it was before the war. We must assume that the *Militar Wochenblatt* and the Military Correspondent of *The Times* know what they are talking about. The latter, at all events, has established his reputation for accuracy. And of course the Japanese knew long ago everything that the German publication and the English Colonel know to-day. Is it here then that we are to look for the origin of the Japanese War Department's original determination to keep seven Divisions in Manchuria and Korea? Seven divisions on a war footing would mean about 250,000 men of all arms, and the Russian force, as shown above, represents 264,000. The equilibrium is striking. But Japan has reduced her establishment beyond the seas to two Divisions independently of the Railway Guards. And now perhaps we have a clue to the alleged announcement of Russia's evacuation purpose. It may signify that she is about to reduce the great force now quartered eastward of Lake Baikal.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

BRITISH AND FOREIGN WARSHIP BUILDING CAPACITY.

Under the above heading Sir W. H. White contributes a series of highly interesting articles to *The Times*. He pays a high tribute to the advances and improvements made in German ship-building establishments during the past few years, but he goes on as follows :—

Having said this in regard to German shipbuilding capability, it must be added that British productive power is enormously greater. This may be briefly illustrated. Taking the six years 1900-5, the average German annual output of merchant ships was 213,100 tons; the *minimum* was about 184,500 tons, and the *maximum* (1905) 255,400 tons. For the United Kingdom in the same period the average annual output was 1,402,300 tons; the *minimum* was 1,190,600 ons, and the *maximum* (1905) 1,623,200 tons. In 1905 28 warships of nearly 130,000 tons displacement were launched in Great Britain; while in Germany the corresponding figures were 16 ships of 39,600 tons. British shipbuilders in the same year constructed 15 merchant ships of 85,000 tons for German owners, as against the aggregate of 148 ships and 255,400 tons built in German shipyards. The Glasgow district alone built nearly 280,000 tons of shipping in 1905, the Newcastle district over 309,000, the Sunderland district 305,000 tons, and the Greenock district nearly 228,000 tons. Germany in 1892 built 73 ships of nearly 65,000 tons, and in 1905 148 ships of 255,400 tons; for the United Kingdom the corresponding outputs were for 1902 681 ships of 1,110,000 tons; 1905, 795 ships of 1623,000 tons. Treated as percentages, the German increase in tonnage, of course, is much greater, treated as absolute increase in production, Germany advanced 190,000 tons in 14 years, Great Britain 514,000 tons. Even this enormous output does not measure British shipbuilding power; for this year's output will be greater, and even now all the shipyards are no fully employed. These figures need no comment.

Sir William then proceeds to speak of an important factor often overlooked, namely, England's possession of an exceptionally large number of highly trained artizans, skilled in all trades connected with shipbuilding, and inheriting special aptitude and information from generations of predecessors. He considers that such a possession can be obtained only by lapse of time and accumulated experience, and he thinks that Germany, being without such an asset, and having moreover to face the simultaneous progress of many other departments of mechanical industry, suffers from a relative scarcity of skilled labour, so that her advance will probably be "associated with a rise in wages and the occurrence of labour difficulties similar to those which have been operative in England under more advanced industrial conditions." After again showing the immensely greater building capacity of England than of any other country, he notes that according to official figures given in the House of Commons by the Secretary to the Admiralty, the tonnage and cost of battleships completed for sea during the six years ended March 31st 1906 were :—

	Tons.		Costing. £.
Great Britain	348,385	.....	25,538,000
France	44,285	.....	4,086,300
Russia	164,726	.....	14,173,300
Germany	143,122	.....	13,237,100
United States.....	110,210	.....	9,611,800

This will be found to work out as follows :—cost per ton in England £73; in Russia £86; in the United States £87; in France £92 and in Germany £92.

Sir William concludes thus :—

It is in the power of other countries, no doubt, to increase their warship-building capability and to attempt to overtake us. The fulfilment of such a programme, however, involves enormous expenditure, demands considerable time, and cannot escape observation. Is it to be admitted that our administrators could fail to note such action, or leave it unanswered? Unless there was wilful blindness and neglect, this could not happen. Our great lead in shipbuilding has been obtained principally as a consequence of private enterprise, in association with remarkable developments of our mercantile marine during the last half century. Government aid and encouragement have had an influence, no doubt, espesially during the last 20 years and in the growth of special manufactures such as armour, guns, and mountings. Can it be imagined that the national spirit will be changed so greatly that foreign developments would be allowed to deprive us of the advantageous position that has been achieved by long-continued strenuous effort and great expenditure? British supremacy at sea requires the construction and maintenance of numerous and more powerful fleets. It has been, and must remain, a cardinal feature in naval policy that our warship building capability shall be commensurate with all requirements and superior to that of other maritime nations. If foreign naval authorities, exercising their undoubted right, take steps to increase their powers of producing warships, corresponding action here will be essential, and the Government can depend, as they have done in the past, on the support of private enterprise. So long as it is understood that Government and people are resolved to maintain British supremacy at sea, to take whatever action may be required to secure that end, there will be less probability of attempts to disturb existing conditions or to diminish our relative superiority in warship building.

THE LATE W. F. H. VON WECKHERLIN.

The *Wereldkronick* of Rotterdam (December 29th) contains a portrait and outline of the life and public career of the former Minister of the Netherlands to Japan. Born in 1842 at the Hague, he was graduated from the University of Leyden, and entered the diplomatic service as an attaché. As his name and the prefix von shows, he was of German origin, his parents being friends of the Queen Emma who married King William III, and is now "the King's widow." Acting as Secretary at several of the Dutch Legations in Europe and other continents, he was promoted to the post of minister resident and served in Tokio from 1872 to 1881. From the Japanese capital he was transferred to Washington as Minister Plenipotentiary. In 1899 he was appointed to Constantinople, remaining but a single year in the Sultan's capital. Returning to the Netherlands, he served on the Venezuela boundary commission and the International Court of Arbitration. Later he was Minister in the Cabinet of Melvil, Baron von Lijuden, in charge of Foreign Affairs. He won the decoration of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, and the Great Cross of the Order of Orange-Nassau. He died under a surgical operation at Tübingen in Wurtemburg in his sixty-fourth year. The deceased was unusually well acquainted with the history of Japan.

ADMIRAL NEBOGATOFF.

Admiral Nebogatoff has published in a Russian newspaper his defence for the surrender in the Sea of Japan, and the article has been translated into the columns of the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*. He makes two allegations which, unless we are to assume that—in the words of *The Times*—he conceals and distorts the truth in a manner unworthy of an officer and a gentleman, "will go far to exonerate him, in the judgment of all fair-minded men, of any fault worse than a pardonable error of judgment, committed, if at all, in circumstances the most trying that a naval officer can be placed in." The first statement is that "he never was consulted by Rozhdestvensky, that he saw that officer only once after he had joined his flag, that he knew nothing whatever about his plans either for going into the action or for dealing with such emergencies as might arise, and did arise, during its course, and that he was never even informed that Admiral Folkersahm, Rozhdestvensky's second-in-command, had died two days before the fatal 27th of May, so that, in the event of Rozhdestvensky's being disabled, the supreme command would develove upon himself." Certainly this allegation shows that the Commander-in-chief of the Baltic Squadron maintained very strange relations with the principal officers under him. The second statement in this (we quote from *The Times*.)

He declares positively that, when the five surviving ships which still remained with his flag, battered, demoralized, and partially disabled as they were, were attacked by the Japanese again in overwhelming force on May 28, the latter opened an effective fire at a range which none of his own guns could reach, and that his inferiority of speed made it impossible for him to reduce the range to a distance at which his fire would be effective. "The range of our guns," he says, "was fifty cables. Whenever we made an attempt to get nearer to him, he, taking advantage of his superior speed, at once retired, so that the distance was not lessened. We thus represented a target, which it was easy to fusillade, but which itself was not in a position to reply."

If this be true—and we must assume its truth because the facts as to relative potentiality of armaments are familiar to all naval officers—one may justly affirm that nothing offered for Nebogatoff except to blow up his ships or surrender.

THE ST. PETERSBURG NEGOTIATIONS.

Writing under date of December 26th, the St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Times* speaks of the arrangement come to by the Russian and Japanese Government to publish the details of the negotiations thus far conducted with regard to the fishery and commercial treaties, the object of publication being to check alarmist rumours. The correspondent adds :—

It is well to remark that the favourable course of the Russo-Japanese negotiations cannot but auspiciously affect the relations between Great Britain and Russia. The opinion is held here that Great Britain's influence with her ally greatly contributed to friendliness between Russia and Japan. I may add that the plenipotentiaries express themselves in the highest terms as regards the good feeling displayed on either side.

The negotiations connected with the treaty of commerce are almost completed. The fishery convention has taken a considerable time owing to technical difficulties. Some anxiety was aroused here at first in regard to Japan's demands. Subsequent developments, however, convinced Rus in that Japan had no intention to be over-exacting. On the other hand, Japan from the outset appreciated Russia's entire good faith and sincere desire to arrive at a sound and durable understanding on this important and delicate question. The technical difficulties are not yet solved, but a solution is merely a question of time.

The question of the navigation of the Sungari, which is interwoven with the principle of the open door, is not likely to produce serious difficulties, since both Powers are frankly and sincerely committed to the policy of equal opportunity for all nations in Manchuria.

The *communiqué* to be published will rehearse in brief all Japan's proposals and Russia's counter-proposals. It will not contain anything absolutely new. All the important points have already found their way into the Press, with the addition of much that is entirely false—for instance, statements that Japan has asked for the right of navigation of the Amur and for free transit for her goods, that negotiations have been broken off and a demand made for arbitration, and so forth. Some newspapers went so far as to publish what purported to be inspired notes alleging that there was a deadlock. Whoever was responsible for these indiscretions—and it must be remembered that several departments of State were in the secret of the negotiations—it is clear that they did not originate in the Foreign Office.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at Singapore on February 1st. His Highness proceeded to the Victoria Hotel where he was received by a distinguished company. The same afternoon he left for Hongkong.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN TOKYO.

On the evening of the 30th ultimo there took place at the residence of Captain Schinzinger in Tokyo an assault which seems likely to have a fatal ending. As Captain Schinzinger was on the point of driving away from his house, the *betto* sprang forward, and drawing a kitchen knife inflicted three wounds upon the butler who, as is usual in Japan, was standing on the door-steps bowing to his departing master. So sudden and vehement was the assault that the victim could offer no resistance. He received a heavy slash on the shoulder, was pierced through the lung, and was heavily stabbed in the back as he fell. Captain Schinzinger and the coachman carried in the wounded man, and Dr. Teusler, arriving in a few minutes, rendered all possible surgical aid, but the latest news gives no hope of saving the man's life. The *betto*, who appears to have been deeply offended by some opprobrious epithet which the butler had applied to him in the hearing of a maid-servant, hastened away from the scene of his crime and gave himself up to the police. Subsequently he asked to be taken to Captain Schinzinger's house, and the police complying, he offered an apology for having caused trouble in the household by obtruding his own private affairs. But he expressed no regret for the crime.

FIRE LOSSES.

The fire losses for the United States and Canada during the calendar year 1906, compiled by the *Journal of Commerce*, reached the unprecedented sum of $459,710,000 of which $280,000,000 was due to the San Francisco conflagration of last April. Deducting that sum, the other losses aggregated $179,710,000, or more than any year in the history of the country, excepting those of the Chicago, Boston and Baltimore conflagrations. The destruction of property in this country by fire during the past thirty years reaches the enormous total of $4,054,654,825, or a yearly average of $135,155,000. The following table of losses (three figures being omitted) by years shows a steady increase in the amount of property destroyed, which would indicate that the forces that go to make an increased fire hazard, such as the use of electricity, gasoline, congestion of values, etc., have more than offset the improvements made toward fire prevention, such as better building laws, automatic sprinkler equipments and fireproof construction:

1906	$459,710	1891	$143 764
1905	175,103	1890	108,993
1904	252,554	1889	123.646
1903	156,195	1888	110,885
1902	149,260	1887	120,283
1901	164.347	1886	104.924
1900	163,362	1885	102,818
1899	136,773	1884	110,008
1898	119,650	1883	110,149
1897	110,319	1882	84,505
1896	115,655	1881	81,280
1895	129,835	1880	74.643
1894	128,246	1879	77,703
1893	156,445	1878	64,315
1892	151,516	1877	68,265
Total for thirty years			4,054,654

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Nothing is more remarkable about the terrible incidents now occuring so frequently in Russia than the deadly accuracy of the assassins. Hitherto the nature of their task has nearly always intervened between these desperadoes and their victims. It was so almost invariably in the case of bomb-throwing. The thought of self-preservation concerned the thrower, so profoundly that he seldom succeeded in achieving his object. It ought to be more so in the matter of shooting with a pistol, for there a steady handand an unclouded eye are absolutely essential to accuracy of aim. But a pistol in the hand of a Russian revolutionist of the present time appears to be an unerring weapon. Again and again a fatal result has to be recorded, and the plain inference is that the assassins are possessed by a spirit of deadly vengefulness such as has never been previously recorded in history. Moreover, they manage to find access to their victims, which indicates that treachery must be wide-spread. It is a shocking state of affairs. All high officials discharge their functions under a veritable Damoclean sword. Impossible to tell where the blow will fall next. Can the nation be disarmed? No other effective remedy suggests itself.

General Baron Nogi has been made President of the Nobles School. This appointment is much welcomed by the Tokyo press. General Nogi was last year appointed by the Emperor to be an official of the School, and it came to be known that he desired to resign his military duties on account of age, his purpose being to live with the students and set them an example of frugality and diligence. The Emperor has now decided that, while carrying out that purpose, he shall retain his military position.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says, with regard to the Yokohama loan of three million *yen*, which has just been placed on the London market in the form of £317,000, that Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Company are to receive a commission of 0.4 per cent.; namely, 0.15 at the time of handing over the money; 0.1 at the time of repaying it, and 0.15 when interest is paid. Of the total amount a sum of 2,700,000 *yen* is to be devoted to harbour construction and 300,000 *yen* to reclamations of foreshore.

Mr. Uchida, Japanese Consul in Mexico, writes in enthusiastic terms of the newly opened railway—125 miles—across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. He particularly notes that it will bring the cotton of Texas within greatly closer and greatly cheaper reach of Japan. It appears that Mr. Uchida, at the instance of Mexican local financiers, urged leading business-men in his own country, some time ago, to establish a steamship line to Tehuantepec, and he now repeats the advice. Perhaps the new big Steamship Company may take up the project. Mr. Uchida is evidently of the opinion that the railway affords facilities not much inferior to those which the Panama Canal will afford at the distant and uncertain date of its completion.

The seventh anniversary of Mr. Fukuzawa's death fell on the 2nd instant and his multitudinous admirers are said to have made a great demonstration in connexion with it. This year is also the 50th anniversary ofthe establishment of the Keiogijuku, and there is a plan to build a library in commemoration of the date. Three hundred thousand *yen* are required and 137,453 *yen* have been subscribed already.

The following is taken from an article on "The World's Gold Production," by A. Selwyn-Brown, in *Moody's Magazine*, in which it is stated that figures recently compiled by J. P. Hutchins indicate the gold production in modern times in those countries for which statistics have been kept to have been as follows:—

United States	1792-1905	$2.860.854,000
Australasia	1851-1905	2,539.117,000
Russia and Siberia	1814-1905	1,434.679,000
Colombia	1537-1905	895.735,000
Brazil	1691-1905	720.9 2,000
Africa	1887-1905	711.246,000
Mexico	1521-1905	307,161,000
Canada	1858-1905	237,202,000
Bolivia	1545-1905	199,611,000
Peru	1533-1905	119,389,000
British India	1884-1905	115,116,000
Austro-Hungary	1493-1905	70.142,000
Chile	1545-1905	23,266,000
Total		10,244,520,000

As the rich surface deposits are being worked out, improvements in mining and metallurgical processes are enabling poorer and poorer deposits to be worked. The annual gold output will continue steadily to increase. Within the next year or two the annual output will almost certainly exceed $400,000,000; thereafter a progressive increase each year may confidently be expected.

Mr. Tangei, who was sent to Europe some time ago by the Basei-kyoku to purchase stud horses, has been interviewed on his return by several newspaper reporters. He purchased 51 stallions in all, namely, 12 in Hungary, 29 in France and 10 in England. The highest price was paid for the English sires, one of which, "Information," cost ten thousand *yen*. He speaks in glowing terms of the attention and care devoted to horse-breeding in the great countries of the West.

The *Kokumin* says that the French Government has bestowed high orders on Mr. Sakatani, Mr. Matsuo, President of the Bank of Japan, and Mr. Takahashi Korekyo. Our contemporary is disposed to regard this as an evidence that the French Republic inclines toward establishing close financial relations with Japan and assisting her in the matter of capital for the development of Manchuria and Korea. At any rate Japan welcomes everything tending to establish an entente with France whose hand is clasped in Russia's. These things make for the peace of the world.

Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. courteously inform us that they are in receipt of telegraphic advices from their London house to the effect that the issue of £317,000 Yokohama City Bonds has been entirely successful, the amount being fully subscribed.

In view of the rumours of war, persistently circulated by the press of the United States, the *New York Times* despatched a telegram to Count Okuma seeking his views on the subject. The Count's reply is published by the *Kokumin Shimbun*. He says that the two nations are bound together by ties which forbid the idea of a rupture, and that he does not for one instant believe in the possibility of war about the San Francisco question.

DEATH OF MR. COLOMBO.

We regret to record the death at the General Hospital, on February 2nd, of Mr. Luigi Colombo at the age of 72 years. Mr. Colombo came to Japan in 1867 as waste silk inspector to Messrs. Bavier & Co., and after the expiry of about six years joined the firm of Dell' Oro & Co. with whom he had since remained, Mr. Colombo being thus the oldest Italian and one of the oldest foreign residents of Yokohama. The deceased gentleman passed away after a comparatively short illness. The funeral will take place this morning from the Church of the Sacred Heart, Bluff at 8.30.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE IMPERIAL DIET.

Budget Committees.

At the meeting on Thursday of the Budget Sectional Committee on army expenditures, Mr. Ikeda asked the reason for the expansion in expenditure.

Mr. Ichimoto said that the stationing of garrisons in Korea and Manchuria necessitated the increased expenditure.

In the sectional committee dealing with the Finance Department Mr. Omi asked why such great differences existed in the rates of taxation in various localities; why could they not be unified.

Mr. Wakatsuki acknowledged that these differences did exist but the Department was doing all that could be done to bring about uniformity.

Messrs. Hagina and Morimoto asked when the Diet would be housed in new buildings.

Mr. Arai replied that the Diet buildings could not be rebuilt for some time, the state of the national finances not permitting it. The Departments of Home Affairs and Finance required rebuilding and the Government would shortly present the necessary bill. As for the scheme for rebuilding the Diet's premises that could not be proceeded with until after a thorough investigation of their resources.

In the sectional division dealing with the Household Department various questions relating to riverine improvements were put and answered.

The Committee dealing with the Educational Department met at 10.50 a.m. on Thursday.

The Minister of Education addressing the Committee said the Department asked altogether for appropriations totalling about 7,600,000 *yen*, which was an increase of about 900,000 *yen*. A portion of this money would be included in a supplementary Budget after the accounts concerning Universities and Libraries were settled. Before giving any minute explanation of the Budget, he sought to present some idea of the present condition of education in this country. He said: I am far from saying that liberal education has reached a state of perfection among us. About twenty years ago, the number of children attending school was fifty per cent. of the total number of those of school age, but now it has reached about ninety-five per cent. The number of middle schools is about 280, and the number of graduates is some 14,000. In matters of higher education there has been a certain amount of progress in quality if not in numbers. It was in the 21st year of Meiji that the foundations of our system of higher education were laid, and then were established about fifteen schools under the direct control of the Department of Education. The number of students were few at that time, but now they are very rapidly increasing. The accomodation provided for them is by no means sufficient. In drawing up the Budget, therefore, the Government included the estimated cost of the establishment of two universities and five technical schools. The subject of primary importance in liberal education is the maintenance of discipline among school children. With a view to a better realization of these ideas, a special department, in High and Normal schools will be established. The need of industrial education is a matter of great importance. The Government has therefore asked for certain subsidies for this purpose. The next point to be observed is the encouragement of the study of the fine arts. As may be naturally expected, the fine arts are closely related to industries. There is therefore a need for the cultivation of the pure science of fine arts. The Budget includes items for this purpose.

The Vice-Minister of Education explained that students in schools under the direct control of the Department will be increased from 4,000 to 5,000. With regard to the question asked by Mr. Sato as to the contributions in the shape of land for the purpose of building schools, Mr. Matsumura, the Government Commissioner, explained that for Fukuoka University, the sum of *yen* 250,000 and 30,000 *tsubo* of land had been given by the prefecture of Fukuoka; and for the Tohoku University the sum of 150,000 *yen* from the Miyagi prefecture; for Sapporo University the sum of 100,000 *yen* from Sapporo; for the Kagoshima Agricultural School, the sum of 100,000 *yen* from Kagoshima; for Otaru Higher Commercial School, the sum of *yen* 200,000 and the ground by voluntary contributions; for the Niigata Medical School the sum of 37,000 *yen*, and 17,000 *tsubo* of land; for the Yonezawa High Dyers School, the sum of 100,000 *yen*, and 20,000 *tsubo* of land; and for the Nara Female Normal School and the Higher Girls School, various contributions had been made.

To an inquiry made as to the terms in the University, the Minister of Education recognized the importance of revising the school organization sooner or later.

With regard to the maintenance expenses of the two newly established Universities, the Vice-Minister explained that the Government will defray 100,000 *yen* for the Fukuoka University and 60,000 *yen* for the Sendai University.

House of Peers.

The House met at 10 a.m. on Saturday. On behalf of the Government, Ministers Matsuda and Sakatani were present. The House proceeded to discuss the first order of the day. The draft for the Revision of the Penal Law (introduced by the Government, first reading) was read by the secretary, and Mr. Matsuda, Minister of Justice, addressed the House to the effect that since the first enactmemt of the present penal code, twenty-five years had passed, during which time various affairs in the country had progressed by leaps and bounds, presenting new features, and that there was every necessity for the revision of the penal code. He proceeded to point out defects of the present system in order to verify his statement. No question was asked, but on the motion of Mr. T. Hayashida, the draft was referred to a special committee of five. The second order of the day was discussed, the draft of regulations concerning the subsidies to Korean railways in order to make the deficit good. Dr. Sakatani, Minister of Finance, explained the resolution. No inquiry was made. On the motion of the President, it was referred to a special committee of 9. The meeting adjourned at 10.25 a.m.

Budget Committee.

The General Committee met on Saturday at 10.50 a.m. Dr. Sakatani, Minister of Finance, Messrs. Wakatsuki, Yoshiwara, Vice-Ministers, and Government commissioners of all the Departments were present. Mr. Kurihara, Chief of Committee, said that the committee could make inquiries concerning the outline of the supplementary Budget Bills, of the general Budget of the 39th year of Meiji, and of the special accounts of every department, and the contracts binding the national treasury outside of the Budget. The resolution needed speedy settlement and if possible it should be decided before the settlement of the general Budget. The Vice-Minister of Finance made a brief explanation. Mr. Hatano asked if contracts binding the national treasury outside the Budget were to be entered into afterward or not. He said according to rumour the contracts seemed to be made already, if so, the Government had the right to entrust the whole property of the country to private companies. The Vice-Minister replied that the order had been given subject to the arrangement that anything binding the national treasury should have the consent of the Imperial Diet. Mr. Nanjo asked the Government's assurance of interest on debentures of the South Manchurian railway for fifteen years, but thought this might be suspended within a few years when the company paid its way. In reply to Mr. Mitsui the Vice-Minister said that the future of the South Manchurian railway was full of promise coupled with that of the Fushun mine. As its organization had a great deal to do with administration an arrangement had been made to facilitate the organization of the company. The expenditure of *yen* 100,000,000 needed no consent of the Diet. Messrs. Mitsui and Nemoto questioned the sending of war vessels to America, to which Admiral Saito answered that the Government expected to despatch the *Tsukuba* and *Chitose*. Mr. Morimoto proceeded to ask a few questions on statistics, and the Government commissioners made replies. All the drafts were transferred to various sections of the committee. The meeting rose at 12.

The second section met at 1.30 p.m. on Saturday. Several questions were asked as to the improvement of rivers, which were duly answered by Mr. Inuzuka, Chief of the Engineering Bureau. Mr. Sakaki wanted to know what rivers and harbours the Government had so far investigated, to which Mr. Inuzuka replied that the Government had investigated 230 rivers and with regard to harbours still had to make certain necessary investigations. Mr. Mori asked concerning the appropriation for the Sanitary Bureau. Mr. Kubota explained the necessity for such a Bureau. Mr. Nakanishi wanted to know about the colonial appropriation for the Hokkaido and asked the reason why the Government should leave out the improvement of such harbours as Otaru and Muroran and how much loss there would be if the construction of Rumoe were postponed. Mr. Takaoka, the Government delegate, replied that the choice was due to economical conditions. Harbours such as Muroran may be used without any immediate improvement. Mr. Buto asked about the Formosan lottery system and was answered by Mr. Iwai to the effect that the lottery system was mainly designed to prevent the evil custom of buying foreign lottery tickets. He stated that it had no bad effect upon the morals of the people in Formosa and that only a few people in Japan make some fuss about it. After a few questions from Mr. Ueba the whole committee meeting on the 2nd section of the Budget and additional budget was concluded. Themeeting rose at 3.20 p.m.

The Fourth Section of the committee sat at 1.15 on Saturday. The Minister for the Navy explained the expenditure for the sending of a squadron to America and the items concerning the repairing of the *Mikasa* and the reconstruction of Sasebo harbour. Mr. Morimoto asked if the fighting power of the *Mikasa* would be entirely restored by the expenditure of *yen* 800,000, to which the Minister replied in the affirmative. After several questions were asked, Mr. Murakami, chief of the Bureau of Accounts, explained in detail the ordinary expenditure of the Budget for this year. Mr. Soyana asked why the Government had eliminated *yen* 167,000 from the items of ordinary expenditure. Mr. Murakami replied that this was because the expenses for coal mining at Niihara had been included in the special account. The meeting broke up at 3.10 p.m.

At 1.10 p.m. a meeting with reference to the Budget of the Department of Finance was held at which Mr. Noda with other members of the committee were present. The Vice-Minister of Finance, with other Government commissioners were present. Mr. Morimoto asked if the flotation of public loans for the sake of adjusting national finance might not endanger the finances. The Government commissioner answered that there was no probability of danger arising out of redeeming bonds issued for the purchase of railways by floating public loans at a low rate of interest. Mr. Kasuya asked as to the items of expenses of the Budget amounting to 2,500,000 *yen*; Mr. Arai, the Government commissioner, pointed out the necessity for the grant to the Kwantung administration of *yen* 1,020,000 and for the Korean Residency General of *yen* 620,000. The committee proceeded to the discussion of the additional Budget, which was carried without going through the first reading. The meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.

The Sixth Section of the committee met at 1 p.m. Between the committee and the Government commissioners there were several conferences as to the details of railway expenditure. Mr. Furuichi explained in detail the accounts of the Korean railway funds. Mr. Kaino asked about the control of the South Manchurian Railway, to which Mr. Nakakoji replied "the question is of a very complicated nature. According to the Imperial ordinance concerning the establishment of the Railway the Department of Communications is to control it but on the other hand the Kwangtung Administration is to superintend the Railway, and as the Administration is under the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Minister

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

for Foreign Affairs has also the right of controlling the railway. Again, the Minister for Finance has rights in respect to all that concerned the finance of the Railway." The meeting broke up at 4 p.m.

Various Committees sat on Tuesday.

The bill for the revision of laws ■ to pensions to nurses and teachers in Kindergarten schools and to their families was explained by Mr. Matsumura to the Committee appointed to consider the measure and was duly passed.

The sixth section of the Budget Committee also met and passed measures as to extensions of railways, others being sent back to the Government for further investigation. The bill as to the nationalization of the Hokuetsu Railway was sent back for further investigation.

The Budget Committee met on Wednesday, various Ministers and Government delegates being present. The Supplementary Budget for the 39th fiscal year was approved of.

The Government has introduced revised regulations regarding the rebate of taxes on imported crude sugar.

The Committee on the revision of laws concerning local expenditure in Hokkaido sat and passed the measure.

The Foreign Affairs, Judicial and Educational Sections of the Budget were under consideration by the sections of the Budget Committee to which those subjects had been entrusted, and were duly passed.

The Petitions and Memorials Committee met and considered various petitions and memorials.

The Navy section of the Budget was passed in Committee as also were the Finance Department section, and that of the Department of Communications.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House sat on Thursday at 1.10 p.m., Mr. Minoura occupying the chair.

After various reports had been made, Mr. Muto, of the *Daido* Party, spoke on the prevention of the pollution caused by the Ashio copper mine, and on the riots there. He condemned the defective methods pursued by the Furukawa Mining Company for the prevention of copper pollution. He asked why the Government had failed to prevent the disturbance.

Mr. Hara, Home Minister, defended the administration and explained the steps of suppression that had been taken.

Mr. Kurihara, Chairman of the Budget Committee, reported that the Committee had approved the Supplementary Budgets to the General Budget and Special Accounts for the 39th fiscal year, and the item relating to the Contract Causing Liabilities to the National Treasury (*re* the South Manchurian Railway).

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Last month we extracted from the *Shinkōron* certain predictions ■ to the state of religion in Japan a century hence. The views of eight promiment religious teachers were given. We now add those of others.

(9) *Mr. Tsunajima Ryōsen*, the author of the *Byōkanroku*, which caused so much discussion a few years ago. In the Buddhist world great development is likely to take place among the adherents of the Shin sect, and as for the connection of this sect with Christianity, it promises to become very close. There will be Christian Buddhism and Buddhist Christianity as far as thought is concerned, but whether this new type of religion will assume external form is a question we cannot settle. Those who lean towards this sort of religion are on the increase every day.

(10) *Mr. Hiroi Shintarō*, a well-known Unitarian writer and speaker :—In things mental and spiritual it is impossible to predict the future with the mathematical precision that characterizes the forecasts of the astronomer. All religious forecasts are of the nature of guesses or surmises. They may or may not prove to be correct. But the past history of religion teaches us much as to its probable future. Centuries pass, but creeds retain their old forms with remarkable persistency. In many important respects Buddhism to-day is what it was a hundred years ago; so is it with Christianity and Mahomedanism. The great Buddhist and Christian sects in the forms they observe and the doctrines they hold change but little from age to age. The three forms of Christianity—the Catholic, the Greek Church and the Protestant—are not likely to undergo radical change. In each sect there will be liberals and conservatives. In each sect there will be mystics and anti-mystics. There will be those who contend that religion has its chief seat in man's will, those who claim that it mainly depends on intellectual development, and again those who say that it depends solely on a certain state of feeling. There are some who dream of a great union of all existing creeds. No such utopia will ever materialize. Superstition will die out, say others. But how can it as long as foolish people exist? Knowledge, however much it increases, will never entirely banish ignorance. In the religious world, as in the secular world, the party in favour of trusts is confronted by a strong party in favour of independence and separate management of work. To say that the religious world is as a whole less superstitious than it was a few centuries ago may be true, but it must be borne in mind that Mormonism sprang up in the nineteenth century and that the *Tenrikyō* was unknown prior to the Meiji era. In the world of thought, despite the progress of education, contradictory theories and doctrines are strongly held by different individuals. The notion that the whole world will come under the influence of religion is as wild as the idea that civilisation will totally banish barbarism, or that refinement will become universal. One tendency of the present age is likely to mark religion a century hence—the tendency to make it conform to science as much as possible and the tendency to give prominence to its ethical aspects rather than to its theological ones.

(11) *Dr. Kuwaki Genyoku.*—I am not desirous of writing anything on the subject of your inquiry. If I force myself to say something on the subject, it must be that to me religion appears to be of the nature of old furniture. This may seem to many to be a very shallow view to take and I should certainly be condemned by such a writer ■ Dr. Tanimoto, nevertheless this is my opinion.

(12) *Mr. Uchigasaki Sakusaburō*—The progress of the future will resemble that made during the past 30 odd years. But the conflict between opposing forces will be keener in the future than it has been in the past. By process of natural selection that which is inferior in religion will be got rid of.

To the above we add the remarks of L'Abbe E. Ligneul, which appear in No. 369 of the *Koe*. Here is what this keen observer of the trend of opinion in the Japanese religious world has to say on the religion of Japan a hundred years hence. He is far from being optimistic :—It is very difficult for any individual, relying on his own knowledge and intelligence, to predict with any accuracy what is likely to take place a hundred years hence. For this a special revelation from Heaven would be needed. I do not pretend to have received any such revelation. Arguing from present indications, from the general spirit of the times and from the effect which it is of the nature of the education Japan has received during the past 30 years to produce, I can perhaps safely predict the following :—(1) Shintoism will be regarded by the Japanese as wholly mythological. Their attitude towards it will resemble that of Europeans to Greek and Roman mythology. (2) Buddhist Pantheistic philosophy will still be studied, but the superstitions which are now believed in by the uneducated will have vanished. (3) Of Confucianism all that will be left will be its phrases, adages and figures of speech and the etiquette and refinement which it has done so much to develop. (4) Protestant Christianity will have bequeathed to the Japanese people certain ideas that will retain their hold on the mind of the nation. The language of the Bible will be to a certain extent embedded in Japanese literature, and certain customs that originated with Christian countries will be observed here. Added to the great confusion of thought caused by the presence of so many different creeds in this country, a century hence all manner of philosophical principles and theories, Occidental and Oriental, will have been espoused here, so that Japan's intellectual world will be in a great state of chaos (*Nihon ni chishiki-kai no jōtai wa tashika ni konton de arō*) At that time, as men will be unable to sōlve the problems of human life, with any degree of certainty the majority in theory will drift into scepticism and in practice into materialism. But since religion is a necessity to mankind, since men must believe something, we can safely predict that there will a century hence be numerous forms of religion. But what exactly they will be nobody can precisely foresee, as it is impossible to say what changes in men's minds will take place between this and then. In the midst of all the prevailing confusion, uncertainty and divergence of views, he who would have peace of mind and he who desires and has the courage to accept and follow a religion that is no less sure than rational will turn to Catholicism. But I fear that those who do this will always be few. In less than a century the principles and doctrines which have been propagated here will have borne bitter fruit, resulting in the disorganization of society and in a general loosening of the bonds of custom. There are, however, Japanese who realize that the nation has been deceiving itself and who are endeavouring to induce it to adopt different principles.

The *Koe* has undergone considerable enlargement. The first number of the new series appeared on January 1st. It contains a review of the year 1906 and a number of instructive articles on various topics. The scope of the magazine as regards the subjects discussed has been extended somewhat.

* * *

The *Nichiyō Sōshi* (Protestant Episcopalian) in an article entitled "The Social Rank of the Clergy" refers to the address given by the Bishop of Birmingham at the English Church Congress last year. The Bishop is of opinion that one of the chief reasons of the decline of the influence of the Church of England in Great Britain is the fact that the clergyman is not regarded by the mass of the people as one of themselves. He is supposed to occupy a high social rank. As for the Bishops many of them live like big lords in stately palaces. Bishop Gore has protested against all this and has himself reduced diocesan expenditure and proposes to publish annual reports of the way he employs his income. The *Nichiyō Sōshi* writes admiringly of the stand Bishop Gore has taken in this matter. It recalls the fact that St. Paul was a tent-maker, that many of the Apostles were fishermen, and it asks whether the assumption of a superior social position by the clergy is essential as a means of influencing the middle and upper classes of society. It distinguishes between the rank that piety, learning and polished manners give to a man from the rank conferred on him by titles, by money, or by the usages of the community to which he belongs. In Japan, as elsewhere, says the *Nichiyō Sōshi*, personal character and attainments in ministers of the Gospel will certainly go for more than a display of worldly distinctions of any kind. One of our Christians, continues the *Nichiyō Sōshi*, who has lately inspected the state of our Churches in the provinces, says that though the social position of the pastors and evangelists is far above that of the members of their flocks they still have not established any intercourse with the upper classes of society (*Sono chihō ni kurai suru jinshi* (人士) *to no kōsū wa kaimu nari*). To rely on social prestige for the propagation of the Gospel, says the *Nichiyō Sōshi*, is to go the wrong way ■ work. It is not by decking himself out ■ a frock coat or by a display of college degrees that the Japanese minister of the Gospel will win the hearts of men, but by the manifestation of superior traits of character; and this does not apply to work among the lower classes only, it is equally forcible as regards the upper ten thousand, as was well illustrated by the effect of Nakae

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Tōjū's teaching on the noblemen of his day. Vulgarity and appeals to it are common enough in this country to-day, but let our Ministers show that they occupy a higher level than the ordinary man of the world, says the *Nichiyō Sōshi*. Writing of the year 1906, a contributor to the pages of the *Nichiyō Sōshi*, who signs himself "Shindō," says that it has been a year marked by questions left unsolved. In the world of education the new conscription regulations will, it is thought, have far reaching effects, but what steps will be taken to neutralize the harm done to education it is impossible to say. In the religious world the union of the three Methodist bodies alone is a subject for congratulation. The alliance of other bodies had no significance either in its inception or its final stages. (*Kyōkai dōmei wa mutmi ni hajimarite, mutmi ni owareri*). The Mission work at home and abroad projected by the combined Protestant sects looks well on paper, but the scheme has yet to be carried out. In the episcopal church the creation of a native Bishopric and the devising of a scheme of self-support by the Churches have neither of them passed the initiatory stage. But the many unsolved questions that confront us will doubtless serve as sharpeners of our wits, concludes the writer we are quoting.

* * *

For some months a letter of considerable interest from many points of view has been lying untouched in our literary stock-pot waiting to be served up in some form or other. It appeared in successive numbers of the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* in October last. It was addressed to certain educated Indians with whom Mr. Harada Tasuku and Dr. Motoda came into contact during their visit to India. The writer of the letter was Mr. Harada. It is of great length and it deals with a number of interesting questions connected with the probable future spiritual and intellectual intercourse between Japan and India. Mr. Harada states at the outset that the object of the visit he and Dr. Motoda made was not Christian propagandism. (*Yohai no mokuteki wa Kirisutokyō senden no tame ni arasariki. Kore shokun no yoku shiru tokoro nari.*) They aimed rather at making clear to the Indian students and others who attended their meetings the nature and significance of the changes which have taken place in this country during the past thirty odd years, and they took pains to explain the circumstances and conditions the presence of which alone rendered the transformation possible. The effect produced in our country by our contact with Western civilisation is not by any means to be solely attributed to the character of that civilisation, says Mr. Harada. There was much in our ancient system of thought and in our ethical principles that prepared the way for our acceptance of Western thought. Had we not originally been adapted for the new rôle we have been playing we could never have succeeded as we have. This is known to us here, but Mr. Harada rightly deemed it important to call the attention of Indians to this fact, for it is the absence of similar conditions in India that retards the progress of European civilisation there. Mr. Harada next proceeds to dwell on the many benefits Japan has derived from the adoption of Western civilisation. That civilisation he describes as Christian, though he acknowledges that neither its philosophy, its science, nor its law came from Christianity. He denies the allegation that the Japanese are mere imitators. He thinks that in the process of assimilating Western thought and institutions they have shown some originality. Mr. Harada reminds the Indians of the numerous benefits the Japanese derived from Buddhism in ancient times—a religion that is permeated with Indian thought But Japan has made this creed her own to such an extent that now Buddhist thought is so interwoven with general Japanese thought that it has entirely lost the tokens of its foreign origin. So will it be with Christianity in the future, says Mr. Harada. When touching on the political situation of India Mr. Harada hardly seemed to realize that he was on delicate ground. He expresses sympathy with the Indians, subject as they are to the yoke of England, and expresses the hope that they will one day be free. Belonging as Mr. Harada does to a country that is in alliance with England, to find him openly defending rebellion against England's rule will be a surprise to many. Here are his words:—*Yohai wa kikoku seiji jō no genji no kyōgū ni tai shite, fukaku dōjō wo moyasazaru wo yezu. Yo wa kikokumin ga tokuritsu jichi no kokumin to shite Tōyō ni kukki* (勃起) *suru no hi wo kibō shite yamazaru mono nari*)* Having practically told the Indians that rebellion against English rule on their part is much to be desired, Mr. Harada proceeds to say that Japanese Christians can not give any substantial aid in the political objects that certain advanced thinkers among the Indians may have in view. He then proceeds to point out that there are greater evils in India than the political evils which are so vociferously discussed by certain young men. Education needs to be made more universal, Western science to be more widely known, the caste system should be abolished, the position of woman raised, happier homes should be created, mutual respect and confidence among the various classes of the community sadly need cultivation; above all some steps should be taken to lessen the enormous amount of superstition prevailing throughout India. Mr. Harada tells us that, though before visiting India he had read much about the prevalence of superstition there, he was not at all prepared to find it so gross and so wide-spread as it turned out to be. Of all the evils existing in India to-day the superstitious beliefs of the lower orders are certainly the worst, says Mr. Harada. And he goes on to lament the fact that the men who are devoting themselves to the task of enlightening the masses are all too few. Superstition in all countries dies hard. Mr. Harada is of opinion that it can only be got rid of in India by the spread of Protestant Christianity. After urging the Indians whom he was addressing to accept Christianity, Mr. Harada goes on to apologize for having adopted a preaching tone in his letter. The Christianity he commends to them he explicitly says is not dogma, nor philosophy. It does not consist of articles of belief nor of ceremonies. Much less is it an embodiment of certain European and American customs. It is a religion that is founded on the personal character and the teaching of Christ. It belongs to no one nation in particular. All national developments of Christianity that have taken place have been marked by many imperfections and defects, says Mr. Harada. Those who desire to obtain the best article must get it direct from Christ Himself.

Mr. Harada at the conclusion of his letter gives it as his opinion that the Indians attach too much importance to the forms of religion and judge of creeds too much from a philosophical standpoint. To them Christianity appears shallow, as it does not furnish closely reasoned explanations of the problems of the universe. He says that of religious life they have next to none. Religion to them is ceremonial or theoretical. It is a thing to dream over or argue about, but not a living power in the heart. Mr. Harada compares the state of religious thought in India to-day to that among the Jews when Christ was alive. Formalism and insincerity abound. There is great worship of antiquity, great attention to minute ceremony, while righteousness, benevolence and faith are wanting.

It will be seen that the tone of Mr. Harada's letter is one of dissatisfaction with the attitude of educated Indians to Christianity. There does not seem much likelihood that any lasting connection between Japanese and Indian Christians will be established.

In a recent number of the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* it is stated that Mr. Harada has accepted the Presidency of the Dōshisha. In the editorial comments on the appointment regret is expressed that the Kumiai Church as a whole will henceforth lose the services of Mr. Harada as an adviser and organizer. He has hitherto been the head of the Kumiai Kyōkai and has occupied prominent positions in a number of Societies connected with Christian or benevolent work. He has also written a good deal for the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*. Mr. Harada has been three times to Europe and America, once to China and once to India. He is noted for the way in which he has fraternized with men belonging to other religious bodies and he is said to be one of the best types of a modern Japanese Christian gentleman. The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* seems to doubt the wisdom of the step Mr. Harada has taken. The Dōshisha, it says, has for a long time past been rather in a bad way. From of old two conflicting elements existed in the Committee of Management—the Missionary element and the secularian element. These elements, the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* tells us, are as much at loggerheads with each other to-day as they ever were. Constant disagreement as to principles and methods manifests itself in the school, and for the most part differences of opinion have hitherto been left to settle themselves as best they can, for there has been no President with sufficient influence and authority to exercise supreme control over the institution (*Kore ni kuwauru ni tanen genzen taru shanō* (首腦) *nakarishi ga tame ni, kōnai ni otte mo, shisō gassezu* (合せず), *ishi* (意志) *no kwantsū sezaru mono sukunashi to sezu*). The fact is, continues the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*, that the conflicting elements in the Dōshisha to-day render it an extremely difficult institution to govern. It is partly Christian and partly secular. Law, Economy and Science are taught alongside of Christianity. The secular teachers value their liberty and are by no means prepared to give way when their theories and principles are called into question. Mr. Harada's task, then, concludes the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*, will be attended with enormous difficulty, and success will be by no means certain, but one cannot but admire his pluck in attempting to accomplish what so many able men have failed to achieve.

* * *

It is announced in the *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church) that Bishop Nicolai has been created an archbishop and that Dr. Andronique, or Andronicus, has been consecrated Bishop of Japan. He is expected in Tōkyō shortly. He has been in this country before in connection with the Greek Church, so that, according to the *Seikyō Shimpō*, the appointment is in every way a suitable one. Commenting on the event, the *Seikyō Shimpō* observes that in the history of a church 40 years is a comparatively short period. The Greek Church may now be said to have been well founded, but in the development of Christian life among the converts there is yet much that has been left undone. The Church has heretofore had to fight hard for its existence, surrounded as it has been by people of other creeds whose hostility to Greek Church Christians has always been evident. The instruction of converts has not been carried on to the extent desirable, so that the new Bishop will find his work cut out for him.

Under the title of *Gisen to Jizen* (Hypocrisy and Charity) Mr. K. Yamada indignantly refers to certain abuses said to be prevailing in a Tōkyō Orphan Asylum which is superintended by a woman called Kitazawa Hatsu, apparently a Greek Church Christian. Mr. Yamada, however, confesses that he himself has not investigated the matter (*Gojin wa mizukara jijitsu wo shōsa shitaru ni arazareba, sono shingi ikan wa kore wo shirazu*) He relies solely on certain newspaper reports, but he has reached the conclusion that the superintendent of the Asylum is a disgrace to the Greek church.

* * *

The New Year's number of the *Shin Kōron* gives an account of an interview given by Count Okuma to a distinguished foreign politician whose name is not published. Among the questions put to the Count were several that related to religion. He asked whether Japan as a state would deteriorate owing to the

* "We cannot but deeply sympathize with you in the trying political situation in which you are now placed. It is my constant hope that the day will come when India will occupy a prominent place in the Eastern world as an independent and self-governing country." Were an English missionary or Christian layman to go to Formosa or Korea and say publicly that he prayed for the day when the natives would no longer be subject to Japanese rule, we venture to think the said gentleman would bring down a hornets' nest about his ears.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

banishment of religion from the schools, and he was requested to give his opinion as to the future of Christianity in this country. Here is the gist of his reply to the above queries. The fate of a religion and the fate of individual states are not connected with each other. There have been States that have deteriorated in spite of their Christianity, like Russia and Spain, and there have been States that have owed their political decline to religion; such as India, Persia and Burmah. Neither the greatness of Greece or Rome is to be traced to religion. But as long as human beings exist in the world religions will exist. Even in this advanced age such corrupt forms * of faith as the Tenrikyō and the Remmonkyō have sprung up.....Christianity will doubtless spread more and more in this country, especially after it has taken a distinctly Japanese form. To me it seems that there is not much difference in religions. They all further the same ends under different names. Love, benevolence, mercy, virtue—these are their watchwords.

* * *

Mr. Tokutomi Keijirō, the younger brother of the editor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, has started a Christian monthly newspaper called the *Kuroshiwo* (Black Current). Its motto is love and brotherhood, and it quotes St. Paul's definitions of charity as embodying the highest ideal for devout persons to-day. The first number of the paper appeared in November. It is said to be practically a one-man organ. In tone it breathes an earnest spirit combined with great antipathy to all forms of conventionalism. But it only covers four pages; and can hardly compete with older religious organs.

* * *

The following items are culled from the pages of the *Fukuin Shimpō*, No. 605, (Presbyterian) —a paper that makes a point of collecting and publishing miscellaneous scraps of information bearing on Christian work directly or indirectly.

The number of Protestant Converts. It is stated in the *Gokyō* (Methodist) that the total number of Japanese Protestant Christians is 60,862. If this number be divided so as to show the average number of converts during the past 40 years, it is found that there are from 1,500 to 1,600 converts made every year. But during this time Japan's population has risen from about 30 million to 50 million people. The rate of the increase of converts has not kept pace with the rate of the growth of the population.

A new translation of a portion of the New Testament. We publish on another page the first part of a translation of the Epistle to the Philippians, made by Mr. Sakon Yoshisuke, who has studied in America for some time and who is very strongly of opinion that a new version of the Japanese Bible is called for. He purposes preparing a new translation of the whole of the New Testament. In publishing Mr. Sakon's manuscript we would not be understood as signifying our approval of the style he has adopted. Our object is to elicit criticism and thus prepare the way for the publication of a new version later on. We admire Mr. Sakon's pluck and enterprise.

We append two verses only of Mr. Sakon's translation. The verse "For to me to live is Christ and to die is gain" is translated thus:—*Sore ware ni tori, seimei wa Kirisuto ni shite, shi wa toku nari.* The next verse, which reads thus in the Oxford Revised version, "If to live in the flesh,—if this is the fruit of my work, then what I shall choose I wot not." is translated thus, "*Saredo moshi niku ni okeru seimei ni shite, kore hatashite ware ni hataraki no mi wo musubashimuru mono taraba, ware izure wo yerabu beki ka wo tsuguru wo yezu.*

The Bible and the Adoption of Roman letters for writing Japanese. A great controversy is going on over the retention or abolition of the ideographs. Baron Kaneko and Mr. Izawa being on the side of those who think it necessary to keep them, and the Takamagahara school of literary patriots of course opposing the adoption of foreign symbols. Now it is possible that the publication of the Bible in Romaji might help to solve this vexed question. In order to make such a version successful the language used would have to be that of old Japan, whose meaning would not be affected by the absence of ideographs. It would be an interesting thing if Christians were to lead the way in this much talked-of but long delayed reform.

The Chinese and Roman Letters. Our use of the *kana* blocks the way to progress in transliteration. The Chinese have no such impediment in the way of reform, and since it is an urgent necessity that they should send telegrams in their own tongue, they are beginning to use Roman letters for this purpose and this movement may extend to other things. Make-shifts such as our *kana* frequently hinder reform much more than the total lack of phonetic signs such as is the case with the Chinese.

Kana and Chinese characters in the Japanese New Testament. The greatest confusion has been caused in the Japanese Bible by the irregular manner in which *furigana* have been used. Many of the *kana* placed by the side of Chinese characters are quite incorrect as representing those characters. Sometime characters are put in in order to help the reader to understand the *kana* rendering of Japanese words. At other times *kana* are supplied to make the ideographs intelligible. The whole thing has been done in a slipshod manner. Neither the *kana* used for pure Japanese or that used to give the meaning or pronunciation of ideographs is correct.* It can only be compared to trying to make a man with two sound legs by taking a right leg from one lame man and a left leg from another lame man and combining them. So that the whole performance may well be called "lame translation" (*chimba honyaku*). We observe that in Mr. Sakon's translation of the Epistle to the Romans an attempt is made to give a different meaning to the word *shiru*, to know or understand, by writing it with the ideograph 知 sometimes and with the character 識 at other times. This, we think, is to be condemned. In no case should ideographs be dragged in for the purpose of explaining the meaning of pure Japanese words. Certainly one of three plans should be adopted. (1). Either the Chinese ideographs should be read just as they are in other books; (2) or they should be abolished altogether in favour of *hiragana*, (3) or the whole Bible should be printed in *Romaji*.

The meaning of the term "Unattached." In politics it is customary to refer to members who neither belong to the Seiyūkai, the Shimpotō on the Daidō Club as independent or unattached. They are supposed by some to belong to no party, but in that one often hears of their having a leader in the house, they belong to a party as much as the members of the organizations named above. They belong to the no-party faction. It is the same in religion. Those who refuse to join any Church form a sect of their own. They belong to the sectless sect.

* * *

In the *Chūō Kōron* (Buddhist) we find a very long and exhaustive article on popular religious belief in China, written by Mr. Honda Bunyū. In reply to the question, what do the Chinese worship? Mr. Honda adduces an enormous amount of evidence to show that they worship almost any conceivable object in heaven above and earth beneath. He gives a long list of the gods many and lords many before whom the Chinaman prostrates himself. As for religious teaching there is perhaps no country in the world, says Mr. Honda, where there is such a mixture and where so much that is illogical and inconsistent finds a lodgment in one head. Few Chinese keep to one creed. Born superstitious, the uneducated masses readily give credence to every silly tale about spirits or gods that is related to them. Mr. Honda maintains that the enormous amount of superstition and ignorance thoughout China will render the speedy regeneration of that country an utter impossibility.

* Count Okuma distinctly speaks of these creeds as immoral (邪 神), *inshi*. He certainly ought to know whether they are corrupt or not. Certainly foreign writers have maintained that they are not.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

* *Kore wa furigana ni natte iru Nihongo de mo tavazu. Sore wo kanji de oginai; kanji de tavanu tokoro wo furigana de oginau to iu kufū de &c.*

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK.

The tenth semi-annual general meeting of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd, was held on Feb. 5th. Mr. T. Sakamoto, of the Imperial Household, and Messrs Arai and Mori of the Financial Department, were present.

Mr. Soyeda, President, in the course of his speech said that since the establishment of the bank, five years had passed and successful progress had been attained during that period. For the half year, an interim dividend was declared. As reported at the previous ordinary meeting, the provisional contract for the Tokyo city loan of fifteen million *yen* was concluded, during the first half of the year, between the bank and the municipality. The agreement came into effect in the last six months. The prospectus of the loan was issued in London at the end of July, in spite of several unfavourable circumstances. In issuing the bonds, Parrs' Bank, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporations, etc., beside Messrs Panmure, Gordon and Co. and the Yokohama Specie Bank gave valuable assistance for which the directors and shareholders of the Industrial Bank were profoundly thankful. The bank had aimed to raise a loan at a cheap rate of interest and to replace various local loans now bearing high interest. Since the flotation of the Tokyo city loan, the money markets abroad had suffered several convulsive movements, consequently the directors had decided to furnish provincial loans with the bank's own funds. The business of the bank in Korea was developing favourably. In the present period the bank had made contracts with the Korean authorities to supply funds for the Fusan Water Works and to Korean agriculture and industry banks. These enterprises in Korea were already in successful progress and therefore there was necessity to provide a branch at Seoul replacing the present temporary agency. He would take advantage of the present opportunity; to say some words with regard to domestic financial affairs. The dullness in the money market which was experienced in the first half year continued meanwhile, the price of various shares went up considerably and accordingly, old mercantile companies were all striving to increase their capitals, and many new companies were organized together with some speculative business which was unavoidable at such a time. Great precautions had to be taken with regard to the latter associations.

In the present half year, the bank invested *yen* 23,039,804 in national and provincial loans; *yen* 4,240,561 in various debentures; *yen* 9,344,353 in various commercial, agricultural and industrial enterprizes; *yen* 1,829,550 in gold and silver mining, and *yen* 4,500,000 in Korean works; making a total of *yen* 42,954,268. The whole of their investments showed an increase of *yen* 10,483,344 over that of the previous period. The gross income was *yen* 1,963,202, including a balance brought over from the last account. Their net profit had been *yen* 69,5722.

Finally no remarkable progress was to be noted in business during the half-year, nevertheless the financial bases of the bank have grown firmer, and the confidence of domestic and foreign financiers was further cemented owing to the earnest efforts of the directors and the Bank's employees.

The accounts were as follows:—

	Yen.
Amount of Gross Profit for the half-year ended 31st December, 1906, including *yen* 49,773.109 Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th June, 1906	1,963,202.932
	1,963,202.932
Current Expenses, Interests, etc.	1,267,480.135
Reserve against loss	85,600.000
Reserve for dividend equalization	18,100.000
Ordinary dividend (5 per cent. per annum)	343,800.000
Special dividend (2½ per cent. per annum)	171,800.000
Remuneration to Officers	20,000.000
Balance carried forward to next account	56,372.797
	1,963,202.932

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE "AGENOR" CASE.

The trial was resumed on Friday forenoon in the Criminal Section of the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata, of A. Lewis, C. H. Hill, and F. M. Howard, charged in connection with the loss of the sailing ship *Agenor*. Counsel were present as before, Dr. Masujima and Mr. Hiraoka for the defence and Mr. Sato representing Sale and Frazar, Ld.

The Court opened at 10.10 a.m.

B. Roberts, aged 28, a clerk, 87 Bluff, said he knew two of the accused, one of them since the wreck. He had been 3 years in the employment of Mr. T. M. Laffin. Under instructions of Messrs. Sale and Frazar, Mr. Laffin attended to work on the *Agenor*. Witness did not know the details. After the conclusion of the work, witness made out a bill of shipping charges. The shipping work was carried out by Japanese coolies whom a man named Katsu superintended. According to Katsu's report, 13,334 bags of wheat were shipped on the *Agenor*. As the bags were not weighed one by one, the whole weight was not known. Mr. Lewis, however, gave the weight as 1,230 tons in all. Taking this weight as a basis, the bill was made out accordingly. Everyone in the office of Mr. Laffin was quite ignorant of the actual weight of the cargo. After the prosecution of the accused investigations were made by Mr. Laffin's firm and it was found that the real weight was 800 tons, to which Lewis added 430 tons, making 1,230 tons. From the false weight—430 tons,—*yen* 272 was charged at the rate of *sen* 40 per ton, and the total amount was paid as followed: *yen* 70 for demurrage of boats; *yen* 25 for purchasing and shipping gravel; *yen* 58 for hiring an extra number of coolies; and *yen* 19 for repacking sweepings of wheat, etc. The shipping charge was designated *niage-hi*, or expenses for transferring goods from lighters to vessel and did not include such expenses as repacking sweepings, etc.

Examined by Dr. Masujima, witness said that Messrs. Sale and Frazar did not often employ Mr. Laffin for landing and shipping. When the *Agenor* first arrived at Yokohama, Mr. Laffin landed salted salmon and salt from the vessel. The instructions were given by Lewis on behalf of Messrs Sale and Frazar. Before the case of the *Agenor* Mr. Laffin unloaded the *Teucer*. The instructions with regard to the *Teucer* were brought by Mr. A. L. J. Dewette, representing Messrs Sale and Frazar. In all cases, payments were made by cheques bearing the firm name of Messrs Sale and Frazar. In reply to Mr. Sato, witness said the whole amount received from Messrs Sale and Frazar for shipping the wheat on the *Agenor* was *yen* 482, including *yen* 172 for the false weight. The difference between the actual and false weight was first reported by Katsu, who superintended the coolies. The money obtained by the false weight was not entered in the business books of Mr. Laffin's office. The money was directly paid to the Japanese concerned and not through Mr. Laffin.

To Dr. Masujima, witness stated that Mr. Laffin paid the shipping charges to the Japanese, Katsu, who represented all the coolies, after having received the money from Messrs. Sale and Frazar. Dr. Masujima asked witness who supplied the mattings, etc., for repacking the sweepings. At this point, Mr. Sato objected to the examination of Dr. Masujima, saying that there was no necessity to ask such questions.

Lewis—When the *Agenor* arrived from America on Jan. 8th had not she a bill of lading for 1,200 tons of fish?—I have not seen the bill of lading.

Was our contract with you to discharge that quantity?—I do not know. Perhaps Mr. Laffin would.

The Judge decided that the question had nothing to do with the case.

Lewis said he wanted to point out the difference in the quantity discharged and the bill of lading.

Witness—I do not remember the difference but I know there was a wide difference between the quantity in the bill of lading and that discharged.

Hill—Was there a letter sent to Laffin that I had been employed by Sale and Frazar and that all business with regard to the *Agenor* while she was in port should be under my supervision?—Yes.

What was the date?—I do not remember. It was from Sale & Frazar.

Was it in April or May?—I think in April.

Yabu was called and deponed he did business with Sale & Frazar, Ltd. He had been requested to sell wheat by them. He did not remember the quantity. He sold about 1,000 bags about June last year. The sale was requested by Mr. Lewis of Sale and Frazar. He did not know the day but it was some time in June. It was American wheat. It was not taken delivery of at his godown before it was sold, but sold for the firm. He did not remember names but it was sold to two men doing business at Nerimamura village near Tokyo. They were flour-mill people. He was never requested by Mr. Sale to sell wheat; mostly by Mr. Lewis. (Letter Exhibit No. 5 which has already been published, handed to witness) I once received a letter but I was busy at the time and cannot say whether it was that one or not. I do not remember receiving that letter. I did not receive 9,800 bags of wheat from Messrs. Sale and Frazar as a consignment or for my own account. During witness' absence, Messrs Sale and Frazar hired a godown belonging to the former. In reply to Dr. Masujima, witness said that he had hitherto done business with Messrs Sale and Frazar in several kinds of merchandise.

Dr. Masujima to witness: Is it not a fact that you borrowed some fifty thousand *yen* on behalf of Messrs Sale and Frazar, offering a quantity of wheat belonging to the firm, temporarily taking the grain into your possession?

Witness did not give any definite answer.

The Judge repeated the question, but again there was no definite reply.

At this stage, Mr. Sato asked the Judge to show the provisions of the Penal Code with regard to punishment for perjury and then asked him to repeat the same question to witness. After a pause witness said that at the request of Mr. Izawa, witness at the end of December, 1905, borrowed forty thousand *yen* from the Imperial Commercial Bank, offering a thousand tons of wheat as security, taking the goods temporarily into his possession. The money obtained from the bank, witness delivered to Mr. Izawa and Mr. Lewis. The two men came to his residence. Mr. Izawa was an employee of Messrs. Sale and Frazar, and acted as interpreter to Lewis. Consequently the real borrower of the money was Mr. Lewis. Witness said that he did not know whether the wheat which be offered to the bank as security for this loan of forty thousand *yen* was in the possession of Messrs Sale and Frazar.

Dr. Masujima re-examined witness, when he stated that there was no contract made between Lewis and witness as to the loan. Two days after the money was borrowed, Lewis paid it back. At the request of Lewis, witness endorsed the godown-warrant which represented the whole quantity of wheat, and delivered it to Mr. Iwasaki. So far as witness knew, Iwasaki borrowed fifty thousand *yen* from the same bank offering the godown-warrant as security and he delivered the money to Lewis the same as was done by witness.

Mr. Hiraoka, one of the Counsel for the defence, asked witness whether Lewis borrowed the money on behalf of Messrs. Sale and Frazar.

The Judge said that there was no necessity to ask such a question and that witness had already stated that he did not know the relations that existed between Lewis and his employers with reference to the loan.

In reply to Mr. Sato, witness said that he did not receive any receipt from Lewis at the time when the money, obtained from the Imperial Commercial Bank as a loan, was delivered to Lewis. Witness did not enter the money transaction in his business book.

In reply to Dr. Masujima, witness said that the statement given was *aimai* (vague) and that the real facts could not be perceived from the statement.

Referring to Exhibit No. 5—a letter from Lewis to Yabu, Counsel asked witness whether he did not receive the letter. Finally witness said that he did not either from Lewis or from Messrs. Sale and Frazar.

Lewis—The 1,847 bags sent to you, when were they taken delivery of by Sale and Frazar?—

Interpreter—The witness said 40,000 *yen* was lent to you on the mortgage of 1,000 tons of wheat. Was that so?—No.

Was there such a transaction whether you borrowed it or not?—There was such a transaction with Sale and Frazar.

Lewis persisted in asking questions as to the taking delivery of the wheat from the godown which Mr. Sale had said was in August, but as to which he wished Yabu to say whether it was in June or August, but desisted when Mr. Masujima pointed to him that the witness had said the wheat remained in the godown a fortnight.

Re-examined by Dr. Masujima, witness stated that the godown hired by Lewis was occupied for about two weeks. In reply to Mr. Hiraoka, witness said all the business between witness and Messrs Sale and Frazar was done through Lewis.

Professor Honda Chiyo-o, of the Commercial Marine College, was summoned as an expert as to the general conditions in the Kii Channel, the sinking of the *Agenor*, etc. It may be remarked that previous to the present sitting, the Court appointed this gentleman as an expert witness in accordance with the application of Counsel for the defence. Subsequently he presented his opinion in writing. At this hearing he was present to give his statement verbally.

The Judge showed witness the weather reports from July 1st to July 6th last, obtained from the Hinomisaki, Hishikui, and other observatories, the log-book of the *Agenor*, the photographs showiug the sailing vessel in distress, etc. The Judge said that Captain Tipple surveyed the *Agenor* before her departure from Yokohama, and asked witness whether he needed to have Capt. Tipple summoned in Court to give technical details as to the result of his survey. The professor replied that he saw no necessity to summon the surveyor.

Hill said he wanted to ask the witness whether a vessel like the *Agenor*—a very short and very broad ship,—was adaptable for beating to windward.

The professor briefly explained that he had given his opinion in a written statement previously presented.

Dr. Masujima asked the Judge to make an English translation before giving it to Hill. The essential feature of the expert's opinion was that there was no considerable fault on the part of the crew of the *Agenor*.

On resuming after tiffin:

Mr. Masujima briefly interpreted to his client Hill the questions put to and the answers given by the expert. They were:

Does the log book contain any false statement from July 1st to July 6.?—There is no false statement (an explanation followed.)

Was it proper that the *Agenor* wore round between Hinomisaki and the Yuki coast between July 4 and 5?—The expert did not think it proper navigation that the vessel went on the Shikoku coast as that was the cause of the wreck.

Between the 4th and 6th of July was there any opportunity for the ship to reach Kobe?—The expert could not say for certain whether the ship could reach Kobe or not.

If the ship could not reach Kobe on account of calms and other circumstances was it proper to anchor on the Yuki coast?—As the ship had already made a mistake in regard to navigation the only way was to anchor where there was least danger.

Can it be said that the ship was wrecked by the act of God, considering the weather, wind, currents, etc.?—It was due to negligent navigation by not taking proper consideration of wind and currents. A sailing vessel which can wear but not tack is the same as a Japanese junk. Compared with a foreign ship the latter is not easily handled.

Considering the wind was light and entirely unfavourable, also intervened by calms, ought the vessel to have tacked or beat from Chiyezaki to Kobe in five days, taking into consideration that she would only wear round and made leeway from 1 to 1½ points?—This question was understood to be reserved by the expert in consequence of an alteration being made in it.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

At the request of the expert Hill stated that there were 90 fathoms on the port and 90 on the starboard cable, and the anchor, but 15 fathoms had carried away of the latter. The length mentioned by Capt. Tipple was a mistake; Capt. Tipple never measured the chains, deponent did. There was a donkey-engine on board. It was partly to heave up the cable but the windlass messenger wheel was broken, he thought at Kannonsaki or before the ship left. He did not know; he was not a member of the ship's crew but only went for the voyage.

Lewis said that the wheel was broken on June 19th.

Hill said he had been told many times that the ship would not tack and if he wrote in the log that the ship had tacked he must have copied that from the captain's log. The entry "tacked ship" simply meant that the ship was put on the other tack but that could be done by wearing. Besides that was the only entry of the kind. The expert pointed out that when the ship was wore an entry was made to the effect "wore round" or "wore ship."

Fresh questions were drawn up by the accused Hill, it being understood that these could be considered by the expert before the next sitting of the Court.

He also asked whether the expert knew the kind of windlass on the *Agenor*.

The expert said it was an old windlass and there need be no messenger wheel.

Hill explained that the wheel had only been fitted about ▮ months before.

Mr. C. V. Sale was recalled.

In the course of discussion between Dr. Masujima and the Judge the former read from a letter addressed to "my dear parents" by a member of the crew whose name was not mentioned, a passage saying that the ship was scuttled and that one of the officers when drunk said their orders from the company were to scuttle her.

Lewis, in reply to the Court, said there was not among the papers shown him any one whether type-written or pen written that was done without taking it from the original paper. One shown him singly was so taken both writing and signature.

Mr. Sale, shown a paper, deponed:—I do not know whether that is Lewis's signature. According to Capt. Carst's report the *Agenor* was built in 1870. I have, and produce letters that I sent to Lewis in Kobe. One letter was produced in Court last week, L 9. I have another here marked L. 18, (dated July 17th.) (Asked to produce letters with reference to the ship, the insurance and the wreck)—I produce letters marked L. 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29. These letters were written by me to our Kobe Agent and to Mr. Frazar. But I do not know whether it is quite fair that they should be handed over to the prisoners at this stage. They should be first shown to the Judge. So many reckless slanders have been mentioned in this Court. Mr. Masujima has been most malicious and has not scrupled to lay before the Court forged evidence. I am not a defendant, I am here as a witness called by Mr. Masujima, yet he has repeatedly and deliberately tried to put me in the position of a defendant. I am not a defendant; I am the man who lost money over the vessel; I am the man who laid the information that led to this investigation and I think it is not right that these letters should be handed over to the prisoner. Neither prisoner nor counsel has the slightest hesitation in doing things that are quite wrong.

After a discussion in Japanese,

Witness—I think Mr. Masujima has now changed his question. He now wants to know whether I wrote to Kobe in the month of June. That is altogether different from the form in which it was put to me. If the question is put in that amended form I shall answer it.

The question was then put by the interpreter: Among these papers are there no secret documents?—There are not, but they were all exchanged with Kobe about this wreck and I feel that both Mr. Masujima and Mr. Lewis have taken such reckless advantage of every item they can lay hold of that I do not care to put anything in their hands. Let them state their case, ask for any information and what they want shall be produced right away. But I do not think they should be allowed to get hold of documents and then later produce things they have made up themselves to agree with them. I am willing to produce any document they ask for if they state their reason for asking for it.

Lewis having permission to address the Court, said—I am not arrested for stealing a handkerchief, but I am here fighting for my life. I do not care a d—— what he (witness) says. He is the biggest liar that ever walked. We depend upon seeing everything to prove our case. He has just shown a letter that he says he wrote to Kobe and it is a d —— d lie. He never wrote it.

The witness thought Mr. Masujima's questions should be put in English. The reporters were missing all the statements and arguments of Mr. Masujima. He understood Mr. Masujima to say that that letter was never received by the prisoner and that he wished to see the copy in his (witness's) book. To prove the infamous lying that has taken place in connection with this matter Mr. Masujima said Lewis never received his letter. Here was his reply.

Mr. Masujima said he had not said that; he had repeated what Lewis said.

In reply to the Court, witness said there were all the papers he had referring to the case and he had no objections to the Court seeing them—

The interpreter said the Judge thought it would be to the interest of witness to show them to the defendant.

Witness—In this case he denies receiving a letter I sent to him at Kobe. I have a reply which shows he did receive it. That shows he is a liar. If all these letters are shown to Mr. Lewis now he will trim his statements to suit them. He will make his statements to agree.

Lewis wished to speak.

Witness—I will explain this letter in due course. I am only mentioning it now to show what a liar he is.

Lewis—In Kobe when Mr. Frazar was making out his statement type written to read before the American Consulate he said there were about 14,902 bags on board. I had received instructions from Mr. Sale to take instructions from Mr. Frazar on all matters; not to give advice. And I took the liberty of writing to Mr. Sale that note which he is now producing, and he has made up that letter to correspond. Why did he not give that to the Court before. It is very damaging against us.

Witness—My statement as to that is based on letters and telegrams exchanged. I could not make up telegrams afterwards.

Dr. Masujima explained to Lewis that he must specify what letters he wanted.

Lewis said he could not specify. What he wanted was to show the relations between Mr. Sale and Mr. Frazar at that time.

Some remarks were made by Mr. Sato and the Public Procurator, on which Mr. Sale commented—I include Mr. Masujima in that statement.

Later while Mr. Masujima was addressing the Court Mr. Sale said: Don't tell lies, Mr. Masujima.

Dr. Masujima—I believe my client, Sir.

Mr. Sale.—I don't believe you do.

Dr. Masujima—Do you doubt me?

Witness continued—I did not send a telegram to London in order to give an answer to Cornes and Co. I sent telegrams 85, 72, 73, and 74 to London after the wreck relating to the insurance. There was a letter to Mr. Frazar on July 16; that is the only one relating to this case that I have not got. It is the one that was stolen, I believe, by Mr. Lewis in Kobe from Mr. Frazar's desk. Mr. Lewis mentioned in his evidence that he had seen it on Mr. Frazar's desk and it has been missing ever since.

Dr. Masujima—Why?

Lewis—Because Mr. Frazar—Was there not a copy of that letter?

Witness—There is not. Several of my letters about that time were not copied. You gave me a great deal of extra work then.

Hill.—You ought to produce that letter, Mr. Sale. I have not said a word against you so far, but you have a right to produce that letter. (Mr. Sale—I have not got it.) You know it is the only one against you. That is the reason you have not got it.

Witness continuing—My firm paid Capt. Tipple's fee. The blue slips were issued by the departments and sent to the cashier, who made out the godown orders. Some time after the arrest of Mr. Lewis a slip for 14902 bags and another for 3712, both made out on May 30, were found in his room. They bore no marks showing that they had passed through the cashier's hands. The wheat was not delivered according to those. They were not found till after Mr. Lewis was in jail. They were never sent to the cashier.

Lewis—This slip was given to Mr. Sale and he made ont his letter from that. It bore no buyer's name and was for 14902 bags. He said as the goods were not sold it was not necessary to make out a written order.

Witness, continuing, stated as he said last week the sale note that Lewis gave him was understood to cover the entire quantity of wheat. In that Lewis deceived him. Mr. Levy could be requested to assist Mr. Lewis in the preparation of a letter without witness's permission. It was his business to do so and he could do it without witness's instructions. The letter written by Mr. Levy to London on July 26 was page 23 of the copy book at that time. It was cut out for the convenience of the Court after being shown to the Court while still in the book. He proceeded to say that the defence asked (1) for the bill of lading and another copy. One bill of lading was in Court and another had been sent to London he thought for the insurance. They asked (2) for the statement of cargo signed by Mr. Cherry. This was one of the forgeries presented to the Court. They asked for (3) the old bill of lading rejected by Mr. Sale. This was another forgery—one of the most disgraceful forgeries he ever saw in his life. The wording was wrong the spelling was wrong, the size was wrong and the tonnage was entered when it was not needed. (4) The Captain's receipt for instructions: it was here. (5) Captain's instructions: they were handed in. (6) Hill's instructions: they were not there; he believed them to be included in the forgeries. (7) Letter from London, copy telegram from London, insurance policy for fish: the letter from London he did not remember; copies of telegrams had been handed to the Court; and the insurance policy for the fish was there. (8) Bill of sale for the *Agenor*: he thought that had been handed in to the Court. (9) Lloyd's certificate: he supposed Capt. Tipple's certificate was meant; that had been handed in. (10) He handed in Capt. Carst's certificate; he did not think he saw the others asked for, 5, from the Bureau Veritas. (11) They asked for statement of cargo dated July 16th and in a note said "instead of June by mistake." This was another of those disgraceful forgeries. (12) He handed in three or four other surveys which he supposed to be asked for. (13) Capt. Olsen's report of June 1st had already been handed in. (14) Lewis's report to Cherry dated June 12th: that was another disgraceful forgery. (15) Lewis's report to Sale June 15th, July by mistake: he did not know where it was but ▮ was sure to be another forgery. (16). Manifest: it showed the freight, *yen* 2.50, payable in Kobe. In addition to that there were extra copies of Olsen's and Tipple's certificates and the stubs of the boatnotes signed by Hill, dated June 5, 6, 9 and 11.

Hill declared they were not boatnotes; they were Sale and Frazar's own receipts for their own cargo. They were not receipts for cargo loaded out of lighters. It was represented that he signed them into the boat; it was a lie, and no boat was mentioned in the receipts.

Witness said they were commonly known in Yokohama as boatnotes.

Hill said boatnotes were given to the sendoes of the lighters for the cargo they unloaded. These were not; they were signed in the office.

Mr. Sale said if there were other boat notes they must have been suppressed. That was where Hill's dishonesty came in.

Hill remarked that if Mr. Sale said that he was a liar. Deponent was not dishonest in this matter. He was only saying that he did not know whether it was Mr. Sale or Mr. Lewis.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Lewis, referring to the letter on page 23, suggested that there were two press copy books, that the pages had been cut and that a letter had been substituted different from the first, which he believed was for £17,000.

Mr. Sale called attention to the fact that though Dr. Masujima said every page in the book except *this* one was signed by him he had just turned over a page at random as the book lay in Counsel's hands and showed another that was not so signed. Continuing, he deponed that the shipments of wheat came in three ships: the first, invoice number 2805, 7475 sacks; the second, invoice number 2749, 18,902 sacks; and the third, invoice 3199, 3259 sacks. As to the rough telegraph translation book the notes were destroyed as soon as it was found the message had gone through all right.

Lewis declared that since his connection with the firm, not one page of that book had ever been destroyed. It was considered a most important document in the firm.

Witness—I can only say Mr. Lewis's knowledge is greater than mine. In further evidence he said each department in the office was provided with a book, on one side of which they wrote a sketch of the telegram they wished to send and the other side remained in their possession. In the beginning Mr. Lewis complied exactly with the instructions of the office and retained a carbon copy of the telegrams he despatched, but in the last few months he did not do so at all and therefore there was no record in his book of those particular telegrams. Witness produced specimens of the books. There were no blue slips for sending telegrams.

Lewis produced one such slip from one of the books.

Witness said Lewis had just stated that he did not write blue slips for such telegrams; as a matter of fact there were none because accused did not use them. In an outward telegram of April 23 there were six phrases. In all telegrams sent to London there were several transactions included. The telegram of April 23 was sent by E department. In another telegram of May 25 there were 7 or 8 departments concerned. It was sent to the Tokyo office in consequence of a mutilated word. As to insurance, the cargo of the *Agenor* being insured without any statement of quantity or weight it was necessary to prove what was on board before they could obtain compensation or make a claim against the insurance company. As to the 840 bags of wheat taken on to May 18th he found that it was not sold to Mr. Iwasaki though charged up to him at *yen* 4.53 per 100 *kin*. Mr. Iwasaki denied all knowledge of that price and said the goods had been consigned to him for sale at the best price. Later he found that this wheat was stolen by Mr. Lewis from the Tokyo godown on April 27. Lewis wrote a letter bearing no date to the Tokyo godown keeper asking him to allow the bearer to take up the 1,000 bags of white wheat. He said: "Don't enter them on the delivery list as I shall send you a godown delivery order before long." On the back there was a note by the godown keeper to the effect that 840 tons were delivered on April 29.

Lewis said Mr. Iwasaki bought 1,000 bags of wheat, to be taken little by little. The price was not to exceed 4.53 and to be settled on the day of payment and deponent instructed the godown keeper not to make any delivery list until all the goods weredelivered which was about May 17. Mr. Sale's statement about his stealing 840 sacks was absolutely untrue. He should like Mr. Iwasaki to be called.

Witness, asked whether his firm was in a position to pay *yen* 4,500 on July 23rd, said he had obtained a statement from Mr. Mills, who was an accountant, showing that at no time on the 23rd of July was there more than *yen* 3,235 in the cash drawer; at no time on the 24th was there more than *yen* 2,238 and at no time on the 25th was there more than *yen* 2,511. He was advised by Mr. Fradgely that after the wreck Lewis borrowed *yen* 200 from Nickell and in telling the former to repay the money he said they would not in future recognise any such transactions on their account. Later he learned that Lewis had borrowed *yen* 564.91 *yen* from a man named Goodrich and when Lewis was here, about July 24th, witness scolded him before Mr. McIvor and Mr. Sale and told him as he had borrowed the money in Kobe it would be returned to him and he must repay it. He continued: I produce a book kept by the telegraph department which shows a telegram dated 24th April receipted for by Mr. Lewis. All reports I receive I send out to be dealt with by the clerks in the office. I mostly initial them. I never supply copies. It is usual for every department to keep a copy of each report. The rule in the office is that everything copied should be done as much as possible with carbon sheets. I produce L 18 as an example, of which two copies were made. If it is a letter we copy it in a letter book which is kept up in the general office. It is quite correct to say that there are no initials of mine on the carbon copies.

Lewis said the copy books were kept in the general office and could not be referred to without a permit from Mr. Sale.

M. Sale said that was not true.

Lewis declared with emphasis that it was true. If his file was brought, he would prove that, and there were never, never, never, never, carbon copies.

Lewis said Mr. Sale deliberately lied in court when he said Mr. Frazar invited him (deponent) to go to his house and breakfast there in order that Mr. Frazar might detain him and prevent him from getting away. Would he look him (Lewis) in the face and say that was the truth?

Witness—(complying).—It is the truth, Mr. Lewis.

Lewis—Well, Mr. Sale, you are a bigger liar than I thought you were.

Hill put other questions but they were ruled out by the Court, except one—as to who engaged the Captain.

To this witness responded that he supposed Mr Lewis did. He engaged them all.

In regard to other questions the Judge intimated that as it was impossible for both sides to agree the exchange of questions was unnecessary. The Court knew the crucial points.

The case was adjourned till 10 a.m. on Feb. 8.

Exhibit No. 17.

Yokohama, July 17th, 1906.

WHEAT PER "AGENOR."

Dear Mr. Lewis,—The Bills of Lading cover 19,902 sax wheat per above vessel, whereas, we can only trace 14,902 sax having been delivered from our Godowns. Will you kindly inform us where the other 5000 sax come from, and if they were on board?

Kindly give immediate and direct reply to these questions, in writing to Mr. Frazar, and oblige,

Yours sincerely, (Sgd.) CHARLES V. SALE.

Exhibit No. 18.

Telegram via—to Messrs. Sale & Co. cable address Supreme.
AGENOR—S. V. Agenor.
322436—a total loss.
OFF—off.
TOKUSHIMA—Tokushima.
FRAZAR—Mr. E. W. Frazar.
321743—has left.
385233—for.
388316—there.
327718—Will send particulars. (Mr. CVS.)

Exhibit No. 19.

Translation of Telegram.

From Sale, Yokohama.
Dated 16th July, 1906, 1.10 p.m.
To Frederick Sale, London.

LIEBER.—Refer to ourtelegram of the 9th, Frazar's return. Delay has been caused in consequence of owing to the severity of the weather. Meantime our investigatious arouse there is a suspicion of fraud as regards Manager Department concerned with sale of Wheat. Only possible motive is cover losses. If further evidence can be produced that will prove done with a fraudulent intent does fraud by employee unknown to employer vitiate insurance? In such a case can we take action against party concerned or do Insurance Company wish to intervene? Have placed all were concerned under police supervision since Wednesday. Was value of vessel included in your cover?

Exhibit No. 20.

Translation of Telegram.

From Mr. F. G. Sale, London
Dated 16th July, 1906, 8.35 p.m.
To Charles Sale Yokohama.

Advised by our lawyer cannot form an opinion. Opinion is not worth anything in the absence of full particulars. Without definite instructions we do not inform underwriters of your suspicions. Most strongly advise you do not communicate with them (until you are sure). Act only on legal advice. Do not be in too great a hurry. Vessel was not included.

Exhibit No. 21.

Extract from Telegram.

Dated 24th July, 1906 at 4.30 p.m.
From Charles Sale, Yokohama.
To Frederick Sale, London.

"Agenor" after careful investigation have found cargo has been insured in excess of real valuation. Should be 890 Tons wheat *yen* 68,000 *yen*. The cause is a mistake has been made by Department concerned. Done without our knowledge. Notify Underwriters. Have informed Messrs. Cornes & Co.

No. 22.

MANIFEST AND FREIGHT LIST OF THE S/V "AGENOR" FROM YOKOHAMA TO KOBE.

Bills of Lading .....3.
Marks .....S. &/or R.
Description .....Wheat
Quantity .....19, 902 sacks.
Shippers .....Sale & Frazar, Ltd.
Consignees .....Order.
Rate of Freight .....*yen* 2.50 per ton.
Freight payable at Port of Delivery .....Yes.

(Signed) Henry Mouat.

No. 23.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Shiena:—Please allow bearer to take up to 1000 bags of White Wheat. *Do not enter* list them on the delivery list, as I shall send you a godown order soon.

Yours truly (Signed) A. Lewis
For SALE & FRAZAR Limited.

Notation in ink on back of memo. reading:—
29/4 840 bags-13,423.6 kans-838.97½ kins.

Exhibit No. 24.

Pursuant to instructions I have examined the Cash Book of this firm for the 23rd, 24th and 25th of July, 1906, comparing the same with the Bank paying-in books, the Cash Balance book for the same period, and find the cash received to be as follows:—

July 23.	Cash. Yen	Cheques deposited & Promissory Notes discounted or carried. Yen.
Cash on hand at commencement of business.....	1,855.00	
Received during the day ...	1,380.50	19,787.38
Total handled during day	3,235.50	19,787.38
July 24.		
Cash on hand at commencement of business.....	1,425.00	
Received during the day ...	813 79	14,316.28
Total handled during day	2,238.79	14,316.28
July 25.		
Cash on hand at commencement of business.....	506 21	
Received during the day ...	2,005.01	19,507.07
Total handled during day	2,511.22	19,507.07

(Signed.) E. H. MILLS.

Yokohama, January 24th, 1907.

The following is one of the letters produced on Feb. 1st by Dr. Masujima as evidence:

My Darling Wife:—

First of all you will be sorry to hear that at last poor dear bobs is lost, I think some Japanese must have stolen him in Kobe, and I suppose by now his skin is stretched on some Samisen in Kobe.

I arrived from Kobe this morning with the usual train, and Mr. Frazar was very kind and allowed me to drive up in his carriage, and invited me to his house for breakfast, after breakfast I took a Rickshaw home had a good wash and a change of clothes, which I needed very badly.

Now do not smile at the following, when I arrive at the office about 11 a.m. everybody was looking like if they had just seen the funeral of their best friend go by, especially Mr. Sale, and to cut a long story short, and after we got down to bed rock it appears that the cargo of the Agenor was over insured it seems that the extra insurance was allowed to remain without notifying the Insurance Company even after the ship was wrecked which of course looks very bad, Mr. Sale now says he does not want any of the insurance, I think it is like the lesson in my school book where the dog dropped the bone in order to get shadow, and I have an idea Mr. Sale dropped what was his right in order to get what was not his right, and he is now looking at the hole where it dropped through, while I had to appear sorry I could not help but laugh up my sleeve, I dont believe he mentioned a word of it to Mr. Frazar

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

other than the cargo was over insured but not a word to what extent, and Mr. Frazar has been working on the wretched business from the 6th July until to-day and as per usual I have been called in like the Doctor at the last moment, what I cannot understand is why Mr. Sale did not notify the insurance Company the moment he heard of the wreck, because it is not a crime to be over insured as long as you do not claim it but however they know their business best, and I am of the——he will take it worse before he is done with it every day's delay makes it harder to settle, I have asked him to leave it to me but he does not seem to want to, I am supposed to say that I had insured the cargo and sent the vessel to Kobe and he knew nothing about it, but I think this is very week, as everybody knows that there is nothing going on which he does not know, and besides what about all the time I was in Kobe nearly a month, and Mr. Frazar had been in Yokohama over Sunday, however I think Mrs. Graham will get her own back before we are finished.

I had a letter from Winship he says they have started to wash up on Dominion, and on No. 8 he expects to clean up about $30,000 I suggest you make him an offer before it is too late because they pay is very thin there and is likely to give out any time.

I am glad to hear you are all well and happy in Vancouver and that you arrived safely I shall send you another *yen* 1,000 in a few days this ought to be sufficient to bring you back.

Remember me to your dear Mother, and kiss dear little Harold for me and heaps of love to your own dear self.

From your loving husband,

(Signed). A. LEWIS.

CHRIST CHURCH, YOKOHAMA.

The annual meeting of the seatholders of Christ Church was held on Friday evening in the Vestibule of the Public Hall, Mr. James Walter, chairman of Committee, presiding. There were present, Messrs. E. J. Moss, F. S. James and L. J. Healing, Trustees; R. M. Varnum, Committee; M. Beart, W. J. E. Davies, F. Griffith, C. B. Bernard, H. M. Arnould, F. M. Tegner, A. Bellamy Brown, D. Drummond, H. E. Hayward, H. W. Kilby, Rev. A. R. Morriss, E. Kendall, A. E. Pearson, E. J. Moss, jun., and Mesdames M. Beart, James Walter, E. J. Moss, W. K. Tresize, F. Winfeld, R. J. Ward, H. E. Hayward, E. B S. Edwards, and others.

Mr. L. J. HEALING acted as Secretary, owing to the absence through illness of Mr. Stanley E. Unite.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

Mr. A. BELLAMY BROWN moved, and Mr. H. E. HAYWARD seconded that the minutes of the last annual general meeting be taken as read. Carried.

The CHAIRMAN then introduced the annual report and accounts, briefly commenting upon them. He said that they were very satisfactory in spite of heavy expenses having been incurred in renovating the parsonage. The parsonage was really an old building, and though its interior woodwork was in fine condition its outer shell required much attention to keep it water-tight. The electric light had also been installed in the Church during the year, and this had involved a large sum. Still they closed the year with a balance of *yen* 125.45.—(Applause.) Incidentally he noted that the pew-rents for the year had amounted to *yen* 4,390, and the offertories to *yen* 3,763.78, and this again was subject for congratulation. He invited questions.

Mr. F. S. JAMES—I presume, M. Chairman, that the outlays on the church and the parsonage may now be considered final?

The CHAIRMAN—In the natural order of things no further expense would be necessary for some time, although of course no one can say when money may be needed to repair damage caused by earthquake or perchance typhoons.

Mr. F. S. JAMES—Still it may be taken that we shan't want to spend money on them again for some time.

The CHAIRMAN—One never knows.

Mr. BEART proposed and Mr. ARNOULD seconded that the report and accounts be adopted.—Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—The next business is the election of a Committee to serve with the four permanent Trustees—the Trustees are elected for life. Mr. Montague Beart resigned from the Committee last April, Mr. Bent is away, but will shortly be back, and Mr. Unite has been reluctantly compelled to resign the position of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. JAMES asked Mr. Beart if he would rejoin the Committee.

Mr. BEART said he must decline the honour.

Mr. F. S. JAMES then proposed that the following be elected as the Church Committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. P. S. Bent, C. V. Sale, R. M Varnum, Henry C. Metcalfe and E. T. Nicholas.

Mr. A. BELLAMY BROWN seconded.—Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—The next business on the agenda is to consider a proposal to be brought forward in reference to the advisability of granting leave of absence to the Incumbent

Mr. F. S. JAMES rose and said:—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. Now that the ordinary business of this meeting is disposed of, I wish to bring forward two propositions: one, to give our Incumbent leave of absence to enable him to make a visit to England, with his family, and the other, to raise his stipend to the equivalent of £500 per annum. In bringing forward these propositions I may say that they emanate from me entirely, and have not been preferred by the Rev. Mr. Field to the Church Committee, but naturally, I have discussed the questions with him, and know how grateful he would feel if the congregation saw fit to accede to what I have to propose. For family reasons, the Rev Mr. Field wishes a 6 months' furlough from April this year, and in advocating this, I will give my reasons why I think it would be a right, proper and graceful act on the part of the congregation. Next month the Rev. Mr. Field will have been our Incumbent for a period of 5 years, during which time he has worked hard for the Church and has been very ably supported by his wife. When he first took charge, the Church was heavily in debt. Now, all arrears have been paid off, the sittings are all let, the income exceeds the expenditure, and the Church has never been in such a prosperous position as it is to-day. This is a splendid record, and one which you, Ladies and Gentlemen, should bear in mind when you are called upon to vote on the propositions that I am about to put forward. Now that we have a fine substantial Church fully paid for, I think it should be a settled principle that our Incumbent should be entitled to periodical leave of absence, so as to allow him to recuperate and keep in touch with various Church questions that constantly arise in the home country. We surely ought to place our Parson on as good a footing as the Missionary Societies place the men they send to this country, and there is no reason why we should not do so. The community is a growing one and the congregation not an impecunious one, and in making this attempt to obtain your sanction for leave and higher salary for our present Incumbent, I will state exactly what I think should be done, and how it is to be accomplished. The Rev. Mr. Field should be given 6 months' leave of absence in April next and the sum of *yen* 5,000 handed to him to pay his expenses and that of his family. During his absence he should receive no salary, but the Church Committee should be responsible for the cost of the services conducted by clergymen with whom Mr. Field will be able to arrange. This charge would be considerably less than the ordinary stipend, so that the funds would be to the good on this one item, in addition to which, there are several sums in last year's account which are not likely to occur again for some time. I refer especially to Electric Light Installation and Repairs to Church and Parsonage. It is only fair to assume that this year's income will be fully equal to what it was last, in which case, I estimate there should be a surplus of fully *yen* 2,500 at the end of the year: this would leave *yen* 2,500 to be provided in order to make up the balance of the *yen* 5,000. As I said before, our Church is paid for and the cost has been principally borne by old residents, a great number of whom have left the country. Now is it fair or just that new comers should get all the benefit of this without being called upon to contribute anything further than their pew rents? I don't think it is, but I do think that if they realized the facts of the case, they would see the justice of these remarks, and either make donations or enhance their offerings at the collections In order to raise the remaining *yen* 2,500 required, the Church Committee should be authorizedi to overdraw its bank account to this extent, wh ch could be paid off gradually. This might necessitate a guarantee from the members of Committee, but the obligation would be purely nominal, as the congregation would never allow its committee to be called upon to pay up the overdraft. Supposing however they did object, a list would then have to be sent round asking for subscriptions for this special object. I am very much averse to this course and think it should be resorted to only as a last measure, but if no other means can be found, then let the list be circulated and I feel sure it would be heartily responded to. With these suggestions before you, I will now pass on to what I have to say in reference to my second proposition. Our Incumbent's stipend is at present *yen* 300 per month with allowances. This is just sufficient to enable him to defray current expenses, and does not admit of his putting by anything for old age or contingences. Now is this right? If the congregation were a poor one there would be no help for it, but the opposite is the case, and it can well afford to offer proper and adequate remuneration. Taking the higher cost of living and low rate of exchange, I think I am right in saying that our present Incumbent receives a smaller stipend than any of his predecessors. On the other hand the congregation has increased and the Church is out of debt, I therefore feel sure you will all agree with me, that our parson is entitled to a substantial advance in his salary. I will now put the proposition to the meeting:—

"That this meeting approves of giving the Rev. Mr. Field leave of absence for six months from April next, and that the Church Committee be authorized to hand him the sum of Five Thousand *yen* to pay the expenses of his trip to England."

Mr. MONTAGUE BEART—Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I have much pleasure in seconding the proposition brought forward by Mr. F. S. James. In my opinion this should be dealt with purely as a question of principle, and I would urge us all to avoid treating it as a discussion applicable only to our present incumbent. Now, on principle, everyone who works for another is entitled to an occasional rest, and no employer can expect an employe to continuously work on, and retain health and energy, unless that rest be taken. Also, on principle, an employer must be just and fair to an employe. Therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, I second this proposition:—(1st) On the grounds that periodical rest and change are advisable: (2nd) On the grounds that fairness and justice are due from us to our incumbent. It is on record that the present incumbent did, as a business man, raise the question of furlough with the Commissaries at the time of his selection for the position. He was assured and he accepted the assurance that very imperfect instructions or details had been received in England, but that absolute reliance could be placed in the Yokohama Community to act fairly and liberally in that matter and in all matters which were not specifically mentioned at the time of his engagement. I am sure we are quite satisfied that the Commissaries did not exceed their authority in giving such an undertaking in our name, and it is for us now to act up to it and play the game.—(Applause). Our incumbent has now practically completed 5 years service with us and I think it will strike every fair-minded member of the congregation that a rest is due to him. I understand this is not questioned by the opponents to this proposition but they are going to suggest that he should serve us "one year more" so that certain members of the Community may make up what they call their minds whether they wish to definitely confirm his appointment or not! Ladies and gentlemen, I hope there are very few present in this room who will associate themselves with such an unjust, intolerable, and petty quibble. Before doing so just pause for a moment and reflect what it means to support such a view. It means

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the encouragement of discontent, malice, and disruption which is the heart's desire of a paltry section of the Community. Why play into their hands? Why not show them that we love our Church and that we are determined to conduct its affairs peaceably.—(Applause.) Unless we are loyal to our pastor it must be very difficult for him to be loyal to us? The contention that we are not financially able to bear this expense is absurd. The desire to keep our Church free from debt is highly commendable, but it is unreasonable for those who follow us to expect to find a Church complete in every detail provided for them free from any charges whatever. In the expenses of all public institutions posterity must rightly bear its share, and we ought to have no hesitation in saddling our Church with such a debt as this which in all probability will be fully discharged in the very near future. A worker for the Church Missionary Society is allowed, after 5 years service, 18 months clear furlough: by clear furlough I mean that the time on his voyage is excluded: *we* propose to give our Incumbent 6 months leave of absence after 5 years service! I could continue arguments and illustrations at considerable length, but I hope I have made it sufficiently clear to us all that this fatuous opposition to our proposal is a weapon which those who gloat over our dissensions will eagerly avail of.—(Applause.) Remember, ladies, and gentlemen, that most parsons are tactless, most parsons are narrow minded: it seems to be a running accompaniment to their calling. But, if we must have a parson we should treat him properly. I therefore appeal to the good sense of the meeting and beg them to carry by a decisive majority the proposition brought forward by Mr. James, and before strengthening the hands of the few discontented to remember that the man is not yet born who in the position of incumbent of Christ Church would give complete satisfaction to a Yokohama Community.—(Loud Applause.)

Mr. E. J. Moss (a trustee) said—I object to the proposition as issued in the circular of January 23rd, and I have put my objections in writing as therein called for. I think that the proposition should have been printed clearly and in full so that one would then know distinctly what to reply to. I object to the proposition, the Church income cannot afford it. It is a surprise, as to my knowledge no correspondence has come before the Trustees or Committee on this matter at all. On Jan. 21st Mr. James first mooted it. The Incumbent has not been here long enough to expect such a concession to be made him; the salary as at present paid is all the Church income permits. The Church is only just clear of debt and in case of a bad earthquake or typhoon there is not a cent put by to pay for any damage that might be incurred. A reserve fund should first be made. 1,500 *yen* has to be ready in case the Incumbent leaves, and a similar sum would be required to get out a successor. On these grounds I am compelled to oppose the proposition. I think it should have been brought, if at all, before the subscriptions or pew-rents for 1907 were collected from persons who knew nothing of these proposed changes. And why has not the matter been made the subject of a direct letter from the Incumbent to be discussed by the Trustees in the usual manner? Why is it brought as it now is in this roundabout style? I deeply regret to take up this position, but I must conscientiously oppose any such proposition, I must entirely oppose it. I take my stand entirely on the financial condition of the Church. On looking up the accounts I fail to see where the proposed surplus balance of *yen* 2,500 can be shown at the end of the year, even providing no earthquake or typhoon comes along. Later on the church may be in a better financial position and be able to make such a proposal, but at present it most decidedly cannot do so.

Mr. F. M. TEGNER.—I understand that Mr. Field has only one year more of his present engagement to serve: why not wait a short time and then, after renewing the contract with Mr. Field, give him leave.

Mr. BEART—There is nothing before the meeting with regard to the termination of the agreement or otherwise; that had nothing whatever to do with the proposal before them.

Mr. E. J. MOSS—The present agreement between us and Mr. Field is terminable at six months' notice by either side. But that is not the question.

The CHAIRMAN then put the motion to the meeting, 12 voting for and 7 against it. The motion was declared carried.

Mr. F. S. JAMES next moved:—"That this meeting approves of raising the Incumbent's stipend to the equivalent of £500 sterling per annum with present allowances, the same to take effect from the 1st October next, and the Church Committee be empowered to see that this is carried out."

Mr. BEART—I beg to second this proposal. As emphasizing my previous remark on the duty of fairness and justice which we owe to all men, including an incumbent, it is well you should know why Mr. James and I so strenuously invite your support to-day. Before deciding to bring these two propositions forward care was taken to consult the trustees. In consultation not one objection was raised—

The CHAIRMAN and Mr. Moss both rose in indignant protest and the Chairman said, somewhat warmly—Excuse me, Mr. Beart, that is not actually the case. The Trustees did not give an opinion one way or the other.

Mr. BEART (proceeding): Will you allow me to finish my sentence, Mr. Chairman? On the contrary, general approval was expressed.—(Laughter.) But a day or so later one of the trustees announced that having "slept on it" he had changed his opinion and had decided to actively oppose both proposals. Ladies and gentlemen, I submit that such an action is grossly unfair and should not be countenanced by any one who is fair and right-minded. Such weather-cocks have no right to accept official positions, if their opinions are so fickle that "sleeping on them" produces such a result as this. Their opinions are not worth having. The past and present trouble is largely due to this shifting policy and I earnestly beg that you will mark your disapproval of such weakness by voting unanimously in favour of this proposal to advance the Incumbent's stipend as suggested by Mr. James.

Mr. MOSS—Some of the statements made by you, Mr. Beart, are decidedly opposed to fact.

Mr. BEART—But I received my information from Mr. James, one of the Trustees.

Mr. MOSS—Then he did not tell you the truth of the matter.

Mr. BEART appealed to Mr. James for confirmation.

Mr. JAMES, after a pause—When the Trustees met no objection was raised.

Mr. MOSS—When the proposal was mentioned at the fag end of the meeting of Trustees and Committee the other day, the majority of those present were surprised at the whole thing—they were taken by surprise, but it was generally understood that the matter would be brought forward at the general meeting of the congregation. The matter was not brought up for discussion at the meeting of the Committee; in fact, no one had any right to discuss the proposal until it had come before the members of the congregation in a proper way.

Mr. JAMES—I quite agree that no objection was raised to the proposal at the Committee meeting.

The CHAIRMAN—The question of allowing Mr. Field leave of absence was discussed, but certainly I have no recollection of any figures being mentioned—whether a hundred dollars or a million.

Mr. HEALING—I can bear out the Chairman's statement that no mention was made of any figure.

The CHAIRMAN (very warmly)—I distinctly object to Mr. Beart's statement.

Mr. BEART (with emphasis)—You have no right to object to my statements. I say the opportunity was taken of consulting the Trustees, and that you were all considered as agreeing.

The CHAIRMAN—Not in regard to any figure—certainly not. The question of figures is entirely the main point.

Mr. MOSS—At this Committee meeting nothing was agreed upon. It was generally known, or understood, that Mr. James was going to bring forward certain proposals at the annual meeting of the congregation but there was no discussion as to whether this or that should be done.

Mr. BEART—I did not say discussion. I said care was taken to consult the trustees.

Mr. MOSS—I say they were not consulted. It was simply stated that the question would be brought forward.

Mr. L. J. HEALING—I oppose this proposal on the ground that the matter had much better be discussed by the incoming Committee, who should decide entirely as to the increase of the Incumbent's stipend. I think it would be much better if the matter is brought before the Committee and not discussed in public.

Mr. MOSS—Quite so.

Mr. BEART—I would be inclined to agree if it were not for the shifting policy displayed and the absolute want of knowing each other's minds or anyone's mind for two hours together. I think the subject should now be left with the congregation to decide and not be left to the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN then put the motion to the meeting and it was lost, ten voting for and twelve against it.

The CHAIRMAN—I think the meeting ought to pass a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Stanley E. Unite for the work he has done in their behalf as Hon. Secretary of the Church Committee. Mr. Unite has devoted hours, and even days, to the work, and he deserves their most hearty thanks.

Mr. L. J. HEALING moved that the meeting accord Mr. Unite a very hearty vote of thanks, and that the same be entered on the minutes of the meeting. Mr. Unite had rendered very valuable work to the Church during the past twelve months. The work of Honorary Secretary was very arduous, as they could well understand, and a special vote of thanks should be passed.

Mr. JAMES seconded the proposition, which was carried amidst applause.

Mr. HEALING—It is to be understood that in opposing Mr. James's motion I was not adverse to Mr. Field receiving a higher salary, but I think the matter had best be discussed in Committee.

Mr. TEGNER asked whether they could not bring it forward as a suggestion to the incoming Committee that the question of raising the salary of the Incumbent be considered.

The CHAIRMAN—There is little doubt but that the matter will be brought before the incoming Committee. We are now confronted with the question of appointing a successor to Mr. Unite.

Mr. Pearson and Mr. Hayward were both asked if they would take the position, but both declined.

The CHAIRMAN—Well, the question of appointing a paid Secretary will have to be considered by the new Committee.

At this stage, Mr. H. W. KILBY, who said he had arrived at the meeting rather late, asked what were the qualifications to attend the annual meeting of the Church. He believed that two or years ago it was stated in a circular sent out that unless anyone had actually paid *yen* 20 before the annual meeting they could not attend.

The CHAIRMAN—That notice was only as regards the recording of votes: it did not prevent attendance.

Mr. KILBY said he spoke only from memory, but he thought a notice was sent out two or three years ago that no one was qualified to attend unless he or she complied with the qualification referred to.

The CHAIRMAN—If any person pays pew-rent for the year they are entitled to vote, but not otherwise.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Miss Ellen Terry most have set the Western states "by their ears" when she left England for America on January 12th. Before the ship cleared the pier she was interviewed and said:—"I expect to remain three months. This will not be my farewell tour, as I intend to revisit America frequently. We will not leave the civilized part of America on the present tour—that is, we will go no farther west than Chicago or farther south than Washington."

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

UNION CHURCH.

The annual meeting of members of the Union Church was held on Thursday evening in Van Schaick Hall. Among those present were: Mrs. MacBeth, Mrs. Dearing, Mrs. Viloudaki, Miss Watt, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Loomis, Mr. D. H. Blake, Mr. J. T. Griffin, Mr. J. MacBeth, Mr Frank Booth, Dr. J. L. Dearing, Mrs. Neville, Mrs. Manley, Miss Crossby, Mrs. Bennett. Mts. Tracey, Mrs. Van Petten, Mrs. Bagnall, Mrs. Colton, Miss Strain, Mrs. Bunting, Mrs. Wyckoff, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Ellis, Dr. Bennett, Mr. Viloudaki, Mr. W. D. S. Edwards, Rev. A. Totton, Mr. C. Griffin, etc.

On the motion of Mr. J. Griffin, seconded by Mr. Viloudaki, Rev. Dr. Dearing took the chair and at his request Rev. Mr. Totton opened the meeting with prayer. The minutes of previous meetings were read by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. MacBeth. Mr. L. Pollard reported briefly on behalf of the elders, mentioning as the chief feature that there had been three new members. Rev. Mr. Loomis, Chairman of the elders, was absent on account of illness.

The CHAIRMAN read an informal report by the Pulpit Supply Committee emphasizing the appreciation that was felt for the pulpit services of the past year.

Mr. MACBETH reported briefly on behalf of the trustees.

The CHAIRMAN spoke of sub-committees, of correspondence with Rev. Mr. Booth as to the selection of a pastor, and of a letter sent to that gentleman informing him that no selection would be made without consulting him.

Mr. J. GRIFFIN said he thought a report should be given by the Ladies Auxiliary. The Chairman supported this and a motion was carried in that sense. It appeared, however, from remarks by Mrs. Bagnall, Mrs. Colton, and Miss Dunston that no such report had been prepared.

Mr. C. GRIFFIN read the report of the Sunday School, in which the work of the organization was detailed and it was stated that the credit balance was about the same as last year. It was then *yen* 33.91 and it was now *yen* 38.54.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not think they fully appreciated the good work done by the Superintendent and his faithful teachers.

Mr. J. GRIFFIN for the Church Building Committee said they had not done much since the last special meeting but four more architects had been asked to work on plans and it was hoped and believed that early next month the Committee might ask the congregation's consent to some plan that would be satisfactory to everybody.

Rev. Mr. BOOTH was unanimously re-elected Honorary Pastor, on the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr. E. I. Bunting.

The ballot for elders was then proceeded with, it having been previously moved by Mr. Griffin, seconded by Mr. Booth that the Board should consist of five. The ballot resulted in the election of Messrs. Blake, I. Bunting, L. Pollard, MacFarlane and Rev. Mr. Heckelman.

Messrs. Wallace, Booth and MacBeth were re-elected as deacons.

Some discussion took place as to the election of deaconesses. The names of Mrs. Bunting, Miss Crosby, Mrs. Bagnall and Mrs. Ballagh were mentioned but it was eventually decided on the motion of Mr. Viloudaki seconded by Mr. MacBeth that the work of the deaconesses be entrusted to the Ladies Auxiliary.

The next business was the election of trustees. Messrs. MacBeth, Wallace, Bunting, Booth, Viloudaki, Dr. Dearing, Messrs. Harris, and C. Griffin and Rev. J. H. Ballagh, were nominated. The ballot resulted in the election of Dr. Dearing, Messrs. J. Bunting, Wallace, MacBeth, Booth, C. Griffin, and Viloudaki.

On the motion of Mr. Viloudaki seconded by Mr. Booth, Mr. C. Griffin was re-elected Sunday School Superintendent.

As organist Mr. Vincent was unanimously re-elected, the Chairman commenting on the splendid services rendered by Mr. Vincent.

On the motion of Mr. GRIFFIN a rising vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Vincent and the Secretary was instructed to write to him to that effect. Messrs. F. Booth, W. Gray, L. Graham and E. Bunting were elected ushers.

Rev. Dr. DEARING was by acclamation re-elected as the Pulpit Supply Committee, Mr. Pollard on behalf of the elders expressing their deep appreciation of the valuable work done by him, and moving a hearty vote of thanks, which was unanimously passed.

On the motion of Mr. MACBETH, seconded by Mr. Wallace the grant of *yen* 150 to the Sunday School was passed.

Mr. J. GRIFFIN gave notice of his intention to move at a future meeting alterations on the constitution.

Mr. POLLARD explained the situation with regard to the proposal to call Dr. Rossiter who is to spend two or three months in Japan for his health, and the Chairman suggested that the matter should be left with the Board of Elders. On the motion of Mr. Pollard seconded by Mr. Bunting the subject was entrusted jointly to the Board of Elders and the Board of Trustees.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The receipts of the Church compare favourably with those of the preceding year. In the offertories there has been an increase of *yen* 220.84, and in the Donations and Pew Rents an increase of *yen* 193.00.

The year under review opened with a balance in Pastor's Fund and Current account of *yen* 1,168.38 and closed with a balance of *yen* 1,833.31, so that the receipts are *yen* 664.08 in excess of expenditures.

JAMES MACBETH,
Yokohama, 1st Feb., 1907. Hon. Treasurer.

D. H. BLAKE IN ACCOUNT WITH THE UNION CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

	Yen.	Yen.
To Balance as per a/c Jan. 1906..	3,186.63	
" Subscriptions since above date as per list	5,898.82	
By Insurance Premium Messrs. Carlowitz & Co.....		50.50
" Mrs. Ballagh on account property		6,000.00
" Insurance Premium American Trading Co.		63.00
" Mrs. Ballagh balance account property		2,346.30
" Ground rent No. 49-B		42.00
" Balance in hand.....		583.65
	9,085.45	9,085.45
Jan 31st, 1907, to Balance.	583 95	

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, January 31st, 1907.

THE UNION CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

D. H. BLAKE,
Audited, JAMES MACBETH, Hon. Treasurer.
Yokohama, 1st February, 1907.

UNION CHURCH.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31ST, 1907.

Dr.	Yen.	Yen.
Feb. 1st, 1906, Balance brought forward:		
Pastor's Fund	872.17	
Current Account.....	296.66	
		1,168.83
To Offertories:—Ordinary	1,824 52	
Pastor's Fund.....	44.72	
Church Building Fund	31.35	
Manse Fund	38.78	
Sunday School Christmas Entertainment.....	107.60	
Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip	34.50	
		2,081.47
To Pew Rents and Donations to General Fund.....	1,010.00	
Donations to Church Building Fund	89 0	
		1,099.00
To Proceeds from the giving of Oratorio "The Captives of Babylon"		
March 29th	199.00	
April 11th	95.00	
Half Nett proceeds same given at the Y.M.C.A. Tokyo, May 26th	44.51	
		388 51
To Copy of "Church Praise" Sold.		2.50
To Interest on Pastor's Fund ...	47.44	
To Interest on Current Account..	13.59	
		61.03
		4,751.34

Cr.		
By Amount Transferred to Church Building Committee:—		
Donation to Church Building Fund	89.00	
Offertories to Church Building and Manse Funds ...	70.13	
Nett Proceeds from giving Oratorio "The Captive of Babylon".....	126.51	
		285.64
By Ministerial Charges		795.00
By Rent of Union Church.....		450.00
By Honorarium to Organist, Mr. Vincent.....		400.00
By Expenses of giving Oratorio "The Captives of Babylon"		212.00
By Rent of Van Schaick Hall ...		200.00
By Grant to Sunday School		150.00
By Offertory for Sunday School Christmas Entertainment ...		107.60
By Organ Tuning		75.00
By Printing Stationery Advertising, etc		64.05
By Momban's Salary.....		36.00
By Offertory to Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip.....		34.50
By 25 Copies "Church Praise"..		24.55
By Insurance Premium on Church Property		19.25
By Lighting.....		18 00
By Communion Wine		14.04
By Extending Choir Platform ...		9 80
By Sundries.....		9 60
By Collector		8 00
By Christmas present to Momban		5.00
By Balance Jan. 31st, 1907		
Pastor's Fund.....	964.33	
Current a/c.....	868.98	1,833.31
		4,751.44

JAMES MACBETH,
Hon. Treasurer.

Examined with Vouchers and found correct,
ROBERT WALLACE.
Jan. 31st, 1907.

DEATH OF MRS. OKUMURA.

It is reported by telegram that Mrs. Iho Okumura, founder of the Ladies' Patriotic Society, died on Feb. 5th at the Kyoto branch of the hospital belonging to the College of Medicine. She was sixty-two years old and had been suffering from fever since about the middle of January and subsequently from lung and heart complaints.

The deceased was very popular in all circles and especially among military and naval men. During the Boxer trouble she went to north China in charge of a number of volunteer nurses most of whom were ladies of high class. They devoted themselves to treating and relieving sick and wounded men in the field hospitals. On returning home Mrs. Okumura took steps to establish a national society to help soldiers and bluejackets and delivered speeches in Tokyo and other places. The appeal she made to the women of Japan was that "economize only one hair ribbon and sufficient money can be obtained to relieve brave men from their distress." Her devotion was much appreciated by prominent ladies and subsequently the society was organized and developed imto the present Ladies' Patriotic Society. During the Russo-Japanese war, Mrs. Okumura visited the front in company with a number of lady volunteer nurses and after the restoration of peace when the society held a general meeting in Uyeno Park, where the Empress was present, Her Majesty received the founder of the union in audience and praised her for her exeellent services.

The deceased was the daughter of a priest of the Buddhist temple Korakuji, Karatsu, Hizen province. During the Restoration trouble she joined the Imperial party and married the well-known *samurai* Koibuchi Hikokuro, of the Mito Clan. She had one son and two daughters, but later separated from her husband. In 1874, she established a female school at Seoul, for the sake of Korean women. It is said that the well-known Korean political refugees Kim Oni-kin and Pak Yong-ho received valuable assistance from her during their stay in Japan.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

COLD STORAGE.

Cold storage, a complete installation of which has long been prayed for in Yokohama, is now an accomplished fact and it only remains that a sufficient amount of public support should be accorded to enable its promoters to win success. The premises of the Japan Cold Storage and Ice Company have been erected on an excellent site at No. 116 Creekside, midway between Petersen's and the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works. This proxinity to a waterway is particularly convenient for the purposes of the business, as frozen meat can be landed at the very doors of the cold storage rooms with a minimum of delay and placed at once in a preservative temperature. Also ice to be placed on shipboard has to be carried only a few feet to be loaded on lighters.

The machinery for the purpose of producing the ice and creating the cold storage has been supplied by F. W. Wolf & Co. of Chicago. Steam is generated in three large boilers heated by furnaces so constructed that while a fire is in full blast one despairs in this weather of warming one's hands at the furnace door. Persons who have been in engine rooms, at sea as well as on shore, may reasonably think this an exaggeration, but it is a fact that with steam in the boiler at 98 lbs the casings were cold. Absolutely "dead" air, that is air quite sealed, is the best insulator that could be availed of, and though in practice it is unobtainable so much of airspace insulation can be secured that the temperature in the boiler house is merely normal. There are two fine Corliss engines, one for making ice and one for supplying the cold storage rooms and these are inter-related so that should one fail the other may take up both duties. Under the same roof as the engines is the freezing tank which has a capacity of some 70 tons, and by means of an exceedingly handy travelling crane which may be moved almost by the touch of a finger, blocks may be removed from any part of the tank, freed from their iron casings in a special box under the influence of hot water and sent down a chute to the delivery door. The ice thus obtained is of the most dense and consequently of the most economical quality, which condition is attained by reboiling the Water Works water and so eliminating the air which tends to render artificial ice porous and snowy. The freezing and reboiling tanks are situated on the upper part of this section of the premises and the front upper rooms are occupied as residential quarters by Mr. Petersen, the engineer in charge of the plant, underneath being two cold storage rooms. A yard separates the two wings of the establishment. In the block opposite that which we have been describing are situated most of the cold storage rooms, which open off a corridor. The outside walls of the building are constructed of brick (14 inches) pitched inside against which surface are many thicknesses of paper, air-spaces and boarding, all contrived with a view to insulation. It is in the inside walls, however, that the ingenuity of the builder has been applied to conserve the cold air supplied by pipes to the different rooms. Here the centre or nucleus of the walls is a thick layer of mineral wool, a variety of slag, which, reinforced by air spacesand insulated packing renders the partitions non-conducting. The largest of the cold storage rooms is at present unoccupied. It has a capacity of 15,600 cubic feet. But the freezing room where such a low temperature may be produced that meat, fish, fruit, etc., may pass through it with little more than a mere interval to be conveyed, frozen stiff to the bone or core, into the cold storage rooms where such intense cold is unnecessary, is somewhat smaller as also are the storage space rooms and the thawing room. A very small portion of the storage space is at present employed, yet there is a stock of beef, of mutton, and of pheasants, grouse, woodcock, hares, salmon, cod, etc, enough to keep the Yokohama foreign community from starving in a reasonably long siege.

The business is at present being conducted by Messrs. Dodwell & Co., who are the General Managers, and though so far local butchers have given only half-hearted support to the enterprise, there are hopes that they will place no difficulties in the way of distributing cold stored foodstuffs among clients who would appreciate the cheapness at which their meat and fish came to them. Should they adopt and maintain a hostile attitude, however, it will then be for the company to consider whether it should make arrangements for selling its products at its premises in retail, a project which foreigners, if they value their own convenience and well-being, will do well to support in the most ungrudging way.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT.

The last of the Monday Popular Concerts organized by Mr. Frederic Griffith, A. R. A. M., drew a much larger audience to the Van Schaick Hall than did the previous one, showing that Yokohama does really appreciate the work he has done in providing good music for the community. The concert began punctually and it was soon apparent that the audience were in a very appreciative vein. Mrs. Mollison sang most delightfully and her rendering of the Aria from "La Perle du Brécil" was a magnificent *tour de force*. Her hearers applauded vociferously and in the end she returned and repeated the last movement. An encore was also given Mr. H. A. Poole for a superb rendering of De Beriot's "Scene de Ballet," one of the finest things this young violinist has accomplished, and in response he gave a Study with muted strings. Mr. G. G. Brady's recitation "The Red Indians" convulsed the house with laughter and he had to go back to the platform and give "The House that Jack built" as an encore. The pianoforte playing of Miss Wilson and Miss Blundell was again of a very high order and pleasing to all their listeners, while Mr. Griffith again demonstrated that he is a complete master of the flute. Programme :—

1.—Potpourris....."Sommernachtstraum"..... Mendelssohn.
Miss Blundell and Messrs. Poole and Griffith.

2.—Songs... (*a*) "Come Home, my Thoughts" Landon
(*b*) "Away on the Hill" Ronald.
Mrs. Mollison.

3.—Pianoforte Solos ... (*a*) "Prélude" .....Rachmaninoff.
(*b*) "Au Ruisseau".....E. Schutt.
Miss Wilson.

4.—"Ballade," for Flute and Pianoforte ...Terihlou.
Miss Wilson and Mr. Griffith.

5.—Violin Solo....."Scéne de Ballet" ...De Bériot.
Mr. H. A. Poole.

6.—Aria.....(from "La Perle du Bresil").....David.
Mrs. Mollison.
Flute obligato—Mr. Griffith.

7.—Recitation..."The Red Indians"..... Mark Twain.
Mr. G. G. Brady.

8.—Flute Solos. (*a*) "Allegretto".....Godard.
(*b*) "Le Cygne" .....Saint-Saens.
(*c*) "Scherzo" .....Widor.
Mr. Griffith.

9.—Trio.....Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor".....(Nicholai.)
Miss Blundell and Messrs. Poole and Griffith.

WEDDING OF MISS M. W. DAVISON.

We learn from the *Nagasaki Press* that on Tuesday evening (January 29), in the parlours of the American Methodist Episcopal Girls' School at that port, in the presence of Consul C. B. Harris, the wedding took place of Mr. Richard Davis Smart and Miss Mabel Winter Davison. The bridegroom is a native of South Carolina, U.S.A., and is now Professor of Mathematics at Soochow University, China. His bride is well known throughout Japan, her parents, Dr. J. C. and Mrs. Davison, having been missionaries in this country for over thirty years. For the past three years she has been teacher of music at Kwassui Jo Gakko and by her marriage Nagasaki loses a talented vocalist and pianist. The bridegroom was accompanied by Mr. Kennon Mathews, of Kobe, as best man. The Rev. J. C. Davison, D.D., of Kumamoto, and the Rev. C. J. Davision, of Sendai, the bride's father and brother, conducted the service according to the ritual of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Many handsome gifts were received as tokens of esteem from the bride's large circle of friends in America and Japan.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

According to a *Dempo* London telegram, the *Clavering*, which has been wrecked at the mouth of the Tees, carried cargo and passengers from the *Awa Maru*.

The steamer *Hankaku Maru* (800 tons) on the morning of Feb. 1st went ashore on her way from Akura, Idzumo, to Sakai. A steamer was despatched from Osaka to aid her.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's European liner *Bingo Maru* arrived on Feb. 2nd at Kobe. On Dec. 15th when she left the entrance of the Thames, says the *Dempo*, she collided with a foreign steamer and sustained slight damage. She underwent repairs at a dock in London for four days. On her way home, she encountered storms, meeting specially bad weather on the way from Shanghai, being hove to for two days.

The Governor of Fukuoka prefecture reports that at 9.20 a.m. on February 1st the steamer *Ryusei Maru* collided with the steamer *Taihoku Maru* off Kudzuha point. The former, which sustained severe damage forward, sank in about an hour. The damage to the *Taihoku* was not serious. It is said that the *Ryusei* came from the east and was about to anchor and that in the meantime the *Taihoku* arrived from the west.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Mikawa Maru* went ashore at 3 a.m. on February 3rd at Otaru, Hokkaido. The passengers, crew and cargo are all safe. The *Mikawa Maru* was commanded by Capt. de La Lande, the chief engineer being Mr. E. Challinor.

On the evening of February 3rd, fire broke out on board the steamer *Hokuetsu Maru*, at Fushiki. The hull was severely damaged. Five of the crew were injured.

We are asked by the agents, Messrs. H. Ahrens & Co. Nachf., that the latest telegraphic information regarding the *Scydlitz* fire is that the forecastle of the ship was burnt out entirely and that the cargo in holds 1 and 2 was also burnt and damaged, by fire and water, whilst the rest is safe.

The *Tainan Maru*, on which fire recently broke out at Kelung, Formosa, arrived on Feb. 5th at Moji under her own steam. The same evening, she left for Kobe where she will undergo repairs. The damage is estimated at twenty thousand *yen*.

DEATH OF CAPT. E. J. LIDDLE.

It is with regret that we announce the death at Helwan, near Cairo, Egypt, of Capt. E. J. Liddle, at the early age of 35. Capt. Liddle, who was a native of Snaresbrook, Essex, spent some ten years on ships trading to the Far East, the last five of which were in the service of the Shire Line, in which company he rose to be commander. He was in command of the *Pembrokeshire* when she went ashore. Leaving the Shire line he went to Port Arthur to settle down in business, but the war broke out and he had to abandon the place, leaving the doomed city in an open cattle-truck on the day of the first bombardment. A terrific snowstorm was raging at the time and the exposure and privations to which he was subjected probably laid the foundations of the disease which eventually carried him off. Coming to Kobe Capt. Liddle entered the service of Messrs. Nickel & Co. as marine superintendent and soon after married the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Neville of Yokohama. In the autumn of that year a big typhoon struck Kobe and Capt. Liddle through zeal for his company exerted himself greatly in salving its property afloat. As a result he contracted pneumonia and later consumption developed. A trip to Colorado last May did not secure the good results anticipated and Capt. Liddle returned to Japan last November a dying man. Still it was thought that a last chance lay in removal to the climate of Egypt and he left in December for Cairo, though many thought that he would not live through the voyage. The improvement which was noticed after his arrival in Egypt was but temporary and he gradually sank. To his young widow and child the utmost sympathy will be extended in this hour of their great distress.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ACADEMIC INTERCHANGE: DEFENSE OF PROFESSOR BURGESS' ATTITUDE.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The reason why so much objection was expressed in the United States to the first lecture delivered by Professor Burgess (of Columbia University, New York City) in his course before the students of Berlin University, is that he gave expression to his personal opinions when he discussed unfavourably the Monroe Doctrine, as well as when he pronounced his personal opposition to other matters of domestic and foreign policy advocated by the present administration of the United States. The character of this objection does not find favor with American publicists generally, for practically all of them contend that there should not be any limitation put upon the utterances of a lecturer, whether at home or abroad, who is expounding his own interpretation of a concrete subject; and in that view of this particular case, the demonstration against Professor Burgess' remarks is quite unreasonable. Personally, there are many in the United States, statesmen, educationalists, financiers, merchants, men of recognized reputation, as well as those who although in a certain obscurity yet wield somewhat of power and influence, who do not agree with those that deplore Professor Burgess' utterances, and the latter are mostly newspaper correspondents: on the contrary, these many sympathize with his attitude, and it seems to them to be entirely within the scope of this inter-academic agreement that the representatives of the different universities should fearlessly and without reserve, express their personal convictions and principles: it being understood always that they are vested with no plenary powers and do not stand as representatives of their respective nations; that they do not, necessarily or even exceptionally, voice the official sentiments of the academic institutions with which they are connected when at home. For, after all, a most important feature of this whole interchange, possibly its most essential attribute, is this; that the students of the two countries are thereby brought face to face with striking, well-rounded, powerful scientific personalities from another friendly country; with public characters—so to speak—of another habit of thought and speech. There will soon be three of these countries, and already arrangements have so far proceeded that we may now almost include the University of Paris in this list of educational establishments making such exchange with American universities. If any real benefit is to be derived from this exchange of material and thought, the representatives must, of the simplest necessity, be independent thinkers and frank speakers: if trammelled by undue regard for conventions or if they are too timid to have and to express personal convictions, they will be totally lacking in that attractive odic force which will draw audiences to their lectures and hold the attention of students: for timidity in forming an opinion and in expressing personal conviction is, possibly, the one thing which bright students in every quarter of the globe most quickly and most unerringly detect and equally promptly resent and ridicule.

Whether or not the Monroe Doctrine is the dead letter which Professor Burgess is alleged to have declared it to be; whether or not it never had that justification in its origin which is claimed for it and which gave it force nearly a century ago, as he is supposed to have said, are yet questions for each to decide for himself; since there has not been anything like formal international expression of agreement concerning it. So, too, with the questions of protective (virtually prohibitive) tariff; recipocity in commercial affairs; territorial expansion; and other cognate subjects; they are all matters upon which each person has a perfect right to speak for himself, and there should not have been such vehement opposition raised, even by a small circle, to Professor Burgess interpreting them according to his own lights. The subject of the Monroe Doctrine appears to be somewhat vaguely understood by the majority of Japanese students, as well as by many Western folks living in Japan, who seem to look upon it as a gratuitous assertion of selfishness on the part of the United States, and upon its advocates today as deliberately menacing the progress of other nations than the United States. It may be well, therefore, to discuss briefly in these columns at another time, its origin and development.

It cannot be denied, however, that there was much justification for the dissatisfaction expressed in certain American journals with Professor Burgess' utterances; because the way in which he expressed his personal opinions points to what may be a threat of real danger to these academic interchanges, if this rightly assumed freedom of speech be carried too far. If personal opinions upon matters of national policy are stated by these exchange-lecturers in such a way as to render them susceptible of being so distorted as to give rise to political animosities, they should forthwith be discouraged. This phase of the matter is more likely to appear in the addresses of the American lecturers than in those of the University professors from Germany or France who visit the United States, and it is a healthy sign that Professor Burgess' remarks have been challenged forthwith, not because they are inherently dangerous, but because of the possibility of mischief in the future should his course be pursued too far. There is reasonable assurance from the United States that the warning signal which has been raised, will be respected.

We have the statement of some of the leading educationists of the United States, that nothing could be further removed from the motives underlying this academic undertaking of an interchange of lecturers on living topics, nothing can be more threatening to its success, than the intrusion of subjects which possess the element of danger. As a representative of Harvard University expressed the opinion of all, it cannot be too emphatically stated that this undertaking has nothing to do with party politics, with what are sometimes called "burning questions of the day," with anything, in fact, tending, no matter how indirectly, to arouse rather than to soothe popular passions and prejudices. It should be borne in mind by all who are interestedly observing the process and outcome of the experiment, if it must yet be called an experiment, that it was intended to be, and in reality is, an interchange of scholars, not of political orators; it is intended to set forth to the student world of the different countries, embodied in those who are supposed to be typical personalities, the abiding traits of national temper and national ideals; it is to introduce the representative messenger of each of the contributing peoples into the methods of study and the daily work of the students of the other land, with a view to assimilating the best of what is learned in the systems of the observer's own educational institution, and by reflection into all in his land; and it is devoutly hoped by those who have undertaken the initiative, as well as by those who have paid the original enterprise the tribute of imitation, that it will thus lead to a still deeper, because more personal, result, and to a still more widely spread conviction, than exists even now, of the fundamental affinity between German and American—between universal, in fact—scholarship. Considered in this light, it is saying but little to express the opinion that the enterprise of exchanging professors between Germany and the United States, will be watched very closely by publicists in Japan.

JAPANESE IN THE "NEW YORK HERALD."

The following letter was sent by a recent mail to the *New York Herald*. We publish it here that the writer of the original letter to which it replies may take an early opportunity of correcting his misapprehensions.

TO THE EDITOR "NEW YORK HERALD."

Tokyo, February 3rd, 1907.

SIR,—In your issue of December 30th, 1906, you publish a letter from an American citizen who describes himself as having been in business in Japan for more than 20 years. The letter contains various statements calculated to seriously prejudice the people of Japan in American eyes, and I trust that, as one who has resided in Japan for forty years, I may be allowed to traverse those statements in some respects.

Your correspondent, speaking of foreigners in Japan, says:—"We are not allowed to own real property." That is partially true so far as the actual title of ownership is concerned; an individual foreigner may not "own" land. But he may acquire a proprietory title valid for a practically unlimited term. I myself hold a lot of land in Tokyo under a 500 years' lease. It might with equal legality be 5,000 years. Many foreign residents have secured a thousand-years' tenure of lands outside the former settlements. Further, this scarcely tangible veto in the matter of ownership does not apply when two or more foreigners form a "juridical person:" that is to say, when they associate themselves for business purposes. Thus associated, they may own all the land purchasable throughout the empire of Japan.

Your correspondent says:—"We are not allowed any mining rights." That is wrong. Under the provisions of the Mining Law of 1905, two or more foreigners associated for business purposes may own and work all the mines purchasable or otherwise obtainable throughout Japan.

Your correspondent says:—"We can not hold Japanese on certain mortgages. When, in order to do business, we place certain properties or securities in the name of a Japanese, and the said Japanese absconds, the courts will not even consider his act a criminal one." It is scarcely necessary to point out that if an individual can not legally come into direct possession of certain mortgaged property, no court of law has competence to protect his vicarious possession of it. Your correspondent appears to think that if, through the medium of a Japanese fellow-conspirator, a foreigner eludes the vetoes of the law, the Japanese law courts are bound to assist the illegality.

Your correspondent says:—"We are not allowed to attend Japanese Schools, old or young (sic)." That is wrong. There is no such restriction. In a Japanese Government College where I myself was teacher of mathematics English youths were among the students. Admission to Japanese schools is open to all without distinction of nationality. Attending Japanese public schools at present there are some twelve thousand Chinese and a number of Koreans, Indians and Siamese.

Your correspondent says:—"We are only permitted to reside in certain sections." That

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

is wrong. The whole of Japan, from end to end, is open to foreign residence.

Your correspondent says:—"It is a known fact that justice can not be had except in the higher Courts." That is wrong. I have before me a detailed return of all civil cases in which foreigners were concerned that went before the Yokohama Local Court from the time when foreign residents passed under Japanese jurisdiction until June, 1905. There were 114 of such suits and 80 of them were decided in favour of the foreign litigant.

Your correspondent says:—"In taxes the foreigners pay double the rates paid by the Japanese." That is wrong. Foreigners and Japanese are on exactly the same footing in the matter of national taxes, while in the matter of municipal taxes foreign residents pay considerably less than their Japanese neighbours, inasmuch as the former enjoy exemptions which the treaties have been construed as conferring.

I shall not trespass as your space with regard to minor matters, such as hotel rates, theatre charges, and yacht-sailing permits. Enough has been stated to prove to your readers that charges of the kind formulated by your correspondent—who classes the best Japanese no higher than "well bred negroes"—must be received with caution.

I am, Sir, Your obed. Servant

F. BRINKLEY.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Mr. Nagataki, Japanese Consul in Shanghai, telegraphed to the Foreign Office on Feb. 2nd that owing to the scarcity of stock, the price of raw cotton is steady. Tungchou machine ginned cotton is quoted at 18.60 taels; and Peihsi at 18.40 taels. There is no enquiry for Japanese cotton yarn and the price remains the same as during the previous week. The stock of Japanese yarn is estimated at 12,500 bales. As only a moderate business was done in the Yangtsz valley, the price of Indian cotton yarn was firm.

According to a telegram under date of Feb. 3rd from Mr. T. Fujita, Japanese Consul at Bombay, the raw cotton market grew brisk as enquiries came in from Japan and Europe for superior quality. The price generally went up by two rupees. The stock was estimated at 480,000 bales.

A telegram has been received from London to the effect that the price of Cardiff coal, which was at sixteen shillings per ton at the end of December, has suddenly gone up to nineteen shillings. As to the cause, the *Chugai Shogyo* says that enquiries from various factories in Europe have considerably increased since the new year.

The leading salt merchants of Tokyo and Osaka have jointly presented a petition to the Government asking for the abolition of the salt monopoly. As a ground for their petition, they say that since the enforcement of the monopoly, the price has advanced by three-fold. Owing to the rise in price, only salt of an inferior quality is supplied to the markets and this fact militates against the Government's purpose, which was to improve the quality. As a result of the rise in price severe distress is being felt in fishery work.

THE FIRST BANK.

The First Bank held a general meeting on Feb. 6th at the Bankers' Club, Tokyo. The accounts for the last half of 1906 were introduced, and it was shown that the net profit was *yen* 1,938,400.61. From this sum, the following allotments were made:

Reserve for bonus equalization	36,720
Legal reserve	250,000
Reserve at Seoul branch	50,000
Reserve as fund to re-establish a branch office at Seoul	40,000
Interior dividend on old shares (10 per cent per annum)	250,000
Interim dividend on new shares (10 per cent. per annum)	100,000

The remainder was carried forward to next account.

The shareholders decided to open a branch office at Kyongsong, Korea.

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Sinews of War, by EDEN PHILLPOTTS and ARNOLD BENNETT: London, T. Werner Lawrie; Yokohama, Kelly & Walsh.

THE Russo-Japanese War had hardly begun before up-to-date novelists were incorporating some of its incidents in their romances. And now that it has passed into history we suppose that its stores of romantic possibilities will be drawn on even more freely. Messrs. Eden Phillpotts and Arnold Bennett have had the courage to borrow one of the little known phases of the battle of Tsushima—the disappearance of the Russian treasure chests—and by skilful handling have produced a very thrilling romance which is a little above the ordinary run of "shilling shockers." Vivid powers of imagination have been brought to play and mystery follows mystery as the authors unfold their tale, taking the reader through a perfect maze in their attempt to show how, given immense histrionic genius, a man without principle might use it to the confusion of Society and be responsible for seemingly inexplicable mysteries. The romance, as we said before, deals with modern days in London, and a phase of life hidden largely from Londoners themselves. An astonishing murder opens the story, and the coroner's inquest introduces to the reader one of the most original characters in modern sensational fiction. From the lodging-houses, clubs, and theatres of the metropolis, the scene changes to the London Docks, thence to mid-ocean, and finally to the West Indies. There, amid the wondrous scenery of the tropics—particularly well described in the book—the mystery of "The Sinews of War" becomes at last unravelled and a title that will puzzle the reader until the end, is explained. The character drawing is, on the whole, well done and the hero and heroine—Philip Masters and Mary Pollexfen—quickly win the sympathies. As foils to them Sir Anthony Didring and Oxwich, the butler, evoke good-natural interest, while the boarding-housekeeper Hilgay is a trifle impossible.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The paper read before the Literary Society on Friday evening by the President (Mr. A Bellamy Brown, was entitled "Some Old Love Letters and their Writers"; and dealt in an interesting manner with what the lecturer called a by-path of history. Beginning with the famous love-letter of Gimil, the Chaldean, composed, it is supposed, in the year 2,200 B. C., and found on a baked tile at Sippara a few years ago, Mr. Brown quickly took his hearers to Elizabethan times and described the large collection of Queen Bess's love letters now catalogued under the title of the Hatfield Papers. He then dealt sympathetically with the letters of Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria, giving extracts from some, and passed on to the times of William and Mary, quoting from the letters and diaries of the Queen of Dutch William, for whom he seemed to have little admiration. The love letters of Dorothy Osborne to Sir William Temple were next discussed and their manifold charms pointed out after which the lecturer devoted some attention to the writings of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, finally concluding with extracts from the letters of John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, to his equally famous Duchess.

Following the lecture came a very interesting programme in which the following took part:—

Songs.....		
(*a*) "Far Across the Desert Sand"	Woodforde Finden.	
(*b*) "Allah be with us"		
Mrs. J. P. Mollison.		
Recitation.....		
"The Ballad of Splendid Silence".....	E. Nesbit.	
Miss McCallum.		
Pianoforte Solo... "Valse Caprice"	Rubenstein.	
Mrs. R. J. Ward.		
Song..... ..... "My Ain Folk" ...	Laura G. Lemon.	
Mrs. J. P. Mollison.		
Song..... "The Postillion".....	Molloy.	
Mr. B. C. Foster.		

FOOTBALL.

A game of Association football was played on Saturday afternoon on the Recreation Ground. The teams were as follows:—

Colours.		Whites.
J. L. Graham	Goal.	B. J. Valentine
D. Drummond	Backs.	A. E. Cooper
G. Neville		R. Grenade
H. Kilby	½ Backs.	S. R. Ford
T. Levach		L. Watson
T. Kilby		J. Gregory
W. Maas	Forwards.	A. H. Windett
H. Vincent		E. Squire
V. Hearne		B. Walker
J. Moss		C. Thwaites
E. Hornstein		N. da Costa.

Referee: Mr. C. T. Mayes.

Whites gained the first goal within five minutes, Thwaites scoring, and Colours equalised soon after, Hornstein putting the ball through. White followed with another goal (Windett), and before half time Colours retaliated with another (Hornstein). During the second half Levach and Hornstein for Colours each scored goals so that the game finished, Colours 4, Whites 2.

The Interport match with Kobe is to be played in Yokohama this year and the date has been fixed for the 23rd inst. Nothing has yet been settled as to the composition of either team.

A Rugby Football game was played after the Association match. The teams were:

Colours.		Whites.
M. B. Lendrum	Back.	F. G. Correa
L. Graham	¾	S. R. Clarke
H. Kilby		E. C. Jeffery (C.)
W. Ross		D. Weed
B. C. Foster		L. Stornebrink
B. C. Lamber	Halves.	W. Graham
G. K. Totton (C.)		T. Kilby
N. Buckle	Forwards	A. G. Hearne
A. Kingdon		R. Grenade
O. Strome		G. Neville
A. W. Austen		S. R. Ford
S. D. Thompson		E. Squire
D. Wallace		C. Hornstein
A. E. Graves		E. J. Moss
R. C. Bowden		W. D. Costa

Colours proved the better in the first half, H. Kilby (2), Buckle, Graham, and B. C. Lambert scoring tries, three of them being converted by Foster so that before half time the score was 11 to nothing. In the second half Colours backs played for Whites. S. R. Clarke, for Colours, got a try which Kingdon converted, while Lambert, Foster and Squire scored tries for Whites, two of which Foster converted. The score closed Colours 26, Whites 13 points.

WEDDING OF MR. L. E. MC'CHESNEY.

On Wednesday afternoon at the Bluff residence of Mrs. W. L. Merriman, the wedding took place of Mr. L. E. McChesney and Miss Emma Patchett, of California. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. L. Dearing, D.D., in the presence of the United States Consul-General, H. B. Miller, Esq., and some fifty guests. The bride, who looked very charming in a dress of white corded silk, with veil and wreathe of orange blossoms, was attended by Miss May Merriman, her cousin, as Maid of Honour. The best man was Mr. J. H. Allison.

The spacious apartment was prettily decorated with white azaleas and plum-blossoms, while a big wedding bell hung over the happy pair as they plighted their troth. In proposing the health of the bride, after the religious ceremony, Mr. Allison took occasion to express the hope that she would spend many happy years in Japan. The bridegroom briefly responded. The honeymoon will be spent at Nikko.

According to the *Nichi Nichi*, steamers and boats sunk by the Russians in Port Arthur harbour prior to the surrender have all been floated with the exception of the torpedo-store ship *Amur* (2,590 tons) which is still lying submerged at the entrance to the East Dock. The work of floating the *Amur* will be commenced at the end of February.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE LAW COURTS.

ALLEGED DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The hearing of a case lodged by T. Tanaka and C. Yonetani against Capt. R. Tipple claiming *yen* 1,155 and 384.70 respectively began on Feb. 2nd in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiffs were represented by Messrs Kondo and Inouye and defendant by Mr. Hiraoka.

Plaintiffs Counsel said that Tanaka owned four houses in No. 582, Amanuma-cho, Kitagata. Defendant's residence was built on land just above the Japanese buildings, the boundary between the parties being a stone wall from 10 to 17 feet in height. About February last this wall was increased to about 24 feet in height. On the evening of September 14th, the wall collapsed on account of defective workmanship with the result that three houses standing below were totally destroyed and one other was damaged. The house rent accruing from the destroyed houses amounted to *yen* 18.50 per month. Yonetani, one of the plaintiffs, was carrying on a laundry business in one of the houses. Owing to the collapse of the building he lost his business for a certain time and his loss amounted to *yen* 384.70 including damage to furniture.

Defendant's Counsel said that the collapse of the stone wall originated in defective work in the lower bank which belonged to the plaintiff, Tanaka. Counsel added that his client was conducting negotiations with a view to settling the matter out of Court. As to the claim of Yonetani, Counsel declined to admit that he had sustained the alleged damage.

The parties produced evidence after which plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to inspect the stone wall and the houses, and defendant's Counsel asked the Court to take up the record of the Local Court with regard to a petition filed by Capt. Tipple for the preservation of evidence.

The Judge granted the applications of the parties. The hearing will be resumed on Feb. 19th.

CLAIM ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

The case in which Mr. H. C. Piggott claims *yen* 2,820 from Mr. Shimoda came up again on Feb. 2nd in the Yokohama District Court. Judgment was given ordering defendant to pay the amount claimed.

CLAIM OF A CONTRACTOR.

In the Yokohama District Court, judgment was given on Feb. 2nd, in a case filed by Mr. Shimoda against Mr. Retz claiming *yen* 1,645. The Judge ordered defendant to pay the sum claimed.

CLAIM FOR ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing was resumed on February 2nd, of a case brought by Mr. T. Parsram against Mr. Pohoomall claiming eight thousand *yen* for alleged defamation.

M. Tsukimi, S. Iwasaki, and T. Yoshida, were examined as witnesses. Their statements were similar to those given by other witnesses at the sitting of January 24th, namely that they did not hear from defendant that plaintiff was going home owing to failure in business.

The Judge declared that the hearing was concluded, and at once gave judgment dismissing plaintiff's claim.

MURDER CASE.

The criminal charge brought against Sekino Masajiro, a policeman of the Kagacho Station, who was charged with having murdered a Japanese woman employed by a Chinaman, came up again on Feb. 4th in the Yokohama District Court. The Judge after summarising the evidence against the accused, sentenced him to twelve years' penal servitude under Art 294 of the Penal Code. The Judge said that the accused ought to be punished with penal servitude for life, but as there were extenuating circumstances, the punishment was lowered in accordance with Arts 89 and 90 of the same Code.

ALLEGED BREACH OF LEASE CONTRACT.

The hearing of a case lodged by Cheong Weli, No. 152, against Mr. H. V. Gielen claiming *yen* 2,103 for alleged breach of a lease, was resumed on Feb. 7th in the Yokohama District Court.

The Judge showed the parties the records of the Local Court which defendant's Counsel asked for at the previous sitting. The records, as already reported, concerned the moveable objects in the present case and in that case judgment was given in favour of Mr. Gielen.

Defendant's Counsel said that Mr. Gielen did not receive rent from the occupants—S. Masui and K. Tsukimura,—as declared by plaintiff.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Judge for leave to examine the occupants of the buildings. The Court gave consent and adjourned till February 14th.

LADIES' HOCKEY CLUB.

A match was played on the Recreation Ground between teams as below on Saturday forenoon:

Miss G. Kenderdine Miss Tresize Miss E. Kilby (Capt) Miss E. Talbot Miss Brockhurst	Forwards.	Miss Tripp Miss A. Talbot Miss Silver Hall Miss Cahusac Mrs. Stedman
Miss A. Blundell Miss Kilby Miss Talbot	½ Backs.	Miss Clive Miss Hughes Mrs. Read (Capt.)
Miss A. Tripler Miss Tripler	Backs.	Miss Blundell Mrs. Pearson
Miss Cain	Goal.	Mrs. Summers

Referee:—Mr. A. W. Read.

The play was fairly even all through. Mrs. Stedman scored for "The World" and Miss Brockhurst for "Born in Japan" and the game closed with one goal each.

FIRES.

At 3 a.m. on February 4th, fire broke out in the Harada Shipbuilding and Iron Works, Osaka. The engine room was burned down In the meantime, the flames caught hold of the Kitsukawa warehouses near by and destroyed three of those buildings with their contents which consisted of American cotton and shipbuilding materials. The loss by the destruction of the three warehouses and the goods is estimated at *yen* 275,000 which is insured with the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., to the extent of *yen* 215,000. It is said that the loss of the Harada Shipbuilding and Irom Works was about twenty thousand *yen*.

On Feb. 1st, a hundred and thirty dwelling houses and sheds on Miishima, an island off Idzu, were burned down by fire.

On the morning of Feb. 4th, fire broke out at Omori, destroying thirteen houses.

Early on the morning of Feb. 1st fire broke out at Atami, destroying twenty-three houses.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A living rat infected with plague was found on Feb. 5th at Matsuyama.

The *Jiji* says that automobile regulations will be issued in Tokyo about Feb, 11th.

The armoured cruiser *Kurama*, which is under construction at Yokosuka, will be launched about the middle of April.

The Italian Ambassador to Tokyo left Italy on January 10th and is expected to arrive in Japan at the beginning of March.

Miss Helen has a caustic wit. She was showing some children the treasures of her home. "Here," she said, "is a statue of Minerva." "Was she married?" asked a little girl. "Oh, no, my child, she was the goddess of wisdom."

Capt. F. Echlin, R.N. (retired), who died on Dec. 21st at Sandgate, England, at the age of 62, served as a midshipman on board the *Argus* during the attack on the batteries of Kagoshima in 1863, and as acting-sub-lieutenant on that vessel in the Straits of Shimonoseki, Japan, in the following year.

An old man named S. Ishikawa, residing at Nakamura, Yokohama, committed suicide on Feb. 6th by cutting his throat with a razor. Poverty is reported to have been the cause.

The Duke of Connanght arrived at Hongkong on Feb. 6th by the P. and O.'s steamer *Delhi*. On Friday, His Royal Highness will visit Canton and will leave on Saturday for Singapore.

Mr. Frank Maitland, the well-known "Daybreak" of the *N.-C. Daily News* and subsequently the founder and editor of *Sport and Gossip*, Shanghai's first Sunday paper, is dead, aged 50.

The *Jiji's* Nagasaki correspondent reports that certain Russians residing in the city intend to start a shipping business with four steamers. It is said that they will open a regular service between Nagasaki and Chefoo via Korean ports.

The divorce case between Mrs. Sarah Ethel Louisa Simmons and her husband, Mr. Reginald Octavius Simmons, which was arranged to come up on February 5th in the Yokohama District Court, has been withdrawn by the consent of both parties.

Telegrams to the *Jiji* from Shanghai under date of Feb. 5th say that the revision of commercial treaties between China, and Great Britain, America, Japan and Portugal has been settled. Italy and Germany, who took part in the negotiations, have withdrawn and intend to open a conference direct with the Waiwupu in Peking.

The Taotai of Shanghai has received instructions from the Peking Government to proceed to Nankin with all official documents with regard to the Shanghai disturbances of 1905. It is said that the British representative in Peking has re-opened the negotiations in which he claimed for damages sustained by British subjects during the troubles, and Viceroy Tsangfang of the Liang-kiang has been ordered by the Waiwupu to give detailed explanations, including a report upon the damage sustained by natives.

Mr. C. N. Lightfoot has been re-elected President of the K. R. and A. C.—he has been on the Committee 14 years—and the new Committee men are:—Messrs. C. Crowther, W. W. Campbell, R. Roos-Reid, E. Oldenburg, H. F. Scudamore, E. G. Fradgley, P. Enticknap and P. Sillius. The Club is in a flourishing condition financially. The Working Account shows a profit of *yen* 6,338.61, which, paying interest on debentuers, and writing off sundry bad debts, leaves a profit on the year's working of *yen* 3,689.61.

The year 1906 will be noted in Great Britain for the number of bequests for public uses. A sum of nearly six millions of pounds sterling was left upon trust for charitable, religious, and other public objects under ninety wills, disposing of estate of the aggregate value of about twenty millions. The total of the bequests is more than double the annual average of the last twenty years, and the proportion of the charitable bequests—about 30 per cent.—to the capital of the estates is unusually high. One half of last year's total of six millions is derived from the estates of four persons, and twenty-one others contribute over £1,600,000, making up altogether more than three-fourths of the total of six millions from twenty-five estates.

The following is not an extract from the *Roaring Camp Gazette*, remarks the *N. C. D. News*, but is culled from our esteemed contemporary the *Foochow Echo*:—"The Editor requests that all communications for the weekly *Echo*, excepting advertisements, be addressed to the Editor and not to the printer. Last week an account of a fancy-dress dinner appeared in the issue without either the Editor's consent or knowledge, and it took a great amount of trouble to break up the type, and reprint the paper ere posting to outports. The Editor is very grateful for communications of interest, but it is at least an act of courtesy to permit him the privilege of running his own paper."

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE JAPAN BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following are the Report and Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1906, for presentation at the Ninth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held at the Company's Office at the Brewery, Yamate-cho, Yokohama, at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 13th February, 1907:

Your Directors have now the pleasure to present herewith the audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1906.

In last year's Report, we mentioned that new cellar accommodation was being provided to enable the Company to deliver 35 per cent. more beer. These cellars were finished in the spring, but the demand for "Kirin" increased so rapidly that during the summer months we were unable to fill all the orders received, and it became imperative for us to make further extensions in order to cope with the increased trade. To do this, it was necessary to obtain funds, and after mature deliberation, it was decided to raise the Capital of the Company to *yen* 1,200,000, and issue 9,000 new shares, calling up *yen* 25 per share in December, but letting these shares rank for Dividend from the 1st January, 1906. This scheme was brought before an Extraordinary General Meeting on the 25th June, when it was carried, and it was confirmed at another Meeting held on the 11th July. Contracts were then entered into for various buildings and machinery and more ground was purchased in case of still further extensions being required. When the present additions are finished the Brewery will be able to materially increase its present output.

Late in the year, after continued negotiations, we received an offer from the promoters of a new Company, in Tokyo, to purchase the whole of the interest in this Company as a going concern as from the 1st January, 1907. Your Directors accepted the offer subject to your approval, and called an Extraordinary General Meeting on the 28th December, when their action was unanimously confirmed. Since then an Agreement has been signed and everything is now ready to appoint a Liquidator and wind up the Company. This will be done at an Extraordinary General Meeting to be held after the close of this Meeting.

It is necessary for legal reasons that someone from this Company should be present at the first Meeting of the new Company (Kirin Bakushu Kabushiki Kaisha) and a proposition will be brought forward at this Meeting to authorise Mr. F. S. James to attend on behalf of the Shareholders and transact whatever business is necessary.

The Company having been sold, there has been no need to allow anything in the Accounts for depreciation, and any augmentation to the Reserve Fund is necessary.

The Profit for the Year, amounting to *yen* 200,332.20 is the largest in the history of the Company and shows the healthy state of its business. This sum, together with *yen* 8,702.28 brought forward last Year, is available for distribution, and your Directors recommend that a Dividend of 30 per cent. be declared—say *yen* 15 per share on the *yen* 50 paid up shares, and *yen* 7.50 per share on the *yen* 25 paid up shares. This will absorb about *yen* 202,500, leaving a balance of *yen* 6,534.48 to be handed over to the Liquidator for future distribution when the Company is wound up.

The present Directors of the Company are as follows:—Messrs. F. S. James (Chairman and Managing Director), T. B. Glover, C. B. Bernard, R. Fachtmann and L. J. Healing. Under the Articles of Association two of these gentlemen, viz., Messrs. C. B. Bernard and L. J. Healing, retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

F. S. JAMES, Chairman and Managing Director.
C. B. BERNARD, Director.
J. H. DINSDALE, Secretary.

Yokohama, 4th February, 1907.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

LIABILITIES.
Dr.

	Yen.
To Capital	675,000.00
To 2000 Debentures at *yen* 100 each	200,000.00
To Reserve Fund	200,000.00
To Bills Payable	20,243.22
To Guarantee Funds	27,545.00
To Sundry Creditors	73,868.98
To Profit and Loss Account	209,034.48
	1,405,691.68

ASSETS.
Cr.

By Land and Buildings	355,235.30
By Brewery Extensions	58,812.69
By Machinery in operation	219,043.22
By Casks, Vats, &c., and Stable Plant	202,216.84
By Office and other Furniture	1,723.44
By Stock of Beer, Malt, Hops, Bottles, Coal and Working Stores	357,879.22
By Fire Insurance current	1,435.95
By Sundry Debtors	190,195.49
By Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	18,576.42
By Cash in hand	573.11
	1,405,691.98

WORKING ACCOUNT.
Dr.

To Interest and Exchange	16,030.48
To Coal and Working Stores	41,326.28
To Ground Rent and Taxes	19,796.59
To Beer Tax	222,647.88
To Fire Insurance	4,030.73
To Salaries & Wages	88,189.09
To Wear & Tear	9,651.69
To Charges & Advertising	44,023.49
To Directors' & Auditors' Fees	3,100.00
To Balance to Profit & Loss Account	200,332.20
	651,128.43

Cr.

By Gross Profit on Sales	648,408.07
By Share Transfer Fees	135.00
By House Tax	2,585.36
	651,128.43

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT.

1906.	Dr.	Yen.
31st February.	To Dividend (20 per cent. on *yen* 450,000.) for the Year ended 31st December, 1905.	90,000.00
" "	" Amount transferred to Reserve Fund	30,000.00
31st December.	" Balance	209,034.48
		329,034.48
1905.	Cr.	
31st December.	By Balance	128,702.28
1906.		
31st December.	" Profit on Working Account for the Year	200,332.20
		329,034.48

RESERVE FUND.

1906.	Dr.	
31st December.	To Balance	200,000.00
		200,000.00
1905.	Cr.	
31st December.	By Balance	170,000.00
1906.		
6th February.	" Amount transferred from Profit & Loss Account	30,000.00
		200,000.00

F. S. JAMES, Chairman & Managing Director.
C. B. BERNARD, Director.
J. H. DINSDALE, Secretary.

We have examined the foregoing Accounts and compared them with the Books, Vouchers and Securities in the possession of the Company and find them to be in accordance therewith.

F. J. HALL,
T. C. ANDERSON, } Auditors.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE CALIFORNIAN SCHOOLS.

London, January 31.

Reuter's agent at Washington telegraphs that President Roosevelt, Mr. Root and Mr. Metcalfe discussed the Japanese-Californian question with the Californian congressmen and the latter afterwards stated that they were confident that a satisfactory solution would be reached. They have cabled the President of the San Francisco Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools to come to Washington to confer with President Roosevelt and Mr. Root.

STRENGTHENING PEARL HARBOUR.

London, February 1.

Mr. Taft is urging Congress to make an additional appropriation for fortifying Pearl Harbour in Hawaii. He says that there is every reason for completing those fortifications.

DEFERRING ACTION ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Governor of California has sent a message to the Legislature to defer all action on the school question. The leaders are willing to comply.

SEVERE WEATHER IN EUROPE.

London, February 2.

A blizzard has swept over Yorkshire. The steamer *Clavering*, bound for Japan, has been wrecked at the mouth of the Tees. Three persons were drowned and forty are missing.

Later.

Extraordinary snowballing scenes are being witnessed in Berlin which have led to wholesale arrests by the police.

ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra are to visit Paris quite unexpectedly. It is supposed to be a pleasure trip but is naturally regarded as strengthening the *entente*. Their Majesties will stay at the Embassy.

TRAGIC SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

While Lady Dorothy Cuthbert was pheasant shooting on the Beaufront, Castle estate, her husband's gun went off accidentally, killing her.

NOTE—This may refer to Lady Dorothy Cuthbert, daughter of the 5th Earl of Strafford, who was married to Capt. James Harold Cuthbert, D.S.O., Scots Guards, retired, in 1903, and whose residence is Beaufront Castle, Northumberland. Capt. Cuthbert was the Army revolver champion in 1904—ED. *J.M.*

MR. WHITELEY'S ESTATE.

The murdered Mr. Whiteley's estate is valued at £1,500,000. In addition to the bequest of £1,000,000 for the establishment of almshouses, &c., reported yesterday, and besides family bequests, £10,000 are left to hospital charities, and £5,000 for the promotion of football, cricket, rowing and swimming.

THE WRECK OF THE "CLAVERING."

The steamer *Clavering* is a total wreck. Lifeboats reached her to-day and rescued forty-one survivors: twenty-one were drowned.

EPIDEMIC OF MENINGITIS.

Meningitis has become epidemic in Glasgow. There were 103 cases during January and 51 were fatal; additional cases have since occurred daily.

JAPAN'S DEBT TO ENGLAND.

Baron Komura, the Japanese Ambassador, was the guest of honour at a dinner given by Leeds University. He said Japan owed a deep debt of gratitude to British institutions. Japanese trained in England had done splendid work in finance, administration, the Navy, and all branches of industry.

PRAISE FOR SWETTENHAM.

Later.

The *Port Kingston* has arrived at Avonmouth from Jamaica, having on board Sir Alfred Jones, Mr. Greenwood, M.P., and Mr. Henniker-Heaton. They pay a tribute to Sir J. A. Swettenham, saying that nobody could have behaved better amid such chaos.

BIG FIRE IN AMERICA.

A big fire in the business section of Harrisburg, Penn., has become uncontrollable. Already the damage is over a million dollars.

BRITISH ADMIRALS.

Later.

It is officially stated that Lord Charles Beresford will command the British Channel fleet; Admiral Curzon-Howe the Atlantic fleet; Admiral Poe the Cape fleet; Admiral Bridgman the Home fleet.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CRISIS IN FRENCH POLITICS.

The differences between M. Clemenceau and M. Briand regarding the administration of the separation law threaten a crisis in the Cabinet. The extreme Radicals are dissatisfied with M. Briand's concessions.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

February 3.

Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra have arrived in Paris. As they are travelling incognito, there was no official reception at the railway station.

NEWSPAPER WAR TALK.

Several American papers are printing the wildest articles as to the prospects of war with Japan. It is alleged that Japan has practically presented an ultimatum. Washington officials condemn the revival of war talk as entirely unwarranted.

GERMANY AND TURKEY.

London, February 4.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, German Ambassador, has had an audience of the Sultan. The chief subject of conversation was the crimes of Fehni Pasha. The result of the conversation was that His Majesty ordered the formation of a special commission in the Yildiz Palace to examine the charges. Fehni has become an object of terror to everybody but meanwhile he is parading the city ostentatiously.

MOROCCO'S SULTAN APPEALS FOR FUNDS.

London, February 4.

The Sultan of Morocco has applied to the Powers for a joint loan of four hundred thousand pounds, pleading that the money is needed to defray the expenses of the expeditions against Raisuli, the Pretender.

THE CONGO.

The Belgian parliamentary committee appointed to prepare for the annexation of the Congo, threatens to break up unless King Leopold furnishes documents hitherto withheld.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

Later.

The informal character of the visit of King Edward and Queen Alexander to Paris was evidenced on Saturday evening by a sudden visit to the Noveau Cirque, the manager of which only received the briefest notice. Their Majesties were unrecognised.

London, February 5.

Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador, had half an hour's conversation with King Edward at the British Embassy in Paris. Their Majesties lunched at Versailles and visited the museum at the Chateau.

WINDFALL FOR THE LIFE BOAT SOCIETY.

An English resident of Mentone has left seventy thousand pounds to the National Lifeboat Institution.

FLOUR FOR THE CHINESE FAMINE-STRICKEN.

The Ogilvie flour mills at Winnipeg have sold ten thousand bags of flour which are destined for the Chinese famine districts.

AN UNDERSTANDING WITH JAPAN.

The Washington correspondent of *The Times* says there is reason to believe that President Roosevelt has arranged through diplomatic channels an understanding with Japan.

IRISH PARTY FACTIONS.

London, February 5.

Mr. John Redmond (Waterford City) has been re-elected chairman of the Nationalist party and accordingly the O'Brienite Members of Parliament, Mr. John O'Donnell (Mayo, S.), and Mr. D. D. Sheehan (Mid. Cork) have been expelled from the Party.

BRITISH NAVAL COMMANDS.

Reuter's correspondent learns that the amalgamation of the Cape and East Indies squadrons is not contemplated; but it is desirable, however, that the ships on these stations should be interchangeable for health reasons. The Commander of the Cape Squadron would be the senior officer.

WINSTON CHURCHILL AND THE LORDS.

Later.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Under Secretary for the Colonies, speaking at Manchester, said that the House of Lords had deliberately provoked a constitutional struggle. The House of Commons would take up the challenge unhesitatingly. Parliament would meet under conditions of war. He outlined the means whereby the House of Commons would make its power effective without a general election, though this was inevitable in the end.

THE THAW TRIAL.

In the Thaw trial now proceeding in New York, the defence has pleaded hereditary insanity.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

London, February 6.

American newspapers continue to publish reports points at the elaborate organization of the Japanese in Hawaii, who are prepared to act together in case of emergency. The latest report in that the steamship *Siberia* from Hongkong landed at Honolulu 600 Japanese under two captains, many of them wearing uniforms.

MENINGITIS IN GLASGOW.

Later.

There have been five additional cases of meningitis and three deaths in Glasgow since yesterday; 68 patients are under treatment.

THE "DREADNOUGHT."

The battleship *Dreadnought* on her voyage from Trinidad covered the distance to Gibraltar, which is 3,430 miles in ten days.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The second ballots in Germany have completed the rout of the Socialists. They have lost 11 seats more yesterday.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

Their Majesties the King and Queen yesterday visited Versailles and made a tour of the galleries and the Palace. They dined at the Cafe Anglais in the evening. Afterwards they went to the theatre.

OBITUARY.

General Herbert Cunningham.

THE REICHSTAG.

London, February 7.

The Reichstag is summoned for the 19th of February. The Centre is stronger than ever. The Radicals have been finally elected for the Emperor's division.

TOKYO NEWS.

Reuter telegraphs from Tokyo that the war talk of the American press is ignored and that the idea of an ultimatum having been presented is regarded as ridiculous.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The German elections are complete. The Conservatives in the new and old Reichstags respectively are 59 to 52, the Centre 105 to 101, the Socialists 43 to 79, the Imperialists 21 to 22, the National Liberals 55 to 5 and the Radicals (?)

[By Special Arrangement with the "Japan Advertiser."]

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

San Francisco, February 1.

President Roosevelt has summoned the school officials of San Francisco to a special conference at Washington, for the purpose of discussing the school question.

Meanwhile the California Legislature postpones action on the question of the Japanese pending the outcome of the diplomatic crisis now threatening the State.

EARTHQUAKE IN ILLINOIS.

Illinois has been visited by an earthquake, but as yet no details have been received as to the extent of the damage and loss of life, though it is feared that both are considerable.

IMPENITENT 'FRISCO.

San Francisco, February 2.

The authorities at San Francisco obstinately oppose the request of President Roosevelt to the California delegation that the State should grant perfect equality to the Japanese. The Mayor and school authorities will proceed to Washington to take part in the conference. In the meantime irresponsible war talk is increasing.

THE SEISMIC SERIES.

Tasmania has in its turn been visited by destructive earthquakes. The evidence points to a series of seismic disturbances which involve the ocean bed of the South Seas, since it is reported that the configuration of the Solomon Islands has been altered very appreciably.

TO RESIST ROOSEVELT.

San Francisco, February 3.

Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco has taken up the cudgels in the Japanese controversy, and has started to Washington as representing the city and the labour party of California, to attend the conference called together by President Roosevelt.

He goes armed with facts and figures carefully compiled, and will resist to the utmost all the efforts of President Roosevelt and his Cabinet to have the order appealed which calls for the segregation of Japanese school children in San Francisco.

Secretary of War Taft ridicules the war scare raised by alarmists, and states that the relations between the two Governments are of the most cordial nature.

Great interest is taken in the Washington conference, Senators and Congressmen displaying an unusual amount of anxiety over the outcome.

BRITISH RULERS VISIT PARIS INCOGNITO.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Great Britain arrived in Paris yesterday morning incognito. They will spend three days in the French capital, staying at the British Embassy.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MAKES A PROPOSAL.

President Roosevelt has made a proposal to the Japanese Government through Viscount Aoki, that the present controversy can be easily settled in a manner satisfactory to all parties concerned, by amending the present Treaty between both nations and debarring laborers of each country.

The proposal has so far met with the approval of all connected with the matter, and it is believed that the San Francisco school question will be amicably settled at the conference called by the President.

COSSACKS PLOT TO KILL TSAR.

The St. Petersburg police have discovered a plot to assassinate the Tsar, which had

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

been carefully hatched and planned by the Cossack body-guard of the Russian ruler.

Many arrests have been made in connection with the plot.

ROOSEVELT'S EFFORTS FRUITFUL.

San Francisco, February 5.

The proposal made by President Roosevelt in regard to the settlement on the Japanese controversy, is meeting with more favor daily, Congressmen and Senators from the Pacific States falling in line with the President's policy to conciliate the Japanese, and make a Treaty which will meet with the approval of all parties.

The reciprocal terms of the Treaty calling for the exclusion of coolie labour from both countries, are now in proper form before Viscount Aoki as Japanese Ambassador, who is reported to be pleased with the efforts made by President Roosevelt for a peaceful solution of the difficult question.

Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, who is now *en route* to Washington, has according to an interview granted the Associated Press, assumed a conciliatory attitude.

JAPANESE COMPETITION INSURMOUNTABLE.

It is rumored that all the steamers of the Steamship Company and the Boston Tow Boat Company will be withdrawn from the Pacific Trade, owing to the insurmountable difficulties in competing with the Japanese steamship companies.

AMERICAN CONTRACTORS UNITE TO BUILD PANAMA CANAL.

Many large American contractors have formed a combination to construct the Panama Canal, much to the delight of the administration.

FEAR EXCESSIVE DEMANDS.

San Francisco, February 6.

Many United States Congressmen express the opinion that Japan holds the key to the present situation, which has caused President Roosevelt to assume the attitude he has.

The American Press, in commenting on this view shared by Congressmen, fear that the Japanese Government will make excessive demands.

BLIZZARDS SWEEP ATLANTIC STATES.

One of the worst series of blizzards that has visited America since 1898, is now sweeping all the Atlantic States, and great loss to coastwise shipping is expected when reports begin to come in.

WHOLE TRIBE BUTCHERED.

San Francisco, February 7.

Europe was startled yesterday on receipt of news from Morocco, to the effect that the regular troops of the Sultan swooped down on a tribe just on the outskirts of Tangier, and put the lot, men, women and children to the sword.

The butchery was a frightful one, and has called forth a storm of protest from foreigners residing in Tangier.

The Sultan's officials claim that the tribe butchered were in sympathy with the brigand leader Raisuli, keeping him posted of all the movements and doings of the forces of the Sultan.

MADRID TERRORIZED BY ANARCHISTS

The city of Madrid is simply terrorized by anarchists. Despite the vigilance of the police, the principal walls and buildings throughout the city are placarded daily with anarchist notices. The populace is in a state of terror, and grave fears are entertained for the safety of the young King, whose life the anarchists have vowed to take.

S.S. "AMERICA MARU" BADLY DAMAGED BY GALES.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship *America Maru*, which arrived here yesterday from Yokohama, entered port in a badly crippled condition, having encountered a series of terrific gales on the Pacific.

Several of her life-boats were washed away by the huge seas and other damage inflicted, which will delay the date of her sailing for the Orient.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

THE YOKOHAMA LOAN,

London, February 1.

Subscriptions were invited to the Yokohama 5 per cent. sterling loan of £317,000 at 99. *The Times* says that it is an attractive investment.

JAPAN'S INDEBTEDNESS TO ENGLAND.

Baron Komura was the principal guest at the University of Leeds dinner. He declared that Japan is deeply indebted to British institutions including her progress in the art of war. Young Japanese trained in England had done splendid work in Japan.

THE SCHOOL AFFAIR.

From Washington it is reported that a belief is prevalent that as the outcome of the conference between President Roosevelt and the Californian congressmen with reference to the Japanese on the Pacific Coast, a mutual treaty will probably be made excluding Japanese labourers from the United States, and American labourers from Japan. Roosevelt told the Californians that if they worked to allay racial prejudice a way would be paved to a satisfactory treaty.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that the famine outlook in Nijni-Novgorod is not serious. The Government supply of grain has been delayed. Only 2 carloads are available where 50 are required daily to keep the people alive until the Spring. Other provinces are worse.

NEW GERMAN NAVY BILL.

Berlin reports that an influential clerical journal states positively that a fresh navy bill will be introduced in the new Reichstag.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

London, February 4.

Throughout the Japanese controversy Roosevelt has been hampered by the indiscretions of the California representatives, whom he consulted, and the sensational papers and mischief-makers generally. Despite the renewed war-talk there is reason to hope that Roosevelt has arranged through diplomatic channels an understanding with Japan, the nature of which it would be premature to publish, but which will go far to settle the difficulty. The President proposes himself to present the provisional agreement to the Californian school officials in order to prevent the possibility of misinterpretation. He will appeal to their common-sense and patriotism to effect a settlement. Roosevelt's action is thought likely to succeed.

AMERICA AND CANADA.

The American press is beginning to realize that it must observe a more conciliatory attitude towards Canada if a complete settlement of existing difficulties is to be accomplished.

"THE TIMES" ON THE SITUATION.

The Times strongly deprecates the extravagance of American talk and believes that the precise and practical character of Japanese diplomacy will achieve a solution.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, declares that the Government will make definite proposals for modifying the House of Lords, which is guilty of the anomaly of employing a different rule for Liberal legislation from that applied to Conservative measures.

JAPANESE BONDS.

London, February 5.

On the Stock Exchange the Japanese Bonds are dull, which is attributed to the condition of diplomatic relations between Japan and America.

RUSSIAN SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARIES.

The Social Revolutionaries announce that Prison Director Goudin was killed by order of their fighting organization. Several detectives of the secret police department have been imprisoned on a charge of attempting to blow up the offices of the department.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Under Secretary of the Colonies, (Mr. W.S. Churchill), speaking at Manchester, strongly attacked the House of Lords. He ridiculed their pretension to act as umpire and said they are only agents and commissioners of the landed interest.

ITALIAN RAILWAY SERVICE DISORGANIZED.

It is reported from Rome that the railway service is everywhere in a state of chaos, which grows worse daily. There are general complaints of injury to commerce. The chief causes are the mismanagement and disorganization of the railway officials and servants. The Government announces that a bill will be immediately introduced regulating the service and instituting a permanent Parliamentary commission of surveillance.

OBITUARY.

Sir Archibald Alison.

POLITICS IN RUSSIA.

From St. Petersburg it is telegraphed that it is reasonable to expect that the Ministry has about 40 per cent. of avowed supporters in the new Douma.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 1st Feb.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chinkua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 21st Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimizu, 1st Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 1st Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General. Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nikko Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, E. W. Haswell, 1st Feb.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, —Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kina, Danish steamer, 2,749, H. P. Berg, 2nd Feb., —Copenhagen via ports, and Vladivostock, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Saxonia, German steamer, 3,316, Sachs, 3rd Feb., —Hamburg via ports and Shanghai. 29th Jan., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 3rd Feb.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 1st Feb., General.—Dodwell and Co., Ltd.

Muncaster Castle, British steamer, 3,050, P. Watson, 3rd Feb.,—New York via Suez, and ports, Kobe, 1nd Feb., General.—Dodwell and Co., Ltd.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Wm. Thompsen, 3rd Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Titan, British steamer, 5,720, Robt. Day, 4th Feb., —Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, nad Kobe, 3rd Feb., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker, 3rd Feb.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, S. Shirakawa, 4th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, I. Yamaguchi, 4th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benvorlich, British steamer, 2,164, C. K. McKintosh, 4th Feb.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 3rd Feb., General.—Cornes & Co.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,716, S. Muramatsu, 5th Feb.,—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ogasawara Maru, Japanese cable steamer, 1,455, Y. Hiruko, 5th Feb.,—Nagasaki.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, A. Dixon, 5th Feb.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 17th Jan., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Austria, Austrian steamer, 4,879, A. Bilaffer, 6th, Feb.,—Trieste via ports, and Shanghai, 1st Feb. Mails and General.—Heller Bros.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 6th Feb.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 772, M. Abe, 6th Feb.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2038, T. Irisawa, 6th Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gregory Apcar, British steamer, 2,960, Belson, 6th Feb.,—Calcutta via ports, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 6th Jan.,—Victoria and Vancouver, Mails B.C., and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Devasha, British steamer, 4,785, T. H. Hide, 7th Feb.,—Bombay via ports, and Kobe, 6th Feb., Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 7th Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yeijio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, M. Winckler, 7th Feb.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, K. Kawara, 7th Feb.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 23rd Feb., Mails and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, H. Yada, 1st Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tanshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, T. Tibbalis 1st Feb.,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 772, M. Abe, 1st Feb.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Khisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,650, M. Kitaoka, 1st Feb.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yetko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,219, M. Deguchi, 2nd Feb.,—Hakodate and Otaru, via West Coast ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, H. Sakimoto, 2nd Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanouchi, 2nd Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 2nd Feb.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Zoroaster, British steamer, 2,384, John Ewan, 2nd Feb.,—Kobe, Phosphate.—Cornes & Co.

Numantia, German steamer, 2,806, Feldtmann, 2nd Feb.,—Portland, Oreg., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Volute, British tank steamer, 2,500, E. Stott, 2nd Feb.,—Palambang, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Gneisenau, German steamer, 5,003, G. Bolte, 2nd Feb.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Benlarig, British steamer, 1,510, A. Wallace, 2nd Feb.,—Rangoon, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Sambia, German steamer, 3,623, O. Mueller, 2nd Feb.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, H. Metzenthin, 2nd Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Koshun Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,657, T. Saito, 2nd Feb.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Chinhua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 2nd Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Peleus, British steamer, 4,800, W. T. Hannah, 3rd Feb.,—Genoa Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimidzu, 3rd Feb.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,149, T. Arakawa, 4th Feb., Dairen via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 5th Feb.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taiwan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker, 5th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Saxonia, German steamer, 3,316, Sachs, 6th Feb.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Hakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 728, T. Suga, 6th Feb.,—Yokkaishi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kitami Maru, Japanese steamer, 728, T. Suga, 6th Feb.,—Yokkaishi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,814, T. Murai, 6th Feb.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer 3,918, Wm. Thompsen, 6th Feb.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, I. Yamaguchi, 6th Feb.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 7th Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, A. Dixon, 7th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 7th Feb.,—Hongkong via Nagasaki and Shanghai, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 772, A. Yamashita, 7th Feb.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, M. Abe, 7th Feb.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kina, Danish steamer, 2,749, H. P. Berg, 7th Feb.,—Copenhagen via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Iyo Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Keller and Mr. C. Bragg in cabin; Mr. Y. Fujimoto, Mrs. S. Fujimoto Mr. C. M. Kolobey and 1 Chinese in second class; For San Francisco:—Mrs. Kuckley and Mrs. Goned in cabin; Mr. Mansel Mendes, Mr. Aden G. Boyt, Mr. Augustus F. Centres and Mr. Mansel Nazaro in second class. London:—Mr. Demets in cabin. For Victoria:—Mr. K. Kriloff and Mr. K. Okumoto in second class; 74 in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. E. M. Barnby, Mr. P. K. Condict, Bishop M. C. Harris, Miss Emma A. Patchett, Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. Playfair, Lady Playfair, and Mr. A. Martins and wife, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. A. M. Dufresne, Mrs. A. M. Dufresne, and Miss Taku Hiroi, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. R. A. Goodcell, Mrs. R. A. Goodcell and infant, Miss Aslang Kilde, Mrs. A. C. Mather, Rev. A. S. Taylor, and Mrs. A. S. Taylor, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Emile G. Abry, Mr. W. C. Bryant, Rev. O. A. Carlson, Mr. Robt. Corbett, Mr. Mills Dean, Mr. Samuel A. Dewing, Mr. H. W. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Geo. Muni, Mrs. Geo. Muni, Hon. W. A. Reed, and Mrs. W. A. Reed, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver:—Master Ah Tow, Mr. W. T. Andrews, Mr. H. Allcock, Mrs. Allcock, Master Allcock, Major Barlow, Mr. C. E. Benedict, Mr. Geo. Bowack, Miss N. Bowman, Mr. R. N. Chandless, Mr. C. Edmonds, Mr. J. A. Gardner, Mrs. Gardner, Miss M. Hind, Mr. F. Krohacher, Mr. W. Hardy, Dr. Loenholm, Mrs. N. W. McIvor, Master McIvor, Mr. McMichael, Mr. H. S. Oppe, Mr. Felix Reinsdorf, Mr. H. B. Rust, Mrs. Rust, Mr. Sam Kee, Mrs. A. N. Smith, Miss H. Westerdale, Mr. J. W. Withington, Mrs. Withington, Master Yet Dan, and Mr. C. R. Skowe, in cabin; Mr. E. Keey, Mr. C. Sutton, Mr. Gong Gin, Mr. T. Bennett, Mr. Y. Ikawa, and Mr. Jung On Luk, in intermediate; 158 Chinese, 1 Indian, and 6 Japanese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Shinano Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. T. Okubo, in cabin; Mr. M. Critzuki, and Mr. Y. Uyeda, in second class. In Transit:—Mr. H. H. Clark, Mrs. H. H. Clark, and Mrs. L. Robins, in cabin; Mr. T. H. Wright, and Mr. E. J. Parker, in second class; 21 Japanese, 1 European, and 10 Chinese, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *China*, for San Francico via Honolulu:—Capt. G. W. McBurnie, Mr. A. J. McGlew, Mrs. A. J. McGlew, Mrs. K. E. Pease and infant and Mr. E. Ruckde-chel in cabin.

Per German steamer *Gneisenau*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. A. Schmidt, Mr. R. Henzler, Mr. H. Goldmann, Mr. J. C. Ward, Mr. B. Münster, Mr. T. Bannmann, Mr. Nölke, Mr. and Mrs. Jaedicke, Mr. and Mrs. Constantin J. Coumtzaki, Mr. Melchers Ahrens, Mr. Robert Fricke, Count Vinci, Miss Curi, Mr. H. Suzuki, Mr. T. Maruyama and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Messer, Mrs. Hobart Hampden, 2 children and amah, Mr. E. C. Baugher, Mr. J. C. Fletcher, Miss Dinsdale, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss M. de Meza, Mr. and Mrs. Holger Hanschild, Mrs. Georg. Krotoszyner and 2 children, Mr. Ziegfeld, Mr. Giacomo Acciarri, Mr. K. Boll, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Russell and baby, Mr. T. Kishigami, Mr. Cheong, Mr. Hew, Mr. Wong, Mr. Leong Gah Chung, Mr. H. W. Sang, Mr. F. Yout Low, and Mr. Chin Wah in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakata Maru*, for London via ports:—Mr. K. Iizima, Mr. M. Shimada, Mr. and Mrs. Earl, Mr. S. Sasaki, Rev. and Mrs. John Hyde De Forest, Mr. Geo. C. Armstrong, and Mr. S. Shibata, in cabin; Mr. K. Tsukuyama, Mr. S. Hirota, Mr. T. Fukushi, and Mr. P. V. Shostre, in second class; Mr. T. Kusakabe, Mrs. T. Kusakabe, Mr. T. Tashiri, Mr. I. Hiragi, and three Chinese, in intermediate.

Per Japanese steamer *Iyo Maru*, for Seattle, via Victoria, B.C.:—Mr. T. Uchimura, Mr. John Kavanough, Mr. T. Shiino, Mr. M. Nishimiya, Mr. M. Nagahara, Mrs. Buckley, and Mrs. Gould, in cabin; Mr. S. Arakawa, Mr. K. Kriloff, Mr. K. Okumoto, Mr. Mansel Mendee, Mr. Aden G. Boyt, Mr. Arguestus F. Centres, and Mr. Mansel Nazaro, in intermediate.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. Wans, Mr. J. S. Van Buren, Miss Reed, Miss Williams, Count Calloredo Mansfield, Mr. J. A. Maza, Miss Mara, in cabin; 1 Japanese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. G Abry, Mr. W. C. Bryant, Mr. O. A. Carlson, Mr. Robert Corbett, Mr. Mills Dean, Mr. Samuel A. Dewing, Mr. Goodcell and infant, Miss Taku Hiroi, Miss A. Kilde, Mrs. H. W. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. A. C. Mather, Mr. Geo. Muni, Mrs. Geo. Muni, Rev. A. S. Taylor, Mrs. A. S. Taylor, Hon. W. A. Read, Mrs. W. A. Read, Mr. C. H. Bragg, Mr. F. Cumunius, Mr. W. F. Fierce, Mrs. W. F. Pierce, Mrs. E. H. Tuska, and Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Dufresne, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & waste silk shipped per steamer *Gneisenau*:—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	Genoa.	Optical.	Lyon.	Marseilles	Milan.	Italy.	France.	Yenkee.	Milan
F. Strahler & Co....	32	—	—	—	—	—	188	—	—
Siber Wolf & Co....	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Mottet & Co ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—
Nabholz & Co.....	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.....	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co..	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaitsu Gomi Kisha	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	—
Bavier & Co.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—
Total	294	117	—	—	—	100	335	55	—

The following is a list of shippers of raw silk from 1st July, 1906 to 31st Jan., 1907.

Firms	To Eur Bales.	To Amr Bales.	Total. Bales.
American Trading Co.	—	291	291
Bavier & Co.	463	844	1,307
H. Bernardin & Co.	786	45	831
Boyer, Mazet, Guillée & Co.....	608	499	1,107
Carlowitz & Co.	559	—	559
China and Japan Trading Co. ...	—	1,340	1,340
Cornes & Co.	—	170	170
Herbert Dent & Co.	—	1,333	1,333
P Dourille & Co.....	607	—	607
Cl. Eymard	893	—	893
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	1,112	1,560	2,672
Jewett and Bent	927	670	1,606
L. Mottet	222	90	312
Nabholz & Co.	2,392	563	2,955
Ulysse, Pila & Co.	1,285	878	2,163
R. Schmidt-Scharff & Co.....	—	55	55
Siber, Wolff & Co.....	3,755	2,533	6,288
Siber & Co.	860	131	991
F. Strahler & Co.	622	2,839	3,461
Otto Streuli	1,406	135	1,541
Sulzer, Rudolph & Co.	4,109	570	4,679
Varenne & Co.	1,056	1,018	2,074
Vivanti Bros.	—	4,393	4,393
Doshin Kaisha	10	1,475	1,485
Hara Gomei Kaisha	365	750	1,115
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	138	16 010	16,314
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	—	14,314	14,134
Total	20,493	48,469	68,962

*10 bls. shipped Mr. Otto Streuli are "Wild silk"
10 " " " " "Tamaito."

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Silk shipped by *China* for San Francisco, via Honolulu, 2nd Feb.:—

	Bales.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	201
Vivanti Bros.	120
F. Strahler & Co.	100
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	69
Cornes & Co.	89
China & Japan Trading Co.	30
American Trading Co.	20
Otto Streuli	20
Bavier & Co.	12
Boyer, Mazet, Guilliee & Co.	5
Jewett & Bent	5
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	197
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	109
Doshin Kaisha	41
Hara Yushutsuten	15
Total	983

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. L. D.	Preussen 1	Su. Feb. 10
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Su. Feb. 10
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Teucer 2	Tu. Feb. 12
Europe	M. M.	Australien 3	W. Feb. 13
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	W. Feb. 13
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. Feb. 14
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th. Feb. 21
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru 4	F. Feb. 22
America	P. M.	Korea	F. Feb. 22
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	M. Feb. 25
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	F. Mar. 1
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Sa. Mar. 2
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Su Mar. 3
Tacoma	B. T.	Pleiades	Su Mar. 3
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar	M. Mar. 4
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota	Tu. Mar. 5

1 Left Nagasaki on the2 7th inst.
2 Left Tacoma on the 26th ult.
3 Left Hongkong on the 4th inst.
4 Left Seattle on the 5th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	M. M.	Tourane	Sa. Feb. 9
Australia	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. Feb. 9
America	P. M.	Mongolia	Sa. Feb. 9
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Titan	Sa. Feb. 9
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi M.	Sa. Feb. 9
Europe	P. & O.	Devanha	Tu. Feb. 12
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu Feb. 12
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut	Th Feb. 14
Hongkong	P. & A.	Aragonia	F. Feb. 15
Europe	N. D. L.	Preussen	Sa. Feb. 16
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. Feb. 16
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	W. Feb. 20
Europe	N. Y. K.	Sado Maru	W. Feb. 20
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th. Feb. 21
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	Su. Feb. 24
Portland	P. & A.	Arabia	M. Feb. 25
America	O. & O.	Doric	W. Feb. 27
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Mar. 2
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Su. Mar. 3
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	M. Mar. 4
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	M. Mar. 4
Hongkong	B. T.	Pleiades	M. Mar. 4
Hongkong	G. N.	Dakota	Th. Mar. 7

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, Feb. 2.

Business is quiet.

RAW COTTON.

	per picul.
American Middling	34.90
Indian Broach	29.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	—

COTTON YARN.

	per lbs.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	▼1.05
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	1.10 to 1.40
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	1.20 to 1.40

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	per piece.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	6.50 to 6.65
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38¼ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	▼5.00 to 5.60
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	5.60 to 5.70
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	6.05 to 6.15
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	4.20 to 5.10

	per yard.
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	0.30 to 0.45
Turkey Reds—4lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	per piece. ▼5.00 to 5.80
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 10.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Flannelette, per yard	0.15 to 0.25

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

	per yard.
Flannels	▼0.75 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.40 to 0.55
Monsseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	0.20 to 0.24
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0.36½
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb	1.00 to 1.80
Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " 2 " "	0.60 to 1.67
" " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

No special change.

	per picul.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	▼5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.70 to 6.10
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅜" to 1¼")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanized Iron Sheets No. 26 G	11.00 to 13.00
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.50 to 8.00
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.20
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Rédear"	2.65 to 2.80

KEROSENE.

The market is rather brisker.

	per picul.
American	▼3.57 to 3.59
Russian	—
Langkat	—

SUGAR.

The market is quiet.

	per picul.
Brown Takao	—
Brown Manila	—
Brown China	—
White Java and Penang	10.00 to 11.00
White Refined (German)	13.00 to 15.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market is still quiet.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra Best, Coarse	1,290 to 1,310
Filatures—Extra, Fine	Nominal.
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,260 to 1,270
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	Nominal.
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	1,235 to 1,245
Filatures—No. 1⅛, Fine	" 1,245 to 1,255
Filatures—No. 1⅛, Coarse	" 1,220 to 1,225
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	" 1,210 to 1,220
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	" 1,210 to 1,220
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	1,240 to 1,250
Re-reels—No. 1	" 1,230 to 1,240
Re-reels—No. 1⅛	" 1,220 to 1,230
Re-reels—No. 2	" 1,210 to 1,220
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	—
Kakedas—Veiled Women Chop No. 1	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1⅛	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2⅛	—

WASTE SILK.

The market is dull.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	190 to 200
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	170 to 175
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	Nom. 125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	115 to 130
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	195 to 215
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	175 to 180
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	Nom. 160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	—

TEA.

Season closed.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	▼.
Choice	
Finest	
Fine	
Good Medium	
Medium	
Good Common	
Common	

HABUTAE.

Enquiries from America are repeated, and the price remains firm.

KANAGAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	10.50	10.30	10.30
22½	10.60	10.30	10.30
27	10.80	10.30	10.30
36	10.70	10.50	10.50

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	10.10	10.00	9.80	9.80	10.30
27"	10.00	9.90	9.80	9.80	10.10
36"	10.10	10.00	9.95	9.95	10.10

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½"	10.60	10.50	10.45	10.35
22½"	10.60	10.50	10.45	10.35
27"	10.60	10.50	10.35	10.40
36"	10.30	10.15	10.30	—

RICE.

Slight fluctuations continue. Generally speaking the market has been quiet alike in Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,431,232
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	103,253

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
February	16.05
March	16.51
April	16.90

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku.*
Superior	Yen 16.95
Medium	15.87
Common	14.49
Average	15.77

koku, 4.9629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
February	15.65	February	15.69
March	15.91	March	15.895
April	16.29	April	16.295

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market, which had been lifeless since the serious fall in the two last weeks, seems to have revived this week. A good business was done.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, February 7.

London silver is unchanged, also Shanghai sterling quotations but Hongkong is quoted ⅛ lower, local rates on China have been altered accordingly, but no change in other sales.

London—Bank T.T	2/0¾
— — Bills on demand	2/0¾
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅞
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0⅞
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 1/16 @ 1
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256¾
— Private 4 months' sight	261
— — 6 months' sight	262½ @ 2
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	210½*
— Private 10 days, sight do	108½*
Shanghai—Bank sight	66½*
— Private 10 days' sight	68*
India—Bank sight	151
— Private 30 days' sight	153¾
America—Bank sight	49¾
— Private 30 days' sight	50⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	20816
— Private 4 months' sight	214½ @ 213¾
Bar Silver (London)	31 11/16

Nominal.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

For Shimbashi—6, 7.10, 7.39, 8.17*, 8.48*, 9, 9.52, 10.12, 10.50, 11.20, 11.35 a.m., 12.10, 12.41, 1.30, 2.50, 3.42, 4.20, 4.35, 5.15*, 5.32, 6.08, 7.18, 9.10, 10.10, 11, 11.40 p.m.

For Kamakura and Yokosuka—5.59, 7.59, 9.29, 9.49 a.m., 12.20, 12.59, 2.29, 4.21, 4.54, 5.28, 6.19, 7.44, 8.45 p.m.

For Kodzu—5.59, 9.29 a.m., 12.20, 1.54, 2.29, 6.46, 8.45 p.m.

LEAVE SHIMBASHI.

For Yokohama—5, 7, 7.30, 8.20*, 8.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.40, 11.10*, 11.20 a.m., 12, 1.30, 2.10, 3.20, 3.55, 4.30*, 4.45*, 5, 5.20, 5.50*, 6, 6.45, 7.45, 8.30, 9.30, 11.40 p.m.

For Kamakura and Yokosuka—5, 6, 7, 8.50, 10, 11.20 a.m., 12, 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.20, 3.55, 4.45, 5.20, 6.45, 7.45, 10.30 p.m.

* Express trains.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

BABY BOY'S HEAD RAW WITH HUMOR

Running Eczema From Birth—Head Raw—Face Sickening Sight—It Wore Him to a Shadow—Tried Remedies and Two Doctors—People Said, "How Can You Wish Him to Live?"

MARVELOUS CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My husband and I thought you would like to know what the Cuticura Remedies have done for our baby boy. He had running eczema from birth. It developed itself after the first month. The poor little fellow's head was quite raw, his face was a sickening sight and the dreadful humour would soak his pillow through in a single night. It wore him to a shadow. People who saw him said, 'How can you wish him to live?' Two doctors saw him; one recommended Cuticura Remedies, but could do little else for him, for it was so obstinate. We tried several remedies, in fact everything we could think of and was told of. At last we got Cuticura Ointment, and together with the Cuticura Soap the result was marvelous, for I have not finished one box and the skin is now perfectly clear. It has all dried up and his hair is growing wonderfully, and instead of sleepless nights he has the proper sound sleep. Mrs. C. Baker, 28 Victoria Road, Blandford, Dorset, Mar. 12, 1906."

SKIN HUMOURS

Eczemas, Tetters, Rashes, Itchings, Irritations and Chafings

Cured by Cuticura.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment and mild doses of Cuticura Pills, afford immediate relief and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood of infants, children and adults, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

☞Mailed Free, "How to Cure for the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion, Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation, and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE; they contain no deleterious matter, and may be taken by the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.) London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

"Here's to the health of every man, woman, and child in the land." BOVRIL

ARRIVALS IN KOBE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	DATE.	
Alderney	London	Left	Jan. 17
Astyanax	Liverpool	Left H'kong	Jan. 21
Australien	Marseilles	Left H'kong	Feb. 4
Banca	London	Passed Canal	Jan. 8
Bencleuch	London	Passed Canal	Jan. 8
Bengloe	London	Passed Canal	Jan. 22
Bingo Maru	London	Leaves Kobe	Feb. 7
Brasilia	Hamburg	Left	Jan. 9
Breconshire	London	Passed Canal	Jan. 29
Chingwo	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Jan. 18
Colombo Maru	Bombay	Left Colombo	Jan. 27
Dardanus	London	Passed Canal	Jan. 31
Diomed	Liverpool	Due Kobe	Feb. 8
Eastern	Sydney	Leaves H'kong	Feb. 4
Erroll	New York	Leaves	Jan. 30
Foxley	New York	Leaves	Dec. 25
Glamorganshire	London	Left Kobe	Feb. 6
Glenesk	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 27
Glenstrae	London	Passed Canal	Jan. 29
Glenturrett	London	Left S'hai	Feb. 2
Hellas	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Jan. 1
H'kong Maru	San F'cisco	Leaves	Jan. 24
Indrapura	New York	Passed Canal	Jan. 3
Indramayo	New York	Leaves	Jan. 10
Indrani	New York	Leaves	Jan. 26
Japan	London	Left	Feb. 2
Jeseric (1)	New York	Left	Nov. 18
Kawachi Maru	London	Left Colombo	Jan. 26
Kouang Si	Antwerp	Passed Canal	Jan. 29
Korea	San F'cisco	Left	Feb. 5
Lothian	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Jan. 15
Lowther Castle	New York	At Suez	Dec. 13
Machaon	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Jan. 24
Manila	London	Passed Canal	Jan. 22
Mongolia	Hongkong	Leaves Kobe	Feb. 7
Moyune	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Jan. 15
Monmouthshire	London	At S'hai	Feb. 6
Nile	London	Left	Jan. 19
Nyanza	London	Leaves Kobe	Feb. 7
Oopack	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Dec. 21
Palma	London	Left S'pore	Jan. 26
Persia	Trieste	Leaves	Jan. 27
Polyphemus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Jan. 29
Preussen	Hamburg	Left S'hai	Feb. 6
Prinz Ludwig	Hamburg	Left	Jan. 13
Prinzess Alice	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Jan. 25
Radnorshire	London	Passed Canal	Jan. 25
Sarpedon	Liverpool	Left	Dec. 15
Sachsen	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Jan. 11
Sanuki Maru	London	Left	Jan. 26
Scandia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Feb. 2
Shawmut	Hongkong	Left	Feb. 5
ShinanoMaru	Seattle	Left	Jan. 23
St. George	New York	Left	Jan. 13
Slavonia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Jan. 25
Stentor	Liverpool	Due Kobe	Feb. 9
Suevia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Jan. 25
Tegetkai	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Jan. 29
Teucer	Tacoma	Left	Jan. 26
Tjibodas	Macassar	Left S'hai	Feb. 9
Tonkin	Marseilles	Passed Canal	Jan. 25
Tranquebar	Copenhagen	Passed Canal	Jan. 15
Tsinan	Sydney	Leaves	Jan. 15
Vorwaerts	Trieste	Passed Canal	Jan. 11

(1) Via Galveston, Dec. 6.

UNDER SAIL.

Anna	New York	Oct. 28	Y'hama
Acme	Phila.	Nov. 8	H'date
Brilliant	San F'cisco	Loading	Y'hama
Comet	Phila	July 14	Hiogo
De Ruyter	Phila.	Oct 26	Tsuruga
Lyndhurst	San F'cisco	Loading	Japan
Renee Rickmers	New York	Sept. 20	Y'kaichi
Rickmer Rickmers	Phila.	Aug. 17	N'saki
Sirius	Phila	July 21	Tsuruga
Theodor	Port Tampa	Mar. 2	Y'hama

(毎土曜日一度発行)
編輯人 エフ ブリンクリー
発行兼印刷人 エー ピー クラメン
発行所 横濱市山下町五十五番 ジヤパンメール新聞社

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail.

日曜土 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 7. REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, FEB. 16TH, 1907. 明治四十年二月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 165
The Ashio Trouble ... 166
The San Francisco Question ... 166
Political Gossip ... 168
China ... 168
The Budget ... 169
Manchuria ... 169
Customs Protest ... 170
His Imperial Highness General Prince Fushimi ... 170
Korea ... 171
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 171
The Anglo-Japanese Alliance ... 172
The "Koshitsu Tempan Zoho." ... 172
The Tokyo-Osaka Railway ... 172
The Worship of Roosevelt ... 173
The Imperial Edict on Education ... 173
Boycotting France ... 173
St. Petersburg's Official Account of the Negotiations ... 174
Notes on Current Events ... 174
The Industrial Bank ... 174
Leading Articles: ... 175
Suspicions that Beget their Own Justification ... 175
Tokyo Harbour ... 176
Viceroy Chang's Memorials ... 176
The Imperial Diet ... 177
Snow ... 177
Fires ... 177
The Azawa Creche ... 177
Kigensetsu ... 178
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd. ... 178
St. George's Society ... 179
Helm Brothers, Limited ... 179
The Law Courts ... 180
The Opening of Yokohama ... 180
Football ... 180
Concert in Tokyo ... 181
Mr. Randall Hargeave's Concert ... 181
Fire Insurance Companies ... 181
Properties Offered at Auction ... 182
Hockey ... 182
News of the Week ... 183
Correspondence: Wonderful News ... 183
Yokohama Christian Blind School Report ... 184
Telegrams ... 184
Latest Shipping ... 184
Latest Commercial ... 187

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1907.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

YOKOHAMA beat Kobe in the Interport Rugby match last Saturday.

ENGLISHMEN of Yokohama have decided to celebrate St. George's Day with a ball.

THE Ashio Mine troubles have been arranged, most of the men returning to work.

COLONELS M. Fukaya and T. Sugihara have been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

FIFTY THREE postmen of the Kyoto Post Office struck on Feb. 12th for an increase of wages.

THE Budget passed the House of Representatives on the 12th with only a few verbal alterations.

PRINCE TAKETA, a Lieutenant of Cavalry, was promoted on Feb. 11th, to the rank of Captain.

OWING to high waves, eight fishermen were drowned on Feb. 5th off Kohama, not far from Kanazawa.

A TELEGRAM from Matsuyama reports that a rat infected with plague was found on Feb. 11th at Imahara.

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha has ordered from the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Co. two steamers each of 13,500 tons.

ACCORDING to the *Kokumin*, General Oshima will shortly be appointed adviser to the Kwantung Government.

JUDGE Tanikawa, of the Yokohama Local Court, has been transferred to Matsumoto. Judge K. Maeta of the Shidzuoka District Court has been transferred to Yokohama.

EIGHT men were arrested on Feb. 11th in Osaka on a charge of having sold tickets of the Formosa lottery in that city.

THE Tsar has decorated General Linevitch with the Second Order of St. Vladimir for his services in the late war.

A floating mine struck a rock off the village of Miyaho, not far from Kanazawa, the other day and exploded. No person was injured.

TYPHUS is prevalent in Mito, Ibaraki prefecture. On Feb. 13th two cases appeared in the Mito Normal School. Five patients have died.

HEAVY snow on Sunday and Monday blocked railways, broke down telegraph and telephone wires all over Japan and disorganised traffic for several days.

THE marriage of Captain N. Mizokuchi, of the Artillery, son of Count Mizokuchi, and Miss Sumi, second daughter of Count Tokugawa, took place on Feb. 8th.

THE Emperor has promoted the late Mrs. Okumura to the Senior Seventh Rank. The funeral took place on Sunday at the Buddhist temple Hongwanji, Kyoto.

HERR Freidrich Kruger, German Consul-General is Seoul, has arrived at his post. On Feb. 6th, an exequatur was granted to him through the Residency-General.

THE Tokyo Stock Exchange has decided to increase its capital to twelve million *yen*. All the new shares will be allotted to share-brokers and holders of old shares.

AT 7.40 a.m. on Feb. 12th, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. The duration was three minutes and seventeen seconds and the direction was from west to east.

A PASSENGER train on the Sanyo Railway which left Shimonoseki at 7.10 p.m. on Feb. 5th for Shimbashi was derailed at Kanaya at 12.50 a.m. on Thursday. No one was injured.

IT is reported by the *Fiji* that Adorf castle, belonging to Count Arco Valley, formerly German Minister in Tokyo, was destroyed by fire on Jan. 1st. The loss includes a fine library.

A BOX containing rifle ammunition exploded on February 12th, in a warehouse belonging to an ammunition merchant at Marukame. Two men were killed and two severely injured.

THE Empress, on Feb. 13th distributed *yen* 1,500, and 725 flannel shirts among 725 non-commissioned officers and men who were released from active service on account of wounds sustained in the war.

ON Feb. 6th, a landside occurred at Nakamura-machi, Yokohama, and N. Murata, a coolie working at the spot was killed. The same day a similar accident took place at Negishi where K. Kojima was crushed to death.

A CHINESE student named Cheong (22) residing at a Japanese boarding house in Kobinata, Koishikawa, Tokyo, committed suicide on the morning of Feb. 12th by cutting his throat with a razor. Temporary insanity is reported as the cause.

ALL 11.30 a.m., on Feb. 13th, His Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, now in Tokyo, proceeded to the Palace in company with the Austrian Minister and Mr. Matsui, Master of the Board of Ceremonies. The Emperor received His Highness in the Phœnix Hall and subsequently entertained him in the Hosnei Hall. His Majesty decorated the Prince with the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum.

Two passenger trains collided about 2.30 a.m. on February 10th at Hamamatsu on the Tokaido line. The locomotives and four carriages were damaged. No person sustained injury.

THE P. & O. steamship *Dunsha*, conveying Prince Fushimi to England was run into by a coasting steamer near Kobe on Wednesday night and sustained slight damage. The other steamer caught fire after the collision and was beached.

THE Crown Princess has decided to give five hundred *yen* annually for ten years to the Tokyo Charity Hospital. The decision was conveyed to the hospital by Marquis Nakayama, Grand Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, on Feb. 6th.

FROM the first appearance of plague in January up to the present the cases in Formosa number two hundred and eight. On Feb. 7th, a case of the disease was reported in Osaka. Four rats infected with plague were found a few days ago in Fukuoka.

A CHINAMAN and a jinrikisha coolie on the evening of Feb. 13th were run over by a train on the Tokaido Railway at the cross-way near Sannomiya station, Kobe. The Chinese was in the vehicle drawn by the Japanese. They were both crushed to death.

THE Department of Communications has decided to establish ten wireless telegraph stations in accordance with the result of the International Wireless Telegraph Conference. This year, the first one will be established at Choshi, Chiba prefecture, and next year, another at Niigata.

THE following appointments were made on Feb. 9th:—Mr. T. T. Kawakami, Commercial Agent at Vladivostock, to be Consul at Harbin; Mr. M. Nomura, to be Commercial Agent at Vladivostock; Mr. K. Shimakawa of the Foreign Office to be Consul at Kilin; and Mr. K. Hayashi of the same Office to be Vice-Consul at Kilin.

THE directors of the Yokohama Electric Railway Co. intend to increase the present capital of a million *yen*, to nine million *yen*, for which purpose a general meeting will be held on Feb. 21st. It is reported that they propose to use *yen* 528,000 for the construction of further sections in Yokohama, and *yen* 8,472,000 for the building of the railway, thirty-eight miles in length, between Yokohama and Kamakura via Kanazawa.

A BIG fraud is reported from Nagoya. R. Takeo, a cotton goods merchant, is alleged to have obtained *yen* 120,000 from the Kinjo Bank and Tsushima Bank, by presenting several false drafts drawn on the Meiji Bank. He then absconded, proceeding to Tokyo and then to Atami in company with a female companion. On Feb. 5th he put up at a hotel at Kodzu on the way to Tokyo again, but was arrested and sent to Nagoya.

THE Chinese government authorities have decided to build a railway between Kilin and Changchun. The work will be commenced at the end of March. The materials, including rails, iron bridges, etc., have been purchased from a German trader in Mukden. A portion of the materials has already been sent from Menkiatung to Kwangchentsz, being escorted by troops. The authorities are contemplating constructing a railway between Hsinmintung and Fakuman. Perhaps the work will be commenced after the melting of the ice on the Liao.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE ASHIO TROUBLE.

Friday, February 8.

The riots at the Ashio mine have been quelled. Throughout the 6th instant the disposition to continue them seems to have been derived mainly from the *sake* which was obtained by looting the provision stores. One terrible punishment befel the men. They had set fire to the principal offices, and, being engaged in their orgies, they made no attempt to restrict the spread of the conflagration, nor could the police do anything in that sense, their appearance upon the scene being the signal for renewed acts of violence. Thus the flames extended to the workmen's houses and 13 of the men, who were lying in a drunken stupor, met their death. Before the troops arrived, rumours of their coming were of course circulated and had the effect of completely calming the rioters, who, indeed, are said to have already become penitent when their supply of *sake* had been exhausted. About 150 arrests have been made. It is also stated that the hurts suffered by the Manager, Mr. Minami, are not fatal. He is in a fair way to recover. The Mine itself does not appear to have been injured in any way, but there has been great destruction of plant and buildings. Three companies of troops (322 men) were despatched to the scene.

A late telegram says that inquiries into the degree of destruction wrought are in progress, but, according to present estimates, the tale is 200 official residences, two offices, four godowns, including one containing kerosene oil, and one workshop, burned. Three newspaper reporters had a very rough time during the night of the 6th. They had been warned by the police that they must be responsible for their own safety if they left the inn where they were staying, but, of course their business being to collect information, they did not heed the warning and repaired to the scene of the disturbance. As might have been expected, they were mistaken for officials of the mine, and very soon they found themselves flying for their lives pursued by a party of rioters. The three men are said to have passed a large part of the night under a verandah, and the story goes that one of them took advantage of this sanctuary to cut off his beard and thus disguise himself.

Our readers may remember that, some time ago, allusion was made in these columns to the resuscitation of the notorious socialist organ, the *Heimin Shimbun*, and to the fact that its re-appearance was signalled by articles advocating extreme socialist doctrines. The editor is Mr. Nishikawa Keijiro and his chief assistant is Mr. Kotoku Denjiro. We are glad to say that the former of these two worthies has been arrested in connexion with the Ashio trouble. He was apprehended on the spot, and it is said that the authorities have obtained conclusive evidence as to his leadership of the disturbance. Meanwhile a vigorous search was made in Tokyo at the houses of Kotoku Denjiro and Sakai Toshihiko, and it is thought that proofs sufficient to implicate these two also will be secured. Should this affair lead to a long term of imprisonment for the socialist leaders and the permanent suppression of their newspaper organ, the damage done and even the lives lost at Ashio will have been amply compensated. From what we have observed of the career of Nishikawa Kojiro he deserves contempt rather then sympathy. For in the presence of the police he is the humblest and most harmless of citizens, but in the seclusion of his own office and in the columns of his newspaper he is a fuming curse to his country.

Most unfortunately there has grown up among the Japanese a tendency to associate Christianity with socialism. We trace this to the fact that Mr. Shimada Saburo, the eminent politician and prominent Christian, has always been an advocate of socialism in its best form, and the mass of the public, in their usual undiscriminating fashion, imagine that all socialists must be tarred with the same brush. Mr. Ebina and Mr. Uchimura recently took much pains to disavow the existence of any relation between the faith of Jesus and the tenets of extreme Socialism. They declared that Socialists were spurious Christians. But that disavowal has not sufficed. We meet numerous evidences that the average Japanese regards the two creeds as identical, and in the interests of Christianity it is much to be desired that effective steps should be taken to dispel this delusion. Socialism in its better form is an admirable doctrine, but the socialism of men like Nishikawa Kojiro and Kotoku Denjiro deserves only to be trampled under the feet of all lovers of humanity.

Count Itagaki, as is his wont, stands forth at this juncture in his habitual character of Jean Jacques Rousseau. In the columns of the *Hochi Shimbun* he ventilates a declaration of invertebrate and rambling theory. The impresion plainly conveyed and intended to be conveyed by his talk is that the Ashio trouble was due, not to the incitement of fanatical socialists but to the lack of a socialistic system in Japan. It is pretty plain that Count Itagaki knows very little about the facts of the incidents he discusses. He is a reader of socialistic literature and he has all its jargon on the tip of his tongue, but hard facts concern him little. There is not one of the great mines in Japan where the condition of the workmen does not receive more or less consideration, or where funds are not formed for their benefit. At the Ashio Mine the common hand receives from 70 to 80 *sen* daily and the wage of a skilled labourer is 2 *yen*. An increase of 60 per cent., as demanded by the men, would dislocate not only the Ashio industry but also all the mining industries throughout the country. Count Itagaki speaks glibly of the necessity of giving workmen something to hope for. But that applies to employers also. There must of course be some fault on the part of the management of the Ashio mine. That is unquestionable. The remedy is scarcely to be found, however, in propagating socialistic doctrines.

Saturday, February 9.

Some 300 of the strikers have been arrested and the work of apprehension continues. It is stated that about a thousand men are inside the mine and that they possess some boxes of dynamite, so that it is within their power to inflict further heavy damage if they be so minded. A party of constables bravely entered the mine, and after a severe struggle succeeded in arresting about 30 men. The Manager, Mr. Minami, is rapidly recovering. He is able to walk. This fact will give an idea of the exaggerations that were published about the whole affair, for if the circumstantial reports were true, Mr. Minami should be in his coffin by this time. The officials of the mine and their families are gradually returning to such of their homes as remain, but since the main offices and attached buildings are said to have been all destroyed by fire, many people must be homeless. It is evident that the disturbance is entirely over. The workmen are thinking only of flight, but the obstacle to their escape is that their hands display the nature of their employment as miners, and thus concealment is impossible. It is probable that the final issue of the affair will be a sharp lesson to strikers and socialists in Japan.

Mr. Inouye Kakugoro, Managing Director of the Tanko S.S. Company, speaks in very high terms of Mr. Minami Sukematsu, whose arrest by the police on a charge of instigating the riot at the Ashio Mine was reported in our issue of the 8th inst. Mr. Inouye's story is that Minami was for a long time employed at the Yubari Mine and that nothing could have been better than his conduct. He proved a most useful link between employers and employed, and the society (*Shisei kai*) organized by him was an instrument of unqualified good, its objects being to encourage industry and thrift and to promote good relations. The Society published a journal called the *Dōho* (Companion) which echoed the wholesome sentiments of its editor and staff. In the summer of last year Mr. Minami left Hokkaido by his own desire, and from that time Mr. Inouye lost sight of him.

The *Asahi Shimbun* says that the origin of the trouble seems to be very complicated, but all researches go to show that there was much fault on the side of the officials of the mine. Great partiality was shown in distributing the workmen; those that consented to be squeezed were assigned to easy tasks and those that declined to bribe the officers had to bear the consequences. High prices were also charged for provisions by the commissariat department. These are proverbial abuses, but our contemporary says that they might have gone on unchecked for years, the men having no idea of organizing to obtain redress, when the socialist leaders Minami, Nishikawa, Nagaoka and others, arrived upon the scene and taught what could be effected by union. There resulted the presentation of a petition from one section of the hands asking for an increase of 60 per cent. in wages, improvement of sanitary conditions, averting of danger in the mine, and better lighting. The representation fixed the 10th as the latest date for a reply and it was planned that a general meeting should take place on the 11th to discuss the situation and extend the union. But on the 5th a fracas accidentally occurred between one of the officials and a miner, and this spark fired the train.

Sunday, February 10.

It will readily be supposed that very different accounts as to the origin of the Ashio disturbance are given by the men and by the Company. The *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent has twice interrogated a labourer who seems to be a person of very vehement ideas, for he declares that unless some settlement satisfactory to the men be made, they will await the withdrawal of the police and the troops and then destroy the mine altogether. He draws a very harrowing picture of the hardships of the miners, and declares that out of the 52 *sen* which they receive as daily wage, it is impossible for them to devote more than 10 *sen* to the support of their families. His complaint is directed with even more resentment against the management of the officers whom he charges with carrying on a regular system of bribes which renders service quite intolerable for men who will not submit to be defrauded. He further declares that whereas these abuses were practically impossible under the former

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Manager, Mr. Kimura, inasmuch as he constantly went down into the mine and was therefore conversant with the conditions existing there, the present Manager, Mr. Minami, has never once been down the shaft since he assumed charge. The Company, on the other hand, declare that the whole disturbance was instigated by socialists and that the men would never have broken out into riot had they not been incited by these blind guides. It is also pointed out that all the features of an ordinary strike were absent, and that the thing can be described only as a destructive and murderous emeute. Where the company's story differs essentially from that of the workmen, as represented by the *Asahi's* informant, is in the matter of wages. The *Asahi's* informant puts the daily pay of a common hand at 52 *sen*, but the Company declares that the lowest figure is 68 *sen* and the highest 2.90 *yen*. But there is one fact very damaging to the Company's case. It is that the *Asahi's* correspondent himself visited the place where his informant was housed and found it an utterly miserable tenement.

It may here be added that the work of arresting the leaders of the riot continues, but a heavy fall of snow has taken place, and some of the labourers have been frozen to death in attempting to escape, while the troops, on their side, are suffering great hardships. There is one section of the miners, numbering 2,300, who have not joined the demonstrators, but they naturally hesitate to resume work in earnest. Meanwhile the wives and children of the men arrested are left in a state of destitution, and one party of miners are still living in the mine, whence they defy the guardians of the law. They are supplied with provisions but of course the supply must be limited. The total number hitherto arrested has been 362, but out of these 250 have been released. Fifty-six have been sent to Utsunomiya for trial and the remainder are under examination, but others still at large are supposed to have been among the ringleaders. It is feared that the influence of this disturbance may spread to other mines. The Yubari men have already shown signs of taking the law into their own hands. An explosion of fire-damp a few days ago caused the death of four of their number and the wounding of six others, and was followed by a demand for better arrangements in the mine and an increase of wages. The men preferred their request with menaces, but the Managers seem to have acceded and thus the trouble has been settled for the time at all events.

We read in the *Asahi* that the number of officers at the Ashio mine is 315, the number of excavators from six to seven thousand, and the number of workmen (smelters, artificers, &c.) ten thousand. The mine has been worked for 298 years.

Monday, February 11.

It was stated in our last issue that a thousand workmen were supposed to be within the mine at Ashio and that the police were about to enter for the purpose of reconnoitering. They have entered and they found the mine deserted.

The step taken by the company is very resolute. There are three mines worked at Ashio, that of Tsudo, that of Motoyama and that of Kotaki. Of these the miners at the last named place took no part in the riot. Those at the two first mines were required to send 15 delegates to the offices of the Company on the 10th instant, where they were publicly informed that all hands employed in those two mines must consider themselves discharged. They were further warned that, according to the rules of the Company, men dismissed from one mine could not be employed at another. Nevertheless if, by noon on the 11th instant, they made an expression of regret and pledged themselves to work henceforth in an orderly manner, they would be taken on again. Meanwhile provisions would continue to be served out up to the 15th instant, alike to those returning to duty and to those declining to do so. If any desired to leave permanently, they must not expect provisions subsequently to that date. Telegrams say that a mass meeting of the workmen was to be held on the evening of the 10th to determine their attitude toward this announcement. There is said to be considerable excitement. It appears that the Company was on the point of announcing an increase of wages when the trouble occurred, but naturally this concession will now be delayed. Steps will be taken, however, to succour, as far as possible, the wives and children of those that have been arrested.

The Ashio Copper mine, where the richest supply of copper ore in the Empire is found, was discovered in 1596 by two miners named Jibu and Kurando, natives of the village of Ashio, in Bizen province. The name Ashio originated thus from the name of the discoverers' native place. They entered on mining operations, having obtained permission from the feudal lord of the district. The output of the mineral was abundant. In the following year, the miners presented a large quantity of refined copper to the Tokugawa Shogunate Court with a view to celebrating the fifth birth-day anniversary of Iyemitsu (who became the third Shogun and was a grand-son of Iyeyasu), which took place the same year. Later the mine came under the direct control of the Tokugawa government although it actually belonged to the discoverers. Copper and even iron needed by the Government were supplied from the mine. The owners established selling depots in Yedo (now Tokyo), Osaka, and Nagasaki. They were allowed to sell one-fifth of the whole output to the Dutch merchants who were the only foreigners carrying on business at Nagasaki. It is said that during six years commencing 1662, ninety thousand *kamme*, about three hundred tons, of refined copper were presented to the Tokugawa Government in the form of a tax. In 1679, thirty-two refining furnaces were established, and the annual output rose to between 350,000 and 400,000 *kwamme* (about 1,500 tons). The work gradually developed and an enormous quantity of copper was obtained with some gold, silver and iron. In 1708, when Yedo castle was rebuilt, a large supply of copper was purchased at Ashio. Most of it was used for roofing the castle. After the Restoration, the mine was taken over by the Government, and in 1871 it was disposed of to a private owner. The late Mr. Furukawa Ichibei purchased it in March, 1877. After the death of the new owner—whose successor is the second son of the late Count Mutsu, whom Mr. Furukawa adopted,—the Furukawa Goshikwaisha was organized in April, 1905, under which the mining was continued. At present about sixteen thousand persons have employment at the mine. Three primary schools were established for the sake of the children of the workmen and coolies and twenty-seven teachers are employed. It may be remarked that a large quantity of refined copper, in ingot and slab, has been exported principally to London and Hamburg since Mr. Furukawa owned the mine.

Tuesday, February 12.

Tokyo papers say that some 70 per cent. of the Ashio workmen have applied to be taken on again. The remainder declare themselves unable to continue service under such harsh conditions, and are making preparations to leave the place, but it is thought that many of them will change their minds. Probably the best thing that could happen for the company would be that these malcontents should all take their departure, but what is desirable is not the best thing for the Company alone. The men also must have legitimate grievances, and though their violent conduct has largely alienated public sympathy, every one must hope to see them righted. The Company has suffered heavy pecuniary loss, but perhaps most to be pitied are the contractors for provisions. Their goods, which were destroyed in the conflagration, appear to have been uninsured, and it is said that the records also were burned. Several bankruptcies are predicted, but it is difficult to suppose that this part of the story is not exaggerated. There are various estimates of the Company's losses. One authority puts them at 280,000 *yen*; another at 1½ millions.

Wednesday, February 13.

The troops were to be withdrawn from Ashio yesterday. It is uncertain what number of men will be sent forward for trial, but we judge that the total will not greatly exceed a score. At present the victory is with the Company, and probably the incident will constitute a useful object-lesson as to the unwisdom of resorting to violence in such matters. But the public will be anxious to learn the truth about the men's grievances. They must have some grievances, and to ignore them would be the surest way of sowing the seeds of future trouble. Japan has to face the social problem as other nations have to face it. But she possesses the great advantage of being instructed by their experience, and if she handles the matter wisely at the outset, she will be doing more to promote her own industrial development than she could effect by any display of enterprise. Justice is the solvent of all such problems, and it is to the conflict between self-interest and justice that they all owe their difficulty of solution. The labourer, if he fails to obtain redress by peaceful representations, has no help except recourse to violence, and by such a measure he immediately puts himself out of court and carries his real grievances with him. Thus the vicious circle is completed, and the trouble becomes recurrent, growing all the while in intensity.

The latest news is that the workmen are contending to have the whole of their number taken back to work, whereas the Company desires to seize this opportunity of sifting the good from the bad. Meanwhile the Company is contributing to the support of the families of those apprehended, the degree of support being 10 *sen* daily for each girl over 17 and boy over 12, and 6 *sen* for younger children, provided that the allowance shall not exceed 40 *sen* per diem for any one family. Separate arrangements have been made for tending the sick and the injured.

THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS" ON JAPAN.

From a carefully written article in the *North-China Daily News* on politics in Japan we take the following extract:

The entire trend of Japan's recent policy is of a pacific nature. Having fought two wars within a decade and established herself firmly as a dominant Power in Eastern waters she is concerned not with further aggression, but with consolidation. Her attitude in the dispute with California has been most dignified and correct. In Manchuria her policy, as declared by the Foreign Minister, is to insist on everything clearly secured to it by treaty, and where treaties are silent to take for precedents the privileges which China tacitly allowed Russia to enjoy before evacuation. Only in these two directions are there the smallest prospects of serious complications, and it is in line with what might be expected from her previous record that, having shown herself strong in warfare, Japan will now show herself conciliatory in diplomacy.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE SAN FRANCISCO QUESTION.

"No one is better able to understand the difficulties of the Japanese question"—these are the words with which *The Independent* introduces the Honorable Julius Kahn (four times member of the National House of Representatives) to its readers as an exponent of "the Japanese question from a Californian's standpoint." We have some right, then, to expect that the Honorable Julius Kahn has studied this problem and that his statement of it will be free from glaring errors. Here is a part of what he says:—

California is threatened with an Oriental invasion. Since the great disaster which overwhelmed the city of San Francisco in April last, Japanese laborers to the number, practically, of 1,000 per month, have been swarming through Golden Gate; and I think that I am not stating the facts too strongly when I say that the people of California regard these Japanese coolies with greater abhorrence, aye, with greater fear than they did the coolies from China. We feel that the former have all the vices of the Chinese, with few or none of their virtues. In business they are absolutely devoid of the stern sense of honor of the Chinaman. The latter invariably lives up to the letter of his obligation, while the Japanese never hesitates to break that obligation if it suits his purpose so to do. Why, even in Japan all the principal banks and commercial houses employ Chinese in the two important positions of compradore and shroff. The compradore is the purchasing and selling agent who acts as the go-between between his employer and the firms with which he does business. The shroff is the exchange expert, a necessary adjunct to all large business houses in a land where the value of silver, which is the common medium of exchange, fluctuates from hour to hour. As a rule foreign firms doing business in Japan place full reliance on the word of the Chinese compradore, even though they have little faith in the integrity of the Japanese proprietor. And if the bankers and business men are not to be relied on, what reliance is to be placed on the lower classes of Japanese society? But the people of California have never made objection to merchants, bankers and professional men from Japan. It is the coolie against whom they protest. And just one word in this connection. It has long been the policy of our Government to protect the products of our farms, our factories and our workshops from the products of the pauper labor of Japan and all other countries. Then why not protect the workman himself—the man who creates those products of our farms, our factories and our workshops, from that very pauper *laborer*?

Were we addressing a local audience only it would be quite unnecessary to refute the blunders of this American legislator, but for the sake of our readers in America a word may be advisable. Mr. Kahn talks of the vices of the Chinese, but he is careful not to particularize them. Elsewhere he tells us that an inquiry conducted among the Chinese miners in South Africa revealed vices which could not be exhibited in print. Thus, very conveniently for the formulator of the charge, we are left completely in the dark. The affair is wrapped in a shroud of awful mystery which doubly enhances its horror. The Chinese are dirty; they smoke opium, and, very likely, where Chinese males are compelled to herd together, some abominations are committed. But which of these crimes has ever been proved against the Japanese? The Honorable Julius Kahn declares that he "feels that the Japanese have all the vices of the Chinese." Now the Japanese labourer is clean, eminently cleaner than his American confrere; he does not smoke opium; he is comparatively free from that bestial abandonment to alcohol which disgraces the working classes in the West; and if he has any vice which is not common to his fellow-humans in the United States, we have yet to discover it. Taken all round we are frankly of the opinion that in cleanliness of physique and morality, in sobriety, in patient industry and in faithful performance of his tasks, the Japanese labourer stands very high in his class, from whatever race competitors be drawn. The Honorable Julius Kahn has been inadvertently betrayed into a most cruel scandal, and as he doubtless represents the view held by many educated men in California, we begin to comprehend what a task lies before President Roosevelt. This legend about vice is a purely Californian canard, but, in the equally glaring and more explicit misstatements to which Mr. Kahn subsequently commits himself, we recognise some old falsehoods dished up for this special occasion. It is not true that "all the commercial houses in Japan employ Chinese in the two important positions of compradore and shroff." They do nothing of the kind. They employ Japanese. It is not true that silver is the common medium of exchange in Japan, or that a shroff is needed as an exchange expert. That is the case in China, but not in Japan, and it may interest Mr. Kahn to know that the few banks which employ Chinese compradores in Japan, do business with Occidentals and not with Japanese. In fact the Hon. Mr. Kahn, instead of being pre-eminently "able to understand the difficulties of the Japanese problem," is pre-eminently unfitted by ignorance to do anything of the kind. Very likely he will himself regret that he has been so greatly misinformed. But nothing will change the real backbone of his objection to the Japanese labourer. There he is logical, and his position does not rest upon any spurious claims of superior virtue. It is purely a question of protection. The United States, by building a tariff wall around her shores, guards her manufacturers against inconvenient competition. Why should she not guard her labourers also? She has a perfect right to do so, if she considers it in her interests that her workmen should receive wages and maintain a scale of living higher than those obtaining in any other part of the world. If that, however, be her deliberately chosen policy, why not proclaim it frankly and stand by it boldly, instead of indulging in a spurious and slanderous outcry against vices which do not exist?

Many telegrams from Washington indicate that there has been an interruption of the negotiations relating to the San Francisco affair. Some accounts speak of it as a rupture, but this is denied, apparently on good authority. What has happened is said to be that the San Francisco delegates have received telegrams from their head-quarters insisting that they must obtain something tangible in the way of a promise as to the labour problem before they consent to any such settlement of the school question as shall be acceptable to the Japanese. This has led to a postponement of the deliberations, in order to give time for further reference to Tokyo, but there does not seem to be any genuine idea that a satisfactory arrangement will fail to be reached. To put the matter concisely, as indicated by telegrams to the *Asahi Shimbun*, Japan's position is that, while she is willing to come to some understanding as to the labour question, she insists that the school problem must be first disposed of; whereas the San Francisco folk take the opposite view, namely that an agreement as to the labour question must precede any act of yielding in the school matter. It will be universally agreed, we think, that San Francisco's attitude in this matter is incapable of defense. It betrays entire want of confidence alike in Japan and in the President of the United States. Besides, it is wholly unpractical. If the people of California are determined to have restrictions imposed on the import of Japanese labour—and in that they have a right to be consulted within the limits of what is due to Japan as a treaty associate of their country—and if they are determined to use the school question as a lever, they ought to remember that the conclusive settlement of the latter remains always within their own power. But above all they are bound to pay some deference to Japanese sentiment, whereas their present course is to ride roughshod over everything that stands in the way of the satisfaction of their own desires. The only thing to be said now is that since a route to a mutually acceptable arrangement is plainly in sight, diplomacy should be able to get the two disputants to tread it, and we do not doubt that diplomacy will succeed.

Mr. Knapp happens to be in the United States at an opportune time. He has been interviewed by a representative of the *New York Herald* and has said some very sensible things, as might have been expected. He ridicules the idea of aggressive designs on Japan's part towards the Philippines. She is busy colonizing Korea, which is an essential outlet for her surplus population, but she has not the faintest wish to possess the Philippines. With regard to them nothing could please her better than that they should remain in the hands of a non-aggressive and friendly Power like the United States. As to the labour question, she objects strongly to have her people classed with Chinese. That hurts her dignity and self-respect, and it becomes American magnanimity to take note of such feelings on the part of a friendly nation. Mr. Knapp laughs at the notion, so industriously propagated of late by the press of America, namely, that a war over this San Francisco question is among pending contingencies. Japan, he affirms, is not thinking of war at all, and has no more idea of fighting the United States than she has of flying.

The telegrams still indicate great stubbornness on the part of the Californians. The Mayor, who is in Washington for the purpose of conferring with the President, is said to be in receipt of hundreds of despatches daily, urging him to make no concession in the matter of the schools unless he obtains a settlement of the labour question. At present the indications are that President Roosevelt has not succeeded in breaking down this resolve, and that preparations are in progress for introducing a labour bill into Congress. This action is said to have been prefaced by consultations with Viscount Aoki, who is represented as having agreed that if the bill is directed against Asiatic labour in general and not against Japanese labour in particular, his country will not raise any objection. Much would depend, of course, on the working of such a measure. This is the gist of telegrams now to hand. We give it for what it may be worth.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Saturday, February 9.

There appears to be considerable commotion in the ranks of the Progressists. The origin of the trouble is the Budget. For the first time in the history of the Japanese Diet the Budget Committee has adopted the Government's estimates without cliding a *sen*. In the Budget Committee there are many Progressists, and these are thus placed in the position of having completely abandon-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ed the habitual policy of their party, the policy of opposition. In these circumstances many members of the Party are not unnaturally asking what purpose is served by their organization if it is to blindly follow the lead of the *Seiyukai* and the *Daido* Club. This sentiment of discontent found vehement expression at a meeting of Progressist members of the Diet on the 8th instant. An attempt was made to upset the decision formulated at a previous meeting with regard to the Budget, the line taken by the objectors being that not one half of the Party's parliamentary representatives had been present at the latter meeting, and that the procedure adopted was contrary to the Party's traditions as well as to the Manifesto approved by a general meeting on the eve of the session, since in that Manifesto it was declared that the Party opposed any increment of armaments at present. Our readers will remember, however, that the Manifesto did not adopt an uncompromising tone. It was, in fact, an amalgam of Count Okuma's radical opposition to all increment and of Mr. Oishi Masami's less resolute view. Thus the action of the Progressist members of the Budget Committee is not incapable of being reconciled with the spirit of the Manifesto, inasmuch as the Government's programme contains no admission of increment and limits itself to "completing." At this moment of writing (Saturday morning) we have only to await the result of a general meeting which was fixed for the 9th instant to determine the question. The *Jiji Shimpo* thinks that there will be a split in the Progressist Party, and that a considerable section of the Party will follow Mr. Inukai Ki into a Cave of Adullam.

Sunday, February 10.

After all the above commotion a quiet settlement was effected at the meeting on the 9th instant. But not without the adoption of a motion which really amounts to a radical change of the programme hitherto pursued by the Party. Up to the present time the Progressists have been seen chiefly in a destructive role. They have occupied the position of a permanent opposition, and it is not the worst of oppositions to formulate constructive programmes. But it is still less the wont of oppositions to range themselves on the side of those who are their political foes, as the Progressists have done on this occasion in the matter of the Budget. Against this invertebrate procedure Mr. Inukai Ki and his followers protested, and, as related above, the rift seemed likely at one moment to grow into a rent. But there has been a compromise. The controversialists—namely, the reform section under the leadership of Mr. Oishi Masami, and the conservative section under that of Mr. Inukai Ki—have agreed to re-join hands at the instance of the neutrals under Dr. Hatoyama. The instrument which re-links them is a memorandum setting forth seven resolves, namely—(1) That the extension and improvement of means of communication must be at once carried out. (2) That a similar course must be adopted in the case of harbours and bays. (3) That technical schools must be increased. (4) That steps must be taken to rapidly develop the railways and mines in Manchuria. (5) That the protectorate of Korea must be placed on firm grounds. (6) That all machinery for perfecting close economical relations with China must be established. And (7) that treaties of commerce must be made with Persia, Turkey, the South American Republics and the Balkan States for the purpose of extending the Empire's over-sea trade. This memorandum was accepted by the meeting, but not without strong cavil on the part of certain members—notably Mr. Aida, Mr. Nogi and Mr. Takaguchi—who contended that if, while approving, on the one hand, the Government's scheme of armaments' completion, this large programme of material extension were pursued, on the other, the nation's burdens must be much increased. We call the adoption of such a memorandum a new departure because it transforms the Progressists into constructive politicians and commits them to a positive role instead of the destructive and negative policy hitherto maintained by them. Their programme is in itself excellent, but when and how is it to be carried out?

CHINA.

The Chinese Government is pursuing its anti-opium measures. It has ordered the seizure and confiscation of all pipes and other instruments used in consuming the drug, and this order is to be conveyed to the provincial satraps throughout the Empire, who are required to enforce it vigorously. The edict further says that as the cessation of poppy cultivation in China is essential to the extermination of the opium vice, steps must be taken to put an end to the growth of such crops throughout the whole country. Ten years are allowed for carrying out the project. This latter measure has been hitherto regarded as the crucial test of China's sincerity. The cavillers will now say, doubtless, that it is one thing to proclaim, another to enforce. Unquestionably. To eradicate a vice which has been left unmolested for 70 years and around which a host of vested interests has grown up, is not the work of a night and a morning.

There has been a long delay on China's part in answering Japan's proposals for giving effect to the article of the Portsmouth Treaty which provides for joint exploitation of the Yalu timber industry. The *Jiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondent now telegraphs that the answer has been received and that it amounts to a virtual turning down of the whole project. The Chinese Government insists that the work must be regulated by Chinese laws and that it must be conducted under the supervision of Chinese Officials. Further, the dimensions contemplated by the Peking Authorities are altogether paltry. There can be only one inference, namely, that while having agreed by treaty to make this a joint enterprise, the Chinese are resolved to do everything in their power to prevent it from becoming a practical undertaking. They resolutely stood aloof from taking any share in the South-Manchuria Railway and they now seem disposed to stand equally aloof as regards the Yalu timber industry.

The Peking Government's system, now adopted for the better control of Chinese youths studying in Japan, is (1) to indicate 19 schools whose certificates of graduation will alone be recognised; (2) to remove the local inspectors hitherto employed; and (3) to nominate to the post of Chief Inspector the Minister in Tokyo, to the post of Assistant-Chief Inspector the Secretary of Legation, and to the posts of Inspector eighteen officials specially despatched from China for the purpose. It is stated that the Minister is making arrangements to enlist the aid of the Japanese faculty of the 19 designated schools as assistant inspectors.

Bribery in China is a frequent target for the shafts of foreign criticism. The *Hongkong Daily Press* has a well written leader on the subject and a very disheartening picture is drawn of the great empire's condition. It has always seemed to us that "bribery" is scarcely a correct term to apply to the custom prevailing in China. The fact is that the State farms out the great administrative offices, and the occupants of these leading posts farm out the minor functions in their jurisdiction, so that in the end everything becomes a question of barter, direct or indirect. It is a system, rather than an abuse. The central Government's exchequer does not at all suffice to pay its various officers on a scale even approximately proportionate to their ranks. In fact their fixed emoluments can scarcely be said to enter into their calculations. They are thus left to fend for themselves, and it is well understood that they must contrive to do so. On the other hand, their responsibility is very heavy, and they have to answer in a most substantial manner for any effects of misgovernment. In short, they are little potentates within the limits of their jurisdiction, and so, in a lesser degree, are all their subordinates. It is very questionable whether this system, being, as it is, an established and recognised custom, exercises a demoralizing effect at all commensurate with that exercised by the practice of bribery in a country where every official has a fixed and adequate salary which he is not for a moment supposed to supplement by recourse to vails or extortions. The Chinese people regard it all as a matter of course and are in no respect shocked.

THE BUDGET.

The passage of the Budget by the House of Representatives on the 12th instant without any alterations except a few changes of phraseology, is an unprecedented event in the annals of Japanese parliamentary history. The only opponents were eleven men of the association known as the *Yuko-kai*, whose leaders are Messrs Shimada Saburo, Ozaki Yukio, Mochizuki Kotaro and so forth. The *Yuko-kai*, as their name implies, have full confidence in the phœnix-like future of their section, and as they command some 60 votes in the Lower House, they are already a power in the State. But they did not oppose the Budget *en masse*. Only eleven out of the sixty-odd kept their seats when a show of hands was called for. The *Nichi Nichi* is much disappointed at the precipitancy shown by the House in this matter. A two hours' debate sufficed to dispose of a measure upon which the attention of the whole nation was concentrated. Our contemporary charges the members of the House with being a great deal busier about questions of *kentri-kabu* and methods of earning money than about the duties of their office. The case of the Mashike harbour is in point. The Government wants to make Rumoye an import port in Hokkaido, but a group of the members prefer Mashike and are said to owe their preference largely to considerations which ought to have no weight with the Empire's legislators. Thus out of the two hours devoted to the debate on the Budget, one half was taken up by a speech from Mr. Buto on this paltry question, and, after all, the Government's project was adopted. The *Nichi Nichi* writes in very strong and outspoken terms, and its strictures must have the endorsement of all thoughtful observers.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MANCHURIA.

Saturday, February 9.

Telegrams to the Tokyo journals from Tairen allege that the recent talk about Russia's immediate evacuation of northern Manchuria is not borne out by events. They say that she has still 40,000 troops there, and that there are no signs of their departure. But 40,000 troops is a mere bagatelle. They could easily be removed in a month.

Monday, February 11.

The Chinese seem determined to adhere to their policy of obstruction in Manchuria. While declaring Mukden open they decline to permit strangers to reside within the walls of the city, and they have now established the same rule at Kilin. In the case of the latter the results of this policy have made themselves at once evident. The local authorities, acting under instructions from Peking, insist that a site having been delimited for a settlement, no Japanese subject must be a house-holder any where else. There are, however, no houses yet on the selected site, whereas some 200 Japanese subjects have arrived at the city. Consequently these arrivals are driven to live in hotels, the Chinese inhabitants being too much intimidated to rent houses to them. The case is complicated by the fact that an application from the Japanese Consul for an office in the city has remained unanswered for ten days, though a Russian Consul is residing there undisturbed. This is an old problem. The Japanese themselves have had to struggle with it in days of probation. The plain remedy in Manchuria seems to be the fixing of a time-limit beyond which all residence outside the settlements would be illegal.

It is now said that the Russian troops at Kwangchengtsz and Kilin are rapidly preparing to evacuate. Of course they are. Reports to the contrary may be dismissed as idle.

The attempts to impose taxes on Japanese salt in transit at Menkiatun and Shihlipau continue, and are the object of strenuous representations on the part of the Japanese.

Tuesday, February 12.

The public heard a great deal about this railway during the past year, but the reports have been so conflicting that to decipher the truth seemed impossible. Much light is now thrown on the matter by the *Asahi's* Kwangchengtsz correspondent, who sends a long telegram. All the news hitherto circulated has been directed to show that the Chinese residents of Kilin and Changchun were themselves prepared to put up the 4 million taels required for the work and that, in fact, surveys had been made and large quantities of materials purchased with the proceeds of first calls upon shares already issued. Occasionally a Russian marplot appeared upon this canvas of sensational pictures, the latest being Colonel Saharoff, who is said to have just terminated an unsuccessful visit to Kilin, a visit undertaken in connexion with the railway. These tales of Russian meddling appear to merit little credence, for Russia is showing a loyal disposition to carry out all her treaty obligations, and it would scarcely be consistent with that disposition did her agents attempt to interfere in a work which is understood to have already been the subject of arrangement between Peking and Tokyo. Indeed, with regard to the latter point, it is to be observed that the Japanese Government has maintained towards these rumours a perfectly undisturbed mien, and, when questioned, has replied simply that the Kilin-Changchun railway is a matter of arrangement which has not been disturbed. In connexion with the withdrawal of Colonel Saharoff from the scene—very likely his visit to Kilin was connected with the removal of the troops and nothing more—the *Asahi's* correspondent gives details showing that the talk of the railway's construction with private Chinese funds is a myth. A survey has been made, it is true, and has been taken possession of by the Peking Government, but as to the great quantities of materials alleged to have been purchased, they are limited to a hundred thousand taels' worth bought in Shanghai and to an imaginary transaction for the transfer of half a million taels worth at Yingkow. The Shanghai transaction figures in the books for a sum of three hundred thousand, but of that amount two-thirds have gone into the pockets of the promoters and their employees. It is even rumoured that a quantity of spurious coins struck expressly for the purpose were handed over to the Railway Bureau and ostentatiously stored by it as a lure to reluctant subscribers for shares. Thus, beyond the survey, such as it is, and the placing of a few sleepers here and there along the line, nothing has really been done, says this correspondent, though it seems to us evident that some money must have been put up by some one. Meanwhile Mr. Sung, the principal moving spirit in the "people's railway" scheme, has set out for Peking with his family, and the general idea is that he intends to create difficulties with the Government for the purpose of covering his own retirement. The Governor of Kilin has essayed in two cases to appoint successors to Sung's office but refusals have resulted.

In the *Mainichi Dempo* a translation is given of what purports to be the agreement concluded between Mr. Pokotiloff and Mr. Tang Shao-i with regard to the establishment of customs stations in North Manchuria. The principal points are five. At the head of them stands a stipulation for the preservation of the hundred-*li* zone of free trade on either side of the railway. Nevertheless, in order to provide for the taxation of goods destined for points outside this zone, customs stations are to be established within the free area. The general customs stations are to be at Manchuli and Suifen-ho, and they are to be presided over by a Russian subject nominated by Sir Robert Hart from among the staff of the Imperial Customs. The details of the local arrangements are to be settled by a Chinese Commissioner who will be sent to confer with the Russian officials on the spot. China, it is alleged, sought to abolish the reduction of one-third which was fixed in the former scale of duties levied on over-land merchandise. She wished to have it agreed that Russian goods entering China by rail and Chinese goods entering Russia by rail, should each alike pay the full maritime customs dues But to this M. Pokotiloff would not agree and so the matter seems to have been dropped. It is further stipulated that the establishment of customs stations at Manchuli and Suifen-ho shall be simultaneous with the establishment of a station at Tairen. The Japanese have hitherto insisted, and very justly, that there must be no attempt to levy dues at their end of the line unless a similar impost were levied at the Russian end, and now M. Pokotiloff, after a manner which is not un-Russian, seeks to turn the tables by openly inserting a corresponding provision in his new convention. Thus Russia makes it appear that she is waiting for Japan, a manœuvre which, though very clever, is not quite ingenuous. It is regrettable that the 100-*li* zone should be preserved, since it will inevitably lead to many abuses, but as to the one-third rebate, it is perhaps not unfair, since some make-weight is needed to balance the difference beween maritime and over-land freight. It remains to be seen what course Japan will take in view of these privileges. The 100-*li* zone she will certainly insist on.

Mr. Taotai Liang at Yingkow is not spoken of now in such favourable terms as he was at the time of the negotiations for the transfer of the place. He is said to be a very active exponent of the rights-recovery propaganda and to seek every possible occasion for asserting the doctrine, to the no small inconvenience of the foreign consuls. His latest essay is an attempt to levy duties upon *jinrikisha* and other vehicles owned by foreigners. There can not be any theoretical objection to such a course, for people who use the roads ought to pay something towards their up-keep. But the point is that Chinese local authorities have not hitherto been supposed to possess the power of imposing municipal taxes on foreigners, and it is evident that if their right to do so be recognised in one instance, a system capable of very inconvenient expansion may be inaugurated. The *corpus vile* of Taotai Liang's first experiment having been two Japanese vehicles, the Japanese Consul's intervention had to be exercised, and a meeting of all his colleagues took place at his office, when it was determined to submit the question to Peking, for although the amount involved is comparatively small, the innovation is important.

Friday, February 15.

According to investigations made by the Governor-General's Bureau in Kwantung, the area of the territory leased to Japan in Kwantung is 205 square *ri* (1,281 square miles) and in this large area only 216,666 *tan* are under cultivation. Reduced to English measure, these figures mean that in an area of 819,940 acres only 71,661 are cultivated. There is thus enormous room for the development of agriculture, unless Liaotung be a singularly barren region.

In the same statistics we find it stated that the Russians, during their tenure of the peninsula, actually purchased from the Chinese 6,300,000 *tsubo* of land in Tairen and 2,060,000 *tsubo* outside the town, making a total of 8,360,000 *tsubo* (about 7,000 acres), all of which has come into Japanese ownership. As for the lands which the Russians had purchased along the line of the South Manchuria Railway, they are to be all handed over to the Company.

CUSTOMS PROTEST.

Mr. K. Hashimoto, Director of the Yokohama Customs, has given a decision on a protest lodged by Messrs. L. J. Healing and Co., No. 22, Yamashita-cho. On Jan. 22nd, the firm imported a bronzing machine with certificate of origin. The Customs appraisers imposed 10 per cent. *ad val.* duty on the article in accordance with No. 456 of the tariff. The importers protested, contending that the article is a kind of printing machine and that the duty should be 5 per cent. under the provisions of the Franco Japanese Conventional tariff. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the object is not a printing machine, but a machine for applying bronze dust to printed matter.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS GENERAL PRINCE FUSHIMI.

His Imperial Highness General Prince Fushimi, born in 1858, was from his youth remarkable for ability and a high sense of rectitude, combined with magnanimity and charity. After attending the Yonen Gakko he entered the Military Officers College, and, graduating in 1875, received a commission as second lieutenant in the Army. Thereafter his promotion was steady, and in June, 1904, he became a full General. In this interval of 29 years his Imperial Highness had seen active service thrice; namely in the China-Japan War of 1894-5, in the subsequent operations against the aborigines of Formosa, and finally in the Russo-Japanese War. During this last war he fought throughout the whole campaign, from the landing at Yentawo (Pitszao) and the great battle of Nanshan—where he specially distinguished himself—to the final fight at Mukden. In 1885 the Prince visited England, America, France and Germany to complete his studies, and after an extended tour he proceeded at St. Petersburg as Japan's Envoy to the Coronation Ceremony of 1886. Again in 1904 he was sent to America, and now he proceeds to England, starting on the 12th instant, to carry his Sovereign's thanks for the coming of the Garter Embassy. The Prince has visited nearly all the principal cities of the Occident, and has studied at first hand the economical and industrial conditions of the leading nations. In his own country he has always been an active promoter of material progress and of military efficiency. He is President of the *Butoku-kai* (military ethical society,) of the Agricultural Society, of the Forestry Society and of the Sericulture Society. It is with justice that he is regurded as a conspicuous contributor to his country's progress.

The Prince will be accompanied on his journey by Mr. Nagasaki, Court Adviser, who in former years served in the Japanese Legation in London. He is consequently well versed in British affairs and has many friends at the English Court. On the occasion of the Garter Mission last year, Mr. Nagasaki had an opportunity of making the acquaintance of Prince Arthur of Connaught and of becoming intimate with the members of his Royal Highness' suite, with whom, we learn, he has ever since kept up a frequent correspondence. There can be no question that Mr. Nagasaki's attachment to Prince Fushimi's Embassy will prove a great assistance to the latter in every way.

H.I.H. Prince Fushimi in his trip to Europe and back will make trial of the "all British route." He travels to the west in the P. & O. steamers *Devanha* and *Britannia*, both first class vessels of modern design, and when he leaves England in August next he will journey to Quebec on one of the new C. P. R. Empress boats, vessels which hold Atlantic records for safety, speed and punctuality. From Vancouver he will come by one of the Pacific Empresses.

Prince Fushimi, the special envoy to the British Court in reply to the Garter Mission, left Shimbashi on Feb. 12th by the 10.20 a.m. train. Previous to his departure, the platform of the station was crowded with distinguished personages to see His Highness off. None of the Ministers of State and other high officials accompanied the Prince to Yokohama, probably on account of the sitting of the Diet, which took place at 1 p.m. His Highness and the suite in attendance on him (consisting of General Baron Nishi; Infantry Colonel Matsuishi, Naval Captain Takarabe; Naval Commander Kato; Cavalry Captain Utaka; etc. arrived in Yokohama at 11.03 a.m. Subsequently they proceeded to the English Hatoba in carriages from the Detached Palace, Yokohama, and at once went on board the P. & O. steamer *Devanha*, which had been brought alongside the pier. The ship was fully dressed with flags, with that of this Imperial Highness flying at the fore. The *Hakuai Maru* and *Preussen*, which were also at the pier, and many other vessels in harbour also dressed in honour of the event. The *Devanha*, which carried H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught from Colombo to Hongkong on his mission to the East, is taking the Japanese Prince on her return voyage. It is needless to say that the pier was crowded with foreigners and Japanese to see the distinguished traveller off. Among them the following were present: Princes Kan-in, Yamashina, Kuni, and Higashi-Fushimi; Admiral Baron Yamamoto, formerly Minister for the Navy, and one of the party of Prince Fushimi, (who will leave Yokohama on March 2nd for London by a German mail steamer); Mr. Lowther, and the staff of the British Embassy; Baron Oura; Count Hijikata; Admiral Kamimura, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station; Lieut.-General Ijichi, Commander-in-Chief of the Tokyo Bay Fortifications; Marquis Tokugawa, President of the Upper House; Prince Tokugawa; Marquis Nabeshima; Count Itagaki; a number of officials of the Imperial Household Department; Governor Sufu and other officials of the local government offices; the British and American Consuls-General in Yokohama and their staffs; and many private gentlemen. These tendered to the Prince a very hearty send-off. When the steamer commenced to move from the pier, His Highness appeared on deck. He was attired in the *khaki* uniform of a General, wearing the Second Order of the Golden Kite. He was accompanied by General Baron Nishi, who stood on his left, with Colonel Matsuishi and Commander Kato on his right. Baron Nishi was easily recognized from a distance on account of the Orders of the Golden Kite and Rising Sun which he wore on his left breast. A little past noon, the steamer left the pier. There was no salute as no warship was in harbour.

The steamer will proceed direct to Shanghai where she will arrive on Feb. 17th. She will reach Hongkong on Feb. 21st; Singapore, on Feb. 27th; arriving at Colombo, on March 6th. His Highness and party will there take the P. & O. steamer *Britannia* (7,000 tons and 16 knots) and will arrive in Marseilles on March 23rd via Aden and Port Said respectively. It is stated that His Highness will stay in Paris some days to make preparations for his visit to London.

The *Nichi Nichi* says in a leading article that the relations between Great Britain and Japan will be further strengthened by the visit of His Highness who occupies the first senior rank among the princely group of Japan.

KOREA.

The *Mainichi Dempo's* Seoul correspondent writes that the Koreans who entertain anti-Japanese sentiments hoped to find in the Young Men's Christian Association a political instrument which would afford powerful aid to their designs, and consequently the recent special lecture meeting was very largely attended. But it need scarcely be said that the lecturers confined themselves carefully to religious topics and left politics severely alone. The audience gradually melted away and so did the hopes of the agitators.

This same correspondent extends our knowledge about the incident of the spurious Story letter. He says that the *Il Ching-hoi* have denounced the Cabinet for demeaning themselves by sending a denial to an obscure journal (whose habitual falsehoods are matters of public knowledge) instead of instituting a vigorous search for the author of the forged document and punishing him severely.

The Emperor of Korea has presented a sum of 1,000 *yen* to the Japanese constables who have been carrying out the system of *Kyuchu shukusei*, or purification of the Court. His Majesty seems to recognise that things move in smoother grooves if the "miscellanies" who used habitually to fill the air with vaticinations and conspiracies are kept at arm's length.

It is generally believed that the refugee Pak Yong-ho will soon be pardoned. He has returned to Korea and is awaiting at Fusan the Imperial order sanctioning his release from the ban.

A telegram from Seoul says that owing to evidence of an increased ingress of "miscellanies" into the Palace, Mr. Maruyama has obtained the Emperor's permission to reduce the number of gate-passes from 750 to 570. In the term "miscellanies" are includedastrologers, necromancers, courtesans, and the general camp-following.

Mr. Pak Yong-ho has been at length pardoned. His years in Japan as a refugee have extended to twelve. Kobe has been his residence, and he lived there under the name of Yamazaki Masaharu, sending his daughter to a Japanese school and himself contributing largely to the support of a school in Hyogo Prefecture for the education of Korean youths. Pak first became a public character in connexion with the Kim Okkeun affair. He fled to this country in company with Kim, and at the time (1893) of the latter's assassination, he himself barely escaped a similar fate at the hands of Yi Il-sik. Then followed the war of 1894-5 and in its sequel Pak returned to Seoul and became Minister of Home Affairs. But the murder of the Queen necessitated his flight to Japan once more, and he has ever since been a refugee in this country.

One would infer, from the writings of the English journalists in Korea, that the Japanese now immigrating into that empire belong to the worst types of humanity and that their conduct disgraces their country and outrages the Koreans. To French eyes the matter presents itself in a different light, as witness the following appreciation forwarded from Paris by *The Times'* correspondent on January 4th:—

A correspondent of the *Temps*, writing from Seou in November last, gives a sympathetic account o the mass of Japanese emigrants who are now thronging into Korea as colonists. He remarks, as a noteworthy characteristic of this rush to a new country, the absence of the selfish and brutal struggle of which Western peoples give an example on such occasions. In spite of the inevitable crush and crowding, every one remains polite and helpful, particularly to the women. Although unknown to each other, a tacit bond of union seems to be established between them. The individuality of each subordinates itself without constraint or effort to the collectivity which is being spontaneously organized between them. They feel that it is not single Japanese who are leaving their native land, but a small part of "Great Japan," and that it is of importance that is should be strong and prosper. This characteristic and admirable union and discipline had a large share in the Japanese success in the last war, and will, in the opinion of the correspondent of the *Temps*, be the principal element in the success of the little colonies that are being established along the new railway in Korea and Manchuria. Three hundred such passengers are daily conveyed across the straits by two modern steamships, which thus connect the Japanese railway system with the new Korean line. Thanks to this new railway from Fusan to Seoul, the journey between the Japanese and Korean capitals is reduced to three days at the outside.

The very circumstantial statement published yesterday as to the pardon of Mr. Pak Yong-ho, turns out to be at least premature. Pak is still residing in Tokyo—not in Kobe any longer—and his people deny that any message of pardon has reached him.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Naturally such an exceedingly prosperous institution as the Tokyo Stock Exchange was not likely to lack would-be competitors in these days of enterprise-fever. Accordingly, applications were made to the Government for approval of three projects: the establishment of a Shinagawa Exchange; the establishment of a Central Exchange and the establishment of a Trust Company. The programme of this last was to deal in real securities, that is to say, to confine itself to transactions in which shares are actually delivered. As to the two first schemes, they were not without justification. Their projectors claimed that the present Stock Exchange is quite inadequate to deal with the mass of business offering. It was able to get on more or less satisfactorily before the fever of enterprise set in, but now it quotes only some 150 stocks on its list, and is obliged generally to confine itself to a half day's sales and purchases, the afternoons being devoted to settling the transactions recorded in the forenoons. The result is that there are a great number of stocks which the public is unable to deal in though they are quite negotiable. This seems a fairly reasonable view, but the Government is evidently averse to sanctioning any more exchanges at the present moment, the idea doubtless being that they would only tend to foster the speculative feeling. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has been questioned in the Lower House, and has clearly signified the Cabinet's determination to withhold sanction. We are disposed to endorse this conservative policy, but, on the other hand, some reform of the present Exchange seems desirable.

Although the Government, speaking through the mouth of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has announced very clearly that it will not sanction any schemes for starting new exchanges in Tokyo, the matter does not appear to have been dropped by any means. Political influence is said to have been engaged, and a strong phalanx of supporters has been obtained in the ranks of both the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists. By the general public, however, the opinion apparently entertained is that these schemes are prompted, not by a sense of any real need for such a change, but mainly if not entirely, by a desire to take pecuniary advantage of the present mania for shares. The shares of the Tokyo Stock Exchange are worth some 400 *yen* more to-day than they were worth when this spirit of enterprise took possession of the people, and there can be no doubt that were another institution of the kind started in Tokyo its scrip would at once command a large premium. But why should another exchange be started? Is there any practical need of one? To these questions the only answer of the projectors is that a large body of negotiable stocks are excluded from the transactions of the present Exchange because its organization is not sufficiently elastic to include them. But that difficulty can be easily overcome by extending the organization and, if necessary, increasing the capital. What seems tolerably certain is that very few stocks which can lay any substantial claim to soundness fail to obtain quotation on 'Change, and that in the existing temper of the nation — a distinctly speculative temper—the Authorities should shrink from all measures calculated to minister to this dangerous mood. Besides, there is an argument which must appeal with imperative force to all fair-minded people. It is that the Exchange Regulations sanction the formation of only one such institution in any one city. Certainly the Diet can alter that provision. Such legislation is always possible and the founders of any business requiring legal sanction are liable to such vicissitudes. But so long as the provision stands the Government is bound to abstain from sanctioning the formation of a second exchange in Tokyo. As for the plea of another set of projectors who want an institution to deal in real stocks only, we have to remember that the present Exchange deals in real stocks whenever such a transaction is desired. Very large transfers of shares of every kind are actually taking place daily, and until these projectors took the field we have never heard it suggested that any insufficiency was charged against existing machinery in that respect. The proposed scheme, as we understand it, aims at completely separating time-bargains from immediate transactions. It would take from the present Exchange the right of dealing in actual shares and confine it to dealing in "futures" only. That seems quite extravagant. Were such a restriction inposed, the Exchange would at once become a purely speculative instrument, and its sanction by the Authorities would cease to be justifiable. We trust that the Government will stand to its guns in this matter. There does not appear to be the smallest inclination on the part of the press to support the projectors. The *Keizai Zasshi*, which shares with the *Shogyo Shimpo* the reputation of being the highest financial authority in the world of Japanese journalism, is entirely opposed to the scheme.

Apparently the Exchange Question is tending towards a slight re-organization of the existing Exchange in the sense of establishing a special branch to deal with transactions in real stocks. There was a rumour that the shareholders of the Exchange had taken much alarm and were using all resources to defeat the project of a second exchange. But this is now denied emphatically. It is alleged that the members see no occasion to exert themselves, since, even supposing that the Lower House vote for an amendment of the law which enacts that there shall be only one exchange in one city, the House of Peers and the Government would reject the measure.

The Exchange Committee held a meeting on the 12th instant and decided to summon an extraordinary general meeting on the 5th of March, for the purpose of discussing an increase of capital to 12 million *yen*—at present it is 6 millions—as well as the advisability of certain reforms.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Banquet in Tokyo.

At the banquet given at the Foreign Office on Tuesday evening by the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Viscount Hayashi) in celebration of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, there were present the staff of the British Embassy, the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of State, Admiral Togo, General Oku, and the chief officials of the Foreign Office, covers being laid for thirty-six.

Viscount Hayashi, in proposing the toast of the evening, said:—

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen: It may in truth be said that an alliance lacking the principle of solidarity is lacking in vitality. It is only those understandings which are based on a community of interests that are real, lasting, and beneficial. Our treaty has for its object the defence of similar rights and the preservation of similar interests, and it increases in strength with the growing sense of friendship and the mutual respect of the two nations. Its purpose is manifest. It was not kept secret for it was sure of a cordial welcome from all Powers, because of its undoubted effectiveness in maintaining the peace of the world, to the advancement and profit of all nations. It is consequently unnecessary to announce publicly from time to time the existence of our pact of peace and so we merely come together now to exchange felicitations upon the anniversary of the auspicious occasion when the treaty of alliance was first proclaimed. Excellencies and gentlemen: I propose the toast of the Alliance.

Mr. Lowther, *Charge d'Affaires* of the British Embassy, said:—Your Excellency: The expressions made use of by your Excellency in referring to the alliance between Japan and Great Britain, which we are celebrating to-day, will be gratifying to His Majesty's Government, and it will, I think, be no less gratifying to your Excellency to receive on the present occasion a direct message of good-will from across the seas, showing that the sentiments just expressed by your Excellency are in complete harmony with those entertained by His Majesty's Government. I am desired by His Majesty's Government to assure Your Excellency that the present advisers of His Majesty King Edward VII. cordially endorse the alliance between Japan and Great Britain; that they are using their utmost endeavours to faithfully carry out its stipulations and that they have no object nearer at heart than the maintenance and strengthening of the friendly and intimate relations now happily existing between the Governments and peoples of the two countries, nor dearer wish than to see their joint influence used for the same end, working together to secure stability and peace. Such, Your Excellency, is the message which it is my pleasing duty to communicate and which embodies the sentiments not only of the present advisers of His Majesty King Edward and those of His Majesty's Embassy, but of the whole British nation; and I rejoice to know that the friendly visit to England which H.I.H. Prince Fushimi has to-day embarked on board a British ship to undertake cannot but tend to maintain and strengthen the good understanding and the friendly and intimate relations between the two countries which His Majesty's Government so earnestly desires.

THE "KOSHITSU TEMPAN ZOHO."

On the day of the Promulgation of the Constitution 18 years ago, there was simultaneously promulgated a "Law of the Imperial House" (*Koshitsu Tempan*). On the 11th instant, the anniversary of the event, a supplement to this law was promulgated (*Koshitsu Tempan Zoho*). Its object is to provide for the rapid growth of the Imperial Family. According to the present law, all Princes of the Blood hold the title of *Shinno*, a word consisting of the two ideographs *Shin* (intimate or close) and *O* (prince). This title remains valid until the 5th generation, when the ideograph *shin* is dropped and the title becomes merely *O*, the corresponding title for a princess being *Jo-o*, whereas that for the female *Shinno* is *Nai-shinno*. After the loss of the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

distinctive *Shin*, the princely house retains the title of *O* for all time. This was the rule in ancient times also. Indeed it need scarcely be premised that in such matters the Imperial Court is essentially conservative. But it was found in the early and mediæval eras that the number of families having princely titles (*O*) naturally increased much faster than the resources immediately available for their support, and there threatened to grow up about the Throne a host of needy Princes without any visible incomes. This was met by arranging that a Prince who had become an *O* might, with Imperial sanction, found an independent house, dropping the title *O* and becoming merely a "Minamoto," or a "Taira," or taking some other name given by the Sovereign. Some of the great historical families thus came into existence, namely, those already mentioned (the Taira and the Minamoto), and the Soga, the Takenouchi, &c. Reverting now to the just promulgated Supplementary Law of the Imperial House, we find that it practically restores the old system, with the addition that a Prince (*O*) may be adopted into a noble family as heir, the Emperor's consent being always essential. Of course the wife (*Hidenka*) and the children of a Prince adopted into a noble family, follow the husband and father. The new Law consists of 8 articles, but a large part of it is devoted to points of procedure which have no interest for the general public. The cardinal feature is as here indicated. It need scarcely be added that due steps have been taken to transmit this information to the Imperial ancestors, who, according to Japanese belief, retain, beyond the grave, their guardian interest in the welfare of their descendants.

We stated in our last issue that the labours of the Imperial House System Investigation Office having been concluded, the Office was to be closed on the eleventh instant after 18 years of existence. The closure was made the occasion for summoning Marquis Ito to the Sovereign's presence and addressing to him a warm message of thanks for the leading part he had taken in organizing and directing the Office, and for the Rules framed under his direction. The Emperor also addressed a special message to Baron Ito Miyoji, who has acted throughout as Vice-Director of the Office, and who is largely responsible for all the research preliminary to drafting the Rules and for the actual work of drafting. Handsome gifts were bestowed on the Marquis and the Baron, and Orders were given to other members of the Office's staff.

THE TOKYO-OSAKA RAILWAY.

Tokyo journals say that the officials of the Communications Department were somewhat startled by the Yasuda-Amenomiya project for an electric railway between Tokyo and Osaka. It is affirmed, in the first place, that the engineers who prepared the project show much carelessness. For example, their estimate that the distance can be shortened to some 270 miles is denounced as contrary to accurate surveys made by official experts, who declare that the shortest route is 300 miles. If that be the case it follows that the cost of the proposed line as computed by the projectors is considerably too small. At any rate, if any such line is to be built, the Government themselves will undertake the work. They are said to have already taken the matter into consideration and to be thinking of a scheme in which water-power would be the generating force. Messrs. Yasuda and Amenomiya, it will be remembered, do not by any means insist on the enterprise being abandoned to a private company. They say that they are quite willing to see it taken up by the Authorities, but they insist that it must be taken up by somebody as the existing railway is altogether behind the times and is quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the traffic.

Most people will agree with this last contention, but so far as the enterprise itself is concerned, we are bound to say that Mr. Amenomiya's association with it does not inspire great confidence. He is the head and front of the 3-*sen* uniform fare for electric trams in Tokyo, a scheme which, not only caused much loss to his associates, but also stands indirectly responsible for the Tokyo riots and for the wild project of municipalization. What assurance is there that if he were associated with the Tokyo-Osaka railway enterprise, he would not commit the Company to some extravagance of the 3-*sen* type, and what assurance is there that his estimates in this case are more trustworthy than they were in the case of the Tokyo Trams? However, there is not the least idea, apparently, on the side of officialdom to sanction such a programme in private hands, and this good at all events will have been done, namely, the authorities will have received a warning that unless they meet public requirements in the matter of the machinery of communications, the people will insist on their standing aside.

In spite of the Government's declarations of determination not to sanction the proposed Tokyo-Osaka Electric Railway, a memorial was duly presented by the promoters on the 9th instant. There have been applications for six hundred thousand shares, and in these circumstances the project can not be lightly brushed aside.

THE WORSHIP OF ROOSEVELT.

President Roosevelt having been awarded the Nobel Prize, Mr. Hayne Davis pens an essay on the subject. It contains some very interesting statements. For example, Mr. Davis says, with plain endorsement, "it has been supposed that President Roosevelt was almost entirely responsible for forcing the European Powers to resort to the Hague Court in the famous Venezuela controversy." Perhaps he was, but "forced" is curious phraseology, not calculated, on the whole, to reconcile the nation to the role which the President aspires to fill. More remarkable matter follows. Speaking of the Russo-Japanese war, the writer says:—

> In proposing a conference to negotiate terms of peace, it is remarkable that he promised to provide a place *where the envoys would not be interfered with by any other powers*. Europe was thunderstruck by this proposition. After China and Japan had concluded terms of peace in 1890, and were pen in hand to subscribe the treaty, its execution was forbidden by Russia, Germany and other European powers. When Roosevelt made this move European statesmen were pondering over terms of peace to which they would give their assent. It is easy to imagine their amazement at Mr. Roosevelt's proposition. When the peace envoys arrived in America they found that the President had prepared a place for them to negotiate at Portsmouth N. H., where no European diplomat is ever seen. On their way to this quiet place the envoys conferred with Mr. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, and felt for the first time the force which is embodied in this man. Later they and the Emperors of Japan and again Russia were to feel this force again, for after much negotiation and much cabling to Tokio and St. Petersburg, it seemed as if terms of peace could not possibly be agreed upon. Mr. Roosevelt felt that peace could and should be concluded, and he made both the Emperors feel this, and as a result of his action, at the crisis of the negotiations, peace was re-established.
>
> This was an even greater service to the world than appears on the surface. For by ending this war in this way, *Mr. Roosevelt moved the world's political capital from Europe to America*. That was a greater service than ending one war, for it ended the predominance of European and monarchical government in international councils, and gave that predominance to America. It placed the heaviest pressure on international politics at the proper point—the point where principle rather than policy or will is the rule of action. This will continue after Roosevelt ceases to act as President, and it will promote progress, and peace founded on justice. Eminent Europeans have confessed this and time will prove that it is true.

It is really news to learn that when the peace conference was proposed "Europe was thunderstruck," since the European Powers were just them "pondering over terms of peace to which they would give their consent." There is a dramatic element in this description. President Roosevelt stepping forward, taking the belligerents by the hand, leading them to a quiet place "where no European diplomat is ever seen," and thus throwing the States of the West into a condition of astounded bewilderment. Thereafter his action of "making" the Tsar and the Mikado "feel that peace could and should be concluded," and his transfer of "the world's political capital from Europe to America"—all these things make quite a pageant.

THE IMPERIAL EDICT ON EDUCATION.

There are various English translations of the Imperial Edict on Education issued to students, but none of them, says the *Jiyu Tsushin*, is correct. A new translation has been issued by the Department of Education. The translation is based on one written by Dr. Kikuchi, and some foreigners and distinguished English scholars such as Drs. Nitobe, Kanda, Inouye, Suematsu, Hayashi, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs have brought it to completion.

KNOW YE, OUR SUBJECTS:

Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue; Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire, and herein also lies the source of Our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true; brothers bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws; should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye not only be Our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.

The Way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and the subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence, in common with you, our subjects, that we may all thus attain to the same virtue.

The 30th day of the 10th month of the 23rd year of Meiji.

(Imperial Sign Manual. Imperial Seal.)

Mr. Nagataki, Japanese Consul at Shanghai, telegraphed on Feb. 9th to the Foreign Office that as raw cotton stocks have become small, the price is firm. The price of first Tungchow machine ginned is taels 18.80. There is no change in Japanese cotton yarn. The stock of Japanese yarn is 14,900 bales and of Indian, 166,000 bales.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

BOYCOTTING FRANCE.

America is furnishing some curious illustrations of the waywardness of fate. She was the pioneer in opening Japan to the outer world. The chief argument used by Commodore Perry was the shibboleth of his time, namely, no nation can pretend to be civilized which adopts the policy of excluding strangers from its shores. And now it is the lot of America to negotiate for the exclusion from her own shores of the very nations to which she once preached this doctrine of universal brotherhood. Then again her manner of practising exclusive measures against the Chinese provoked the latter so much that they formed a combination to boycott American goods, whereupon the United States Government brought strong diplomatic pressure to bear at Peking, and by resolutely asserting the impropriety of such a boycott, virtually forced the Chinese Government to veto it. But the stage revolves and the pageant now exhibited is the Catholic population of the United States organizing to boycott French goods by way of protest against the enforcement of the Separation Law. The idea seems to have been suggested by the *Register*, a Catholic weekly of New York. It was quickly taken up by other French journals of America; then by their contemporaries in Canada; then endorsed by the Columbian Assembly of New York, and then by the Canadian Catholics in Huron county. French goods imported into the States and Canada are said to amount to 220 million *yen* yearly, and it would of course be a severe blow to France to lose this trade. There does not seem to be the smallest notion that such a procedure would be blameworthy in any way. The boycott is variously described but always in terms of eulogy. It is called "a practical appeal for right;" "a simple yet powerful business-destroyer;" "a powerful weapon that tells its story with the first blow;" "a weapon to be wielded with absolute safety to the attacking party;" and "all that it requires" is said to be "a little moral courage." What course would the United States Government adopt, one wonders, if this design were carried into operation. And what would England do if Canada joined her neighbour? The Catholics of America are said to number more than one-sixth of the total population. It would be impossible to control them in such a matter.

ST. PETERSBURG'S OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The official account of the Russo-Japanese negotiations, published in St. Petersburg on the 30th of December was as follows, acording to *The Times* correspondent:—

Recently rumours have been circulated with reference to the negotiations for a new Russo-Japanese treaty of commerce and fisheries convention, and the Press has predicted the rupture of the negotiations, the probable intervention of a third Power, or an appeal to arbitration. The newspapers have further stated that the causes of the differences of opinion were demands put forward by Japan for the amendment of the Aigun Treaty, for the admission of Japanese vessels to the navigation of the Amur, and for the granting of free commercial transit from Vladivostok to the Baltic, and other demands regarding the possession of land by Japanese in Siberia, and for equality with Russians in Russian waters in the Far East.

The true facts of the case are as follows:—

Article XII. of the Portsmouth Treaty binds Russia and Japan to recognize as the basis of the new commercial treaty the agreement of 1895, which, had not war broken out, would have remained in force until 1911. As the new commercial agreement, in compliance with the wishes of the Japanese Government, is to hold good only until December, 1911, the date when Japan's other commercial treaties lapse, Russia, in accordance with the afore-mentioned Article XII., put forward no "new" demands and only confined herself to the safeguarding of the privileges guaranteed her by the commercial treaty in force before the war. On the other hand, Japan not only wants included in the new commercial treaty all the rights granted to foreigners by Russia in the commercial treaties concluded before 1904 and 1906, but which are not mentioned in the Russo-Japanese Convention of 1895, but also makes some new demands, based on the altered conditions in the Far East.

As the new treaty, in accordance with the agreement made between the two Governments at Portsmouth, must, like the treaty of 1895, be based on the most-favoured-nation principle, there would evidently be no difficulty in granting Japan, on condition of full reciprocity, all the privileges granted by Russia to other Powers. The sittings of the Russo-Japanese conference during the last three months have been devoted to the elaboration of these provisions of the treaty. So far, an understanding has been arrived at both regarding the renewal of the previously existing privileges mutually granted by the two countries in 1895, and regarding the granting of most-favoured-nation rights to Russian subjects in Japan and to Japanese subjects in Russia, with regard to trade, navigation, and the possession and purchase of real estate in localities where this is permitted to foreigners, and with regard to the carrying on of trade and manufacture in conformity with the local laws.

There still remain to be dealt with the "new" demands made by Japan regarding free navigation of the Sungari—not of the Amur, which is not mentioned at all in Japan's demands—and regarding the creating of Consulates in the Russian Far East, greater passport facilities for Japanese in Asiatic Russia, and the establishment of special privileges for commerce between Russia and Japan on the Manchurian frontier. These questions affecting Russia's economic and, partially, her political interests in the Far East, the conference has not yet taken up. There has merely been a preliminary exchange of views on the subject. The decision depends on the correct interpretation of the treaty of peace and the protocols of the Portsmouth Conference.

With regard to the fisheries question, Russia has bound herself by Article XI. of the Portsmouth Treaty to come to an agreement with Japan concerning the rights of the Japanese along the coasts of the Russian possessions on the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk, and the Behring Sea.

Fully recognizing the importance of this question, which notably affects the economic development of the Russian coast on the Pacific Ocean and the future colonization of these frontier regions, the Russian Government did not find it possible to accept the proposals made by Japan at the beginning of the negotiations, as these gave Japanese subjects far greater rights than the Portsmouth Treaty and protocols ever intended. The chief difficulties lay in the interpretation of the phrase "anses et fleuves," which, according to the protocols, are excluded from the application of the fishery convention; in the placing on an equal footing of Japanese and Russian fishermen; and in the question whether bait-fish, invertebrates, &c., are included. A special Russo-Japanese committee has been formed to determine the exact sense of the "anse" and "inlet," used in the French and English texts respectively of the protocols of the Portsmouth Conference.

No agreement has yet been reached on the points mentioned, but the negotiations continue, and their course may be regarded as absolutely normal.

Writing four days later, (January 3rd) the same correspondent says:—

I believe that the following account of the attitude adopted by Russia in the negotiations which are now being conducted with Japan will be found to be in the main correct. Russia's guiding principle is loyalty to the Portsmouth Treaty, and it is understood that she is willing to renew, after the exclusion of the obsolete clauses, the commercial treaty of 1895 and to grant to Japan the privileges she has allowed other nations under the most-favoured-nation clause in treaties of recent years. But when Japan prefers certain additional claims, such as the right of navigation of the Sungari, Russia demurs. She regards the question of the navigation of the Sungari as lying wholly outside the scope of the treaty between Russia and Japan, but in the event of Japan's raising the question of the opening of the Sungari to international navigation Russia for her part would have no objection. In considering the demand for permission to appoint Japanese Consuls at Vladivostock, Petropavlovsk, and Nikolaievsk Russia dwells on the fact that the Japanese say nothing of granting Russia in return permission to appoint Consuls in Japanese ports. As to the demand that for Japanese subjects travelling in Asiatic Russia the passport fee should be reduced by one-half, it is pointed out that such a question can only be considered in connexion with the revision of the whole passport system of the Empire.

The crucial point in the negotiations is, however, not the commercial but the fisheries convention. Here, too, Russia is prepared to fulfil in entirety the obligations of the Portsmouth Treaty. She is prepared to go even further and to make several very important concessions. Seeing that red fish, which forms the chief object of the fishing industry in the waters under dispute, is found close in shore, Japanese fishers would be permitted to rent plots of land along the shore. In view, too, of the distance of the fisheries from the markets the Japanese would be given the right to establish on shore salting and canning facilities. And in the case of one individual or company exploiting several fishing grounds lying a considerable distance apart coasting rights for the purpose of communication between the various grounds would be extended to persons engaged in such an enterprise. The Japanese would enjoy practically all the privileges now enjoyed by the Russian *entrepreneurs*. The extraordinary privileges granted to Russian colonists as an inducement for them to settle in Eastern Siberia could not, however, be granted to the Japanese without serious injury to the cause of Russian colonization.

During Mr. Motono's absence in Paris a commission has been investigating the exact significance of the terms "fleuves et anses" in the Portsmouth Treaty, and it is now probable that a decision will be arrived at satisfactory to both parties.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Mr. Inagaki Manjuro, formerly Japanese Representative in Siana, has been appointed Minister to Spain and Portugal, in succession to Mr. Akaba Shiro, who is placed on the disponibility list. Mr. Ijuin Hikokichi, Consul General at Tientsin, is appointed Secretary of Embassy in London.

The usual grand banquet was given at the Palace on the 11th instant to celebrate the 18th anniversary of the Promulgation of the Constitution. Prior to the Levee, his Majesty gave audience to the new Belgian Chargé d'Affaires. During the course of the Banquet the Emperor, in the terms usual on such occasions, expressed his satisfaction at meeting the Representatives of the Foreign Powers and the Ministers of State on this auspicious occasion, and raised his glass to the health of foreign Sovereigns and Chief Magistrates, coupling with the toast a wish for the perpetual growth of their friendly relations with Japan. Marquis Saionji briefly replied on behalf of the Ministers of State, thanking his Majesty respectfully for his gracious words, and the United States Ambassador, as Doyen of the Corps Diplomatique, speaking for himself and his colleagues, said that he prayed for the everlasting friendship of various States with Japan and for the ever-growing prosperity of the Imperial House, and that on behalf of the Sovereigns and Chief Magistrates of the countries represented, he echoed his Majesty's gracious wish for the uninterrupted growth of international amity.

On the 10th instant a ceremony was held at the Shrines of Ise to celebrate the presentation of certain war trophies. These trophies consisted of one of the 28-cent. guns which, mounted in the Japanese parallels, did such terrible execution at Port Arthur, and of two Russian guns, a 24-cent. and a 23-cent., which had replied from the fortress often with deadly effect. Major-General Oshiage represented the War Office at the celebration. He read an address of presentation from the Minister of State for the Army Department, in which it was stated that the number of prisoners taken by the Japanese in the war totalled 84,400; the number of swords and lances captured was 6,455; the number of rifles, 110,548, and the number of guns, 900. The

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

28-cent. guns, one of which will stand in front of the Shrines for all time, had been mounted in a position 2,000 metres from the main enceinte of the fortress, and had fired over a thousand rounds, facts which convey some idea of the enormous work done by these huge pieces, which, at so close a range, are terrible weapons of destruction. The gun was forged at the Osaka Arsenal in 1891. This presentation may be described as a thanksgiving service to the Imperial Ancestors whose assistance is supposed to have given victory to Japan's army. It may be added that the 24-cent. gun was the biggest among the 900 captured throughout the war. It was mounted in the Lau-li-chiu Fort, and the besiegers suffered not a little from its fire. The 23-cent. was mounted in the Mu-chu-chui Fort, whence it took part in the defence on the sea side.

The current issue of *The American Silk Journal* marks the conclusion of the twenty-fifth year of that publication's existence. In a brief editorial note it is pointed out that almost 80 per cent. of the silk goods now consumed in America is produced on American looms whereas 25 years ago the conditions were almost exactly reversed. This edition, which is quite a bulky volume of 135 pages,—a large proportion reading matter—has some very pretty illustrations far removed from the common fashion-plate order.

The principal importers of rice in Japan have memorialized the Government to abolish the duty on this staple coming oversea. Their arguments are that, in the first place, the growth of the Japanese population far exceeds the development of rice cultivation and that, consequently, the country's need of supplies from abroad increases every year. Hence to place any embargo upon the coming of this staple, which constitutes the bread of life in Japan, can not be called a wise policy. In the next place, only the poorer classes eat foreign rice. All that can afford it prefer the home-grown grain. Therefore, in imposing a tax upon the foreign staple, the Government raises the cost of living for the working classes, an essentially uneconomical system. Moreover, if labourers have to pay more for their food, they must receive higher wages, and higher wages necessitate correspondingly higher charges for the products of labour, so that this duty on rice acts as a general crippler of the nation's resources. Even the home-grown grain becomes dearer all the while. On the other hand, the sum realized by the Treasury from this tax is only some three millions of *yen*, and that such results should be endured for such a paltry item of revenue is beyond all reason. The memorial is numerously signed, and though possibly somewhat exaggerated in tone, should command sympathy.

Mr. Carl O'Laughlin, Washington correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo*, announces that England desires to see war between the United States and Japan, her expectation being that she would profit commercially by such an event. Mr. O'Laughlin is, we presume, an Irishman, and under the lens of his nationality Great Britain assumes a very hideous aspect. All her faults and all her moral excrescences are magnified manifold. But even for a hot-headed Irishman this theory is too silly. After Japan herself there is no country in the world more reluctant to see the outbreak of such a war than England. Brothers sometimes quarrel with one another, but should any outsider interfere, they speedily join hands to attack him. Between her duties to Japan as an ally and her inclinations towards America as a daughter, England would be the most perplexed Power that ever figured on the pages of history. But why discuss eventualities which are as remote as the Greek Kalends? We recommend the *Mainichi Dempo* to find some better material for its interesting columns than the hallucinations of Mr. Carl O'Laughlin.

A very circumstantial account is given by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of what seems to have been a high-handed proceeding. Last August the Japanese fishing schooner *Kompira Maru* was on her way southward from Behring Sea, when, owing to damage suffered in rough weather, she had to lie to at a place some 17 miles off the Commander Islands. While there she was visited by the Russian cruiser *Silka*, which sent a lieutenant and a party of men to board her. They searched the schooner, and finally took away 17 rifles, handing to the master a certificate which said that, inasmuch as the schooner was lying 17 miles from the shore at the time of her being visited by the *Silka*, she was on the high seas and therefore beyond the reach of arrest for poaching. Since, however, there was reason to apprehend that she intended to poach, the *Silka* deemed it prudent to deprive her of the means of doing so, and consequently her rifles were taken off. These facts have become known only now. Naturally the owner of the vessel has lodged a protest, claiming not only the value of the rifles, but also the prospective gains of the schooner had she not been crippled on the very eve of the fishing season. To disarm a vessel by way of rendering her incapable of breaking the law is such a strangely arbitrary proceeding that we suspect only a part of the story has been told.

On the 13th instant the Progressist leaders gave what is called in Japan an *iro-kai* in honour of Count Okuma, to mark their high appreciation of his labours in the cause of his country. Mr. Oishi proposed the Count's health in glowing terms. Count Okuma, in replying, addressed himself to warning his countrymen against any vain-glorious mood, and in reminding them that any distinction their country had achieved was due to her adoption of Western sciences and systems. A man could scarcely qualify for the rank of "professor" in Japan without spending 4 or 5 years abroad, and a corresponding disability marked nearly every attempt to walk completely alone. Whatever had been accomplished, much more remained to be done.

Count Itagaki has signalized his declining years by a proposition of a most radical nature. He proposes that all titles of nobility in Japan should be only life-long. It may well be imagined that he finds numerous arguments in support of this project. The principal of them is that Japan's owes her strength as a nation to the intimate union of all classes. The Restoration, he says, was made memorable by the abolition of all the old class distinctions, and thenceforth the whole people had everything in common. But subsequently titles of nobility were again instituted and now once more the class system has asserted itself. The history of Japan shows that practically all the tribulations through which the country passed were due to the ambition of great houses. Count Itagaki does not directly affirm that any such danger need be apprehended in the future, but he allows it to be seen that he is not without apprehension. At any rate he holds with the view often advocated in Europe, namely, that only those whose merits have been so conspicuous as to deserve a patent of nobility should hold one, and that the distinction should not descend to their sons, who may be worse than worthless members of society. There are no evidences that Count Itagaki has any advocates among the noblemen of to-day, but he will find numerous supporters outside their ranks. We may note a curious coincidence: namely, that this propaganda should have been published just at the moment when the newly enacted Law of the Imperial House points to the partial extinction of the title of *Ō*.

The Russian Authorities have transferred to the Japanese Red Cross Association the whole of the buildings and the land used by them for hospital purposes during the siege of Port Arthur. On the 10th instant the ceremony of opening the institution took place, and is said to have been a very brilliant affair. Over three hundred local members of the Society have been enrolled. This is certainly a most gracious act on the part of Russia. It deserves to be loudly commended.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK.

The following is a more accurate translation of Mr. Soyeda's speech at the recent half-yearly meeting of the Industrial Bank than that published in our last:—"During the half-year under review our Bank undertook to raise a loan of 15 million *yen* for the Tokyo Municipality and carried it to a satisfactory conclusion. The markets of London and Japan are widely separated, the financial conditions are different, and occasionally there is a lack of mutual understanding. Moreover, various personal considerations presented themselves and things were prevented from taking the desired course, but in the sequel of much trouble we succeeded in getting the prospectus publicly issued in London at the end of last July. In the issue of this loan, Messrs. Panmure Gordon & Co., the Specie Bank of Yokohama and others were employed, and no little assistance was rendered by Parr's Bank and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to whom hearty thanks are due. This Bank's original scheme was to obtain a supply of cheap capital from abroad and therewith consolidate the high-interest-bearing debts of the localities. But the foreign money market having subsequently become very stringent, the only thing that could be done was for our Bank to itself take over the debts of the localities within the limits permitted by its financial resources. Turning to Korea, I may say that the Bank's business is gradually increasing there. During the half-year under review we entered into agreements to supply capital for the Fusan Water Works and for Agricultural and Industrial Banks in the Korean provinces. Also, in consideration of the progress of various undertakings in Korea, it became necessary to convert our Seoul Agency into a branch office. As to domestic finance, the feeling of ease in the money market, which had existed during the previous half year, became even more marked, shares rose daily, existing companies increased their capital, enterprises were started in rapid succession, and there was some reason to fear that the strength of this impulse tended to confuse "stones with jewels" so that much caution was advisable. In these financial circumstances the movement of capital inevitably failed to follow the anticipated lines."

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SUSPICIONS THAT BEGET THEIR OWN JUSTIFICATION.

IT would be not less useful than interesting if we could look into the heart of the Japanese nation and see what effect has been produced on it by the writings of the American press in connexion with the San-Francisco Affair and the writings of the Russian press in connexion with the treaty negotiations. We can not think that outward indications are altogether conclusive in such matters. If they were, it would be justifiable to say that the Japanese are entirely unmoved. So far as can be seen they have not been one whit concerned. Their newspapers have preserved absolute *sangfroid*, never allowing themselves to be betrayed into any expressions of anger or menace. Only one impatient utterance has been heard, and it was directed, not against the United States or against Russia, but against the statesmen of Japan who were supposed to have agreed to the exclusion of Japanese labourers from America in return for the re-admittance of Japanese children to the Californian schools. Can we infer, however, that there has been no secret anger; that the extraordinarily bitter utterances of the American journals and the singularly nervous suspicions of the Russian have passed by the Japanese as an idle wind? Surely not. It used to be commonly said of the Japanese that they were almost morbidly sensitive to foreign opinion. Naturally they were. A universal characteristic of human nature is to crave for the esteem of those that despise us, and it would be untruthful to deny that the attitude of Occidentals towards the Japanese was formerly one of contempt. The West has changed its estimate now and also its demeanour, with the probable result that Japan's mood towards it has become less thin-skinned. But let us suppose the cases reversed. Let us suppose that Occidentals, who certainly can not be suspected of any over-valuing of Eastern appreciations, were to find themselves depicted by the press of Japan as bloodthirsty aggressive folks racially unfitted for close association, is there any doubt that they would be enraged and estranged? We are compelled then to conclude that the Japanese have not been indifferent because they have been undemonstrative. They must be angry at heart, and in all probability many of them are thinking, "if this be what we win by patience and good temper, it were better to be intolerant and irritable." Thus it is that suspicions beget their own justification. To one point, however, it may be well to direct Japanese attention. It is to the fact that all this excitement and all this neurotic talk are evidences, not that the countries concerned have any genuine dislike for Japan, or that they really believe their own evil appreciations of her, but simply that they dread her prowess and that they can not discover in the records of their own past any titles to her forbearance or goodwill. We are not speaking of the better class of American citizens or officials. These, so far from having to reproach themselves for any feature of their attitude towards Japan since she came out of her seclusion, can honestly claim that they deserve her friendship and can be sure that they possess it. But of such Americans as those brought to the surface by the San Francisco commotion, and of certain other nationals who need not be specified, no flattering tale of that kind can be told. In their hearts they know that they have not given Japan any reason to love them, and discovering her to be formidable beyond all expectation, they read into her conduct the resentful motives which would influence themselves in similar circumstances. It is, in short, a case of an uneasy conscience operating upon a suddenly awakened sense of new potentialities. If the Japanese analyse the incident in that fashion, they will not find in it much to perturb them. The humiliation is all on the other side. How are we to talk hereafter of the love and respect for truth which have always been the boast of Occidentals, and for the alleged lack of which it is their wont to denounce Orientals? There have been marshalled in the cause of the Russian and American agitators a phalanx of lies multitudinous enough to defy competition. Racial prejudice, unscrupulous falsehood and unmanly trepidation—these are the honourable qualities that have been most prominent. Democracy and sensationalism are the curse of the modern world, but the Japanese, we believe, will gage the latest display at its true worth.

TOKYO HARBOUR.

THE Tokyo Municipality is evidently resolved to proceed at length with the long-talked-of scheme of harbour improvement, and will go to London for financial assistance. The sum required is £4,890,000, and it is to be handed over in three installments, namely, two millions in 1907, two millions in 1911 and the remainder in 1914. The other conditions are, rate of interest 5 per cent., price received by the Municipality something over 96, ten years unredeemed and redemption thereafter in 34 years. The Mayor is understood to have already concluded a preliminary agreement with the Industrial Bank on these lines, and it may be taken for granted that the Municipal Council will give its consent. There is no denying that Mr. SOYEDA, President of the Industrial Bank, has shown himself a very able financier in matters of foreign loans, and all his competitors have to recognise that he possesses an immense advantage in being able to utilize the services of a bank which is practically guaranteed by the State. One of the factors which deter Japanese borrowers of foreign money on a large scale is that they do not want the money in a lump sum, and are nevertheless obliged to take it over in that form. They want it in driblets to meet the demands of the enterprise for which it is intended, and they naturally shrink from having to pay interest from the outset on a large amount which they can not utilize for a considerable time, perhaps for years. It is here that a bank like the Industrial has a conclusive pull over all rivals organized in the shape of mere syndicates. The Industrial Bank not only acts as agent for floating a loan in Europe or America, but also, on receipt of the money, accepts the whole sum on deposit, paying a good rate of interest to the borrower, who is thus placed in the position of being able to make drafts on the Bank from time to time for the exact amount of his needs, and is relieved from the burden of interest in the interval. The Bank, on the other hand, obtains command of cheap money which it can lend in Japan at a considerable profit. It was to this feature that Mr. SOYEDA'S Bank owed its success in negotiating the first Tokyo loan of 15 millions; it was to this feature that its owed it success in negotiating the Osaka loan of 30 millions, and it is to this feature that it will owe the success which may be predicted for it in negotiating the new Tokyo loan. Of course the whole programme had been carefully thought out by Mr. SOYEDA, and although he certainly has a specia advantage in the official influence which is largely exercised in his favour, none the less credit must be given to him for his own clever manipulation of his opportunities. With the proceeds of this new loan, when they come into his hands, he will be able to convert the high-interest-bearing debts of the localities, and thus, in his dual character of agent and banker, he will be able to reap a substantial profit while, at the same time, assisting the country by procuring for it cheap capital. It seems strange, however, that such high terms should be laid down as a basis of appeal to the London market at present. Capital was decidedly cheaper in England last year when the first Tokyo loan was issued, yet the transaction did not prove a success, considerable sums being left on the hands of the underwriters. To-day the Bank of England's rate is 6 per cent. and there was an imminent likelihood of its being raised to 7 per cent. two months ago, at which figure the Berlin rate already stood. Is there, then, a really hopeful prospect that London will take up this new loan at 99—it can not easily be issued at a lower figure if expenses are to be covered? We presume that Mr. SOYEDA has obtained some assurance on the subject from the other side, and certainly encouragement is to be derived from the case of the Yokohama loan which seems to have found subscribers a few days ago. There remains the Treasury, however. Will it consent to the issue of this comparatively small loan in advance of its own big transaction of conversion? That appears to us very doubtful.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

VICEROY CHANG'S MEMORIALS.

IT is now openly stated in China that the foundation of the reactionary agitation against reform was a memorial addressed by Viceroy CHANG CHIH-TUNG to the Throne, and this theory is supplemented by a statement (*Jiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondence) that his Excellency has presented another long memorial couched in even stronger terms of opposition to the radical changes proposed by the reformers. Rumour further alleges that Prince TSAI-TSZ and Viceroy TUAN FANG are in sympathetic correspondence with Viceroy CHANG. Prince TSAI-TSZ was the head of the first Travelling Commission from China to the West and the general belief was that the Commissioners returned to China fully imbued with the spirit of progress; while as for Viceroy TUAN, he was universally supposed to stand with Viceroy YUAN at the head of the liberals. It is all very strange. Not longer ago than 1901 Viceroys CHANG CHIH-TUNG and LIU KUN-YI addressed to the Throne a notable memorial couched in the most radical tones. They advocated complete remodelling of Chinese institutions on Japanese lines and they even went so far as to advise changing the nomenclature of schools to that employed in Japan, the latter, as they alleged, having been in use in the days of Confucius. It was only a matter of one ideograph, but an ideograph has sometimes immense significance in Chinese eyes. That memorial naturally became quite celebrated in Japan, where it was known as the *Rinchō Kempaku*, *Rin* and *Cho* being the Japanese pronounciations of *Liu* and *Chang*. There stands also in CHANG'S record his much-talked-of essay on "China's Only Salvation," a document which breathed reform in every page. And this is the man who now stands forward as head of the conservatives! What is the secret of CHANG'S great influence, and how does it happen that his countrymen condone these violent changes of opinion, changes which amount almost to caprice? Is it not difficult, also, to reconcile this timid attitude towards political change with the boldness and originality shown by the man in other directions? Characteristic of his whole administration in the Yangtsz Valley has been the organization of enterprises which evinced almost reckless courage of innovation. Enormous sums have been spent by him or under his direction on big schemes none of which can be said to have yet fully passed the stage of promise, and they have all been schemes which only a liberal mind could entertain. His great iron-works at Hanyang, his cotton-spinning mills and so forth are instances in point, and he has carried the reorganization of his troops on Occidental lines to a degree rivalled only by the Pehchili Army, while, in the matter of sending students to Japan for education, he has stood easily at the head of all the great provincial satraps, not excluding YUAN SHIH-KAI himself. It is singular that the closing pages of such a record should relate a reversion to thorough conservatism in the matter of administrative reform, and it is no less singular that such tragiversations should not shake Chinese confidence in their author. There are, however, two things to be noted about CHANG CHIH-TUNG. One is that he can write an essay beyond the criticism of the Hanlin College; another, that his purity and integrity have never once been challenged since he began to occupy a prominent place in public vision. It may seem frivolous in Western eyes that consummately skilled manipulation of ideographs and profound acquaintance with classical lore should form the pedestal of revered statesmanship in China, though the oddity largely disappears when we remember what the "silver tongue" can effect among ourselves. But there is much food for thought in the weight that CHANG'S official integrity serves him in such notable stead. The denouncers of Chinese corruption should take earnest cognizance of the fact that there remains always to this people the faculty of keenly appreciating official honesty. But what has perverted Viceroy CHANG'S progressive creed? There appears to be only one possible explanation. He has heard the drums of rebellion beat under the clamour of the liberal movement. He has become persuaded that radical changes, such as have been proposed, would plunge China into anarchy and bloodshed. Has he also calculated what must be the result of indefinitely postponing these changes?

SNOW.

On February 10th, heavy snow was experienced in the interior. Owing to the snow—the depth of which was in some places over twelve feet,—traffic on the Hokuyetsu Railway was impeded. The section between Kujinami and Kashiwazaki, Niigata prefecture, was damaged.

According to telegrams from Yamaguchi and Matsuyama, snow fell throughout Sunday.

The Railway Industry Bureau has received a telegram to the effect that owing to heavy snow, traffic on the O-U line between Shinsho and Tateoka was stopped on February 9th but was resumed on the following evening. A similar telegram was received on February 10th from Sapporo.

On February 8th, a snow storm began in Aomori prefecture and lasted till Sunday. A fishing boat was capsized on the evening of February 9th off Namiuchi, near Aomori, owing to the storm. Of eight fishermen three were drowned.

More snow was reported on Feb. 11th from the interior. In Osaka, a snow-storm was experienced and the depth was about eight inches. Telegraphic communication with Nagasaki has been interrupted by the snow, and foreign cables are all held up.

Owing to heavy snow, the telephone lines were broken at Takamatsu.

Railway lines traversing Okayama prefecture were buried by the snow. Traffic was stopped for some hours.

Snow fell at Moji, to the depth of about fifteen inches. Such a heavy fall was not experienced for ten years. Almost all telephone and telegraphic communication was stopped. The electric light wires were also damaged.

The snow-fall in Kobe continued throughout the whole of Monday.

Telegrams from Shidzuoka, Yamada, Tokushima, and other western points give similar reports.

According to the Yokohama Observatory, the thermometer, at 7 a.m. on Feb. 12th, was 4 degrees below freezing point.

Snow fell on the night of Feb. 8th in Nagano prefecture, the depth being three inches.

Heavy snow fell on Feb. 7th in Echigo province Traffic on the Hokuyetsu railway was stopped.

The snowfall in Kobe on Monday was the heaviest known in twelve years.

Owing to a heavy snow-storm, two fishing boats were reported on Feb. 11th to have gone amissing off Shimoda, Idzu.

The sailing vessel *Kinjo Maru* (the Yokohama agents of which are Yamagata-ya) on the morning of Feb. 11th encountered a severe snow storm about six miles off Shimoda, Idzu peninsula, and was wrecked. The vesssel left Yokohama at 1 p.m. on Feb. 9th for Nagoya with general cargo including 370 casks of paraffin wax and 30 casks of paraffin oil from the Standard Oil Co., No. 8, Yamashita-cho. The crew of the vessel were all saved.

Owing to a snow storm, a fishing boat capsized on February 13th off Otaru, Hokkaido. Eight fishermen were drowned.

A Toyama telegram says that at 4 p.m. on Feb, 9th, a mirage appeared off the shore of Iino, lower Nikawa. In spite of a snow storm, the phenomena was clearly visible from a distance.

Owing to the snow storm which was experienced on Feb. 11th, the telegraph lines between Nagasaki and Yokohama were damaged. According to the Yokohama Telegraph Office, the damage was made good the following day, but communication was again impaired on Wednesday. On the morning of Thursday, the service was resumed as usual.

FIRES.

On the morning of Feb. 9th, fire broke out in Yanagi-machi, Yamanashi, destroying three hundred houses. Many homeless poor people are being aided by the local government, and housed in schools and Buddhist temples. Heavy losses are reported to have been sustained by various fire insurance companies.

An out break of fire occurred at 5.50 a.m. on Feb. 9th in a hospital belonging to the Sendai Division. The building was burned down. The patients were all saved.

About 8 p.m. on Saturday fire broke out in the hamlet of Makado, Hommoku, Yokohama, burning down a house. A charcoal brazier is reported as the cause.

A conflagration occurred at 10 p.m. on Feb. 9th in an unoccupied house, at Fukawa, Tokyo, Owing to the strong northerly wind, the flames spread at once to the adjoining houses. About eighty buildings were destroyed.

A telegram from Miyasaki says that the Hososhima Post Office was destroyed by fire on the evening of Friday. Mr. Ogawa, the postmaster was injured.

An explosion occurred on Feb. 9th at the Mii sulphur mine, Shiribeshi, Hokkaido, with the result that one man was killed and three were severely injured.

About 1.30 a.m. on Sunday, fire broke out in Yokosuka. Owing to a strong northerly wind, the flames spread at once, destroying about eighty buildings. Four firemen sustained injuries.

A disastrous fire occurred in Tung Loi Lane, Hongkong, on Feb. 2nd resulting in six deaths and the practical destruction of the building in which it originated.

About 4.30 a.m. on Feb. 13th, fire broke out in Isezaki-cho, Yokohama. A tobacco shop where the flames originated, the restaurant Arai-ya, and a few other houses were damaged.

A pipe in the cooking stove of the residence of Mr. J. F. Grieg, No. 243-a Bluff, got over-heated on Thursday morning and the Fire Brigade were called out. Fortunately the flames were soon got under, thanks to Mr. Grieg, and the damage done was trifling.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE IMPERIAL DIET.

House of Peers.

The House sat at 10 a.m. on Saturday, Prince Tokugawa in the chair. Mr. I. Yamagata, Minister of Communications, Dr. Sakatani, Minister of Finance, Admiral Saito, Minister of the Navy, Mr. Matsuoka, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and several Government delegates were present.

Various reports were read. Leave of absence was granted to Marquis Matsudaira and Barons Maejima and Isahaya.

On the President's proposal it was agreed that the items in the Order of the Day should be taken as one subject. Dr. Sakatani delivered a short speech in connection with the Supplementary Budget to the General Budget for the 39th fiscal year and the Bill relating to Government Contracts binding the National Treasury outside the General Budget.

On the motion of Count Ogimachi, it was decided that the period in which to consider the Supplementary Budget and the Bill should expire on the 18th inst.

The House then took up the Bill for the amendment of the Coinage Law. Count Yanagiwara, Chairman of the Committee on the Bill, reported the result of the Committee meeting and proposed that the Bill be approved without being read. The motion was adopted.

Count Hirosawa, Chairman of the Committee on the Bill for the Korean railway accounts, said with regard to the Seoul-Wiju and Masan Railways that the lines are now being repaired and business is to be opened next year. The daily income of the Seoul-Wiju line is 5.80 *yen* per mile while that of the Masan line is 3 *yen*. On the Count's motion the Bill was approved without being read.

The House rose at 10.30 a.m.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 1 p.m. on Tuesday. All the members of the House, the Premier and all the Cabinet Ministers were present. After Mr. Sugita, the President, had made various reports, the Bill of the general Budget for the 40th fiscal year, the chief topic for debate, was taken up.

Mr. Kurihara, chairman of the Budget committee, reported that the total sum of the Budget for the 40th fiscal year was *yen* 607,393,118 and he then explained the details of the increased amount compared with the corresponding figures of the Budget for the preceding year. He further reported the proceedings of the committee meetings and concluded that the fact that the committees approved the whole of the Budget except a few items concerning the Navy and Army might well be called a sagacious submission on the part of the committee, and not a blind submission. This speech caused some laughter.

Mr. Shinjiro Miwa, of the *Yuko-kai*, advised the House to return the Budget to the Government for reconsideration and further investigation. He opposed the appropriation of 100 millions from the war fund. Any surplus in the expenditure ought to be used in repaying debts. Japan's ally, Great Britain, was reducing her naval and military strength, and there was no use in Japan alone increasing hers.

Mr. Yosaburo Takekoshi, of the *Seiyu-kai*, could not agree with such an extreme motion as that for sending back the whole Budget. Some spoke about the exorbitant amount of the Budget, but they must bear in mind the fact that Japan's foreign trade had wonderfully developed since the 28th of Meiji so that it would be only natural that the expenditure of the State should also be increased. It was also said that it was wrong to apply extraordinary income to items of a permanent nature. He admitted this as one of the defects, but there were many reasons that income of a permanent nature should increase in and after the 41st fiscal year. He said that England was not reducing her armaments, but was in reality increasing the efficiency of her navy and army. Russia was going to maintain 20 army divisions east of Lake Baikal, whereas she had intended to maintain five army corps there before the war. He believed that amicable relations would continue to exist between Japan and Russia, but still it was necessary that Japan should be ready for emergencies.

Mr. Saburo Shimada, of the *Yuko-kai*, supported Mr. Miwa. He said the Budget laid down a yearly expenditure of more than 100 million *yen* for the next eleven years, whereas revenue to meet the expenditure was not forthcoming for more than the next two years. He did not hesitate to prophecy that three years hence the Government would have to face a great financial difficulty in the shape of a yearly deficit of more than 100 million *yen*. As increase of taxation and issue of public loans would be at that time not only inadvisable but impossible, there was danger of a political crisis such as occurred owing to the ill-advised financial expansion after the Japan-China War. War was imposible for Russia at least for the next ten years, and there was no need for military expansion.

Dr. Hateyama, Progressive, said that the nation did not desire a change of Cabinet so that they would hope for the passing of the plans of post-bellum adjustment formed by the Government. Under the circumstance he supported the Bill on the whole and moreover he hoped the Government would form post-bellum plans on a greater scale.

Mr. Arakawa moved that the debate be closed. His motion was adopted. Mr. Miwa's motion that the whole of the Budget should be sent back to the Government, was put to the House, but was not carried. The details of the Budget were then discussed. Mr. Shimada moved that the item of *yen* 2,700,000 for the organization of the two new divisions should be eliminated. The motion was lost on account of lack of supporters. Mr. Buto argued for the postponement of the Rumoe Harbour construction work. Mr. Morimoto expressed the hope that the expenditure for the next national exhibition should be increased so that the exhibition might be made an international one.

The whole of the Budget for the 40th fiscal year, and the Special Accounts, and the contracts binding the National Treasury outside of the Budget were finally passed as originally introduced by the Government.

The Bill for the revision of laws concerning the rebate on imported raw material and sugar was taken up. Dr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, explained the Bill. The Bill was referred to a committee. The Bill for special accounts of the Karafuto Administration was referred to a committee. The Bill for the law concerning the establishment of a local court and two district courts in Karafuto was referred to a committee. The Bill for the laws concerning the change of borders at Kitatamogori (Tokyo,) and at Kitaadachigori (Saitama prefecture) was referred to a committee. The Bill for the revision of laws concerning Warehouses was also referred to a committee. Finally, the Bill concerning the establishment of the international exhibition was taken up. The chairman of the committee wished that the report should be postponed. The House rose at 4.40 p.m.

On Wednesday various Committees of both Houses sat, but their discussions were of little public interest.

House of Peers.

At the meeting of the House of Peers on Thursday, it was decided that the Budget Committee should have till March 15 to consider its proposals.

The Bill for amending the Public Works Loans regulations was handed to a special committee; as were other special bills, including one dealing with local expenditure in Hokkaido.

The House rose at 10.20 a.m.

THE AIZAWA CRECHE.

Since the Creche was last reported—in November, 1906—it has been the recipient of many kindnesses. First among them was the Christmas entertainment given by the King's Daughters Circle which left each child richer by a warm garment and happier by a generous supply of cakes and toys. The little people did their part, too, by singing and reciting very well indeed, while groups of mothers looked on in silence, some of them in tears, at sight of their children's happiness.

The Charity Club have undertaken the support of the matron for a time and the King's Daughters Circle of all the children of soldiers attending the Creche, seven in number, at one *yen* each per month. In addition to these the support of two children has been assumed by two kind ladies, residents of Yokohama.

Should any person or any society desire to help on this charity, there is no better way than by taking the support of one or more of the children at one *yen* per month, each child except in extreme cases brings two *sen* per day, as it is desired to make our Creche as nearly self-supporting as possible, but the cost is a little more than five *sen*, including ground rent, fuel, etc., so that half will be needed while present conditions exist.

Any one who wishes to visit the Creche will be every welcome. It is located just opposite 221 Bluff and next the new school building on the side half. The forenoon is the best time to see the children.

Financial Report of Current Expenses.

1906.—Oct. 1.	Dr.	Cr.
To Balance General Fund.....	210.33	
" Fees	31.34	
" Donations, Mrs. Filey, 5 ...		
Billy Wilson, 5		
Miss Thompson, 5.....		
" Never Bet," 10		
Mrs. Eldridge, 25		
Jardine Matheson, 5.....		
Mrs. Straum, 12.....		
Mrs. Wilson, 10.....		
Miss Jenkins, 2	79.00	
Christmas Collection.....	1.70	
By Teachers.....		48.50
" Gr. Rent		16.50
" Food and Fuel		48.92
" Insurance		4.50
" Incidental Expenses		26.15
Dec. 31.		
" Balance		177.80
	322.37	322.37

Amy G. Lewis, Treas.

Audited by Caroline Van Petten and found correct.

Since the beginning of the year, donations have been received from

Charity Club.....	70
C.O.S.....	50
Miss Rosebrook	5
King's Daughters.....	42
	167

February 2, 1907, 221, Bluff, Yokohama.

KIGENSETSU.

February 11th being *Kigen-setsu*, or the anniversary of the accession of the first Emperor Jimmu, a celebration was conducted in the Imperial Court as usual, at 10 a.m. The Emperor was present at the Karei-den, in which hall the Imperial Shrine is situated, and he personally worshipped before the sacred altar. The representatives of the Empress, the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess, who are now in the country, followed His Majesty, after which the high officers and officials paid homage. At noon, a dinner was given in the Homei Hall. According to programe, all the Ministers of State, distinguished Navy and Army officers and the foreign representatives were present. The Emperor, in an address, said that he was heartily glad to celebrate the occasion in company with his subjects and the foreign representatives. Marquis Saionji, the Premier, replied representing his colleagues, and Mr. Luke E. Wright, American Ambassador, returned thanks on behalf of the *Corps Diplomatique*.

The 11th is also the anniversary of the opening of the Imperial Diet, the promulgating of the Constitution, and the announcement of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. In Yokohama most business houses closed and flags were displayed in both the former settlement and the Japanese part of the city.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

JAPAN BREWERY COMPANY, LTD.

ORDINARY MEETING.

The ninth (annual) ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Japan Brewery Company, Limited, was held on Wednesday afternoon at the office of the Brewery, 123 Yamate-cho. Mr. F. S. James, Managing Director, was in the chair and there were also present: Messrs. C. B. Bernard, R. Fachtmann, directors; and L. J. Healing, H. C. Litchfield, T. Ohashi, T. Okawara, G. H. Rosenthal, M. Russell, R. Schmidt-Schaff, K. Sudo, R. S. Thomson, Dr. E. Wheeler, Messrs C. Wood, E. Eichelberg (Chief Brewer,) J. H. Dinsdale (Secretary.)

The SECRETARY read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, this is the 9th annual general meeting of the company for the purpose of passing the report and accounts for the year 1906 and for giving authority to Mr. F. S. James to represent the shareholders at the first meeting of the new company, the Kirin Bakushu Kabushiki Kaisha. The reports and accounts have been in your hands for some days and if no objection is raised I will take them as read. It is a great satisfaction to your directors to be able to show such a favourable result for the last year of the company's existence and to recommend such a large dividend. There is nothing in the accounts to call for any special attention so I will pass these over and come to the most important matter, the sale of the company to a Japanese syndicate. This has been accomplished after a great deal of negotiation, the agreement has been signed and later on at the close of this meeting, you will be asked to pass resolutions for the winding-up of the company. The Brewery plants are in first class working order and the Kirin Bakushu Kaisha is to be congratulated on having secured a sound and increasing business, and a plant which is capable of being enlarged to almost any extent. As this is likely to be the last occasion for bringing to your notice anything in connection with the working of the company, your Directors take this opportunity of saying how much they appreciate the energy and business-like manner in which the selling agents, Meidi-ya, have pushed the sale of Kirin since the very first starting of the company. They trust this may continue and that the new company may be equally fortunate in their services. Kirin is still considered the best beer brewed in Japan and for this we have to thank our chief brewer, Mr. Eichelberg and his assistants who have proved themselves thoroughly capable in their different departments. To our Secretary, Mr. J. H. Dinsdale, we all owe our special thanks for the very able way in which he has filled the position and conducted the office, and also to our chief clerk, Mr. Okawara, who, with his assistants has loyally supported him. To Mr. R. S. Thomson, our chief engineer, and his assistants our best thanks are also due for the effective and conscientious way in which their duties have been carried out. The whole brewery staff of workpeople also deserve a vote of praise, most of them have been in the service of the company for many years and have proved themselves tried and valuable servants. Your Directors are glad to know that the Kirin Bakushu Kabushiki Kaisha are retaining the services of all the present employees and they trust they may continue to work with the same good understanding as they have done with this company. Before asking you to pass the report and accounts I shall be glad to answer any questions that you may wish to ask.

No questions were asked about the report and accounts and,

The CHAIRMAN said that being so he would propose that the report and accounts as printed be passed and that a dividend of 30 per cent. for the year 1906 be declared on the paid-up capital of the company. Would anyone second the proposal?

Dr. WHEELER seconded and it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said the next business was of a technical nature. He would move "That Mr. F. S. James, be and hereby is appointed by this meeting to represent the shareholders of this company at the first and any subsequent meeting if found necessary of the Kirin Bakushu Kabushiki Kaisha and to transact any business that may be required." That proposition was necessary because the first meeting of the new company required a quorum and as this company will own 20,250 shares, which was a large proportion, it would be impossible unless those shares were represented to form the new company legally.

Mr. C. WOOD seconded and the proposal was carried unanimously.

The next business was to re-elect two of the directors who retired under the articles of association—Messrs C. B. Bernard and L. J. Healing.

On the motion of Dr. Wheeler seconded by Mr. J. H. Rosenthal these gentlemen were re-elected.

Mr. LITCHFIELD said he thought they might congratulate themselves upon a very successful year's working of the Brewery and that their special thanks were due to the directors not only for the past year's working but also for the number of years of prosperity during which the business of the company had been conducted. He thought they should, as the career of the directors was terminating, pass to them not only a cordial vote of thanks for their labour but also vote them special remuneration for the services rendered by them during the past year, the negotiating and carrying out of the sale and transfer of the business of the company to the new company. If that met with their views he had pleasure in moving the following resolution: "That the thanks of the members of the Japan Brewery Co., Ld., are due to the Directors thereof for the successful worki g of the company in past years, through which the prosperity of the company has been obtained, and that on the occasion of the transfer of the property of the company to the Kirin Bakushu Kabushiki Kaisha the Directors be allowed as special remuneration for their labour in carrying out the negotiations for the sale thereof the sum of *yen* 20,000."

None among the shareholders offered to second this motion and it was seconded by a director and carried *nem con.*

The CHAIRMAN said:—While thanking you on behalf of myself and my codirectors for the substantial honorarium you have just voted us I may say that we have no scruples in accepting it as we feel it has been well earned. The negotiations for the sale of this property have required great care and thought and are outside the ordinary duties of directors. Having brought the sale to a successful issue we are pleased to know that you appreciate our services and we are very much obliged to you for the sum voted and also for the kind words in which it has been proposed.

This finished the business of the ordinary general meeting.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

Afterwards (at 4.30 p.m.) an extraordinary general meeting of the company's shareholders was held at which resolutions were proposed for the purpose of winding up the company.

There were present as before with the addition of Mr. H. J. Snow, Mr. James again in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said:—As you will understand from the notices which have been in your hands for some days, this is an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of winding up the company. The proposals embodied in the notice will be put to the meeting together but before I ask you to vote I shall be glad to hear any remarks or questions that you may wish answered. The signed agreement between the Japan Brewery Co., Ltd., and the promoters of the new company is on the table and can be inspected by any shareholder who wishes. From it you will notice that the cash part of the purchase will be made not later than the 1st March so that during next month the Liquidator will probably be able to distribute the proportion which will be due to shareholders. The debentures will most likely be paid off on the last day of March but it must be some months before the final accounts can be presented as there are numerous contracts running which will take sometime to settle. It is difficult to form any estimate as to what the final balance for distribution will be, as until the extensions are finished, and the machinery in place, it might be misleading to estimate the amount required, but shareholders would do well not to anticipate anything large in the shape of a final dividend.

The CHAIRMAN then read the resolutions as follows;—

1.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Memorandum of Association and of The Companies Ordinances 1865 to 1890 of the Colony of Hongkong.

2.—That Frank Scott James be appointed the Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up, and that in the event of the said Frank Scott James leaving Japan before the winding up of the Company be completed, he, the said Frank Scott James, shall be empowered to nominate Charles Burton Bernard as Liquidator of the Company in his place.

3.—That the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised to adopt and carry out the Agreement entered into between Frank Scott James, Managing Director of the Company, and Rempei Kondo and T. Wuriu and G. Yonei, on behalf of the Kirin Bakushu Kabushiki Kaisha, for the sale of the plant and property of The Japan Brewery Company, Limited, and to carry the same into effect.

4.—The Liquidator shall be empowered to grant such gratuity to the employees of the Company upon the termination of their engagement by the Company as he may consider expedient.

5.—The remuneration of the Liquidator shall be two and one half per cent. of the net cash available for return to the Shareholders of the Company.

6.—In the event of Charles Burton Bernard aforesaid being nominated Liquidator in the place of Frank Scott James he shall have the same powers as Liquidator as if originally appointed under these Resolutions. He shall receive as remuneration such part of the Liquidator's remuneration as may be arranged between him and said Frank Scott James.

These were proposed from the chair.

Dr. WHEELER said he had been spoken to by several shareholders on the subject and now asked whether the directors could say what the net cash available amounted to.

The CHAIRMAN said they could not. It was an impossibility to estimate it, because they had machinery coming out for which they had not yet received invoices and they could not tell what the freight or the duty or the cost would be of putting it in place. It would therefore be very misleading to estimate. The Directors would be only too glad to give any information on the subject, but it really was impossible to do so. They had all this building going on which would take some time to finish and various portions of machinery which would take some time to put in place.

Dr. WHEELER said he only asked because a number of the shareholders had spoken to him about the 2½ per cent.

The CHAIRMAN said that later on when a meeting is called by the liquidator as it probably will be he will probably be able to give information, but at this meeting it is really impossible.

Mr. ROSENTHAL asked on what the 2½ per cent. was to be paid.

The CHAIRMAN said on the amount to be distributed on the amount paid to the shareholders.

The resolutions were then put from the chair and being seconded by Dr. Wheeler were carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said that finished the business of the meeting and he was very much obliged to the shareholders for their attendance. Notices would be sent out in a few days convening a confirmatory meeting to be held on the 28th of this month when everything would be closed up.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of St. George's Society of Yokohama and Tokyo was held at the Foreign Board of Trade rooms on Thursday. Mr. L. J. Healing presiding. The report and accounts having been duly passed the following officers and committee were elected:—President, Mr. E. C. Davis; Vice-President, Mr. F. J. Abbott; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. W. Kilby; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. S. Cartwright; Committee, Messrs. Cyril Allen, A. Bellamy Brown, V. R. Bowden, E. R. Thompson and Maurice Russell. On the motion of Mr. Montague Beart, seconded by Mr. F. J. Abbott, it was resolved to celebrate St. George's Day, Tuesday, April 23rd, with a public ball.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

HELM BROTHERS, LIMITED.

Annual Meeting.

The eighth annual general meeting of shareholders of Helm Bros., Ltd., was held at 3 p.m. on Thursday at the offices of the company, No. 43. Mr. E. W. Frazar, the Chairman of the company, presided, and there were also present Messrs. J. Helm, J. A. Harmssen, and R. Schmidt-Scharff, Directors; L. J. Healing, M. Russell, C. B. Bernard, F. S. James, Capt. F. Owston, and the Secretary (Mr. C. Helm).

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary,

The Chairman said:—In presenting the 8th annual report the directors consider that, taking everything into consideration, the results may be looked upon as quite satisfactory. As was partly anticipated, a lull took place in the unusually heavy imports caused by the war, but the volume of general cargo handled has continued steady and shows every sign of expansion for the future. With the formation of new companies and enterprises more material must arrive, and with our large fleet of lighters launches and cranes we ought to prosper. The attention of the directors during the period under review has been more especially given to maintaining the efficiency of the fleet, the keeping down of expenses and claims, and the securing of new clients. In preparing the financial statement care has been taken to increase our reserve funds, together with writing off of a good sum for fleet and drays and horses accounts, as these represent the more perishable assets of the company. The other assets are believed to be very sound and safe. In proposing the division of a bonus of *yen* 1.25 in addition to the regular dividend, the directors feel it is fairly due the shareholders in view of the substantial amounts written off all assets during several years past. There is not much more to be said except that it has been a year of hard, steady work. We have kept up everything in good condition and kept out of the law courts. Our claims have been as low as they ever had been and taking it all in all I think we consider we have had a fairly satisfactory year. I move the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. F. S. James seconded.

Mr. Healing said: Before passing the accounts I would like to make a few remarks on the subject of the remuneration of directors. From the accounts in front of you you will see that the sum set aside for direotors' and auditors' fees is only *yen* 1,500. Of this amount I believe I am right in saying that *yen* 600 is paid to the auditors and the directors receive for their services only *yen* 900. Well, gentlemen, it strikes me very forcibly that the amount of remuneration for directors is totally inadequate. Directors of a company are, as you know, men picked out for their business ability and integrity and they represent the shareholders in the conduct of a company's business, and in this work have to give up many hours of their time during the year. It seems to be the prevailing idea generally of Yokohama shareholders that directors are glad to take their positions for the sake of the honour attached to them. I do not think this is quite the right idea and my opinion is that if business men are willing to give up their time to the conduct of a company's business they should be as far as possible adequately remunerated by the apathetic shareholders. I therefore have much pleasure in proposing as an amendment that the accounts be passed with the exception that the directors' fees for the past year's working and for future years be increased to *yen* 2,000 exclusive of the auditors' fees.

Capt, Owston seconded.

The Chairman said: Before putting the amendment moved by Mr. Healing I would like to express on behalf of the directors their appreciation of even the thought of offering further renuneration. As Mr. Healing has said it is quite true that many people look upon a director's post as an honorary one and think that his remuneration ought to be more in the nature of a light refreshment. But I think many will agree with me that those days are gone by, and that a director is a very hard-working man to-day and that he is not chosen because he holds a large block of stock and for that reason attends to his own interests and in so doing to the interest of the shareholders in general. But he is picked out for a special purpose, and because of his knowledge of business, so that he will bring to the board-room the knowledge he has gained in his own private work. A director has got to act as a legal adviser, as a technical and business adviser and has to hold himself in readiness in order at all times to attend meetings, sometimes at very short notice, and to sit for hours while long arguments are going on and his own business is held up. He has got to see that the shareholders get every penny they can; to see that claims are kept down and assets kept up properly. In addition to this he has got to remember that the law of Japan places upon his shoulders a very heavy responsibility—a responsibility which everybody does not think of. No one can be expected to consult his doctor or his lawyer or his electrical expert without contributing to the expenses incurred in the years spent by them in acquiring their knowledge. I think it ought to be looked upon as a business matter pure and simple. If you are to profit by a man's brains or business knowledge it ought to be made worth while to him. I have said this without the slightest wish to influence your votes on the matter, but simply to express a practical business man's ideas on the subject. The amendment proposed by Mr. Healing, seconded by Capt. Owston is that *yen* 2,000 be laid aside from the balance is hand after carrying out the recommendation of the report, as a special bonus to the directors for their labours during the last few years of prosperity of the company.

The amendment on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

The original motion for the adoption of the report and accounts and the declaration of the dividend was then, subject to the foregoing amendment, adopted unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Bernard, seconded by Capt. Owston, the retiring directors, Messrs. Julius Helm and E. W. Frazar, were unanimously re-elected.

The final business was the election of auditors. The Chairman said Messrs. F. J Hall and W. Y. Showler had served for several years with entire satisfaction and the directors thought they could not do better than recommend their re-election. He moved accordingly.

Mr. James seconded and the motion was adopted unanimously.

This was all the business.

Following are the report and accounts:

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

While the turnover of the year has not reached the abnormal figures of the previous twelve months still the business has been steady and satisfactory. The Tokyo work continues to show expansion and warrants especial attention. Owing to increasing competition rates have somewhat declined but by keeping all the fleet as busy as possible the average income has been fairly well maintained.

The net profit for the year (including the sum of *yen* 6,235.70 brought forward from 1905) after providing for the payment of a 7½ per cent. dividend of *yen* 13,950 in July last, carrying *yen* 2,500 to the Reserve Fund, *yen* 2,500 to Marine Insurance Fund and writing *yen* 8,000 off Fleet account and *yen* 2,000 off Drays and Horses account and providing for Directors and Auditors Fees, also a bonus to the foreign and native staff,

Amounts in ..... *yen* 26,166.83,

out of which the Directors recommend that a Final Dividend of 10 per cent. be declared, together with a Bonus of *yen* 1.25 per share, which will absorb *yen* 23,250.00, leaving a balance of *yen* 2,916.83 to be carried forward to New Account.

Board of Directors.—Messrs. Julius Helm and E. W. Frazar retire by rotation from the Board but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The Directors recommend the re-election of Messrs. Hall and Showler.

Balance Sheet for Year ended 31st December, 1906.

Liabilities.		Yen.
To Capital paid up		186,000.00
To Sundry Creditors		3,539.27
To Reserve Fund		22,500.00
To Marine Insurance Fund		7,500.00
To Balance Profit and Loss account	26,166.83	
		245,706.10

Assets.		Yen.
By Sundry Debtors	38,620.64	
By Government Bonds deposited with Customs as Customs Brokers Surety	5,540.05	
By Exchequer Bonds	13,500.00	
By Fixed Deposit	7,500.00	65,160.69
By Stocks.		
Horse Food and Stores	3,498.77	
Coal	1,584.50	5,083.27
By Property Account.		
Fleet	83,228.41	
Landing Gear, Working plant and Material	3,337.90	
Office Furniture	2,926.30	
Drays and Horses	4,460.65	
House Property and Land	55,215.93	149,169.19
By Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	11,149.19	
By 2nd National Bank	4,842.77	
By Cash on hand	10,300.99	26,292.95
		245,706.10

Profit and Loss Account for Year ended 31st December, 1906.

Dr.		Yen.
To Horse food and Stores	8,891.52	
To Fire Insurance	245.98	
To Rent	4,555.45	
To Legal Fees and Taxes	3,783.82	
To Directors' and Auditors' Fees	1,500.00	
To Upkeep and Repairs	14,550.65	
To Expenses	8,236.79	
To Claims	2,690.00	
To Salaries and Wages	34,094.59	Yen.
To Fuel	7,431.80	85,980.55
To Amounts written off to:—		
Reserve Fund	2,500.00	
Marine Insurance Fund	2,500.00	
Fleet Account	8,000.00	
Drays & Horses Account	2,000.00	15,000.00
To Interim Dividend at 7½ per cent. per annum—paid 1st July, 1906		13,950.00
To Balance carried down		26,166.83
		141,097.39
Cr.		Yen.
By Balance from 1905		6,235.70
By Gross Profit for Year		134,861.69
		141,097.39
Jan. 1st, 1907.		
By Balance Brought down		26,166.83

E. W. Frazar,
Chairman of Board of Directors.

We have examined the foregoing Accounts and Compared them with the Books and Vouchers of the Company and Certify them to be in accordance therewith.

F. J. Hall,
W. Y. Showler, } Auditors.

Yokohama, February 7th, 1907.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE "AGENOR" CASE.

The trial of Messrs. Lewis, Hill, and Howard was resumed on Friday in the Criminal Section of the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata and two associates. Counsel were as before.

Lewis, in reply to the Court, said it was correct that the quantities Mr. Laffin was asked to arrange for were 800 tons of wheat and 430 tons of ballast, the draught of the ship was the standard, 18 ft. 6 in. It was from the draught that the tonnage was taken. There was a difference in the draught after the cargo was put in apart altogether from the ballast. Laffin checked the draught against the cargo in the ship. The weight of wheat loaded was 800 tons only. A charge was made for shifting the ballast just as it was made for loading the wheat. The charge included all the other work, re-bagging the bags, and the sundry work done on board; he was not much on the vessel himself. There were 1,000 new straw bags on board, and the balance of the 19,000 bags were bags for salt that were used. There were bags on board which had not been used by the former owners but were used for the wheat. There were about 6000 of such bags. He could not speak definitely, it would be between five and six thou-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

sand. He knew that the number of bags shipped on the *Agenor* was 13000 instead of 14902 bags.

To the Public Procurator he said Mr. Laffin took the draught in determining the quantity of everything—ballast and cargo—that was in the ship. The 430 tons of ballast was calculated on the basis of what had been in the ship before. All the work on board was done by Laffin, that is to say by his employees; he supposed the arrangement was made before the cargo was put on board. It was that he should put the cargo on board and shift the ballast on the ship and pay all charges at 40 *sen* a ton. Those contracts are usually made to include all charges. The putting up of broken grain was included in the charges. The payment for shifting ballast was just the same as if wheat were loaded. The contract was only verbal and the matter was not gone into minutely. Deponent did not do any of the work himself, he made the arrangement verbally; the loading and the shifting had to be done at 40 *sen* a ton, the arrangement was not for 1,230 tons but for what cargo was put on board. Laffin was to shift the ballast at 40 *sen* a ton. He was trying to answer intelligibly but he could not assent to the suggestion that the arrangement was for 1230 tons. From the outset the arrangement was for shifting ballast at 40 *sen* a ton. There was no arrangement afterwards as to the amount to be paid for coolies, re-bagging, etc. The inclusion of "all charges" would refer to the wheat only. "All charges" were included in the 40 *sen* per ton for the wheat. The documents produced by the Public Procurator were in his house at No. 45 D, previous to that they were on file in the office. He took them home on July 23rd. He stated so at the preliminary examination. He did not say that he had them but said there were such documents. They were taken from his house, he believed by Mrs. Howe who lived at 86. They were taken before the preliminary trial. He had only one file in his office. No one saw him take them away. It was not necessary to tell his lawyer that he had such documents; the lawyer knew. As a matter of fact the lawyer had them. He did not know what the charge was till Oct. 30th. when he got notice of the nature of the accusation. It was about Aug. 1st that he first knew the documents had been taken by Mrs. Howe. She told him that she had taken them from his house. She told him she had given them to Mr. Masujima. He thought she told him about Aug. 1st. She came to see him about that time. He asked the preliminary judge at whose instance he was arrested but could not receive an answer.

To Mr. Sato—There were forms of bills of lading on board the ship *Agenor* as part of the office supplies. He took all the office supplies from the ship. He could not tell how many copies of the *Agenor* bill of lading were made out, probably three by his stenographer, a Japanese lady whose name he did not know. A press copy was made as in all offices for record. There were three copies of the bill of ladiug shown him, doubtless press copies were taken from one or other of them. He thought there were letter forms among the office supplies; the office on the ship was distinct from the Captain's cabin. The letter shown him addressed to Capt. Killman by Dr. Masujima was taken by deponent among the office supplies. The bill of lading shown him was signed by the former captain. There were, at least, 30 kinds of bills of lading used by the ship and on board her. In her career a ship collects many kinds of bills of lading. The form shown him was not found by him among the others on board the ship. The letter to Killman from Dr. Masujima was given to him when they paid him the 300 *yen*.

To the Public Procurator—He asked Mrs. Howe to take all the documents in his house. It was after he was arrested—one or two days. He did not tell her to take them to the prison but to take them to her house. He specified no documents—all his papers. Mrs. Howe was no relative of his. He wished to state that he had been informed by his counsel that a telegram had appeared in the local papers dated July 15th which was addressed to Sale & Co., London—

Mr. Masujima—You had better leave that to me.

Lewis—But it is such an imposition that I should like the press to have it now: why after sending this telegram should the captain be sent away?

Dr. Masujima—I will use that in my argument; I know the point and it is a strong one.

The Court here adjourned for tiffin.

On resuming, Professor Honda, of the Marine College and the Marine Bureau of the Communications Department, who had appeared at a previous sitting and to whom certain questions had been addressed, was recalled.

The accused Hill was asked by this witness whether if was proper that the ship should be drifting from the 1st July to the 5th July.

Accused—Beating, not drifting. She was beating from side to side. On the 4th she was 6 miles off the coast of Oshima. When the ship was 4 miles south of Hinomisaki on the evening of the 1st a centre of depression arose; a gale broke and the ship was taken aback and was hove to on the starboard tack. She lay on that tack for about 5 hours; the ship scudded with the wind about 1½ points on the starboard quarter till about 5 the following morning. Various other points were put to the accused as to the course sailed subsequently till on the 3rd she neared the coast and touched the bottom but sustained no damage—"Apparently without bad effect" as entered in the logbook. He detailed the incidents attending the stranding of the ship.

It was suggested to the accused that going on the starboard tack at 5 a.m. on the 3rd was not the proper course for the ship under the conditions before detailed, and in reply he asked that the Court should show the expert the instructions by Sale and Frazar to the Captain. The reason the Captain went on the other tack was to get out of the heavy seas.

Accused pointed out that the instructions spoke of the ship not being driven into heavy seas. Personally he did not direct the vessel's course. He knew nothing of the navigation; he was not the captain.

Suggested by the Court: If you have no responsibility why do you ask questions as to responsibility?

A discussion between the accused and his counsel ended in the expert continuing his evidence.

Hill here stated that though not responsible he had understood it was up to him to clear the ship and the course pursued.

On the whole he approved of the evidence given by the expert. If the vessel had been able to tack she would never have had to go into the Ise sea.

Professor Honda spoke at considerable length in explanation of his replies to the questions presented to him.

The accused Hill and Howard explained to the expert that the ports were of new wood, pitch pine, unpainted, while the hull of the ship was of oak. There was trouble, Howard explained, with the donkey engine transmission to the pumps.

Hill asked the expert what would be the safe anchoring depth with the type of windlass on the *Agenor*.

Mr. Honda replied under 7 fathoms.

Mr. Masujima addressed the Court. as also did Mr. Hiraoka.

Lewis, shown by the Public Procurator a letter by him to Mr. Frazar, stated that it was written by him, before Mr. Frazar gave his evidence before the Consul. He gave that letter when Mr. Frazar was making up his evidence. He did not receive the letter from Mr. Sale of which a press copy was shown him. If it was sent to him it would have been registered in a book, a mail book. in the office. Was that book here?

Other arguments followed.

Counsel for the defence asked the Judge to summon Mr. Usui, as an expert witness, and all the Japanese who had been examined in the Kobe District Court and at the Tokushima Police Office after the sinking of the *Agenor*.

The Court dismissed the request and adjourned the trial till 9.30 a.m. on February 15th.

The proceedings on that day will consist of arguments of Counsel only.

L. No. 17.

Yokohama, July 17th, 1906.

Dear Mr. Frazar,

Exclosed I send you a letter addressed to Mr. Lewis left unsealed for your perusal. Kindly hand this to Mr. Lewis and obtain his reply *in writing*, and then immediately wire us.

Yours sincerely

(Sig) Charles V. Sale.

L. No. 18.

Yokohama, July 17th, 1906.

Dear Mr. Lewis,

WHEAT PER "AGENOR."

The Bills of Lading cover 19,902 sax wheat per above vessel, whereas we can only trace 14,902 sax as having been delivered from our godown. Will you kindly inform us where the other 5,000 sax came from, and if they were on board?

Kindly give immediate and direct reply to those questions, in writing to Mr. Frazar, and oblige.

Yours sincerely,

(Sig.) Charles V. Sale.

T. No. 59.

Telegram from Frazar, Kobe, dated 18th July 1906 to Sale, Negishi, Yokohama.

Am informed five thousand made up of broken bags, our own lot. Have no reason fear his leaving. Enquiry all day. No special developement. Frazar.

THE CROWN CORK CASE.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of a case where Mr. J. C. Wilkinson of Kobe claims *yen* 161,019.47 from the Crown Cork Co. Ltd. (of which Messrs. Mendelson & Co. are the local representatives) was resumed on Feb. 12th.

Mr. H. C. Litchfield, one of the directors of the Tansan Company, was examined as a witness. He said that the company was organized in October, 1904, and registered at Hongkong. The business was started on Jan. 1st the following year. The business was originally formed by Mr. J. C. Wilkinson. In July or August, 1904, Mr. Mitchell MacDonald and Mr. Wilkinson agreed to carry on the business under the joint-stock system, the capital being five hundred thousand *yen*. They also agreed to assess the value of the property of the existing Tansan factory belonging to Mr. Wilkinson at three hundred and fifty thousand *yen*. Witness drew up the bye-laws of the company in accordance with the agreement between the foregoing gentlemen. The valuation included the machines of the factory, buildings, perpetual lease, the good-will of Mr. Wilkinson, and all the other interests of his business. After the formation of the association, the company paid to Mr. Wilkinson *yen* 350,000 partly in shares of the new company.

Examined by defendant's Counsel, witness said that the bye-laws of the company were made in October, 1904.

Cross-examined by plaintiff's Counsel, witness stated that the Tansan business was taken over on Jan. 1st, 1905, from Mr. Wilkinson and at the same time the business of the new company commenced. The company did not succeed to the rights and obligations of Mr. Wilkinson as to the previous business. Some time before the formation of the company, witness heard from Mr. Wilkinson that the latter sustained a loss in business on account of the defectiveness of the crown cork and that he received some complaints from his customers in Java and Singapore which were all attributed to the imperfect stopper. Mr. Wilkinson was desirous to settle the complaints in the best way and was about to make a claim on the Crown Cork Co. Witness did not know whether there were any complaints to Mr. Wilkinson directly from customers of the company. If there were any, Mr. Wilkinson would have settled them as his own business. The company did not succeed to any obligations that arose before the formation of the association.

Re-examined by defendant's Counsel he said that perhaps there was a complaint from the customers after the organization of the company with regard to the competency of the crown cork. Witness did not hear that the number of customers decreased in consequence of the defective corks.

Re-cross-examined by plaintiff's Counsel, witness said that the compl.ints from the customers to Mr. Wilkinson were made before Jan. 1st, 1905, when the company's business was started.

At the conclusion of the examination of Mr.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Liechfield the Judge decided to examine Mr. David Reich, of the Borneo Co., Borneo, now in Osaka in the employment of the company, and Mr. Uchida, of the Kameya, Tokyo, whom plaintiff's Counsel had asked the Judge at the previous sitting to call as witnesses. At the request of plaintiff's Counsel, the Judge also decided to issue an instruction to the Osaka Local Court to examine Mr. Reich, while the Japanese will be summoned to Yokohama.

The case was adjourned till March 5th.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF LEASE CONTRACT.

A case in which a Chinese merchant named Cheong, No 152, claims *yen* 2,103 from Mr. H. V. Gielen, for alleged infringement of a lease contract, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court on Feb. 14th.

Two Japanese, the occupants of the buildings in dispute, were examined. K. Tsukimura, one of the witnesses, said that he removed to the present house in November, 1903. At first the rent was *yen* 25 per month, and in January or February, last year it was changed to *yen* 26. Another witness, U. Masui, deponed that he was living in the present house since November, 1906. The rent was thirty *yen* per month. The two witnesses did not know how much rent was being paid by the occupants of the houses adjoining them.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Judge to summon as a witness, N. Wakabayashi, who was managing the houses on behalf of the owner, Mr. Gielen. The Judge decided to examine him on Feb. 23rd.

CLAIM FOR LANDING CHARGE.

The hearing of a case lodged by Capt. A. Weston against Messrs W. M. Strachan and Co. L'td., claiming *yen* 1,661.51, was resumed on Feb. 14th in the Yokohama District Court.

Plaintiff's Counsel produced nine business books and explained that Capt. Weston had landed the various goods from several steamers on behalf of the defendant firm. The Judge said that the investigation of the books would be difficult, and that the calculation of figures described in the books seemed to be difficult for persons not concerned in business. Taking an instance, "T. 155. 3. 0. 14 @ .40. *yen* 62.06," the Judge asked Counsel what was meant by that arrangement. Counsel replied that it showed the weight of a lot of merchandise landed by his client, viz: 155 tons, 3 c.w.t., 0 gr. and 14lbs. The rate of the charge being *sen* 40 per ton, it made a total of *yen* 62.06. Counsel further explained this by common arithmetic.

Defendants' Counsel referring to the business books produced by plaintiff's Counsel repeated the statement, as to short delivery of the goods, which he gave at the first hearing. Plaintiff's Counsel retorted that as he said before, the responsibility for the short delivery should be imposed on the agents of the steamers concerned. Defendants Counsel said that the agents of the several steamers were Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Messrs. Cornes and Co., and the American Trading Co. and that the bills of lading of the goods landed had all been handed over to the agents through the landing agent. Counsel was willing to produce shipping documents and asked the Court to adjourn the case. In reply to the Judge, Counsel stated that the clauses of the documents were all nearly the same and he would produce those which were in the hands of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire only.

The hearing was adjourned till Feb. 23rd.

THE OPENING OF YOKOHAMA.

About a hundred leading citizens of Yokohama held a conference on the afternoon of Feb. 8th at the Yokohama High School to consider the proposed semi-centennial celebration of the opening of the city for foreign trade. Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor, presided, and said that July 1st, 1909, will be the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of Yokohama. During the half century, Yokohama city which deserved to hold an important place in the trade of the country had achieved such development in foreign business as had great relations with the national finances. To celebrate that fact preparations were necessary. The speaker pointed out that the thirtieth anniversary of the removal of the Imperial seat from Kyoto to Tokyo was celebrated on April 10th, 1898, and the ceremony of unveiling the monument commemorating the landing of the Americans under Commodore Perry took place on July 14th, 1901, at Kurihama. He asked those who were present to frame a project which would ensure the success of the celebration. The proposals would be taken as subjects of discussion. After a few questions, resolutions were adopted: that local members of the Diet the members of the Municipal and Prefectural Assemblies and of the Chamber of Commerce, etc., be appointed promoters of the celebration; that a preparatory committee, consisting of about 150 members, be appointed by the Mayor; that a standing committee be appointed from amongst the preparatory committee to draw up a plan of the celebration and estimate the expenses; and that an executive committee be also appointed to carry the scheme into effect. It is said that the Mayor intends to appoint some foreigners as promoters.

FOOTBALL.

The Interport Game at Kobe.

Yokohama still retains the Rugby flag in the Interport matches, the game played on the Recreation Ground at Kobe on Saturday afternoon resulting in a decisive victory for the visitors. On paper the teams seemed fairly well-balanced, but the Y. C. & A. C. men soon showed that they were determined to be the aggressors and within the first ten minutes Lendrum converted the first try for them. The game now on to half time was uninteresting, though both teams made points, and when the whistle blew Yokohama was leading with 8 points to the K. R. & A. C.'s 5 points. On change of ends Kobe tried hard to pull down the visitors' advantage but they were entirely unsuccessful, for Yokohama secured another try before the call of time, thus winning the match by 11 points to 5 made by Kobe. It was a forwards game so far as Yokohama was concerned, and their pack was much the stronger of the two. The teams were:

Kobe.—Back, P. L. Spence; Three-quarters, Kellogg, Lucas, Reynell and Whitamore; Halves, Cox and Moss; Forwards, Hunter, Kettlewell, Landon, Procter, Reynell, Scudamore, C. L. Spence and Town.

Yokohama.—Back, M. B. Lendrum; Three-quarters, L. Graham, D. Weed, H. W. Kilby, B. C. Foster; Halves, G. K. Totton and T. Kilby; Forwards, A. Kingdon, W. Buckle, D. Wallace, A. E Graves, R. C. Bowden, S. L. Thompson, A. W. Austen, and W. Graham.

The teams sat down to dinner at the Oriental Hotel and afterwards a most enjoyable smoking concert took place.

The *Kobe Herald*, commenting on the game, remarks:—

As to the play, there was not much in it. Kobe played quite up to expectations, the forwards working much harder and showing much more pace than we anticipated from the practice games Yokohama owed their victory undoubtedly to a far greater knowledge of football. They were lighter than Kobe but made up for this by cleverer foot work. The Yokohama three-quarters did not show much attack but their defence was very sound, being always equal to the occasion. They also kicked judiciously, especially Foster, thus saving their forwards a lot. The Halves, while not brilliant, were very smart and successfully prevented the other couple opposed to them from getting the ball away. Lendrum's kicking was a feature of the game and his drop goal did much towards winning the match. At the same time he twice allowed himself to be forced over his own goal line, on one occasion costing a try. The Yokohama forwards it was difficult to distinguish They all played well. Kingdon was the best forward on the ground.

For Kobe, P. L. Spence kept his end up all right, but his kicking was short and did not find touch. The three-quarters had few opportunities, being too well marked, but they all played well. Scudamore was too prone to wander from his place but this saved a try on one occasion. Cox was the better of the Halves, lasting well to the finish, but they were slow compared to their opponents. Of the Forwards C. L. Spence and Hunter were best; the former worked hard all through, setting his companions a good example in following up. It is a pity that an otherwise very good display should have been marred by his drop at goal. Hunter is very light but he is the only forward on the side who can dribble.

Yokohama won by a superior knowledge of football, and we think there must be some of the Scottish public school element amongst the team. Kobe lost in consequence of their lack of foot work and absence of kicking power. Only on two occasions did we notice their kicks find touch.

Association Games.

Saturday though a day of almost unclouded sunshine was very bleak and the wind seemed to penetrate everywhere, but this weather, very uncomfortable for spectators, set the blood of footballers tingling and made their games on the Cricket Ground fast and enjoyable. First of all the 1st Yokohama Company of the Boys' Brigade met a team from the St. Joseph's Institute and after a capital tussle were defeated by one goal to *nil*, the point being scored by Walker.

Later in the afternoon a good game took place between Colours and Whites under the Y.C. & A.C. flag. Colours with the wind in their favour scored two goals in the first half, Hornstein and Hearne getting the ball through. On change of ends Whites "bucked up" somewhat but the spurt was merely temporary and three more goals fell to their opponents ere the game concluded, Clarke and Strome doing the needful. Against these five goals Whites could only muster one. The teams were:—

Colours		Whites.
W. Walker	Goal.	F. G. Correa
S. A. Vincent, J. Jewett	Backs.	A. E. Cooper, R. Grenade
T. A. Levach, E. C. Jeffrey, W. Turnell	Halfbacks.	W. Da Costa, L. Watson, L. Stonebrink
W. Moss, J. Moss, S. Clarke, V. Hearne, O. Strome	Forwards.	E. Lambert, N. McDougall, A. Windett, S. Hornstein, S. Ford

Monday being a bank-holiday advantage was taken to play a football match with the P. & O. steamer *Devanha*. The weather was bitterly cold, and the Y.C. and A.C. won the game by nine goals to *nil*.

CONCERT IN TOKYO.

Miss Murkens and Miss Hunt gave their second concert at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, on Friday evening and again scored a striking success. They were assisted by Mrs. J. P. Mollison and Mr. C. H. P. Hay, both of whom won all hearts by their singing. The programme was as follows:—

Part I.

Violin and Piano Duett—
Old Dutch Suite of Songs and Contradances, 16th and 17th Century, arranged by Sgrol-Rontgen.
Miss Henrietta Murkens and Miss Bonavia Hunt.

Piano Solo.....Drei Phantazie Stücke, Op. III..... Schumann.
Miss Bonavia Hunt.

Songs . (a) "Kashmiri Song" (b) "Temple Bells"... Woodford-Finden.
Mr. C. H. P. Hay.

Violin Solo.....Concerto.....Mendelssohn.
Andante, Allegretto non troppo, Allegro molto vivace.
Miss Henrietta Murkens.

Song..... "Sérénade".....Gounod.
Mrs. J. P. Mollison.
Violin Obligato by Miss Henrietta Murkens.

Part II.

Piano Solo.....Scherzo in B. Minor.....Chopin.
Miss Bonavia Hunt.

Song.....with Violin Obligato..." Roses in June"... German.
Mrs. J. P. Mollison.

Violin Solos { "Le Cygne" .....Saint Saens. / "Humoreske" .....Dvorak. / "Papillons" .....H. Murkens.
Miss Henrietta Murkens.

Song....." The Two Grenadiers".....Schumann.
Mr C. H. Hay.

Piano Solo..... ...Feux Follets.....Liszt.
Miss Bonavia Hunt

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MR. RANDALL HARGREAVES' CONCERT.

The raw, biting cold of a mid-February night in this corner of Japan tempts even the most musically-inclined to hug the cosy fireside in preference to facing the piercing blasts and bitter scurries of miniature dust-storms which render outdoor life so uncomfortable at a too-dry season of the year. It was therefore scarcely surprising that Mr. Randall Hargreaves' concert in the Public Hall —despite its fine programme and excellent object (to gather funds for the Y.S.P.C.A.)—drew but a scanty audience on Saturday evening. There were just upon one hundred people scattered about the Hall and thirteen up in the gallery: and every one of this courageous band was well wrapped up, the ladies in cloaks and mufflers, the gentlemen in big overcoats, for the temperature of the draughty building was about equivalent to that of an ice-chamber. But despite the discomforts of getting there and then the cold of the Hall itself, the concert was very enjoyable. Mr. Hargreaves sang splendidly; the possessor of a fine baritone voice which has been most carefully trained, he achieved an artistic success in nearly everything he attempted. Perhaps the Schumann song-cycle with which he opened the concert pleased the most, though all his songs were good, and the last of all, "King Charles," fairly brought down the house. Of course the unusual character of the song, bizarre in the extreme, and totally unlike anything sung that evening; demanding the possession of great gifts of technique on the part of its singer—all these contributed to the result. All the same it was a notable effort, particularly coming at the close of the concert, the principal burden of which fell upon this gifted singer, and he deserved the congratulations so fully given. Prof. Heydrich played acceptably all through, but his best piece of work was the Polka by Raff: this was very warmly encored. We append the programme, and close our brief notice with the expression of a hope that Mr. Hargreaves may see fit to organize another such concert—but please will he give it in warmer weather.

PART I.

1.—Dichterliebe...(Poets' love) a Song Cycle.....Schumann.
Mr. Randall Hargreaves.

2.—Piano Solos.
a Andante in F major.....
b Finale...(Allegretto) from Sonata in D min. op. 31 No. 2.....Beethoven.
Mr. H. Heydrich.

3.—Songs.
a After .....E. Elgar.
b Mai-lied.....(May Song) .....H. Heydrich.
Mr. Randall Hargreaves.

PART II.

4.—Songs.
a Ouvre tes yeux bleus .....Massenet.
b Embarquez-vous.....Godard.
Mr. Randall Hargreaves.
(Kindly accompanied by Miss H. B. Wilson.)

5.—Piano Solos.
a Song without Words in F major, op. 53. No. 4...Mendelssohn.
b Au Matin (an Idyl).....Godard.
c Polka de la Reine (une Caprice) .....Raff.
Mr. H. Heydrich.

6.—Songs.
a Drink to me only with thine eyes Old English (traditional).
b King Charles .....Maud V. White.
Mr. Randall Hargreaves.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

According to investigations at the end of December, 1906, the business conditions of the leading Japanese fire insurance companies were as follows:—

Company.	Policies issued.	Amount insured. Yen.
Nippon	194,236	355,126,264
Tokyo	148,394	278,935,850
Meiji	50,152	162,852,087
Yokohama	69,531	159,270,075
Teikoku	143,717	106,180,525
Kyodo	13,079	53,152,245
Osaka	37,145	36,182,776
Ryokan	30,989	21,083,381
Naigai	29,128	14,125,441
Yamato	12,047	9,143 093

Commenting on the above, the *Hochi* says that competition among the companies at the present time has grown serious. Some of them have reduced rates to 0.1 or 0.15 per cent., and as the result, their financial condition is far from satisfactory. According to a prominent official of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, adds the journal, the Japanese companies are competing for risks on small houses situated in dangerous places, in spite of the recent development in insurance business, while most of the large and valuable buildings and costly goods are insured by foreign companies.

PROPERTIES OFFERED AT AUCTION.

The Bluff property No. 68-A, comprising 465 *tsubo* of ground, with a 2-storeyed 6-roomed, residence, and the usual outhouses, described as on the main Bluff Road, having a fine view of the Bay and only 5 minutes from the Settlement, was put up for sale by public auction on Tuesday in the rooms of Messrs. Eyton and Pratt and reached *yen* 11,900, at which figure it was withdrawn.

The property, No. 67-B Yamashitacho, measuring 174 *tsubo*, with a 2-storeyed building, a 2-storeyed godown and servants' quarters, was exposed for sale on the same occasion and was withdrawn at *yen* 12,500.

The lot No. 68 Yamashitacho, measuring 442 *tsubo*, with the stone godown of 125 *tsubo* formerly known as the Gaiety Theatre, and sheds with corrugated iron roofs, was also put up, subject to a mortgage of *yen* 16,000. The bidding reached *yen* 10,000 plus the mortgage, or *yen* 26,000 in all, at which the property was withdrawn.

HOCKEY.

In brilliant, sunshiny weather the Hockey Match between Born in Japan and The World was played on the Y. C. and A. C. ground on Chinese New Year's day and proved a decisive victory for the former. Born in Japan scored 4 goals to the World's one. On Saturday the Club plays a Tokyo team.

Teams:—

"Born in Japan"	Goal	"The World."
Mr. T. W. Kilby		A. P. Layer
Miss A. Tripler	Full backs.	Miss Blundell
Miss Cain		Mr. R. Bowden
Miss Tripler	Half backs.	Mrs. Read
Miss Talbot		Mr. Greig
Miss A. Blundell		Miss Oneother
Miss Tresize		Miss Tripp
Mr. M. Mollison		Mrs. Clive
Miss E. Kilby	Forwards.	Mr. Lendrum
Mr. H. Kilby		Miss A. Talbot
Miss E. Talbot		Miss McCallum

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The German carpenter of the British ship *Zoroaster* was suffocated on board the ship by charcoal fumes on Saturday night.

A Shanghai telegram dated Feb. 11th to the *Dempo* says that the Duke of Connaught has left Hongkong for Singapore on his way home.

The annual Imperial deer hunt will take place about Feb. 20th in the Park at Nikko. The Emperor will invite high officers of the Navy and Army to the sport.

The Yokohama Specie Bank on February 12th opened a branch in Kwangchentsz. Most of the leading native merchants commenced business with the Japanese bank.

According to telegrams from Kwangchentsz, many Japanese have been arrested by the Russians at Harbin, Tsitsihar and surrounding places on suspicion of being military spies.

Mr. D. F. Pearse, a young tea-taster, was thrown from his pony during a paper hunt steeplechase at Shanghai on February 2nd and received such injuries that he died.

The Annual Championship Tournament of the Yokohama Chess Club for Mr. J. T. Griffin's Silver Trophy has opened. The entrants are Messrs. A. E. Pawsey (holder), J. G. Britton, C. E. Bruce-Mitford, E. S. Geiser, W. A. de Havilland, and Baron Taube. In all these games there will be a time limit of fifteen moves per hour. For the general handicap tournament there are fourteen entries.

It is reported by a Mukden telegram that at the end of the Chinese Calender year, business was generally in a bad state. Some prominent native merchants stopped payment.

Residents of Yokohama who have had their overcoats stolen this winter will be glad to hear that the police have now in custody a man whom they strongly suspect of being the thief.

The balance of trade in favour of the United States during 1906 was $477,043,261. The imports in the last year were $141,924,144 larger than in 1905 and the exports were $171,117,160 larger.

The interim dividend of the Nippon Life Insurance Co. for the last half of 1906 was at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The number of the insured was 125.885 at the end of December and the amount insured was *yen* 46,806,000.

Dr. R. Kilpatrick, after some four years' residence in Kobe, has left Japan to resume practise in the home land. Before leaving he was presented with a silver bowl subscribed for by the foreign community, Mr. Lucas making the presentation.

Telegraphic information was received on Saturday morning that it is intended to despatch the N. D. L. *Seydlitz* from Colombo on her voyage homewards on the 14th inst., every effort being made to have her repairs completed as quickl yas possible.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Union Church Yokohama, held a social on Wednesday evening at the house of Mrs. A. L. Bagnall, 245 B, Bluff. During the evening a piano solo was given by Miss Pratt, two violin solos by Mr. C. H. Thorn and a reading by Rev. J. L. Dearing.

According to a telegram under date of Feb. 10th from Mr. Fujita, Japanese Consul at Bombay, the price of superior grade cotton is steady. The stock is 510,000 bales. Tha quotation is: "Good Broad," for March delivery, 241 rupees; "Fine Brooch," for March shipment, 256 rupees; and "Fine Hingangatt," spot, 226 rupees.

The Kobe office of the N.Y.K. has received telegraphic information that the *Yawata Maru* (Capt. Harrison) stranded whilst on her way from Thursday Island to Townsville, but immediately refloated with only slight damage. She reached Townsville on the 8th inst. as per schedule. The vessel will be surveyed at Brisbane and docked at Sydney if necessary.

The funeral of Mrs. Okumura, the founder of the Ladies' Patriotic Society, took place at 1 p.m. on February 10th at the Buddhist temple Hongwanji, Kyoto. Among those who were present were representatives of Princess Kan-in, and Princes Nijo and Konoye; Baroness Kiyoura; Mr. Omori, Governor of Kyoto; many officials and officers of the local government. Two hundred letters and 152 telegrams of condolence were received.

Apropos the landing of Japanese soldiers at Honolulu, which report has been published by American journals, the Japanese Consul-General has informed the Foreign Office that some misunderstandings seem to have been entertained on the part of the Americans. It appears that recently many men who were released from military service arrived in Honolulu as labourers. Some of them were attired in old uniforms or displayed Orders of Merit among their luggage without any intentional purpose. However, a suspicion arose on the part of the Americans that the Japanese emigrants were employed by the Japanese Government as military spies, and accordingly several unpleasant rumours were published in the newspapers. The Consul asked the Foreign Office to notify passengers to Hawaii not to carry any thing likely to attract particular attention at their destination. Mr. Chinba, Vice-Minister of the Foreign Office, has circulated copies of the Consular information among local governors.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CORRESPONDENCE.

WONDERFUL NEWS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—How true it is that one must go from home to hear the news!

I have lived in Japan for more than thirty years: and I appeal to you as a comrade in the Old Brigade of Foreign Residents for your opinion upon the following excerpt from a London weekly dated 12 January, 1907:

"The Mikado's Midnight Rambles.

"The Japanese Press has related numerous anecdotes of the Mikado, who recently celebrated his fifty-fourth birthday. Most of them deal with his indefatigable activity, for he is declared to be the busiest man of his empire. At night, when everybody is asleep—and in the country of the chrysanthemums they go to rest early—the Mikado leaves his palace and, with his hands in his pockets and a cigar in his mouth, rambles through the streets of the capital in order to make sure that everything is quiet, and that his loyal subjects sleep the sleep of the just."

Now this cutting is not taken from a column devoted to fiction, but from one which, ostensibly records *facts* about the noted personages of the world. Can the statement so boldly made, or any part of it, be correct?

Yours Wonderingly, G.

Yokohama, 9th February, 1907.

[It is a splendid *canard* from beginning to end.—Ed. *J.M.*]

YOKOHAMA CHRISTIAN BLIND SCHOOL REPORT.

The experiences of the Yokohama Christian Blind School during the past year have been varied in the extreme, but we have come out of them all with a larger number of pupils, better equipped teachers, and a brighter outlook than ever before. During the year I have come to understand the pupils better, to realize that their *lives* are morally and spiritually dark, and that we must begin at the very foundation principles and lead them, step by step, up into the light of love and truth. The failure to do this at first brought may bitter heartaches and disappointments, for even the Christian pupils seemed to fall so far below my expectations for them. But never once have we lost courage, never once have we lost hope, —because they are blind and degraded is the very reason why we must work for them, following in the footsteps of Jesus Christ who came into the world "to seek and to save that which was lost."

One cold morning last fall, I went down to school to find an old man sitting apart by himself, seemingly waiting for some one. I spoke to him and found that he was seventy years old, a *jinrikisha* man by trade, but very much troubled now that he had suddenly become blind. He wanted to learn massage and his eager face was a study as he waited for my verdict. Would I let him enter the school? "If we could get the little children and train them from childhood it would be much better" the Principal had said to me just the day before. I agreed with him in theory, but, what could we do with this poor old man? We could not turn him away! So he came to us, and after several weeks of painful study —for his fingers were old and stiff—he was able to do a simple form of massage, and started out on the streets to try. Now he joyfully declares that he can support himself, sometimes earning as much as ten *sen* a day! Most of our pupils, however, are young men and women. A few children have been with us, but for sickness and other reasons have been taken away. One of these was little O Matsu San with her sweet pathetic face, her gentle, timid ways, her eagerness to study—how we hoped that she might stay with us and grow up to be a Christian woman! But she has gone to live with other blind children, bound out to a master for whom she works, all because her parents were too poor to let her study any more. Poor little girl, what a life of sorrow lies before her! We have tried to get her back but we cannot, and she is only one of many hundreds of blind children, who walk the streets of Yokohama, forced to earn each day the food they eat or else go hungry as many of them do. How we long to gather them into our Christian School! Our youngest pupil at present is Hashimoto Kihei—aged twelve years—a true little blind hero as we discovered the other day. He has been with us now for nearly a year—a quiet little fellow with a sweet, strong face and brave heart, for this little boy is deaf as well as blind.

Hashimoto San has no mother. Three years ago she grew sick and died, leaving her little blind son and two daughters with the old white-haired father who tried his best to care for them. The two sisters learned to do drawn work and the father worked at the wharf, but last spring he fell and was so badly hurt that for six months he could not move and it was then that the little blind son proved himself a hero. His sisters by the drawn work can earn about twelve *yen* a month but there were four of them to feed and rent to pay so Hashimoto San thought he would try to help. He had been in school just long enough to learn how to do simple massage. And all last spring he would walk the streets at night time—sometimes until long after midnight—trying to earn a little money for the loved and suffering father. Hour after hour the childish voice rang out the well known cry, and the tired little figure groped its way along the silent streets—happy—because at last he was "able to help his family." The sisters were troubled about the little blind brother and begged him not go—it was "too dangerous" they said, but he persevered and joyfully put his scanty earnings into the medicine so much needed by the sick father.

In some way it got into the Japanese papers;—the neighbours were all touched by the devotion of the little blind boy which they said no one could see without tears and gradually the story came to the notice of the City officials who sent a policeman to investigate the case. The result was that a few days ago an official messenger brought to the Blind School a sealed envelope and when a very astonished little boy opened it he found a letter of thanks and commendation from Governor Sufu himself and a small gift of money beside. The joy of the old father —now well again—and the little blind son was beautiful to see. It brought a wave of joy into every heart and made the Blind School a very happy place that morning!

Last June a class of three graduated and went away from us. One of these was a boy named Ito who gave almost no promise of intelligence when he came to us five or six years ago. He had a peculiar, pointed head—the result of a fall during babyhood —and at first his teachers doubted if he would be able to study or understand at all. But what a marvellous change we have seen in him! Like a flower turning to the sun his poor starved mind unfolded day by day until Ito San became one of the best loved and trusted pupils in the school. Truly into his heart a great light had shone which illumined his face and made him a blessing among the other boys. In October he left for Tokyo to enter Dr. Konishi's school for the blind and dumb —his purpose being to become a teacher of massage, and those of us who know him best believe that he will succeed. By living outside of the school where he can help himself by doing massage after school hours and in the evening, he expects to get along and we are giving him monthly help to the average amount of three *yen* which he expects to pay back when he becomes a teacher.

Our Christmas exercises were held as usual in the chapel of 22, Bluff and an interesting programme was carried out, after which an hour of play followed in the sewing room. The pupils were overjoyed at their simple gifts and went away in the darkness with shining faces. Then followed a series of "feasts," provided by the children of Union Sunday School, which made these poor blind ones feel that they were not forgotten at that season of general goodcheer. How I did wish that each one who had given any thing to help this work, and especially the children who gave the "feast money" from their Birthday Bank, could have been behined the *shoji* on one of those happy nights. How they did eat—those hungry boys! And what an experience it was to look down those rows of sightless faces! Shining with joy at the thought of being remembered at that happy time! "Sensei, we want to thank every body but we can't—our hearts are just full!" said one of the boys at the close of the New Year's dinner. I pass his message on to you for I know it was the expression of them all—you have made them happier than you will ever know.

Never was the future outlook for the Yokohama Christian Blind School so bright as it is just now! Our teachers are earnest and enthusiastic and seem specially fited for the difficult work of teaching our blind. One of them is a blind man himself, who knows by experience the sad lives of his pupils and can sympathize and help as few others could do. Mr. Draper, though now living in Nagoya, has not diminished his interest in the school, and many Yokohama friends stand by us and give their loyal sympathy and support. There are a few drawbacks. While we have a small boarding house for the boys, at present our *girls* are all living with friends or relatives and the plan is not ideal. Too often they are cruelly treated just because they are blind, and there are so many influences all about them to drag them down. We need a Home, a *real home*, and a mother heart to love them. We need employment, other than massage, that will keep them off the streets at night and yet help them to support themselves. We need a school—bright, sunny and cheerful, instead of our present cheerless room. Is this a dream of the future? We hope it will be a reality some day!

I especially want to thank *every one* who is helping in any way this work among the blind. You are doing far more than you know. Your gifts and prayers are bringing the sunshine of love into darkened lives. You are helping to lead these young people out of the prison house of sin and sorrow into the light and liberty of the children of the King of Kings.

Anna Blanche Slate.

22, Bluff.

Financial Report of the Yokohama Christian Blind School for the Year 1906.

1906 Jan. 1		
To Balance		107.06
„ Rev. Gideon F. Draper		481.23
„ Woman's Foreign Missionary Society		266.72
„ "Sympathy"		80.00
„ Tuitions		32.60
„ Aoyama King's Daughters' Society		12.00
„ Interest		7.99
„ "Friend of the Blind"		6.00
„ George Slate Jr.		15.10
„ Chaplain and Mrs. Austen		7.00
„ Union Church Sunday School Entertainment Offertory		38.76
„ Union Church Sunday School Birthday Bank		10.00
„ Mrs. Eldridge		5.00
„ Mrs. Charles Bishop		5.00
„ Mrs. Louisa Thompson		5.00
„ Dr. Bennett		5.00
„ Mr. Scheuer		5.00
		1089.56
1906.		
By Teachers' Salaries		599.00
„ Rent		148.00
„ Janitor		44.90
„ Coal and Sumi		19.43
„ Graduation Expense		10.37
„ Help to poor students		20.00
„ Loan on Ito San's tuition (Tokyo Blind School)		10.00
„ Christmas Expense		18.87
„ Christmas and New Year's feasts		14.05
„ Miscellaneous		30.05
Dec. 31.		
By Balance		165.89
		1089.56

Anna Blanche Slate,
Treasurer.

221 Bluff.

Audited and found correct.

Amy G. Lewis.

January, 1907.

TELEGRAMS.

(Special to the "Japan Mail.")

ACCIDENT TO THE "DEVANHA."

Kobe, February 14.

The P. & O. Mail steamer *Devanha* (which is carrying to Colombo H.I.H. Prince Fushimi) anchored here at 2.40 o'clock this afternoon, having been in collision in the Iyo Nada, off Mitsugahama, with the *Shinshu Maru* last night.

The *Devanha* has a hole in her bow, on top of the forepeak. She is making water, but it is easily controlled by her pumps.

H.I.H. Prince Fushimi has not yet landed.

Later.

The *Devanha's* damages are being repaired at the Kawasaki Dockyard.

The Kobe Agent of the P. & O., Mr. Alf. Woolley, briefly interviewed by your correspondent on returning from the steamer, stated that he hoped to despatch the *Devanha* to-morrow. From what I can gather the Captain would have proceeded had he not had Prince Fushimi on board. The *Shinshu Maru* struck the *Devanha* on the starboard bow, the latter going astern at the time. But for this probably these would have been a great disaster. Pilot King, the Company's regular pilot, was on board at the time.

(Reuter's Special to "Japan Mail.")

THE CALIFORNIAN QUESTION.

Washington, February 9.

As a result of the conference between the Californian Congressional delegation, the Mayor of San Francisco and President Roosevelt on the Japanese controversy it is

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

authoritatively stated that a mutual understanding has been arrived at, whereby a satisfactory settlement will be reached, which leaves no ground for trouble making or complaint by Japan.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE KING IN PARIS.

London, February 7.

Their Majesties lunched with President Fallieres at the Elysee. The guests included the Ministers of the Cabinet. There were no toasts.

PERSIAN BANK CONCESSIONS.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran says that a concession for a National bank, with a capital of five millions sterling has been signed. The bank receives numerous privileges, including the right to issue notes after the expiry of the concession to the Imperial Bank of Persia, which, however, has fifty years to run. The new bank is required to lend the Government £666,000 sterling, half of which must be paid before the 21st March, otherwise the concession will be annulled.

NEBOGATOFF'S SENTENCE.

The Tsar has confirmed the sentence passed on Admiral Nebogatoff of ten years' imprisonment in a fortress.

AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Later.

At a dinner given by the Pilgrims Society of London, Lord Roberts presiding, Mr. James Bryce, the newly appointed British Ambassador to Washington, was banquetted. The American and Japanese Ambassadors toasted Mr. Bryce. The latter in reply dwelt on the common Anglo-Saxon destiny, which was to lead the van as peacemakers.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne in their summonses to their followers state that the forthcoming session of parliament promises to be full of unusual interest and importance.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

London, February 8.

There is every indication that the French Bishops will agree to M. Briand's proposals for a settlement and that peace is assured.

GERMAN POLITICS.

Prince von Buelow now commands a trustworthy majority of 43 in the Reichstag.

THE THAW TRIAL.

London, February 8.

Pathetic scenes were witnessed at the Thaw trial in New York yesterday. The prisoner's wife gave evidence and told a terrible story of her betrayal by Stanford White, the murdered man. The prisoner, his wife, and nearly all the court wept. The evidence has changed the aspect of the case, showing a strong motive for the crime.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND JAPAN.

President Roosevelt, in the course of an interview, said the reports of his speech to the Californian Congressmen are unfounded. He never suggested that Japan had presented an ultimatum nor that there was danger of war. He vigorously deprecates as wicked the war talk.

It is stated in Washington that a new treaty with Japan will probably be presented to the Senate in March.

DEATH OF LORD GOSCHEN.

The death is announced of Viscount Goschen.

ALIEN SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY.

London, February 9.

Alien students, mainly Russian, who assisted the Socialists in the elections have been notified to quit Germany within a fortnight.

THE FRENCH INCOME TAX.

A sharp fall has taken place in French Rentes owing to some ambiguity in the new income tax bill regarding them.

AN ASSURANCE COMPANY'S LOSS.

The Royal Exchange Assurance Co.'s losses by the San Francisco earthquake were 619,396 (? pounds) which are to be met from the available balance.

THE FIGHT WITH THE LORDS.

The Attorney-General (Sir J. L. Walton) speaking at Leeds, said the fight with the Lords would be a tough job. It meant one or two dissolutions and would be a combination of the Crown and the people against the aristocracy.

FEELING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Party feeling in the Transvaal is of the strongest kind. A meeting of progressives at Johannesburg ended in a general fight.

THE RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

The primary elections have been proceeding for the past fortnight throughout Russia. Anything resembling correct classification is impossible as the Government and the Liberals alike maintain that they have secured a majority.

RUSSIAN GOVERNOR KILLED.

Governor Alexandrovki, of Penza, in European Russia, who was commissioner of the Red Cross Society during the war with Japan has been assassinated. When leaving the theatre he was shot and severely wounded, dying in the hospital.

EXPLOSION ON FRENCH TORPEDO-BOAT.

London, February 10.

An explosion occurred in the engine-room of a French torpedo-boat which was undergoing a speed trial off Lorient. Nine of the crew were killed.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

In international Rugby Ireland beat England by 17 points to 9.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO FRANCE.

Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra have returned to London. Their visit to France was a great success in every way.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN AMERICA.

Mr. Cortese, a Justice of the Peace, at Paterson, New Jersey, who had been instrumental in the capturing of foreign lawbreakers, was blown to pieces when opening an infernal machine received by express. His son was seriously injured and his office was wrecked.

FAMINE AID MEASURES IN RUSSIA.

The Tsar has ordered the issue of 4 per cent. State Rentes to the amount of seventy million roubles to meet requirements in connexion with the Famine, as also other urgent extraordinary expenditures.

CALIFORNIAN QUESTION.

London, February 10.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Metcalf have again conferred with the Californian Congressmen. It is stated there was a mutual understanding that a satisfactory settlement would be reached.

THE POPE AND FRANCE.

The Pope has rejected M. Briand's, the French Minister of Public Worship, proposals of the 4th and 7th inst., objecting to the form of the contract.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

It is announced that though Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has progressed favourably he will not return to the House of Commons before Easter.

NEWFOUNDLAND MODUS VIVENDI.

The Government of Newfoundland moves in the Legislature to-morrow an address to Lord Elgin, Secretary for the Colonies, deploring the adoption of the *modus vivendi* without the sanction of the Colony, trusting it will not be renewed in the season, and hoping that a clause will be inserted in any permanent arrangement requiring the ratification of the Colonial Legislature.

THE AMIR.

The *Standard's* Calcutta correspondent says the Amir of Afghanistan has been initiated a Freemason.

CAPTAIN TROUBRIDGE.

Captain Troubridge, ex-Naval Attache at Tokyo, has been appointed Chief of Staff to Vice-Admiral Drury, the new Commander in the Mediterranean.

SIR ROBERT HART.

The *Tribune* announces that Sir Robert Hart leaves China in a fortnight on two years' leave and it is not expected that he will return. This action is the outcome of the position in which he was placed by the appointment in May last of two Chinese Commissioners over him.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

London, February 11.

A sensation has been caused in Germany by the publication of purloined electoral correspondence showing that the Navy League, which was always understood to be non-political, received 30,000 marks and other support from Prince Buelow and the Colonial Office for printing literature directed against the Centre party.

ANOTHER ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

London, February 12.

A British Antarctic expedition starts in October, under the command of Lieut. Shackleton, who was in the *Discovery* expedition. He takes an automobile, and Siberian ponies beside dogs.

FUNERAL OF LORD GOSCHEN.

The funeral of Viscount Goschen at Hawkhurst was a very impressive ceremony.

WRECK OF THE M. M. "LAOS."

The M. M. steamer *Laos*, laden with rice from Indo-China, has been totally wrecked near Saint Nazaire. The crew were saved.

RUSSIAN NEWS.

On Saturday the St. Petersburg police, being forewarned, arrested six of a gang waiting to attack a strongly escorted carriage conveying Customs receipts to the Bank. The rest escaped.

To-day a gang of ten in Moscow attacked a carriage conveying receipts from the Government Vodka depot and secured 40,000 roubles; another gang similarly secured 16,000 roubles of customs receipts at Batoum.

[BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "JAPAN ADVERTISER."]

U. S. ARMY AIRSHIPS.

San Francisco, February 8.

The United States Army Department is at present actively engaged in airship experiments, in which, it is understood, the aeroplanes invented by the brothers Wright play a very prominent part. It is believed that it will not be long before a machine capable of being utilised in actual warfare will be at the disposal of the authorities.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Latest cables from Paris are to the effect that the Clemenceau Cabinet has materially modified its policy towards the Vatican, and is now seriously endeavouring to conciliate the Pope.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ROCKFELLER'S LATEST GIFT.

San Francisco, February 9.

Mr. Rockfeller has given thirty-two million dollars gold to the U.S. Board of General Education, to be employed by the latter as it may see fit.

THE FRENCH INCOME TAX.

The new income tax Bill has been submitted to the French Chamber of Deputies. It is meeting with strong criticism especially from the Socialist deputies, who claim that its incidence is inequitable.

LATEST ASSASSINATION IN RUSSIA.

The latest victim to the Terrorist vendetta in Russia is the Governor of Alexandrovsk.

TO ABOLISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

San Francisco, February 10.

If the present Liberal Government now in power can have its way, the British House of Lords will soon be a thing of the past. It is now proposed by those in power to abolish the Upper House, and the idea is gaining in favor throughout Great Britain daily.

STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN HONDURAS AND NICARAGUA.

The Central American Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua are ready to fly at each other's throats over some boundary question, and relations at present are very strained.

President Roosevelt and President Diaz of Mexico are doing their best to prevent the actual outbreak of hostilities, but it is feared their efforts will be useless, as Honduras is prepared to invade her enemy's territory, and will do so unless some unforeseen event occurs to check her martial ardor.

HARMONY AMONG 'FRISCO AUTHORITIES.

The vexed San Francisco school question is now looked upon as practically settled, as President Roosevelt has brought about a state of harmony among all the San Francisco authorities, who now seem anxious to fall in line with the policy outlined by the President.

RUSSIA APPROPRIATES MILLIONS FOR STARVING PEASANTS.

The Russian Government has appropriated the sum of $35,000,000 as the nucleus of a relief fund in aid of the starving Russian peasants, who are suffering untold hardships owing to the unusually bitter cold this Russian winter.

'FRISCO POLITICS DELAY CONFERENCE.

San Francisco, February 12.

The local political situation in San Francisco has caused a delay in the Japanese conference, the delegates to which are now in Washington.

The San Francisco and other delegates from the State of California have asked a little time, pending important legislation now before the State Government touching on the emigration of coolies and the all absorbing school question.

REVOLUTION BREWING IN PERSIA.

Consular advices received at Washington would indicate that a serious state of affairs exists throughout Persia. It would appear that the second son of the late Shah, who is very popular among all classes, is desirous of ousting his elder brother and for that purpose is collecting adherents to his cause, when he will march on the capital.

The Shah, who is not a strong personage, is greatly alarmed at the preparations of his war-like brother and the spread of revolutionary ideas.

HAYTI IN FINANCIAL TANGLE WITH GERMANY.

The Republic of Hayti is in another financial tangle with Germany, which threatens to send warships to enforce the claims of German subjects.

SIR ROBERT HART LEAVES CHINA ON VACATION.

Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Chinese Customs, will leave China shortly for a two years' leave of absence.

FATAL MARINE COLLISION.

San Francisco, February 13.

A collision took place yesterday afternoon between a large coasting steamer and a schooner laden with coal, just off the coast of Rhode Island.

Such was the force of the blow given to the steamer, that she sank within ten minutes after the collision, carrying down with her one hundred.

But few were saved by the boat launched by the schooner as she received serious injuries and was in an almost sinking condition.

A gloom has been cast over the city of Boston, where many of the passengers hailed from.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

San Francisco, February 14.

President Roosevelt and the deputation from San Francisco are reported to have compromised the matters in dispute. All Oriental immigrants whose obvious aim is competition with American labourers are to be excluded. This ruling is to hold good in the Insular possessions of the United States as well as along the Pacific Coast. Particulars in regard to the San Francisco school question are still lacking but the Government will undoubtedly gain its point here in return for agreeing to exclude coolie labour.

ITALIAN CABINET TOTTERING.

The political situation in Italy has now reached a crisis. In consequence of gross mismanagement, the police and railroads are now in an utterly demoralized condition. The resignation of the Cabinet is regarded as imminent.

THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

It is feared that, despite the efforts of both parties, Germany and the United States will be unable to adjust their commercial differences for the present. Neither is willing to yield and a bitter tariff war between the two countries is feared.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

The most competent circles in Paris believe that the outcome of the latest concessions by the Government will be peace between Church and State but the French Church will be partially ruined, owing to the policy of desperate resistance whereof the Monastic orders and a section of the Royalists were responsible.

GERMAN POLITICS.

The exultant speeches of the Chancellor, Prince von Buelow, on the defeat of the Socialists in the late German general elections have been received with considerable coolness in European capitals. *The Times* points out that the Social Democrats have still grown in power and polled far more votes than any other single party. It thinks the Kaiser and his Chancellor after reflection will doubt whether the success was so transcendent, seeing that the Centrists have returned in stronger numbers.

The French press thinks that the Chancellor was only half successful and fears renewed outbursts of Imperial aggressiveness.

The Austrians describe the Kaiser's vague threatenings as misplaced, the *Neue Freie Presse* declaring that Germany cannot be ruled by country priests and East Prussian squires.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, February 8.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Union of the Russian People has secured only a few electors. It publishes a violent declaration in favour of an alliance with Germany against Great Britain. It is officially stated that 52,000 car loads of grain for the purpose of famine relief have been despatched by railway. At the preliminary enquiry into the surrender of Port Arthur, Smirnoff clearly declared that there sufficient stores and ammunition for two months.

FRENCH POLITICS.

A Paris telegram reports that the new income tax bill lightens the burden on real-estate and diminishes the taxes on those subsisting by private means. An excited discussion has been opened in the Chamber of Deputies with reference to Socialist allegations. Well known French financiers are arranging a new Russian loan. M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, protested against the phrase "Russian rotten finances" and described the Franco-Russian alliance as the corner-stone of European peace.

FRANCE AND RUSSIAN FINANCE.

London, February 9.

The Chamber of Deputies at Paris has concluded a debate on the Socialist allegations that a secret attempt has been made to float a Russian loan. M. Jaures, leader of the Socialists, declared that efforts had been made to force the hands of the Government in order to permit the formation in Paris of colossal companies for the construction with French money of two great Russian railways. He characterized this as a disguised loan. The Minister for Finance replied that no foreign loan could normally be placed on the market without the authority of the Government; without denying Mr. Jaures' statements the Government demanded the order of the day pure and simple. This was adopted.

THE CALIFORNIAN QUESTION.

London, February 11.

A Washington correspondent telegraphs that the indiscreet Californian delegation who caused the recent war-talk were not invited to the conference between President Roosevelt and the San Francisco School Board with reference to the Japanese question. Both sides are honestly trying to effect an agreement culminating in a treaty with the stipulation enabling the United States to debar Japanese coolies from entering the United States or possessions without giving offence to Japan, who will have an equal right to refuse to admit American labourers. The school question is regarded as a secondary matter. If the above agreement can be effected California will probably remove the restriction now placed on Japanese children.

KING EDWARD.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra concluded their visit to Paris on Saturday. Despite the exclusively private character of their trip it has unquestionably increased King Edward's great popularity and fortified an Anglo-Franco understanding.

GERMAN POLITICS.

Great indignation has been excited in Germany among those who rallied to the side of the Government with a view to combatting the Centre, by disclosures showing that the Navy League with the approval of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the Government carried on an active political campaign against the Centre, whereas the League leaders and Government officials always described the League as non-political. The fact that the League added party campaigning to its anti-British Navy agitation, involving boundless expenditure, is viewed with wide disapproval.

BRITISH POLITICS.

London, February 12.

Despite the fulminations of the junior Ministers against the House of Lords it is improbable that the King's Speeeh opening Parliament next Tuesday will contain anything resembling an attack upon the Lords. It is practically certain that the Cabinet is far from agreed upon any definite scheme. An army bill to be early introduced will be the most important measure, involving changes in the auxiliary forces calculated to provoke unusual controversy. The Budget promises to contain some striking and novel provisions. The difficulties of shelving the licensing bill and the Irish devolution bill are understood to be greater than anticipated. The main principles are as yet unsettled. Everything indicates that the new session will be marked by vigorous, acute political conflicts.

The *Times* thinks the Government will greatly err if they assume they can secure the support of the electorate in a constitutional struggle over the position held by the Lords.

CALIFORNIA.

From Washington it is reported that the Californians show a disposition to demand unreasonable concessions in consideration of their assenting to President Roosevelt's Japanese policy.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Glamorganshire, British steamer, 3,623, Norris, 8th Feb.,—Antwerp, Middlesbro and London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, R. H. Hathaway, 8th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 7th Feb., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Ringo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,870, F. L. Sommer, 8th Feb.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 7th Feb., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nyanza, British steamer, 4,179, H. S. Bradshaw, 9th Feb.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 8th Feb., Mails and General.—P. & O S.N. Co.

Teucer, British steamer, 5,805, J. Barwise, 10th Feb.,—Puget Sound Ports, and Tacoma, 26th Jan., Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Preussen, German steamer, 3,278, C. Nahrath, 10th Feb.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 9th Feb., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Glenturret, British steamer, 3,026, R. Webster, 11th Feb.,—London via ports, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

Tjibodas, Dutch steamer, 2,960, P. Zwart, 11th Feb.,—Macassar via ports, and Shanghai, 6th Feb., Mails and General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, E. Bent, 12th Feb.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Diomed, British steamer, 3,005, M. H. Torrible, 13th Feb.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 11th Feb, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Eastern, British steamer, 2,272, W. G. McArthur, 13th Feb.,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.

Australien, French steamer, 2,900, Verron, 13th Feb.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 13th Feb., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,385, H. E. Lavers, 14th Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. E. Filmer, 14th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 13th Feb., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Benvorlich, British steamer, 2,164, C. K. McKintosh, 8th Feb.,—Rangoon, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Austria, Austrian steamer, 4,879, A. Bilaffer, 8th Feb.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.

Gregory Apcar, British steamer, 2,960, S. H. Balson, 8th Feb.,—Penang and Calcutta via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Nikko Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, E. W. Haswell, 9th Feb.,—Sydney and Newcastle via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ankui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 9th Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Touraine, French steamer, 2,368, Lancelin, 9th Feb.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Titan, British steamer, 5,720, Robt. Day, 9th Feb.,—Puget Sound Ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,883, John B. Muir, 9th Feb.,—Rangoon, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Indramayu, British steamer, 3,367, W. H. Wilkes, 9th Feb.,—New York via Suez and ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, R. H. Hathaway, 9th Feb.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, K. Kawara, 11th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Devanha, British steamer, 4,785, T. H. Hide, 12th Feb.,—Marseilles and London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Glamorganshire, British steamer, 3,623, H. C. Norris, 12th Feb.,—London via Kuchinotsu and ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tjibodas, Dutch steamer, 2,960, P. Zwart, 14th Feb.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, E. Bent, 14th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE

Cuticura SOAP

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or undue perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sold throughout the world. London Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27 Charterhouse Sq. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Shawmut	Su. Feb. 17
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Th. Feb. 21
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Tango Maru 1	F. Feb. 22
America.....	P. M.....	Korea	F. Feb. 22
Europe	N. D. L...	Prinzess Alice	Sa. Feb. 23
Hongkong...	O. & O....	Doric	M. Feb. 25
Europe	M. M.....	Tonkin	W. Feb. 27
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Athenian	F. Mar. 1
Hongkong...	G. N.....	Minnesota	Sa. Mar. 2
America.....	T. K. K...	America Maru 2	Sa. Mar. 2
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Su. Mar. 3
Tacoma.....	B. T.....	Pleiades	Su. Mar. 3
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Tartar	M. Mar. 4
Seattle	G. N.....	Dakota	Tu. Mar. 5
Hongkong...	T. Y. K....	H'kong Maru	Th. Mar. 14

1 Left Seattle on the 5th inst.
2 Left San Francisco on the 13th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	P. & O....	Nyanza	Sa. Feb. 16
Europe, ...	N. D. L...	Preussen	Sa. Feb. 16
America,.....	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru	Sa. Feb. 16
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K....	Yamashiro Maru	Sa. Feb. 16
Tacoma	B. T.....	Shawmut	M. Feb. 18
Seattle	N. Y. K...	Kaga Maru	W. Feb. 20
Europe	N. Y. K...	Sado Maru	W. Feb. 20
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Th. Feb. 21
Europe	M. M.....	Australien	Sa. Feb. 23
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Korea	Su. Feb. 24
Portland.....	P. & A....	Arabia	M. Feb. 25
America.....	O. & O....	Doric	W. Feb. 27
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Athenian	Sa. Mar. 2
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Su. Mar. 3
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	America Maru	M. Mar. 4
Seattle	G. N.....	Minnesota	M. Mar. 4
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Tartar	M. Mar. 4
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Pleiades	M. Mar. 4
Tacoma.....	O. S. S....	Cyclops	W. Mar. 6
Hongkong...	G. N.....	Dakota	Th. Mar. 7
Australia ...	N. Y. K....	Kumano Maru	Sa. Mar. 9

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, Feb. 8.

The price of American cotton has gone up slightly. Business was generally active as there were good enquiries from cotton spinning companies. A moderate business in woollen goods has continued. Combed wool have been active. No change in cotton piece goods.

RAW COTTON.	PER PICUL.
American Middling...	34.90
Indian Broach...	29.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	—
COTTON YARN.	**PER LBS.**
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	V. 1.05
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	1.10 to 1.40
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	1.20 to 1.40
COTTON PIECE GOODS	**PER PIECE.**
White Shirtings— {40 yds. 36 in.} {50 yds. 36 in.} ...	6.50 to 6.65
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	V. 5.00 to 5.60
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	5.60 to 5.70
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches...	6.05 to 6.15
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches...	4.20 to 5.10
	PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in. ...	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in..	0.30 to 0.45
	PER PIECE.
Turkey Reds—4lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	3.10 to 3.20
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80
Flannelette, per yard	0.15 to 0.25
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.	**PER YARD.**
Flannels...	V. 0.75 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in....	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium..	0.20 to 0.24
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0.36½
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb ...	1.00 to 1.80
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.60 to 1.67
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

METALS.

Business brisker and prices have advanced in some branches.

		per picul.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	...Y.	5.00 ■ 5.80
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate		5.70 to 6.10
do Sheet		6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅜″ to 1½″)		5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G		11.00 to 13.00
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments		7.50 to 8.00
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.		7.00 to 7.20
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"		2.05 to 2.30

KEROSENE.

Moderate business going on.

American	...Y.	3.57 to 3.59
Russian		—
Langkat		—

SUGAR.

There has been no special change. Japanese importers are paying close attention to the Government Bill regarding the rebate of duty which has been introduced in the Diet.

		per picul.
Brown Takao	Y.	—
Brown Manila		—
Brown China		—
White Java and Penang		10.00 to 11.00
White Refined (German)		15.00 to 15.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market remains very dull. Both Foreign and Japanese exporters are merely watching the turn of affairs. In point of fact there seems to be little enquiry from abroad.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra Best, Coarse	1,270 to 1,290
Filatures—Extra, Fine	Nominal.
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,240 to 1,250
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	Nominal.
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	1,215 to 1,225
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	„ 1,225 to 1,235
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	„ 1,200 to 1,205
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	„ 1,190 to 1,200
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	„ 1,190 to 1,200
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	1,220 to 1,230
Re-reels—No. 1	„ 1,210 to 1,220
Re-reels—No. 1½	„ 1,200 to 1,210
Re-reels—No. 2	„ 1,190 to 1,200
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½	—

WASTE SILK.

A moderate business was done throughout the week in all grades.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	190 to 200
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	170 to 175
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	Nom. 125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	115 to 130
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	195 to 215
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	175 to 180
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	Nom. 160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Bushiu, Fair	—

TEA.

Season closed.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y.
Choice	
Finest	
Fine	
Good Medium	
Medium	
Good Common	
Common	

HABUTAE.

Business has not been brisk during the week but prices generally have not weakened. Stock grows scarce as the New Year holidays of the old calendar have been celebrated.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	10.50	10.30	10.30
22½	10.60	10.30	10.30
27	10.80	10.30	10.30
36	10.70	10.50	10.50

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	10.10	10.00	9.80	9.80	10.30
27″	10.00	9.90	9.80	9.80	10.10
36″	10.10	10.00	9.95	9.95	10.10

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½″	10.60	10.50	10.45	10.35
22½″	10.60	10.50	10.45	10.35
27″	10.60	10.50	10.35	10.40
36″	10.30	10.15	10.30	—

RICE.

The market is quiet. Owing to the recent snow, some enquiries have appeared from the interior.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,433.214
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	108.550

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
February	16.01
March	16.39
April	16.77

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku.*
Superior	Yen 16.95
Medium	15.87
Common	14.49
Average	15.77

koku, 4.9629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
February	15.59	February	15.385
March	15.85	March	15.74
April	16.15	April	16.055

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Considerable fluctuations were experienced during the week. In the meantime, it is reported that the money market is developing favourably and that negotiations for the proposed loan for replacing the old high interest bonds which Mr. Takahashi, the special financial agent, is conducting in London with a syndicate, are successfully developing. On Friday, the market was partially restored to order. The Osaka market is still disordered, however, and prices are generally going down.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, February 14.

London silver unchanged and China sterling quotations not received have produced no alteration in local rates.

London—Bank T/T		2/0 3/4
—	Bills on demand	2/0 7/16
—	— 4 months' sight	2/0 5/8
—	Private 4 months' sight	2/0 5/8
—	— 6 months' sight	2/11 3/16 @ 1
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight		256 1/4 @ 7
—	Private 4 months' sight	261
—	— 6 months' sight	262 1/4 @ 3
Hongkong—Bank sight	per $100	110 3/4*
—	Private 10 days, sight do	108 1/4*
Shanghai—Bank sight		66 3/4*
—	Private 10 days' sight	68*
India—Bank sight		151
—	Private 30 days' sight	153 1/4
America—Bank sight		49 3/8
—	Private 30 days' sight	50 1/4 @ 1/4
—	Private 4 months' sight	51 @ 50 3/8
Germany—Bank sight		208 1/16
—	Private 4 months' sight	214 3/4 @ 13 3/8
Bar Silver (London)		31 1/8

Nominal.

(毎土曜日一發行)
編輯人 エフ ブリンクリー
發行兼印刷人 エー ピー クラメン
發行所 橫濱吉山下町五十五番 ジヤパンメンメール新聞社

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

BOVRIL gives you Strength.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Stiff Joints, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps, Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St (late 533, Oxford St.), London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the Government carried on an active political campaign against the Centre, whereas the League leaders and Government officials always described the League as non-political. The fact that the League added party campaigning to its anti-British Navy agitation, involving boundless expenditure, is viewed with wide disapproval.

BRITISH POLITICS.

London, February 12.

Despite the fulminations of the junior Ministers against the House of Lords it is improbable that the King's Speech opening Parliament next Tuesday will contain anything resembling an attack upon the Lords. It is practically certain that the Cabinet is far from agreed upon any definite scheme. An army bill to be early introduced will be the most important measure, involving changes in the auxiliary forces calculated to provoke unusual controversy. The Budget promises to contain some striking and novel provisions. The difficulties of shelving the licensing bill and the Irish devolution bill are understood to be greater than anticipated. The main principles are as yet unsettled. Everything indicates that the new session will be marked by vigorous, acute political conflicts.

The *Times* thinks the Government will greatly err if they assume they can secure the support of the electorate in a constitutional struggle over the position held by the Lords.

CALIFORNIA.

From Washington it is reported that the Californians show a disposition to demand unreasonable concessions in consideration of their assenting to President Roosevelt's Japanese policy.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Glamorganshire, British steamer, 3,623, Norris, 8th Feb.,—Antwerp, Middlesbro and London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, R. H. Hathaway, 8th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 7th Feb., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Ringo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,870, F. L. Sommer, 8th Feb.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 7th Feb., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nyanza, British steamer, 4,179, H. S. Bradshaw, 9th Feb.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 8th Feb., Mails and General.—P. & O S.N. Co.

Teucer, British steamer, 5,805, J. Barwise, 10th Feb., —Puget Sound Ports, and Tacoma, 26th Jan., Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Preussen, German steamer, 3,278, C. Nahrath, 10th Feb.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 9th Feb., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Glenturret, British steamer, 3,026, R. Webster, 11th Feb.,—London via ports, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

Tjibodas, Dutch steamer, 2,969, P. Zwart, 11th Feb., —Macassar via ports, and Shanghai, 6th Feb., Mails and General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, E. Bent, 12th Feb.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Diomed, British steamer, 3,005, M. H. Torrible, 13th Feb.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 11th Feb., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Eastern, British steamer, 2,272, W. G. McArthur, 13th Feb.,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General. —Cornes & Co.

Australien, French steamer, 2,900, Verron, 13th Feb.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe 13th Feb., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Lavers, 14th Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. E. Filmer, 14th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 13th Feb., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Benvorlich, British steamer, 2,164, C. K. McKintosh, 8th Feb.,—Rangoon, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Austria, Austrian steamer, 4,879, A. Bilaffer, 8th Feb.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.

Gregory Apear, British steamer, 2,960, S. H. Belson, 8th Feb.,—Penang and Calcutta via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Nikko Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, E. W. Hasson, 9th Feb.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ankui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 9th Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tourane, French steamer, 2,338, Lancelin, 9th Feb., —Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Titan, British steamer, 5,720, Robt. Day, 9th Feb., —Puget Sound Ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, John. B. Muir, 9th Feb.,—Rangoon, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Awaji Maru, British steamer, 3,347, W. H. Wilkes, 9th Feb.,—New York via Suez and ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, R. H. Hathaway, 9th Feb.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, K. Kawara, 11th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Devanha, British steamer, 4,785, T. H. Hide, 12th Feb.,—Marseilles and London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Glamorganshire, British steamer, 3,623, H. C. Norris, 12th Feb.,—London via Kuchinotsu and ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tjibodas, Dutch steamer, 2,960, P. Zwart, 14th Feb., —Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, E. Bent, 14th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE

Cuticura SOAP

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or undue perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sold throughout the world. London Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27 Charterhouse Sq. Cuticura Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass., U. S. A. "Skin Hall Free, "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong...	N. T.....	Shawmut	Su. Feb. 17
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Th. Feb. 21
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Tango Maru 1	F. Feb. 22
America.....	P. M.....	Korea	F. Feb. 22
Europe	N. D. L...	Prinzess Alice	Sa. Feb. 23
Hongkong...	O. & O....	Doric	M. Feb. 25
Europe	M. M.....	Tonkin	W. Feb. 27
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Athenian	F. Mar. 1
Hongkong...	G. N.....	Minnesota	Sa. Mar. 2
America.....	T. K. K...	America Maru 2	Sa. Mar. 2
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Su. Mar. 3
Tacoma.....	B. T.....	Pleiades	Su. Mar. 3
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Tartar	M. Mar. 4
Seattle	G. N.....	Dakota	Tu. Mar. 5
Hongkong...	T. Y. K...	H'kong Maru	Th. Mar. 14

1 Left Seattle on the 5th inst.
2 Left San Francisco on the 13th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	P. & O....	Nyanza	Sa. Feb. 16
Europe, ...	N. D. L...	Preussen	Sa. Feb. 16
America.....	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru	Sa. Feb. 16
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K....	Yamashiro Maru	Sa. Feb. 16
Tacoma	B. T.....	Shawmut	M. Feb. 18
Seattle	N. Y. K...	Kaga Maru	W. Feb. 20
Europe	N. Y. K...	Sado Maru	W. Feb. 20
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Th. Feb. 21
Europe	M. M.....	Australien	Sa. Feb. 23
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Korea	Su. Feb. 24
Portland.....	P. & A....	Arabia	M. Feb. 25
America.....	O. & O....	Doric	W. Feb. 27
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Athenian	Sa. Mar. 2
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Su. Mar. 3
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	America Maru	M. Mar. 4
Seattle	G. N.....	Minnesota	M. Mar. 4
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Tartar	M. Mar. 4
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Pleiades	W. Mar. 6
Tacoma.....	O. S. S....	Cyclops	Th. Mar. 7
Hongkong...	G. N.....	Dakota	Sa. Mar. 9
Australia ...	N. Y. K....	Kumano Maru	Sa. Mar. 9

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, Feb. 8.

The price of American cotton has gone up slightly. Business was generally active as there were good enquiries from cotton spinning companies. A moderate business in woollen goods has continued. Combed wool have been active. No change in cotton piece goods.

RAW COTTON.	PER PICUL.
American Middling...	34.90
Indian Broach...	29.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	—
COTTON YARN.	**PER LBS.**
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	V. 1.05
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	1.10 to 1.40
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	1.20 to 1.40
COTTON PIECE GOODS.	**PER PIECE.**
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in.} {50 yds. 36 in.} ...	6.50 to 6.65
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	V. 5.00 to 5.60
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best ...	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	5.60 to 5.70
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches...	6.05 to 6.15
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches...	4.20 to 5.10
	PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in. ...	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in..	0.30 to 0.45
	PER PIECE.
Turkey Reds—4lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	3.18 to 3.20
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80
Flannelette, per yard	0.15 to 0.25
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.	**PER YARD.**
Flannels	V. 0.75 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in....	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium..	0.20 to 0.24
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0 32 to 0.36½
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb ...	1.00 to 1.80
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.60 to 1.67
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE SAN FRANCISCO QUESTION.

Friday, February 15.

Telegrams from Washington say that the bill which Mr. Root is about to present to Congress provides that all immigrants shall be free to proceed to any part of the United States provided that they carry a passport from their own Government, which passport shall be endorsed by the President. Thus furnished an immigrant will be eligible for employment in any of the States, islands, canals, etc., belonging to America, but it shall be competent for the President to withhold his sanction of such passports should any injury be done to the American labour interest. It is added that the people of California approve this measure, but are disposed to think that it confers too much power on the President. The accounts as to Californian action are confused. On the whole, however, they indicate the imminence of a settlement. The Japanese press, however, shows signs of considerable dissatisfaction.

Meanwhile it is denied in Tokyo on good authority that the solution of the San Francisco problem is to take the form of a concession about the labour question, and the rumour that Viscount Aoki has agreed to Mr. Root's measure provided that "Asiatic" be substituted for Japanese is also declared to be baseless.

Saturday, February 16.

Telegrams continue to arrive in rapid succession alleging that the education problem is to be settled by a compromise having for basis the imposition of some restriction upon Japanese labour immigration. It is even alleged that the Japanese residents in San Francisco, persuaded of the truth of this version, have petitioned the home Government against an arrangement which would impair their right of free travel and otherwise greatly prejudice their business interests. Another report represents Senators Tillman and Bacon as bitterly opposed to the projected revision of the law of immigration, since excessive powers would thus be conferred on the President. The *Hochi Shimbun* has a wire to the effect that the Americans in the South of California also are opposed to the bill since it would stop the supply of labour essential to the prosecution of their industries. In the same paper we find a statement that Viscount Aoki advocates separate education in the case of lads who are not sufficiently conversant with the English language to speak and understand it with ease. His Excellency is said to hold that the presence of such lads in an English-speaking school impedes the general progress. We do not follow such an argument. It may impede the progress of the lads themselves, but how can it impede that of the school?

Sunday, February 17.

The Japanese residents in San Francisco evidently believe that a bill is on the point of being introduced in Congress interdicting the immigration of Japanese labourers, and that it will pass without delay and with little opposition. They also believe that their own Government is a consenting party to the measure, and one of them telegraphs to the *Jiji Shimpo* and to the *Asahi Shimbun* entreating his countrymen to oppose an arrangement which will not only greatly impede the free movements of Japanese in America but will also check the growth of their prosperity. This correspondent further repeats the statement that to stop the supply of Asiatic labour would be a death-blow to many industries now profitably carried on in California by means of such labour.

Later news as to this bill indicates that the restrictions it embodies will be limited to what is called indirect immigration; that is to say, immigration which makes use of Hawaii as a stepping stone. Direct emigration from Japan to the American continent under passport from the Japanese Government will not be checked. That is the solution which we ventured to suggest originally, and which seems fairly satisfactory. At present Japanese emigrants to Hawaii escape scrutiny which is considered essential in the case of direct emigration to the continent, and it is against the stream of labour thus flowing westward from the Sandwich Islands that the San Francisco folks protest.

Monday, February 18.

A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* says that the Senate, by a vote of 45 to 21, has rejected the bill for the complete exclusion of the Japanese, and by a practically unanimous vote has passed the Government bill which provides that Japanese immigrants from Hawaii or other outlying possessions of the United States must be furnished with passports approved by the President. This is regarded as a settlement of the San Francisco question. Japanese children will be re-admitted to the schools after due examination. Thus the occasion for judicially testing the legality of the School Board's action has disappeared, and procedure in the law courts has been indefinitely postponed. It will be seen from information published elsewhere that this is an entirely misleading version of the bill.

In view of the very conflicting accounts published from various sources with regard to the nature of the legislation proposed by President Roosevelt in the matter of immigration, we have obtained from the Foreign Office the exact text of the clause referring to this subject:—

> Provided further that whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign Government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States, or to any insular possession of the United States, or to the canal zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter into the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possession or from the canal zone.

It will be observed that there is no direct reference whatever to Japanese labour, or to Asiatic labour, or to any special nationals. The provision applies to men of all nationalities without distinction. Japan can not take any exception to such legislation.

Tuesday, February 19.

It is stated in Tokyo that the American Government had intended originally to await the decision of the law courts as to the legality of excluding Japanese children from the San Francisco Schools, but in the interval while the case was awaiting trial, there grew up in the States a strong and an increasing tendency to insist that each State of the Union must be left absolutely free to manage its own educational affairs after its own fashion and without any interference whatever from the Federal Government. This sentiment developed such force that its influence upon the decision of the law courts promised to be effective, and consequently the President resorted to the method of amending the immigration law by way of placating San Francisco. The Japanese Government was consulted as to the latter device, but it replied that the two things must be kept entirely separate, and, therefore, that pending the settlement of the education question, there could be no discussion of the labour problem. As a matter of fact Japan, in view of the pour-parlers that took place on the occasion of negotiating the present Commercial Treaty with America, is not in a position to demur to the restricting of labour immigration from Hawaii, and it is thought very probable that the United States Government, when it drafted the amendment of the Immigration Law, had assured itself that Japan would not raise any objection, especially as the amendment was not directed against Japanese in particular, or against any specified nationality. Of course it does not follow that by abstaining from protest against the amendment Japan pledges herself to endorse the manner of enforcing the altered law. Her hands remain quite free in that respect. Here we may mention that a discrepancy is observable between our version of the text of the amendment and the version published by the Tokyo press. Our version runs that the President may veto the admission of a certain class of passport-holders should he consider that their coming is "to the detriment of labour conditions" in the States. The version of the Tokyo press has it is "to the detriment of public security." There is a marked difference, nor can we think that the "public security" version would be likely to have satisfied the California folks. That is a minor matter, however. Whichever version be correct, ample discretionary power is reserved to the President; too ample, indeed, we are inclined to think, for, after all, it is scarcely wise or safe that these matters should be abandoned to the control of individual caprice. President Roosevelt is a strong man and can be trusted to hold the scales of justice evenly whatever weight may be in the pans. Indeed, for the matter of that, history warrants the forecast that every American President will be a strong and justice-loving magistrate. Nevertheless it would be easy to indicate politicians who, while their chances of reaching the White House are not inconsiderable, could not be expected to deal very fairly with this labour question. Meanwhile, although the greatly vexed question which threatened to assume such troublesome proportions, has thus been shelved, it will obviously be necessary for the United States Government to approach Japan with reference to the carrying out of the amended law. The *Mainichi Dempo* observes that the Foreign Office in Tokyo has always exercised the greatest caution in granting passports to Japanese subjects proceeding to the United States, and that since the occurrence of this San-Francisco question such caution has been doubled. But the stream of Japanese labour from Hawaii was comparatively unrestricted. The *Mainichi Dempo* and the *Kokumin Shimbun* do not hide their dissatisfaction with an arrangement which they regard as a great concession on Japan's part without any adequate *quid pro quo*, but they do not explain what legitimate means Japan could have employed to oppose legislation of the kind in question. The former journal insists that until the naturalization law of the United States is amended so as to permit Japanese subjects to become American citizens, the question can not be considered settled. The *Chuo Shimbun*, under the title of "satisfaction amid dissatisfaction," expresses itself pleased that this power of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

discriminatory veto has has not been entrusted to the hands of local officials but will be exercised by the President himself. That, at all events, is some consolation. The Japanese Emigration companies will be the principal sufferers. Labourers for the States *viâ* Hawaii have been of late a main source of profit to these companies—there are five large companies and some smaller ones—, for Hawaii itself is already pretty amply supplied. There is consequently much agitation among the companies, and as their directorates include very influential men, they will doubtless succeed in getting the matter introduced in the Diet. It does not appear from San Francisco telegrams that the anti-Japanese section are by means satisfied. They are represented as claiming that they have won a great victory, that the President has had to lower his colours, and that they need only renew their agitation if they desire to secure the complete exclusion of Asiatic races from their midst. On the other hand, the industrials whose enterprises are virtually dependant upon a full supply of cheap labour are said to be up in arms against the new bill.

The San Francisco incident has now lost much of its interest, inasmuch as it has been relegated to the rank of settled questions. But since Hawaii has been frequently cited as an instance of what an American country may become in the sequel of unrestricted Asiatic immigration, our readers will find instruction in the following extract which we take from a long article in *The Friend*, an article signed with the initials "D.S.," which are evidently those of the Rev. Doremus Scudder, formerly an earnest missionary worker in Japan and now a resident of Hawaii:—

It is strange that the attempt is made to butress San Francisco's case by citing Hawaii's experience. No possible statement could be farther from the truth than the assertion that "Hawaii is to-day a Japanese colony." Numerically the people of this race predominate but the one most noticeable feature of the life of these Islands is the victory of American ideals over those of Asia here. Some years ago vice was licensed. With full annexation the American spirit demanded the abolition of this abhorrent system. Among its advocates were many white men and women including some Americans prominent in church life. Many Japanese non-Christians and the baser sort of all nationalities helped swell the rank and file that marched after this leadership. But the American spirit won.

Again last November a grafting police force hand in glove with Asiatic and white gamblers menanced Honolulu with the threat of complete domination. One Japanese sheet was bold enough to side openly with this element. Here again not a few of our leading Americans publicly supported the corrupt machine. But the spirit of the Nation downed the combination.

In each of these instances Christian Asiatics as well as their nobler non-Christian compatriots sided loyally with the victorious forces of righteousness. Instead of Hawaii being Japanese in civilization, it is more truly American than San Francisco has been since the era of pure government immediately succeeding the rise of the vigilantes and preceding the day of fierce anti-Chinese agitation. The test of a civilization is not found in the clothes worn or in skin color but in the spirit which moves forward toward the realization of higher ideals.

Hawaii is steadily proving the proposition that when two civilizations meet, the higher and more vital must prevail. With about two-thirds of the population Asiatic and a large proportion of the rest Polynesian, our civilization is intensely American and it is becoming more so—fortunately, however, it is not tending towards the type of Americanism that San Francisco is by some reputed to represent, so much as that which characterizes Southern California and the East generally. Honolulu is better governed than its big sister by the Golden Gate.

Certainly in view of the conquest of Japan's older civilization at the hands of that of the Western world it is puerile to debate that on the Pacific coast Asiatic will supplant Christian ideals. If they ever should do so, it will only be because they ought. No, let San Francisco learn a lesson from Hawaii's experience, begin to treat the Asiatic as a brother man, and be honorable towards him, and he will respond there as he has done here.

Take for instance the school question. Honolulu had to face it years ago. Young Japanese men desired to enter our public schools. Ignorant of English they were graded into the primary classes, but unable to sit in the seats for the little tots, they quickly dropped out. At the same time the religious agencies of the city have been quick to supply a large number of evening schools which do more for them than merely give them a knowledge of our language.

As to the young children, the universal testimony is that they are among the best behaved pupils we have. If the politeness and docility which they evince could by some happy accident be inoculated into multitudes of American boys and girls throughout the Mainland, our country would owe Japan a debt of deepest gratitude. To us in Hawaii who know Japanese far better than San Francisco with its race hatred possibly can hope to do, the prejudice against Japanese children seems the acme of absurdity.

A valued correspondent, who sends us the above from *The Friend*, writes in his covering letter:—

To my mind the most interesting feature of the article is to be found in Dr. Scudder's testimony to the readiness with which the Japanese, taking them as a whole, fall in with the general public sentiment of Hawaii, which is essentially one with that of the United States, as regards social questions, and the heartiness with which they, generally speaking, support the movements which that public sentiment originates. Of course the Japanese in the Islands do not have the suffrage, but in view of their large numbers, their support is of the greatest importance.

There could be no better answer to the claim advanced by the San Francisco opponents of Japanese immigration, that our civilisation would be endangered by opening our doors as freely to Japanese as to European immigrants. If that danger was real, it would have shown its force in Hawaii long ere this.

No one, of course, denies the right of any nation to protect itself from the economic disturbance which would naturally follow unrestricted immigration from countries where a markedly different scale of prices prevails in the labor market; but such protection ought to be consistent with the most amicable relations with nations chiefly affected by it.

Wednesday, February 20.

President Roosevelt has informed the correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo* that the amendment of the Immigration Law is not by any means intended to provide a weapon for mutual exclusion of labour immigrants. The United States have something to learn from Japan and Japan has something to learn from the United States. They can be mutually helpful, and there is no intention of restricting their intercourse. All that the new Law provides—we may here mention that it has passed Congress by 184 Republican votes to 101 Democratic—is machinery for checking the coming of labourers who threaten to disturb the tranquillity and welfare of the community into which they are incorporated. There is no intention whatever of placing restrictions upon the entry of labourers of the respectable and law-abiding class.

The same journal has interviewed the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and has received from his Excellency an interesting statement. Viscount Hayashi calls attention to the last clause of the 2nd Article of the existing treaty between the United States and Japan, namely:—"The stipulations contained in this and the preceding article do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of labourers, police and public security, which are in force or may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries." In the face of such a treaty stipulation Japan has no right to protest against the enactment by America of any law which the latter may consider conducive to her own welfare so far as the matters referred to in this part of the Treaty are concerned. Neither is it necessary that the United States should negotiate with Japan any new convention as to the enforcement of this amended immigration law, though of course there will be consultation between the two Governments. It may be urged that this incident proves the Treaty of 1894 to be a defective instrument. But the main object of the negotiators of that Treaty was to recover Japan's judicial autonomy, and it was scarcely avoidable that they should make some concessions to achieve that great end. As a matter of fact the President, under the powers conferred on him by the Treaty, might have taken steps to impose on immigration whatever restrictions seemed expedient, but he refrained from doing so, in the interests of the two countries' mutual friendship. His own desire was evidently to settle the trouble without recourse to any written rules, but, failing that, he adopted the most amicable method within reach, namely, amendment of the Immigration Law. It is to be observed that this amendment does not touch Hawaii. There are 70,000 Japanese there already, and there is plenty of room for more.

Meanwhile the Japanese in Hawaii appear to be much dissatisfied that their freedom of access to the United States should be interfered with. They have sent a long telegram to Mr. Sugita, President of the House of Representatives, urging that the matter be taken up by the Diet, and they have also addressed a strong protest to Viscount Aoki. Probably they have not read the Treaty alluded to above. It is characteristic of the public everywhere that it does not read treaties though quite ready at any moment to clamour about their provisions.

The *Asahi* telegrams from California indicate that the anti-Japanese party are by no means satisfied. On the contrary, while they claim, on the one hand, that the rights of the State have been trampled on, they consider, on the other, that what has been gained is merely an earnest of what may be gained by further agitation.

Thursday, February 21.

All kinds of rumours are telegraphed from America with regard to the San-Francisco question. The majority of them indicate that the Californian folk are not satisfied with the settlement and are concerting means of evading it. But the experience of the past few months has taught us that scarcely the proverbial grain of truth can be credited to the stories put into circulation by newspapers and their correspondents of a certain class in connexion with this matter. Lying, downright and wholesale lying, has been so common as to be almost describable as universal. For example, take the references made to a body of Japanese immigrants who recently landed at San Francisco from Honolulu. Journals whose sympathies are entirely with the exclusionists did not hesitate to allege that the new-comers were men largely affected with disgusting and contagious diseases, a palpable falsehood concerted by unscrupulous reporters. They well knew that no better method could be found for exciting a feeling of loathing against these unoffending Japanese, whose sole crime is that they want to be allowed to work for their livelihood and that they are prepared to work at comparatively low rates of wages, being content with frugal fare without comforts which their white competitors demand. It is a humiliating specimen of ignorance and mediœval intolerance, but it has one very disquieting feature, namely, the profound passion that it evinces. Men, however small their respect for truth, could not be betrayed into such

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

extreme violations of it were not their passions strongly excited. Meanwhile, it is just as well to turn a deaf ear to the greater part of the tales sent across the wires. The main fact is indisputable, namely, that the problem has been solved, for the time being at all events.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, interviewed by a representative of the *Mainichi Dempo*, admits that the operation of the newly amended immigration law will probably affect the going of Japanese subjects to the United States, but his Excellency points out that there are other fields of the highest promise where Japanese labour is welcomed gladly. Mexico and South America generally are capable of large development and await the advent of a fertilizing stream of labour procurable at reasonable rates. Then there are Manchuria and Korea. To these regions the Japanese should earnestly turn their attention, for unquestionably the opportunity is great.

The *Mainichi's* correspondent seized the occasion to ask the Minister's opinion about the Kilin-Changchun Railway. Viscount Hayashi replied that in China's present rights-recovery mood it was not unnatural that some of her officials should seek to have this line exploited by their countrymen alone, but Japan had a clear understanding with Peking in the matter of the railway and thus no efforts made by a few local politicians could produce any sensible effect.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the number of Japanese who emigrated to Hawaii during the period from January to November 1906 was 16,000, out of which total no less than 11,000 proceeded to the United States, only 5,000 remaining in Hawaii. These are eloquent figures. They indicate the source of San Francisco's sudden access of excitement. Of course it may reasonably be assumed that a large part of the emigrants from Japan were led by the prospect of finding a keen demand for labour in connexion with the rebuilding of San Francisco, and by rumours of the immense wages ruling at that place—wages so great that one day's pay for an American workman represented a fair monthly stipend for a Japanese. It is not to be supposed that the statistics for 1906 may be taken as indicating a normal state of affairs.

JAPANESE ENTERPRISE IN KWANTUNG.

Some interesting information is given by Mr. Ishizuka, chief of the Civil Administration in the Governor-General's Office in Kwantung. He says (speaking to a representative of the *Chuo Shimbun*) that great as is the fever of enterprise in Japan proper, it is probably greater proportionately in the leased territory of Kwantung. Among companies already started there he mentions the following:—Coke manufacture: salt making; Far Eastern salt industry; Manchurian industries; horse-racing; electricity; and gas. The capital involved is from 30 to 40 million *yen*, and on the whole the purely speculative schemes are probably less in proportion than in Japan. Salt seems to be one of the most promising enterprises. At Pitszwo, Shwangtao-wan and Wutao there are fields where the staple can be produced with remarkably little labour. Nature has been specially kind to this region. The air along the coast is so desiccated and the breezes so constant that salt is deposited with extraordinary rapidity. In the most favourable circumstances excellent salt is formed within three days after the sea-water has been placed in the pans. There is nothing at all comparable in Japan. Moreover the sea is seldom rough along this coast, so that there is no occasion to build costly embankments. With a little development it is probable that the producing area will reach from 13,000 to 14,400 *cho* (32,000 to 35,000 acres.) Then, as to a market for the produce, Korea, which lies next door, is the greatest customer Korea consumes about 253,120,000 catties of salt annually, and of that total she herself produces only 168,750,000 catties, while from Japan she imports about 10,226,000 catties, and from the direction of Shantung some 74,140,000 piculs are smuggled. If this smuggling business be checked Korea would have to rely on Kwantung for the supply thus cut off. In China the salt tax amounts to 4½ *yen* per *koku* (equal to 2½ Japanese *koku*). The Chinese salt gabelle bureau planned, at one time, to buy up all available supplies of Japanese salt and bring them within the pale of the monopoly, and probably it is with the same idea that Governor-General Chao at Mukden has been interesting himself keenly of late with regard to salt manufacture in Kwantung. Asiatic Russia also offers a large market. There are 23 millions of inhabitants, and if it be assumed that 10 millions of them get their salt in the Far East, they would require 210,000,000 catties, of which quantity Japan supplies only 34,390,000 catties, leaving a wide field to be exploited by the Kwantung manufacturers. In short it is evident that over-production is not likely to trouble the owners of the Kwantung pans. The question is, however, how will the salt industry of Japan be affected. In Formosa the production is limited to 80 millions of catties, and in view of that fact it would seem highly probable that there will be a clash between Kwantung and Japan in this matter.

THE ROMAJI QUESTION.

The question of the Romaji is beginning to attract a larger share of public opinion. Mr. Matsumoto Kumpei, who enjoys the not unenviable reputation of being one of the leaders of the High Collar Coterie, has presented to the House of Representatives a representation urging that Romaji be taught in the elementary schools during the fifth and sixth years of the course, and a special committee, appointed by the House to consider the representation, has adopted it unanimously. This means nothing more than that the House will be asked to send forward the representation to the Government, which will, of course, be free either to adopt or to reject it. The House, indeed, may refuse to forward the representation, but that is not likely. The procedure with regard to such a document is that it must, in the first place, carry the signatures of at least 40 members. Then the House briefly considers it by the light of a speech from its chief supporter, and decides whether to reject it at once or to hand it over to a special committee. If the latter, after due consideration, reports favourably, the House seldom rejects its recommendation, and accordingly the document is forwarded to the Government with the endorsement of the Representatives. That is what will probably happen in this case. As to the representation itself a word of explanation is necessary. The present compulsory course at an ordinary elementary school covers four years, and thereafter a lad has the option of entering a higher elementary school for two years. It is found, however, that four years do not suffice to equip a boy for even the commonest daily duties. Such is the difficulty of acquiring a knowledge of the ideographs, that after four years a lad is unable to pen even an easy letter. The Government is therefore said to have decided, at the instance of the present Minister of Education, to extend the compulsory course at common schools to six years, and, at the same time, to cut out the English-language item. English is not a necessary subject under the existing system, but a boy is entitled to take it up if he pleases after entering a higher elementary school, which means, of course that the school must be equipped for teaching that branch of study. Naturally in an ordinary elementary school, where attendance is essential and where the whole course is officially mapped out, a foreign language can not be included in the curriculum. Besides, experience is said to have proved that the English acquired hitherto by lads attending the language classes at the higher elementary schools is virtually useless for any practical purpose. Now the idea of the promoters and supporters of the Matsumoto representation is that, since English has been given up, or rather is not to find a place in the extended curriculum of the elementary schools, a course of instruction in *Romaji* should be introduced. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* strongly supports this innovation, and contends that even though a boy does not study any foreign language, a knowledge of he Romaji would be most serviceable to him, since its use is coming more and more into vogue. It need hardly be pointed out that such a step on the part of the Government would give a great impetus to the spread of the Romaji. We understand that the Committee of the Romaji Introduction Association are now engaged considering what mode of writing the *kana* shall be finally adopted, and we sincerely hope that they will decide in favour of the least possible departure from the system now in vogue. We have carefully studied the arguments advanced by the supporters of the recent innovations, and, with very rare exceptions, they seem to be based on reluctance to accept a system elaborated originally by foreigners. The idea is to have a system conceived by the Japanese themselves. Surely that is a veritable case of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel? If the Hepburn method of transliteration—which has been endorsed by all foreign students of Japanese and has been in satisfactory operation for half a century—be objectionable on account of its alien odour, what shall be said of the Romaji itself, which, in whatever vagaries of orthography it be disguised, is essentially an alien system? It is like borrowing a man's coat and making a hole in it to identify it with its new wearer. The Committee of the Romaji Hirome-kwai will, we trust, rise superior to such scruples. There may be room for amendment, It is, for example, very problematical whether to write *fu* or *hu*. Certainly when a Japanese is asked to pronounce the name which we are wont to write "Hupeh," he produces a sound very closely resembling "Fupeh." But there can be no doubt whatever about the sound he produces when the word "Fupeh" is placed before him, and after all, writing is intended to represent certain sounds as they actually exist, not to represent the sounds which certain combinations of letter produce in accordance with certain idiosyncracies.

The Training Squadron under Rear-Admiral Tomioka, which left Yokosuka on Jan. 31st, arrived at Honolulu on Feb. 20th.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Viceroys Chang and Tuan, who now seem to be working hand-in-hand, are reported to have memorialized the Throne against the advisability of China joining the international league for the protection of copyright. Their Excellencies' argument is that, just at this time, when China's progress demands the large use of foreign books, it would be disastrous to shackle her by imposing any such restriction. It is not quite easy to reconcile this action on the part of the two Viceroys with their conservative attitude towards the general question of reform, but as to their argument, it is one with which we in Japan are very familiar. The fact is that these copyright unions are exceedingly one-sided affairs from the point of view of an Asiatic participant Neither Chinese books nor Japanese have any sale whatever in the Occident unless they are translated, and the number likely to be translated for European or American use in the course of a century might probably be counted on the fingers of one hand. The number of Occidental works, however, used in Japan and China, whether translated or in their original form, is very great, and it is plainly to the serious disadvantage of either country to pledge itself to any agreement hampering the cheap reproduction of such works. Had Japan consulted her own interests only, she would have stood aloof altogether from covenants for the mutual protection of patents, trademarks, copyright and so forth. But Japan is not yet in the happy position of being able to consult her own interests exclusively, and she has at least the consolation of knowing that she chose the high moral path. As for China, however, she is not particular about the bubble reputation, and we shall not be surprised if practical considerations re-inforce the representation of the two Viceroys sufficiently to secure the approval of the Throne.

A censor, by name Wu Tang, has addressed to the Throne a memorial which is said to have greatly moved the Empress Dowager and the Emperor. The censor sets forth the fact that the English in Hongkong, the French in Kwangchow, the Germans at Kiaochow, the Russians in North Manchuria, and the Japanese in Kwantung, all exercise jurisdiction over the Chinese in these regions and all have their own courts for the administration of justice. He holds that the effect of such a system is to make the Chinese who are brought under it forget that they are subjects of the Middle Kingdom, and he contends that whatever deliberation be observed in introducing administrative reforms, no time should be lost in revising the laws and remodelling the judiciary so as to qualify China for the recovery of her autonomy in this important respect. The Throne, as we have said, is reported to be touched by this representation, and in truth it is one of the few really sound and sensible outcomes of the rights-recovery fever. Many years must pass before foreigners will be willing to submit their lives and properties to Chinese jurisdiction, but when we recall the long list of eminent men, from Wu Ting-fang downwards, who have contended, on humanitarian grounds, for the reform advocated by this comparatively obscure censor—whose name too, happens to be Wu—and whose efforts have as yet produced very little, we despair of any rapid reform in the desired sense. Nevertheless a commission is actually employed remodelling China's laws, and in view of that fact we are inclined to suspect that this Censor's memorial aims rather at the speedy recovery of judicial autonomy than at amendment of the laws and the judiciary. If so, it is certainly a vain ambition. China has not, so far as we know, taken any step whatever to commence the education of her judicial officers in the science of modern jurisprudence. It is the old story: she will not help herself.

It is thought in Japan, so far as we can see, that Sir Robert Hart's leave for two years means his retirement from the Chinese Customs. How long Sir Robert has remained in Peking without visiting Europe we can not at the moment venture to say, but we can recall his continuous presence there for 30 years. If his departure bears the meaning of retirement, the *Shogyo Shimpo* thinks that Japan's interests will be very injuriously affected. Our contemporary's chain of reasoning is this:—There are at present in the Customs' service several Japanese subjects who have been appointed by Sir Robert and who owe their tenure of office to him. If Sir Robert goes, the Chinese Government, yielding to its mood of rights recovery, will doubtless get rid of all these Japanese and gradually of other foreign employees, with the result that the administration of the Customs will fall under the control of corrupt practices, and Japan's large trade with her neighbour will suffer seriously. But although such a result can not be dismissed as out of the question, we (*Japan Mail*) do not see any danger for some years at any rate, inasmuch as China is bound by a pleage which was given when she contracted her European debt.

We take the following extracts from a letter written by the special correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* who is travelling in the famine-stricken districts:—

All the way through the districts in the vicinity of Suchien I was struck with the general excellence of the houses and other surroundings of the vast majority of the inhabitants. This applies in a more or less equal degree to the rest of the country that I have traversed during the past month. Away from the cities the state of life of the peasant and the coolie compares most favourably with that of the peasantry and labourers of any other country that I have seen. Their adobe houses are—generally speaking—much better buildings than those of the majority of Scotch crofters or of the Irish cabins of Galway, to say nothing about other races farther afield. Their land is diligently cultivated and none of it is wasted, save where the ancestral graves cumber the means of life for the living, and there is an evidence of general prosperity which carries its own significance. * * * Throughout my travels I did not experience any manifestation of that anti-foreign feeling which is commonly supposed to exist amongst the mass of the inhabitants of the interior. Beyond a very natural demeanour of the people of Kiangpeh curiosity—which would be evidenced in any country in the world in similar circumstances—the would not discredit the highest forms of civilization.

I am persuaded that this is in a great measure due to the action of the few Missionaries throughout the district, who are gentlemen of the most estimable character and worthy of the great calling to which they belong. The influence of these men, who sacrificed many—and in some cases all—of the amenities of civilized existence for the purpose of carrying on their work amongst a people who will inevitably benefit enormously thereby, is a credit not only to themselves and the organizations to which they belong but to that western Ideal which China must ultimately absorb if she would make herself worthy and safe in the family of the nations.

HAWAII.

The Japanese emigration companies and agencies complain bitterly. They deny that there are 70,000 Japanese labourers in Hawaii at present. There were as many a few years ago, but owing to the low scale of wages prevailing in the islands as compared with the high scale in California, the immigrants have gradually crossed over to the continent, so that there are not now more than 38,000 or 39,000 remaining in Hawaii. The wage in Hawaii is from 18 to 20 dollars monthly for common labourers, and from 30 to 40 for specially skilled hands. Each Japanese labourer habitually sends to his country 5 dollars monthly, making a total of some 1,800,000 dollars yearly. It is in Hawaii that all this trouble had its origin. The planters of Hawaii,—there are 52 companies—, seeing that their supply of labour was gradually diminishing, brought preasure to bear on San Francisco and thus the agitation commenced. Hitherto the emigration of Japanese subjects to Hawaii averaged about 2,000 monthly, but in January it was restricted to 1,500 and in February to 1,000. There are thirty Japanese companies and agencies engaged in this trade, and when the officially fixed number of emigrants for March is distributed among them *pro ratâ*, some become entitled to send only 6 and five are limited to 9. Considering that the gain to an emigration company is only 10 *yen* per emigrant, it is plain that there is nothing to be earned in such circumstances The Hawaiian planters produce 520,000 tons of sugar yearly, which, at 200 *yen* per ton, represent 104 millions of *yen*. It is beyond doubt that so soon as the San Francisco avenue is effectually blocked, the planters willl begin to reduce their scale of wages.

THE TOKYO EXCHANGE QUESTION.

We learn from well-informed sources that a number of the *Seiyu-kai* and the *Daido* Club members have combined to advocate the passage of a bill for altering the present Law of Exchanges, in the sense of removing the restriction that there can not be more than one stock exchange in the same city. There is, of course, no doubt that the present stock exchange needs enlargement. To that extent the arguments of those advocating the above bill are certainly resaonable. But, as we have already insisted, it would be a great injustice to start a rival exchange in the face of a law which confers a monopoly on the existing Exchange; a law on the strength of which the Exchange was organized. Nevertheless members of the *Seiyu-kai* and the *Daido* Club who have declared in favour of this project, seem disinclined to listen to any questions of vested interests, and since they constitute a majority in the lower House it is probable that they will pass the bill. There is not, however, the least likelihood of its passing the Upper House, and even in the event of that most remote contingency, it would surely fail to receive the Government's sanction. Marquis Saionji is understood to declare that he would prefer resignation to acquiscence, and Count Katsura, speaking though the columns of the *Hochi Shimbun*, condemns the House of Representatives in most unequivocal terms for prostituting its legislative functions to selfish, if not actually corrupt, ends. It appears to us that Count Katsura's strictures are justified. Rumour persistently speaks of a clique of promoters who, by adroitly distributing *kenri kabu* among the members of the Lower House, and by appeals to friendship and camaradie have succeeded in enlisting the support of a majority. If this be true—and Count Katsura would scarcely have spoken in such a strain did he not believe it—the escutcheon of the House of Representatives is in danger of receiving a serious stain.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KUROPATKIN'S BOOK.

The *Hochi Shimbun* is to be indeed congratulated on a signal example of journalistic enterprise. It is causing long extracts from Kuropatkin's book to be wired to it from San Francisco. These extracts were telegraphed from Europe to the *New York Herald* and thence transmitted to the *San Francisco Call*. The message now reaching Tokyo comprises some thousands of words and must cost the *Hochi* as many thousands of *yen*. Truly Japanese journals have made immense strides during recent years. We have the *Asahi*, the *Jiji* and the *Mainichi Dempo* all publishing budgets of the world's news every morning, and on a smaller though still highly respectable scale we have similar efforts on the part of the *Nichi Nichi*, and the *Hochi*, with occasional "breaks" like this of the *Hochi*. At the same time we cannot see that our contemporary's great telegram adds very much to the knowledge which had been already sent in scraps over the wires eastward. Kuropatkin attributes his country's defeat to want of preparation; to failure in massing and equipping a sufficient force; to imperfect means of communication; to disobedience of orders; to friction between the branches of the army, and to the state of domestic politics which seriously impaired the spirit of the men at the front. On the other hand, he affirms that the Russians had to face forces which were without precedent as regards the splendid courage pervading all ranks, the excellence of preparation and equipment and absolute unanimity of purpose and execution. He quotes general orders—already familiar in part—showing that he anticipated the necessity of retreat for a time, but that he promised his troops a signal victory in the day when their strength had been raised to a suitable point and their preparations completed. That day never came, and Kuropatkin distinctly lays the blame of its indefinite postponement on the shoulders of the authorities in Russia who failed to rise to the occasion. One very interesting statement is made by him, though we can not call it novel, since the same comment was heard very soon after the time referred to. It is that had Kuroki guessed the unprepared condition of the Russians, and had he pressed forward from the Yalu, Liaoyang might have been in Japanese possession by the month of June. We remember that when this obvious fact suggested itself immediately after the bloody day at Homatang, we recalled the experience of the Allies in the Crimea, where it transpired that Sevastopol might have been entered almost without a struggle immediately after the battle of the Alma. But would that have terminated the war of 1855, and would the capture of Liaoyang by the Japanese in June have placed them in a greatly more favourable position? These are questions that may fairly be propounded. Kuropatkin further gives as reasons for his discomfiture that the Japanese were more skilful in mountain fighting; that they were more lightly equipped; that they could better endure the heat; that the men were younger than the Russians; that they were more adroit as skirmishers; that their patriotism was extraordinary; and that their officers were highly trained. At the battle of Liaoyang, Woloff's force, numbering 12,000 men and posted on the Russian left facing Kuroki, broke and retired without once fighting. Again, at the battle of the Shaho, the left wing of the Russian army was handled with complete want of skill, while the right wing showed great absence of elan. Above all, the leadership of the 10th army corps was most blameworthy. This corps was commanded by Bildering. It retreated at once, and did not even communicate the fact to the neighbouring corps, so that a huge gap was left in the Russian army. The Thirty-first Division also comes in for strong denunciation. It made several attacks, but finding them unsuccessful, it was suddenly seized with a panic, and breaking, fled in disorder without awaiting any command to retire. So marked was the want of martial spirit among the men generally that they contended for the privilege of carrying the wounded to the rear. There was no coördination on the Russian side nor anything like skilful handling of large bodies of men. The responsibility for the Shaho disaster rested with Bildering and Stackelberg. The Commander-in-chief then passes on to criticise head quarters. He declares that at the outset the War Office St. Petersburg pledged itself to send 12 trains daily over the line, but up to the very end this promise was never made good. (This is news. We have hitherto understood that after Prince Kilkoff's reorganization, 14 or 15 trains passed to and fro daily). Concerning the struggle at Heikautai, Kuropatkin's comments, according to this telegram, do not bear so heavily on Grippenberg as previous messages suggested. He says that Grippenberg's design was fathomed by the Japanese fully two weeks before preparations for the flank movement were completed, and that, consequently, his great effort was merely playing into the hands of the enemy. There are other details but we reserve them.

As the contents of Kuropatkin's book become known many interesting facts are brought to light. It appears, for example, that Grippenburg's celebrated attempt to turn the Japanese left flank at Heikautai was made without consulting Kuropatkin, or at any rate without his connivance. Our readers doubtless remember that, roughly speaking, the plan of the Russian General at Heikautai was to move an army down the right bank of the Liao, envelop Oku's force, which formed the Japanese left, and, gaining possession of Liaoyang, to place itself across the Japanese lines of communication. Of course success would have been signal, and the impression clearly conveyed by Kuropatkin's book, so far as we can judge from the telegraphic extracts, is that General Grippenberg, who had just arrived from Russia to take command of the Tenth Army Corps, brought with him the scheme of striking a great blow of the above nature in spite of the risks it involved. But he wanted all the glory for himself, and he therefore worked without duly consulting the commander-in-chief. Kuropatkin now charges him with moving a large body of troops contrary to orders, whereas, as will be vividly remembered, Grippenburg at the time openly ascribed his failure to the absence of any support from Kuropatkin.

Another matter of great interest, perhaps still greater than the above, relates to the battle of Mukden. In that bloody and final fight decisive victory was secured for the Japanese by Nogi's extensive flank march, which carried him westward of Hsinmintun and ultimately placed him across the Russian line of communications northward of Mukden. In fact Nogi achieved at Mukden exactly what Grippenberg had failed to accomplish at Heikautai. But it has hitherto remained a mystery how the Russians remained, until the eleventh hour, ignorant of Nogi's movement and consequently took no steps to check it. The explanation suggested in our columns at the time was that Oku, whose army formed the left wing of the original Japanese position, extended his lines so greatly to the west as to deceive the Russians into imagining that the flank-turning essay was in his hands, and that Nogi had crossed the Japanese rear and was attacking from the right in the direction of Fushun. That is in part what we now gather from Kuropatkin's work. He says that General Kaulbars, who had succeeded Grippenberg in the command of the Russian right, mistook Oku's army for that of Nogi, and by directing his entire efforts to beat off Oku, left to Nogi four days of uninterrupted advance. That explains everything, including the terrible opposition encountered by Oku at Likanpau. Kaulbars made a cardinal error, due obviously to ineffective scouting, but his desperate resistance held the balance in doubt for many hours. Kuropatkin declares him to be responsible for the loss of the Battle of Mukden, but it certainly does seem that if Kaulbars had detached a sufficient force to hold Nogi in check, he would thereby have created an equally fatal opportunity for Oku.

The Russian Commander-in-Chief's strictures continue to be published by the *Hochi Shimbun*. They are sometimes very interesting but their general character is condemnatory of the officers and the men that served under him. Speaking broadly, he says that the spirit of contempt for the Japanese with which the Russians originally entered the field was quickly exchanged for a feeling of panic which greatly paralysed all effective action. Officers and soldiers alike fell into the habit of exaggerating the difficulties and dangers that confronted them. At Heikautai, for example, the Russians, seeing that the Japanese had occupied what he imagined to be a square fort, immediately concluded that it was hopeless to think of dislodging them and Stackelberg, observing this, assumed that Grippenberg's plan had failed and forthwith ordered his men to retire, so that the 15th Division failed to maintain communications of any kind with the main army and retired without firing a shot. Kuropatkin writes of Stackelberg in the most scathing manner. To him is attributed a large share of the Liaoyang defeat. He gave out as the basis of the Russian strategy a retreat upon Mukden and afterwards, if necessary, upon Harbin, and this theory gaining ground among the troops under his orders as well as among others, created a spirit fatal to stubborn resistance. Kuropatkin complains further that he had no good staff officers. Grippenberg, who should have been his principal assistant, was too deaf to be conversed with. But it is against Kaulbars that he delivers himself with greatest vehemence. Kaulbars is held wholly responsible for losing the battle of Mukden, Kuropatkin implies that he himself had fathomed the Japanese plan of a wide flanking movement by means of Nogi's army and that he had given Kaulbars discretionary power to act independently in the face of such a contingency. But Kaulbars disobeyed orders, as he had frequently done already. He made no movement of any kind until his opportunity was virtually lost, and then, accepting as trustworthy all the false rumours reaching him, he massed his forces along the right bank of the Hun where they encountered only Oku's attack, Nogi being thus left free to complete his outflanking operation. Had Kaulbars obeyed instruc-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

tions Nogi's army would been opposed by a hundred battalions of Russians, whereas 35 of the battalions were not utilized at all, and of the rest a portion were deflected to meet Oku's Army which Kaulbars mistook for Nogi's. The cavalry on his right flank are similarly condemned for incompetence and their commanders are denounced by name. In fact Kuropatkin has not a word of excuse to offer for those under his command—if these extracts from his work be accurate. He crucifies all for the sake of clearing himself. Only one fault does he lay to his own charge, namely, that he did not provide a sufficient reserve at Mukden.

Three Japanese officers who acted a prominent part in the war have been interviewed with regard to this book of Kuropatkin's. They are Field Marshal Count Nozu; General Baron Oku, and General Baron Nogi. Field-Marshal Nozu is sympathetic. He thinks that the Russian Commander-in-Chief had very great difficulties to contend with, and that this book sets them forth. The Field-Marshal further asserts that whatever may be laid to Kuropatkin's charge in the matter of offensive stategy, he was a master of the art of retreat. At Liaoyang and at Mukden he drew off his forces with consummate skill. It is true that insufficiency of numbers was, in each case, the basic cause of the failure made by the Japanese to completely envelop their foes, but none the less Kuropatkin's manner of retreat deserves all praise. Field-Marshal Nozu doubts greatly whether the Japanese, whose forte lies in attack, would have managed a retreat so ably. Speaking of the factors that make for victory, Field Marshal Nozu declares that it is mainly a question of courage and endurance. The supreme moment comes to those who hold out longest.

General Oku is scathing in his condemnation of the book. He declares that he does not believe in its authenticity. Kuropatkin is made to appear as smearing with mud the faces of his comrades in arms simply to clean his own. His alleged work is not a history of the war: it is a defence of himself. But it is at the same time a unconscious impeachment of himself. It shows that he lacked the first essential of a commanding officer, since, while recognizing the errors of those under him, he neither punished them nor removed them from positions in which they could work continued mischief. It is not as though one battle and one only were in question. The matter has to do with a long campaign, extending over a period of more than a year. Kuropatkin had ample time. Thus more than seven months separated the battles of Liaoyang and Mukden, yet at Mukden he is found employing the same instruments that failed him at Liaoyang. Men seemed to do as they liked under his orders, if this book be a true picture. And then he comes forward and denounces his tools and his materials, forgetting altogether that it was for him to select the former and to mould the latter. What epithet is to be applied to such procedure? Shall it be called "brazen-faced" (*tetsumempi*) or shameless (*harenchi*)? Imagine talking of the deafness of Grippenberg, and imagine a commander-in-chief gravely relating that he entrusted the chief duties in a great battle and gave a free hand to a General who had already disobeyed him repeatedly. General Oku declines to believe that Kuropatkin wrote such a book.

General Nogi is altogether true to his taciturn reputation. His sole comment is that the heads of Occidentals and of Japanese must be very differently furnished when the former permit the compilation and publication of such a work.

MANCHURIA.

Troubles about land are beginning to be experienced at Mukden. Telegrams say that the Japanese Authorities having marked out a space of over 2,000 acres as railway property, the Chinese officials calmly proceeded to mark out, in turn, sites for various offices within this area. The Japanese have protested and it is thought likely that a troublesome question will arise. We presume that there is justification for the measure taken by the Japanese, but 2,000 acres is a very large block of land, and they ought to remember that their procedure with regard to land in Korea has, justly or unjustly, created a great deal of scandal. The world is watching Japan very closely in Manchuria and Korea, and though the world itself is not a bit better than it ought to be, and is, in fact, quite ready to take the fullest possible advantage of every opportunity falling within its reach, it has no sort of inclination to concede the same licence to others. Japan is on her trial. When she has established her character for righteousness, she may trade on it to the top of her bent and the full extent of her chances. That is the way of the nations now sitting in judgment on her. Meanwhile, until she has acquired that asset called reputation, her pressing business is to build it up as quickly as possible.

Governor Chao is said to have telegraphed to the Wai-wu-pu asking that steps be taken, first, to restrict the limits of Japanese judicial authority which, he claims, is exercised too widely; secondly, to deal with the unemployed and professionless Japanese who, he says, subject the Chinese to many indignities; and thirdly, to obtain the expulsion from Mukden of the Japanese courtesans who now abound in the city. We do not know what justification there may be for this application, but we cordially endorse the Governor's third proposition, if it can be carried out—a large "if." At the same time it would be interesting to learn from his Excellency how he accounts for the fact that no such outburst of virtuous indignation was ever evoked by the abundant presence of American, Russian, and Levantine Phrynes in the Manchurian cities during the days of Russian rule.

Chao is further said to have now addressed to Peking his seventh telegram on the subject of the Fushun Mine, the restitution of which to those whom he calls its rightful owners he demands with fine insistence.

The Wai-wu-pu is reported to have inquired from Governor Chao whether he had been asked by the Russians—or some Russians—to accept a loan of four million taels on account of the Kilin-Changchun Railway. Chao replied that such a proposal had been sent to him by Governor Ta of Kilin, but that he had "turned it down." This story rests on no solid authority. It comes to the *Mainichi Dempo* from that journal's Peking correspondence.

The question of *likin* at Mukden continues to be unsettled. Our readers have heard of this. Briefly stated, the facts are that Governor Chao claims a right to impose *likin* duties on all goods in transit so long as no foreign concessions have actually come into existence. Pending the latter event, he alleges that Mukden does not differ in any respect from other parts of the Chinese dominions. The consuls objecting to such an interpretation of the situation and Chao declining to abandon his position, the matter was referred to Peking. But in Peking Prince Ching lies dangerously ill and the Wai-wu-pu professes inability to form any collective judgment in his absence. So Mukden has been asked to settle its own affairs.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has news from Peking that the mines in the Amur district which Russia restores to China are seven, namely, Maho, Kwanyin-shan, Tulu-ho, Hoppilu-ho, Shaotung-kau, Taying-ho and Aigun. A commission has been appointed for the transfer of this property. The Russian Representative, in his despatch announcing this restitution, says that Russian merchants are strongly opposed to it, but the St. Petersburg Government, desiring to promote its friendship with China, has resolutely put aside these protests and would give back the mines before the expiration of the evacuation period.

Mr. Chinda, speaking before the Manchurian Enterprises committee of the House of Representatives, admitted that China had entered a protest about Japan's right to the ownership of the Fushun Mine, but he said that this country's right being based on the explicit language of the Portsmouth Convention and duly confirmed by the equally explicit language of the Peking Treaty, the Japanese Government had emphatically declined to entertain China's protest. That ends the matter, we presume. No other end could have been anticipated.

Mr. Kubota, one of the Japanese Residents in Kwantung, who has just returned to Japan, says that the South Manchuria Railway will remain in the hands of the Military until the end of March, when the fiscal year closes, and will then be transferred to the Company. He thinks that the prospects of the line are bright, but he reminds the public that the figures recently published by Japanese journals indicate gross revenue and must not be mistaken for nett earnings.

The Russian Consul at Mukden, M. Poppe, has been transferred to Tientsin, to the great regret of the Japanese residents at the former place. They have presented him with an album and expressed much esteem and good will. This able official was instrumental in obtaining permission for Japanese physicians to practise at Harbin, and before leaving Mukden he made it known that St. Petersburg had issued order to Harbin, enjoining most courteous treatment of all Japanese subjects.

INDIAN STUDENTS.

We read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that there are now over 50 Indian students attending the schools and colleges in Japan. Our contemporary seems to have some apprehension lest the movement represented by the coming of these students should be misconstrued as the coming of Chinese students has been. The world, our contemporary justly remarks, does not regard Japan at present with altogether impartial eyes. Its vision is more or less obscured by prejudice and suspicion. Japan may justly complain of that state of affairs, but she has to recognise it and be guided by it in her doings and dealings. We fully agree with the *Asahi* as to this moral attitude on the part of the world, but truly we do not see what Japan can do. She must tread the path that lies before her. If she observes due circumspection, the world will soon recover from its neurotic mood towards her.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

"THE ROYAL PRISONER OF THE FAR EAST."

Under the above title Mr. J. J. Bryan discusses Korea's fate in *Harper's Weekly*. Mr. Bryan is a type of the modern correspondent, or journalistic essayist, who has not the most shadowy regard for truth but who nevertheless, while manœuvering to convey the falsest impressions, manœuvres also to avoid direct lying, which is an unpleasantly dangerous weapon. He is not skilful in his role, but he has tolerably well learned the method of employing the *suggestio falsi* and the *suppressio veri*. Thus, speaking of the convention of November, 1905, he writes:—"The Japanese Authorities affirm with great positiveness that at least one of the Koreans signed the Convention, giving Japan paramount influence in Korea: some are daring to ask whether this solitary individual really represented his country or even his sovereign." Now were it denied that the Japanese authorities affirm anything of the kind "with great positiveness," Mr. J. J. Bryan is evidently the kind of person who would at once exclaim: "The Japanese have since admitted that no responsible person whatever signed the Convention." The satisfaction of ventilating that prevarication shall not be given to him. It is enough to note that he carefully abstains from mentioning that the "solitary individual" who signed was the one man in Korea authorized to sign, namely the Minister for Foreign Affairs. That omission, coupled with such an attempt to discredit the value of the signature, is just as dishonest as it would be to allege that the convention was never signed at all. He then goes on to say:—"If it is true, as the Japanese aver, that all the Koreans are liars and scamps, what weight could such a signature carry?" Now the Japanese have never averred that all the Koreans are liars and scamps, but a nation may be libelled with impunity and so Mr. J. J. Bryan is safe against the consequences that usually overtake falsehood. He then goes on to write:—"The greatest excitement has been created in Japan by a letter from Mr. Douglas Story in a New York newspaper." That is equally false. Not a ripple of excitement has been caused in this country by anything Mr. Douglas Story ever wrote. Mr. Story has obtained some notoriety and has been an object of some laughter: that is all. We doubt whether Mr. J. J. Bryan will achieve even that very unenviable measure of success, though it can not be denied that he furnishes some amusement. "Japan," he writes, "like the rest of the Orient, has been for ages steeped in the esotericism of the East." That is his manner of explaining why she did not from the first announce her intention of annexing Korea rather than of protecting it. If he stopped there he might escape any worse imputation than that of being unintelligible to himself as he is to everybody else. But conscious of the futility of total vagueness, he passes on to the verge of the lie direct:—"The only explanation which Japan offers for the turn of events in Korea is that it was want of foresight, rather than any desire to be disingenuous, that led her to designate it a system of protection rather than annexation." That is a statement abounding in untruth. It puts into the mouth of the Japanese an avowal which they never have made, and it indirectly represents them as admitting that they are now engaged in annexing Korea. Need we say that when the history of the present is thus distorted, the annals of the past suffer not less. "The Korean," "he says," is at least the ancestor of Japan; she owes to him the choicest of her art, if not the most permanent of her institutions." What wild exaggeration! And what ignorance! Worthily does this reckless sciolist conclude his shallow essay by declaring that "the authority of Great Britain in Egypt has been invariably marked by a national self-sacrifice for the good of the country protected, involving immense expenditure in money and a widespread exercise of philanthropy." We assure Mr. J. J. Bryan that Englishmen are much too honest to desire any such pharasaical description of their doings in Egypt. They are there primarily for England's sake, not for Egypt's, and if they have spent money, it has been because they saw their account in doing so, and a most paying account too. The Japanese fully understand the truth. They know what value to attach to such hypocritical claptrap, and they know that it disgusts Englishmen instead of gratifying them.

SUICIDE IN JAPAN.

Mr. Kure Bunso, the well known statistician, publishes in the *Asahi* and the *Nichi Nichi* some interesting remarks about suicide in Japan. That in social conditions the chief cause of suicides is to be sought is proved by the fact that they occur in greatest numbers when business is dull. In England, which is one of the most happily situated countries so far as this crime is concerned, it used to be noticed that a bad wheat harvest always caused a large increase of suicides, and it is now noticed that such is the case at a time of commercial depression. Statistics for the various countries are as follow:—

NUMBER OF SUICIDES PER 1,000,000 OF POPULATION.

Denmark	253	Sweden	119
France	218	Bulgaria	118
Switzerland	216	England	80
Prussia	197	Norway	66
Japan	179	Holland	58
Austria	159	Italy	52
Belgium	122		

But since these returns were compiled suicides have become more numerous in Japan. They have risen to nearly 200 in each million of inhabitants, and thus the country's place comes next after Switzerland. The steady growth of the practice is shown by the following table:—

	MEN.	WOMEN.
1890	4,600	2,700
1891	4,700	2,700
1892	4,400	2,800
1893	4,500	2,800
1894	4,600	2,900
1895	4,400	2,800
1896	4,400	2,900
1897	4,600	3,000
1898	5,300	3,300
1899	5,000	3,300
1900	5,100	3,200
1901	5,200	3,300
1902	5,600	3,300
1903	6,100	3,700
1904	6,200	3,900

This table, when analysed, gives the following results:—

From 1890 to 1897...36,947 males and 22,868 females
From 1898 to 1902...42,801 males and 26,647 females

Thus the increase in the case of males is 14½ per cent and that in the case of females 16 per cent. Mr. Kure thinks that this comparatively large ratio on the side of women is due to the new method of education and to the fact that modern conditions bring women into the struggle for a livelihood side by side with men.

As to the time of year when suicides are most frequent in Japan the interval from April to September is indicated, and within that period, again, the months of May, June and July have the worst record. Hanging is the method most often resorted to. Out of 48,000 suicides no less than 30,000 were of this nature. Men choose hanging and females drowning. For every 60 deaths by hanging on the side of men there were only 31 on the side of women, whereas for every 41 men who destroyed themselves by drowning, there were 58 women.

The causes of suicide, as ascertained from 62,000 cases of men and 37,000 of women were:—

Lunacy, about 30,000 males and 20,000 females.
Straitened circumstances, 73 males to every 26 females.
Sickness, 60 males to every 40 females.
Disappointed love, 40 males to every 60 females.
Repentance, 75 males to every 25 females.
Family quarrels, 30 males to every 70 females.
Anxiety about the future, 55 males to every 10 females.
Pecuniary losses, 90 males to every 10 females.
Grief for the misconduct of children, fear of discovery of crime, and pain at divorce, 17 men to 83 women.
Owing to the birth of illegitimate children, 2 men to every 28 women.

There were also cases of persons making away with themselves on account of deformity, to avoid marriage and so forth.

Mr. Kure inclines to the belief that a suicidal disposition exists among the Japanese, and that, possibly, it is hereditary, but the circumstances, he says, are often pitiful. He quotes a few of the couplets written by men at the moment of self destruction. The first was written by a man who died because he could not pay a debt of 200 cash:—

"Only for 200 cash" they will say when I die;
But if I live, will any lend me a hundred?

The other couplets are not indentified by Mr. Kure:—

Better than life in this hell called the world
Is death that leads to heaven the happy.

The world has no joy greater than death on the rails;
Silly life of sorrows I am sick of you and die.

The goal and again the goal, it is all one.
Here then shall I not rest a little?

TRADE MARKS.

In the course of a moderate and highly sympathetic article the *N.-China Daily News* says:—

In the matter of the counterfeiting of trade marks grave allegations may be heard on all sides against the Japanese, and it is even thought that, whether from negligence or ignorance, the Government has accorded some sanction to the most immoral proceedings of wholesale piracy with the deliberate object of encouraging unfair competition. If report be true, the offence has passed from an individual to a national one, and in these circumstances calls for prompt action on the part of the Japanese Government, especially if, as seems to be case, the British nation is primarily affected.

This statement surprises us. There certainly was a time when a charge of counterfeiting foreign trade-marks could be justly preferred against the Japanese. Certain foreign goods came to them in a certain form and they showed no scruple whatever in copying the marks as well as in imitating the article. But that was before the enactment of the Trade Mark Regulations, and we have not heard any complaint lately in the sense that these regulations do not afford full protection. They have been in force for several years, and although it has been alleged that they require amendment, they were certainly framed with the idea of securing respect for the right of property of every owner of a trade mark, whether a Japanese or a foreigner. It is singular that if the state of affairs described by our Shanghai contemporary exists, nothing should be publicly heard of it in Japan, and it is singular that if counterfeiting is going on, the foreign owners of trade marks, which they must be presumed to have taken the trouble of registering in Japan, do not proceed against the infringers of their rights.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

It is stated that communications are passing between the Emperor of Korea and Mr. Pak Yong-ho, who now resides in Tokyo, and that if their views can be reconciled, Pak will return to Seoul and resume his place among his country's statesmen. Mr. Pak has been interviewed and he appears to regard his country's affairs with much shrewdness. It is undeniable, he says, that Korea does not enjoy full independence, but of what use is to gird against Japan when the real fault lies with Korea herself? Consider the course of events during the past 13 years. Had China come out victorious in the war of 1894-5, there can be no question that her grasp would have closed upon Korea more tightly than ever, and the latter would now be nothing better than an appanage of the Middle Kingdom. Japan conquered, however, but it must be confessed that Japan did not make any marked use of her victory to impair Korean independence. On the contrary, she limited herself to advice, leaving the Koreans free to accept or to reject it. Then the shadow of Russia began to deepen over the peninsular empire and finally the Russo-Japanese war broke out. Now had Russia conquered in that war, is there any question of the fate that awaited Korea? The little State would have been frankly absorbed into the great northern empire, and would now possess no independence except in its dreams. Again, however, Japan came out triumphant, and can it be said that she has abused her position; a position won at such immense cost of blood and treasure? On the contrary, what her hostile critics say, is that unless she takes firmer hold of the peninsula, she had better let it alone altogether. Where then does the blame lie? Obviously with Korea herself. If Korea can not develop the faculties essential to independence, she can not hope to obtain recognition of her sovereignty from Powers towards whom she occupies such a position as she does towards Japan, Russia and China. Japan is apparently not unwilling that she should develop these faculties: nay, indeed, is helping her in that direction, and the only hope for Korea lies in adopting Japan's counsels. It is of no use to cry out for a thing which one could not hold if it came into one's hands. The first desideratums is to acquire ability to hold it, and there Korea must rely on her own exertions. Such seem to be Mr. Pak's views. They are thoroughly sound and sensible, and if men of such opinions were in control of the Korean Administration, there might be some prospect of the country's quiet and wholesome development.

An insurrection is reported from Nanwon in Chhollado. The insurgents are armed with rifles. They attacked the Korean barracks and put the soldiers to flight, after which they proceeded to the post office where they were met and resisted by a few Japanese. The result of the latter struggle is not accurately reported, but it seems to have gone against the Japanese. One of their number, a clerk called Sadowara, was wounded. Steps are being taken to send a sufficient force against the rioters.

It appears that orders have been issued to the Fifteenth Division at Pyongyang to commence its withdrawal to Japan and to conclude it by the end of March. This probably means that the Thirteenth Division is to be transferred from Hamheung to Pyongyang, doubtless because the latter place is better furnished with accommodation, to say nothing of its greater accessibility.

There has been trouble in Kyongsang-do. A body of insurgents attacked Lian, but were held up by two Japanese constables with drawn swords while the women and children escaped. Subsequently two bands of Japanese sent to restore order, succeeded in putting the insurgents to flight and captured ten of their number. This is distinct from the rioting in Chhollado reported in our last issue.

Discovery has been made of a large community of Koreans who settled many years ago on the northern bank of the Yalu opposite the Kange district of Pyong-an. They are said to have some 10,000 habitations, which would represent a body of from forty to fifty thousand people. Their reason for transferring themselves from their native country to Chinese territory was that the extortions of Korean officials had become intolerable, and they preferred to accept Chinese jurisdiction. It is stated that they have nevertheless retained their native speech and native habits, though for all purposes of government they are Chinese subjects paying taxes to China. Nothing could furnish a more vivid idea of the inefficiency of Korean administration in these remote regions than the fact that a body of some fifty thousand people should be able to cross the Yalu and gradually settle in the territory of a foreign Power without even the fact being noticed officially.

The Government of Korea has issued a notification in the sense that a marine survey is about to be made by Japanese war-ships on the coast between Unkwi Bay and Nicholski Island near Songdo Cape. This region is the extreme north-east of Korea. The people of Hamyongdo are warned that parties may be landed from the war-vessels, for the purpose of erecting marks on the shore or for other business connected with the survey operations, and that all courtesy must be shown to them, and provisions and water supplied if necessary.

THE WAKAMATSU FOUNDRY.

Major-General Nakamura, director of the Wakamatsu Foundry, does not give a very rosy account of the state of the enterprise. One way or another it will have cost the country 40 millions of *yen* before it is complete, and not until about the year 1910 can it be expected that the workmen will attain the grade of skilled hands. Reasons for the ill-success that had attended the work from a financial point of view, during the past few years, are not wanting. Thus coal has risen from 4½ *yen* a ton to 9 *yen*; iron ore from 100 *yen* to 180 or 200 *yen*, and many other necessaries have appreciated in almost a corresponding ratio, while there has been no compensatory advance in the price of manufactured goods. Still we gather from the Major-General's very frank statement that the main difficulty is want of skill and incompleteness of plant. He says that the question of economy was not considered at all during the war in comparison with the necessity of production. One can not but be surprised that the foreign experts employed at the Foundry have not succeeded in educating a higher degree of skill during all these years. Probably there were too few of them. If so, what very much sounder economy it would have been to engage an ample foreign staff from the outset.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT.

In continuation of previous statistics the Bank of Japan publishes figures showing the capital involved in new enterprises started during the month of January, and in extensions of existing enterprises :—

	Newly Started.	Increases of Capital.	Totals.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Banks	650,000	10,915,000	11,565,000
Cotton Spining	8,000,000	10,611,350	18,611,350
Electric	15,000,000	16,650,000	31,650,000
Mining.....	5,000,000	——	5,000,000
Marine Products	3,800,000	500,000	4,300,000
Railways and Electric Trams	7,350,000	7,500,000	14,6500,00
Manufactures.	5,000,000	4,085,000	54,085,000
Insurance ...	—	450,000	450,000
Commercial & others	32,250,000	8,460,000	40,710,000
Totals	122,050,000	58,971,350	181,021,350

If these figures be added to the record since July, 1905, the following table is obtained for the period of 19 months from July 1st, 1905 to January 31st, 1907 :—

FIGURES FOR PERIOD OF 19 MONTHS ENDED 31/1/07

	New Enterprises.	Increases of capital.	Totals
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Banks	32,660,000	43,107,250	75,767,250
Cotton spinning	28,353,000	41,280,403	69,633,430
Electric	116,685,000	33,730,000	150,415,000
Mining	56,020,000	8,150,000	64,170,000
Marine Products	24,625,000	1,610,000	26,235,000
Railways and Electric Railways	316,300,000	94,075,800	410,379,800
Manufactures	258,344,800	92,092,000	350,436 800
Navigation ...	5,200,000	8,400,000	13,600,000
Insurances ...	33,700,000	14,050,000	47,750,000
Commercial and other	92,780,000	33,373,150	126,153,150
Totals	964,667,800	369,872,630	1,334,540,430

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, in publishing the above figures, notes that from the middle of January a marked decline began to show itself in the quotations on the share market, and the rage for starting new companies received a decided set-back. It may therefore be hoped that the period of bubble enterprises has expired. Nevertheless it is remarked by the *Kokumin Shimbun* that the quotations in the share market are still too high in many cases. By way of confirmation our contemporary gives the following figures :—

	Last Dividend. Per cent.	Interest received by an Investor at present Price. Per cent.
Tanko S.S. Company.....	15	5
Tokyo Railway	7½	3.4
Kei-Hin Electric Railway	13	5.1
Yusen Kaisha	12	4-7
Electric Light Co.	12	5 8
Tokyo Spinning	20	7-7
Kanegafuchi Spinning	20	6.2
Beer Company.....	15	5
Sugar Refining	15	5.7
Artificial Manure.....	20	7-7
Takarada Kerosene	30	5.8
Rice Exchange	26	4.7
Hemp-dressing Co. of Hokkaido.	13	8.1
do do Japan.	12	6.1
Fuji Spinning Co.	25	6.5
Shobin Exchange	10	5.1
Tokyo Stock Exchange	50	4.1

The Russian explorers of Mongolia, who consist of many officers of the Army, returned on Feb. 4th to Irkutsk on their way to St. Petersburg. According to them, they spent about half a year in East Mongolia and upon the plains between the Aigun river and Hingan Mountain, after which they traversed the Gobi desert.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Mr. Yoshitaro Uweno has compiled, and Mr. Miki Yamaguchi, M.A., of the Peeresses Department of the Nobles School, has revised an excellent little volume to which the name of "Traveller's Companion" has been given. Nor indeed is it so very small a work, for it is compactly put together and though bare 3¼ inches in width and a very little over 6½ inches in length it consists of 400 pages and is yet, uncompressed, less than ¾ inch thick. By an intelligent system of classification the vocabularies, the phrases and the conversations can be easily referred to, and should a section be consulted it will be found that in most cases the English has been discriminatingly selected and revised, and that the Japanese equivalent is appropriate and ample. A great deal of useful information is given in the introduction and in the appendix—from rules of pronunciation and the names of the days of the week to tables of useful infinitives and adjectives, exchange tables and postal information, all of which seems to have been carefully compiled. The Companion may in short be recommended to the traveller as far above the average of works professing to instruct him. It can be obtained from Maruya and is cheap at the price—*yen* 1.

Mr. D. Hadano, a member of the Lower House, who had been suffering from influenza for some weeks, died on the evening of Feb. 13th at his residence in Akasaka, Tokyo. He was the descendant of a *samurai* family of the feudal lord (Viscount Makino), of Nagaoka, Niigata prefecture, and was a student under the late Mr. S. Seki, the well-known-English scholar, about the beginning of the Meiji era. In 1880, the deceased was appointed a secretary of the Educational Department, but in the following year resigned the position. Subsequently he joined the *Mainichi Shimbun* of which the late Mr. S. Numa was then editor. In 1898, when Counts Okuma and Itagaki organized a Cabinet representing the Progressists and Liberals respectively, Mr. Hadano was appointed Governor of Fukui prefecture. In the following year, he resigned the post, after which he devoted himself to the kerosene industry. He became a director of the Hoden, Nanboku, and Kokuyu Kyodo Kerosene Oil Companies, all of Niigata prefecture. His funeral will take place at 1 p.m. on Feb. 17th at the Aoyama Cemetery.

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* from London says that the Pope has given permission to the Anglo-American Society of Jesuits to establish a university in Japan. This is a very interesting piece of intelligence, if it may be credited. The anomaly of the French Government's position is that while claiming, and fully asserting its claim, to be the guardian and protector of French propagandists of religion in East Asia, it repudiates all connexion with religion at home. The Pope seems inclined to take the stand that if the separation of Church and State is to be effected in France, it shall obtain outside of France also. Perhaps the wheels of fate are carrying to the East a message which China at any rate will welcome heartily.

There was a meeting of statesmen on Saturday at the residence of the Prime Minister. It was attended by Marquis Ito, Marquis Yamagata, Count Inouye and Count Katsura, as well as the Cabinet Ministers. These meetings in which the Elder Statesmen are included always attract much attention and in nine cases out of every ten the public remains wholly ignorant as to the matters discussed as well as mistaken in its conjectures. On this occasion the San Francisco question is not believed to have been debated, yet some important matters of foreign policy are reported to have been considered; and, on the other hand, while it is confidently affirmed that finance did not enter the field of debate, it is alleged with equal assurance that a telegram from Mr. Takahashi caused the meeting. We mention these facts merely to show how little is really known. There must be in the career of an Empire like present-day Japan many incidents calling for careful deliberation on the part of her statesmen, and if the public were to be thrown into a state of excitement and conjecture by each of these happenings, life would not be long enough.

Professor Kimura has returned from Berlin whither he went as Japan's representative at the International Wireless Telegraph Conference. The comparatively abortive results of that conference are already known. England declined to endorse the idea that the time had come for unifying the world's systems and employing the result in the interests of commerce in general. That, however, is stale news. The interesting point in connexion with Professor Kimura is that the German press and the German manufacturers, who so vehemently attacked the Professor last autumn and so confidently charged him with piracy of German inventions, have evidently recognised their error, for they refrained from all renewal of the assault during his sojourn in Berlin, although he lectured on his own system and although his lecture was printed by these same journals. That is a satisfactory ending to a very unpleasant incident. Silence was perhaps as much as could have been expected from the German journals, human nature being what it is. It appears to us, therefore, that the Japanese Government is to be congratulated on its wisdom and discrimination in vindicating Professor Kimura by appointing him to be its delegate, and Professor Kimura is to be complimented on his courage in boarding his assailants on their own ground. The trouble obviously had its origin in some unhappy misunderstanding.

There is another big project on foot. It is headed by Mr. Sakawa Tsuneaki, formerly head of the Agricultural and Commercial Bureau, and it is said to have the support of many influential men. The idea is to convert much of the present upland, whether cultivated or lying waste, into rice fields. It is believed that the country's production of rice can thus be increased by ten million *koku*, which, at 11 *yen* per *koku*, means an income of 110,000,000. There certainly is room in Japan for development of the rice crop, but a project of this kind demands profound research and most careful investigation. The capital of the proposed company is put at 100 million *yen*.

It is confidently stated that the Government has decided to refuse the application for an electric railway between Tokyo and Osaka. We speak of "railway" in the singular, because only the Yasuda-Amenomiya project is worth considering. The other scheme, which would lay a line after the ordinary method—namely, in large part along the public roads — could not be any improvement on the existing railway and has therefore no *raison d'être*. But there can be no doubt that the Yasuda-Amenomiya programme would have been a great public boon, and its definite formulation should act as a sharp spur in the side of the Government. The country's progress can not be delayed merely because the State desires to reap financial benefit from a monopoly.

A small sum of 200,000 *yen* is said to be in dispute between Russia and Japan. The money was found to have been lodged in the Kusso-Chinese Bank as part of the public assets of Port Arthur, all of which assets acrued to Japan under the Portsmouth Treaty. Application was accordingly made for restitution, but Russia replied that it was a matter of private property and that the Bank had merely acted as a depository for individuals. The question is under discussion. Of course if the Russian version be established by documentary evidence, there will be an end of the question.

Baron Sone has been appointed chief of the judges committee of the approaching Tokyo Exhibition. There will be 13 judges in all. The Baron, on the 10th instant, invited these judges to the residence of the Governor of Tokyo and delivered an address, the main gist of which was that this exhibition, though called an enterprise of Tokyo alone, would really exceed in magnitude the last five-yearly exhibition of Japan. Exhibits from all parts of the Empire were arriving in great quantities, as well as from foreign countries. The exhibition opens on March 20th.

In accordance with the Japanese Government's new programme of keeping only one Division of troops in Manchuria and one in Korea, the Sixteenth Division, which has its head quarters at Tiehling, will begin to move homeward from the 3rd of next month. It is expected that Lieut.-General Yamanaka and his staff will embark about the 15th or 16th proximo.

SNOW.

Telegrams from the interior report snow on the night of Feb. 17th, and the following day.

In Hiroshima snow fell to a depth of about three inches. The temperature was about freezing point.

A snow storm was experienced in Tokushima prefecture.

Snow visited Matsuyama on the night of Feb. 17th. In Takamatsu, Zentsuji and Himeji, similar weather was experienced.

Owing to a snow storm, the steamer *Gembu Maru* went ashore on Feb. 17th at Sarugamori not far from Aomori. A hundred and fifty-three passengers and the crew, consisting of twenty-seven, are all safe. In consequence of high waves they were unable to land.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

[By a Wanderer far from Home.]

The following poem was written by Dr. Gulick, who was for many years a resident of Osaka:—

O lonely islands of the boundless waste!
O children of the watery world! All wrapped
In wealth of ferns and flowers wild, and capped
With forests green, from which the fountains haste
To send their sparkling streams down to the vales.
There languid summer weaves her subtle spell,
And beauty sinks to sleep within each dell,
While murmuring brooks recite their endless tales.
O calm retreat upon the sunlit seas,
O quiet shades, beyond this toil and strife;—
Beyond the ceaseless rush and dizzy whirl!
On your fair shores may I my canvas furl,
And rest from all this care and fevered life,
Waiting the final call, when God shall please.

John T. Gulick.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE JAPANESE PRESS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

ON the whole the Japanese press seems to be content though not satisfied with the settlement of the San Francisco question. There appears to be a feeling that more has been surrendered than has been acquired. Admission to San-Francisco schools for a mere handful of Japanese children is a small matter compared with the exclusion of thousands of Japanese labourers from the United States, which offers a splendid field for their employment. But we do not detect any signs of a disposition to blame Japanese diplomacy. The truth is that Japanese diplomacy is in no sense responsible. What had to be accomplished was the removal of all restrictions upon the attendance of Japanese children at Californian schools. That was the simple problem, and Japan, regarding it as a treaty right that no such restrictions should be imposed, asked for their removal. President ROOSEVELT acquiesced in Japan's interpretation of her rights, and therefore the duty of obtaining respect for them devolved upon him. He did not ask Japan to assist him by offering any *quid pro quo* to San Francisco. From the first he evidently recognised that justice must not be bought. Therefore all the talk about the Japanese Government having conceded this or yielded that was mere baseless rumour. Japan yielded nothing nor conceded anything. She was not required to do. She stated her case and left it confidently in the hands of the American Government. The latter had then to devise machinery for discharging its conventional responsibilities. At first President ROOSEVELT and his advisers relied on the law courts. A treaty being the highest law of the land, the natural assumption was the courts of justice would insist upon respect for the Japanese-American Treaty in preference to any State law such as that set up by San Francisco. Doubtless had the case come up for judicial hearing and had the courts decided in favour of Japan's claim, the San Francisco School Board would have had no choice but to yield. President ROOSEVELT, however, ultimately abandoned that method of solution. It remains still uncertain why he did so, but the probability is that, encountering a very strong current of public opinion in favour of leaving each State absolutely free to manage its own educational affairs according to its own convenience, the PRESIDENT concluded that it would be more expedient to choose some other route to his goal. Another route presented itself. It was a route absolutely within the power of the United States Government to take without consulting Japan or any one else. That is a point to be carefully noted. There is reserved to the United States Government, according to the explict terms of the Treaty of 1894, the right to legislate in any manner it deems fitting for the control of labour immigration from Japan. The PRESIDENT exercised that right. Having ascertained that some restriction of labour immigration into California would placate the School Board of San Francisco and procure re-admission for Japanese children into the schools, he asked the Senate and Congress to sanction an amendment of the Immigration Law in the sense of investing him with discretionary power to restrict the incoming of any labourers who might seem undesirable from the point of view of inflicting injury upon labour conditions in the United States. Congress and the Senate agreed and San Francisco was placated. Japanese diplomacy was not engaged in this settlement. The PRESIDENT, as we have said, exercised a right to which, in the face of her Treaty with America, Japan had no competence to object. The whole arrangement, therefore, may be said to have been concluded above Japan's head. Her diplomacy, if it can be supposed to have been exercised at all, was employed solely in preferring a claim on behalf of the children of her nationals in San Francisco. The claim has been satisfied, but as to the method pursued by the American Government in securing satisfaction, Japan has had no voice, not could have had any, seeing that the whole procedure was strictly within the independent competence of the American Government. Doubtless Washington will approach Tokyo with reference to the mode of giving effect to the power vested in the President by the amended law of immigration, but that will be a matter of amity rather than of obligation. We presume that this view of the situation has already become familiar to the Japanese press.

IMPERIAL DIET.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1 p.m. on Thursday. The President announced Mr. Hadano's death. Mr. Haseba expressed the sorrow of the House at the loss of the services of the deceased member. The Order of the Day was as follows:—

1. First reading of the resolution concerning the revision of the coinage regulations. (Presented by the Government and sent from the House of Peers).
3. First reading of the resolution concerning the special accounts of Imperial Universities. (Presented by the Government.)
4. Continuation of the first reading of the resolution concerning special accounts for schools and libraries. (Introduced by the Government.
5. Continuation of the first reading of specall accounts of the Kwantung administration. (Presented by the Government.)
6. Revision of laws for special funds for Formosan Railways. (Presented by the Government.)
7. First reading of the Laws concerning the census. (Presented by Mr. Ogawa.)
8. First reading of the Revision of Laws concerning election.
9. First reading of the Resolution for doing away with the salt monopoly law.
10. First reading of the resolution concerning the changes of courts' jurisdiction.
11. Memorial as to the establishment of the international exhibition.
12. Appeal concerning the adoption of Roman letters.
13. Appeal regarding the speedy improvement of the Railway system.

Of the above the first measure was briefly explained by the Minister of Finance and was then referred to a committee. It was reported that the second and third had been approved by the committee. Mr. Hanai said that the latter bill was in contradiction to the special account laws No. 12, and opposed it. Mr. Nemoto supported it. On the motion of Mr. Kaino the Bill was passed as reported, omitting the second and third readings. The fourth Bill was passed as reported by Mr. Furihata. The fifth bill was passed as originally reported by the mover. The Sixth Bill was then introduced, Mr. Isobe briefly explained it. On the motion of Mr. Kaino, it was referred to a committee of nine. The Seventh Bill was explained by Mr. Kase, who introduced it. On the motion of Mr. Kaino, the Bill was referred to a committee. The Eighth Bill was then taken up. Mr. Hayami explained the reason for its introduction. Dr. Sakatani, the Minister for Finances, explained the results of the management of the salt fields taken up by the Government since the salt monopoly system came into force, and said that if the Government abolished the salt monopoly system now, a great change would be caused in the salt fields, and moreover the Government could not find any substitute for the profits, amounting to *yen* 13,000,000, which came from the monopoly. Under the circumstances, the Government opposed the Bill. On the motion of Mr. Kaino, the Bill was referred to a committee of eighteen. The tenth Bill was also referred to a committee. The eleventh Bill was then taken up. Mr. Wada, Vice-Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, said that the Government had no intention of changing the system of the present exhibition. The Bill was passed as had been originally resolved at the committee meeting. The 12th Bill was explained by Mr. K. Matsumoto and referred to a Committee. The 13th Bill was explained by Mr. Satake and was referred to a committee of eighteen. The House rose at 3.40 p.m.

The committee on the rebate of the sugar tax met. The Vice-Minister for Finance said:

The law concerning the rebate of the sugar tax came into force in October of the 25th year of Meiji (that is 1902.) After wards the Government proposed the abolition of the law to increase financial sources but at that time the work of sugar refining in Japan was in such a crude condition that the production could hardly meet the demand and moreover the quality of sugar was very inferior. Under the circumstances, the Government decided to continue the law. Now the term of the law is to expire in March. When we consider the present state of sugar refining in our country we see that we can not get proper raw material for refined sugar. Such being the case, with a view to the protection of sugar refining on the one hand, and to the encouragement of the exportation of refined sugar on the other, the Government decided to pay back *yen* 1.45 to the first kind and *yen* 1.95 to the second kind of raw material consumed in the country by which tariff 20 *sen* was revived to the first kind, and 30 *sen* to the second kind. Several inquiries were made which were explained by the Government commissioners, but the debate was not finished, and the meeting broke up at 11.50 a.m.

The Petitions Committee met at 10. a.m., and the following decisions were arrived at:

1. The construction of Osaka harbour.—The work covers seven years beginning with next year and *yen* 3,000,000 is already included in the next year's Budget for the work. Under the circumstances the memorial was ordered to be sent to the Government for investigation.

2. The memorials on the speedy construction of the Nemuro Railway and Uetsu Railway are also to be sent to the Government. The investigation of other memorials was postponed. The meeting broke up at 1.15 p.m.

The Budget Committee of the House of Commons met at 11.35 a.m. Cabinet Ministers, General Terauchi, Messrs. Hara and Matsuda and other Government commissioners were present. The supplementary estimates for the 40th fiscal year No. 1 and the special accounts for the 40th fiscal year special No. 2, and the contracts binding the National Treasury outside of the Budget were taken up for debate. In reply to Mr. Sasaki, Mr. Chinda, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, said:

The policy of our administration concerning the leased land in Kwangtung is to be carried on

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

in accordance with the Japan-China Treaty. As regards the administration of the land outside of the leased land, we adopt the open-door policy and equal opportunities. We have never change this policy since the war. Indeed we opened hostilities with Russia for this policy, so that we shall by no means give it up. As for the evacuation of troops, it was decided by the Treaty of Su-Ping-chieh to withdraw troops to a certain place fixed by the Treaty. We accordingly withdrew them, but some foreign traders are rather suspicious of the Japanese policy in Manchuria. They go so far as to say that Japan has an eye to commercial rights in Manchuria. Nothing can be more incorrect. Foreigners can find evidence that Japan adopted the policy of the open door and equal opportunities. In the custom house at Talien, foreign commodities enjoy the same privileges as those of Japan, that is no tariff. The establishment of the custom house at Talien is delayed as the custom houses are not built in North Manchuria yet. Recently it was decided that a custom house should be established in North Manchuria by either Japan, Russia or China, and we are now negotiating with the Chinese Government concerning the establishment of a custom house in South Manchuria. As to forestry exploitation in Korea, we have a fixed policy, in accordance with which we are proceeding with the work. The land for the building of the South Manchurian railway is to be managed by the South Manchurian Railway Company.

Mr. Ishimoto, Vice-Minister for the Army, explained the fishery question in Karafuto in reply to Mr. Yokota. He said:—In accordance with the laws, the Government gives the precedence in rights to those who were engaged in the fishery before, and to others the Government gives rights by means of tender. The term of bidding is fixed at one year. The tax on fishing amounted to *yen* 500 last year, but this year, the tax was reduced to *yen* 400. As for organs of communication, we of course recognize the importance of improving them.

Mr. Hara, Minister for Home Affairs, said:—The Government will govern Karafuto island in accordance with the constitution and does not mean to make a special administration as has been the case with Formosa. Meanwhile a chief of the Karafuto Administration Office will be appointed, but no special powers are to be given to him as are in Formosa.

House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives sat at 1.10 p.m. on Saturday, Mr. Minoura, Vice-President, in the chair.

The Government Bill providing that the smuggling of tobacco shall be punished with a maximum fine of ten times the value of the tobacco, the maximum being 100 *yen*, with confiscation of the goods, was taken up.

Mr. Wakatsuki, Vice-Minister of Finance, said that at present smuggling was punishable with a fine only equal to the value of the tobacco. Owing to this the import of tobacco had greatly increased and large quantities of tobacco were smuggled from Korea. This of course caused considerable loss to the revenue.

The Bill was referred to a Committee.

Mr. Yoshiwara, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, explained the Bill for the prevention of leprosy, saying that the Government had introduced the Bill in order to prevent the spread of that disease and provide for the proper treatment of lepers who were unable to do so themselves.

The Bill was referred to a committee.

Mr. Yamagata, Minister of Communications, explained the Bill for amending the Railway Construction Law, and the measure was referred to the Special Committee considering the representation for expediting railway construction.

On the recommendation of Mr. Tada, Chairman of the Special Committee to consider the Bill for amending the Postal Law, the House adopted the measure.

Bills for instituting a special account for Karafuto, and for establishing a Chiho Saibansho and two Ku Saibansho there were also passed.

The Bill for amending the Law of Accounts was introduced by Mr. Morimoto, of the *Seiyukai*, and provided that any disbursements made by the Government from reserves should be submitted to the Diet for sanction in the session immediately after the disbursements are made.

Mr. Morimoto said that this Bill had been twice passed by the House of Representatives and each time rejected by the Upper House. He hoped that this time the Upper House would understand that the Representatives were in earnest in passing the Bill unanimously for the third time

Mr. Wakatsuki, Vice Minister of Finance, said the Government could not consent to the proposal. The Bill was referred to a committee.

The private bill for amending the Election Law (giving Okinawa Prefecture the right to elect two members to the House) was referred to a committee. The Bill for amending the Tobacco Monopoly Law was explained by Mr. Morimoto, the introducer.

Mr. Wakatsuki said the Government was absolutely opposed to the Bill, because this question had been fully considered and definitely rejected at the time of the discussion of the Tobacco Monopoly Law.

The Bill was referred to a Committee.

The House adopted the Representation introduced by Mr. Yamane and others urging the Government to send delegates to the International Conferences on Hygiene and Demography.

Another Representation introduced by Mr. Nemoto urging the Government to establish a commercial college was referred to a special committee.

The House rose at 2.30 p.m.

House of Peers.

The House sat on Monday at 10 a.m.

Count Ogimachi, Chairman of the Budget Committee, reported that the Committee had approved of the supplementary budgets to the General Budget and Special Accounts for the 39th fiscal year and the item relating to contracts entailing national expenses outside the Budget.

The House adopted the recommendations without discussion.

The House referred to Special Committees Bills for establishing special accounts for the Imperial Universities, for Schools and Libraries, for the Government General of Kwantung and for Railway Materials for Formosa.

The Bill for amending the Criminal Code was then discussed. Mr. Tamotsu Murata, Chairman of the Committee to consider the Bill, reported to the House the decision of the Committee. After some discussion the House carried the Bill to the second reading.

The Code was then discussed article by article, Mr. Y. Yoshiomi proposing an amendment. The House rose at 12.10 p.m.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN HONGKONG.

The visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia to Hongkong seems to have been highly successful. The weather was fine on the day of their arrival and this allowed the open-air functions to pass off with *eclat*. The Royal party landed at Blake Pier and were met by all the officials and leading residents of the Colony. Sir Paul Chater read the address of welcome as they set foot on the Pier, and the Duke in reply said:—

Gentlemen,—Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Connaught, and myself, are delighted to renew our acquaintance with Hongkong, and cordially thank you and its community, for the loyal and hearty welcome you have given to us. My daughter, Princess Patricia, who is, as you say, the first princess of my family to visit your shores, desires me to thank you for the very kind allusions to her in your address. I can assure you, Gentlemen, that from His Majesty, the King-Emperor, all classes in Great Britain have heard, with the deepest concern, of your struggles with aversity, of the ravages of the plague, and of the havoc and deplorable loss of life caused by the recent typhoon. It is a source of great pride to us, Britons, to know that with a less vigorous and energetic community than yours, these terrible inflictions might well have caused your ruin. I pray, now that these are matters of the past, that there is an era of unbroken commercial prosperity before you, also that the developments and progress, so well begun, will continue and prosper.

The unbounded commercial prospects of the Far East, the probable development of your great neighbour, that wonderful and friendly nation China, has aroused the keen interest and competition of all Western nations and of America. It is therefore a peculiar pleasure to us to think how well placed Hongkong is to fight the battles for commercial supremacy; the value and importance of this great port, is fully appreciated by those at Home who watch over and guide the destinies of our Empire.

I am indeed proud to have been, 17 years ago, associated with the initial stages of the great work of reclamation, which you have so successfully carried out.

I am also very glad to hear that a railway is shortly to connect you with Canton and, I hope, ultimately with Europe.

His Majesty the King-Emperor, who takes the greatest interest in his Far Eastern dominions, will be delighted when he hears from me of the heroic efforts you have made to overcome your difficulties and of the continued increase and prosperity of this Colony.

I will convey to him the loyal expressions contained in your address.

As for ourselves, we thank you most heartily, and we greatly appreciate the kind sentiments in this address which I have very much pleasure in accepting.

Later in the day the Duke unveiled the statues of His Majesty the King (presented by Sir Paul Chater) and of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (presented by Mr. J. Jardine Bell-Irving). After complimentary visits to the *King Alfred* (Admiral Moore's flagship; and the *Takachiho* (Admiral Tamari's flagship), the Royal party were entertained to tea and theatricals at the Ko-shing theatre by the Chinese community. Over 600 Masons congregated at half-past five in St. George's Hall to present an address of welcome to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who is the Grand Master of English Freemasons. A grand dinner was given at Government House in the evening, and the Duke and Duchess wound up a busy and exciting day with a big reception. The next two days the Duke spent in inspecting the troops of the garrison and the defences of the Colony. Saturday was spent in a visit to Canton, where the Royal party were received and entertained by the British Consul and dined on a "flower-boat," and the next day they left for Singapore on the P. & O. *Delhi*, homeward bound.

In connection with the visit to Hongkong of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, a pleasing incident occurred three days before the P. & O. *Delhi*, conveying the Royal party, reached Hongkong. The Italian cruiser *Marco Polo* was on her way south. She of course knew, prior to her departure from Hongkong, that the *Delhi* was due with the brother of King Edward, his consort and daughter on board, and, keeping a sharp look-out, was fortunate enough to sight her at mid-day on Monday. She steered quite close to the *Delhi* dipped colours, manned the yards and fired a royal salute. The sight, according to the passengers, was a most pretty one, and, considering the heavy swell, causing the man of war to roll heavily, it was a plucky compliment which greatly pleased the recipients of the honour and all on board. The man-of-war then sheered back to her proper course, the Duke's flag being hoisted at the fore on the *Delhi*, and the Duke's party and passengers frantically waving handkerchiefs by way of acknowledgment.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

At 2 p.m. on Feb. 19th, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Tenryu Maru* collided with a small sailing vessel, the *Hanabusa Maru*, in the neighbourhood of the village of Murotsu, Yamaguchi prefecture. The latter was sunk and one of the crew is missing.

Owing to high seas, the steamer *Musashi Maru* was wrecked on Feb. 19th off Hamasaki, Idzu peninsula. The Captain and three of the crew are reported to be missing.

On the evening of Feb. 19th, fire broke out on board the steamer *Louis* at Kobe which belongs to Messrs Nickel and Co. Two thousand cases of kerosene oil were destroyed. The flames were extinguished at noon the following day. A sailor was killed.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE LAW COURTS.

THE "AGENOR" CASE.

The trial of Messrs. Lewis, Hill, and Howard was resumed on Friday, Feb. 15th, in the Criminal Section of the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata and two associates. Counsel were as before.

In answer to the Judge, Lewis said "July" in Exhibit Nos. 14 and 15 was a mistake; it should be "June." Exhibit, No. 14, was a copy of a letter given to the Shipping Department and No. 15 was a letter given to Mr. Sale. These copies were kept in a portfolio in the office.

Dr. Masujima produced a letter, No. 31, on behalf of Hill, and said that it was the original of the copy which Mr. Sale believed to be false.

Mr. Sato put a few questions to Lewis on Exhibit Nos. 4 and 6. Lewis said that two copies were made of No 4 and given to Mr. Cherry. The letter No. 6 was type written by a female clerk belonging to the shipping department.

Public Procurator Miki then spoke as follows:—

The charges in the case are divided under two heads; one is the charge of fraud brought against Lewis, and the other is that of scuttling the ship, brought against Lewis, Hill and Howard.

As regards the fraud committed by Lewis it is to be noted:—1. That, according to the evidence given before the Court of Preliminary Examination by Shiina Fusajiro, keeper of Sale & Frazar's godown in Fukagawa, and Yamada Ryojiro, the assistant of the accused, they had been told by Lewis that as 1,500 bags of wheat which belonged to him were shipped on board the *Agenor* at Yokohama the same quantity of the grain in the above-mentioned godown became his own instead, and they were instructed by him that 379 bags also should be left behind. 2. That though the accused has pleaded that the wheat in question was delivered to Yabu Kozaburo to be sold on consignment, according to Yamada's evidence he went with the accused to Yabu's house and rented a godown owned by him. The evidence given by Yabu Kozaburo in both the preliminary Court and Court of Public Trial was that he was never requested by the accused to sell the wheat referred to and that he simply lent the godown. 3. That according to the deposition of the accused at the Public Procurator's Court, the deposition made on the first occasion of preliminary examination, and the letters from the accused to Sale and Frazar, the accused insisted upon the fact that the wheat shipped on the *Agenor* was 14,902 bags and did not state at all that more than 1,800 bags of wheat were in truth not shipped but put under the care of Yabu. It was after the company had discovered this dishonest dealing that the accused for the first time began to give explanations in the matter. 4 That though the accused persisted that he told from the beginning the above circumstances to Sale and that a letter entrusting him with the sale of goods was despatched by Sale to Yabu and produced to the Court (a document which bore an impression of Sale's signature) Sale has absolutely denied its authenticity, while Yabu has stated in his evidence that he never received such a letter. Further, when the evidence in Nos. 1 to 3 above given is compared it is evident that the latter bearing the impression of Sale's signature really has been forged by the accused. The fact is very clear that the accused has in the manner above stated, deceived Shiina and Yamada and embezzled more than 1,800 bags of the Company's wheat from the Fukagawa godown.

Next, considering the charge of scuttling a ship laid against the three accused, it will be seen,

1. It is admitted by Lewis in a statement in his own handwriting which was produced by Counsel Masujima that the accused persuaded Sale to purchase the *Agenor* and also to transport wheat to Kobe. According to the depositions of Sale at the Court of Preliminary Examination and Court of Public Trial and the statement made by Frazar at a Consulate in Kobe, the accused Lewis proposed that the wheat in question should be transported to Kobe, stating that the grain was sold to Iwasaki Seishichi of Tokyo who desired to take delivery at Kobe. It is also found in Exhibit No. [redacted] (s/c Sales) that Lewis sold 14,902 bags of wheat to Iwasaki at the price of 67,500 *yen* and the name of Iwasaki mentioned therein is in the handwriting of the accused Lewis. The truth is, however, that the wheat was not sold to Iwasaki. Lewis, therefore, got Sale to agree to the transportation of wheat by telling him a lie, though there was no reason at all for sending the wheat to Kobe.

2. As regards the quantity of wheat shipped on the *Agenor* there are slight differences in the statements made by Shiina Fusajiro, Laffin and the accused; but it was about thirteen thousand three hundred and forty or fifty bags. But in the boat notes and bill of lading it is put down as 19,902 bags. These documents were made by Yamada Ryojiro, the assistant of Lewis under direction of the latter. The accused Hill signed the boat notes as supercargo.

Cherry and Yamada stated in their evidence that though the quantity of wheat ordered by the Company to be shipped was 14,902 bags, the quantity given in the above-mentioned document was 5,000 bags too much and that, therefore, when they questioned Lewis about it the latter replied that the 5,000 bags in excess were goods belonging to Iwasaki Seishichi, a customer in Tokyo, which had been shipped.

On the first occasion of preliminary examination the accused Lewis explained that the wheat which was spilled out during the loading was put into *kamasu* (straw bags) which numbered about four thousand. But though the grain which ran over was put into *kamasu* the number of original bags should not have been increased in mentioning the quantity; in the documents referred to the number of original bags should be fixed and unchangeable and the spilled grains which were put into *kamasu* should have been mentioned as so many straw bags or "in bulk." In the four boat notes, put together, there are mentioned 14,902 bags and no quantity in bulk. Therefore, the number of bags before stated should be considered to be the number of the original bags. The deposition of the accused Lewis that about 4000 new *Kamasu* were made is untrue. According to the evidence of Nagashima Kamejiro, Watanabe Hingo, and Suzuki Denkichi, it was not more that two hundred fifty or sixty *Kamasu* only that loose grain was put into. Even if it be supposed that 4000 new *Kamasu* were made still it was made more than 2600 bags too much. The accused Lewis pleaded that the number of bags was roughly given thinking that it would do though the number was not made exact as the wheat which belonged to the Company was to be transported. However it was of course necessary to make the number exact as steps were being taken to insure the wheat and the accused Lewis had made false entries in the bill of lading, etc., by enlarging the quantity of wheat on purpose. Moreover though the actual quantity of wheat shipped was 780 tons the accused caused Laffin to make a claim for 1230 tons. The accused explained that the 450 tons represented the hire of coolie labour engaged in shifting the ballast in the ship but according to the evidence of Roberts he did not hear at the time that coolies were required except in loading the wheats and that there was no such mention in his office books. Moreover the deposition of the witness referring to what he stated he heard from Jarikatsu differed a great deal from the statement of the accused Lewis and it cannot be considered that the charges for shifting the ballast were not added. The truth is, it may be believed, that such a false bill of coolie hire was coused to be made preparing to prove in future that the quantity of wheat shipped was 19902 bags.

3. What the object of Lewis and Hill would be in making such fictitious reports relating to the cargo. Suppose that the *Agenor* would have safely arrived at Kobe. Not only would the two accused receive no advantage but the fraud of the accused Lewis would have been at once revealed, besides it being immediately disclosed that such false reports had been made. In order to avoid these two dishonest and insinceres deeds from being discovered it could not be helped but that steps and means be taken of preventing the arrival at Kobe of the *Agenor*.

4. The accused Lewis had professed that he got on board the *Agenor* as he obtained holidays and was to make a pleasure trip to Kobe, but it is hard to understand that a man who makes a pleasure trip to Kobe by obtaining a few days holidays should travel between Yokohama and Kobe where there is no appreciable scenery to be seen by avoiding the going by railway and taking passage in an old sailing ship. Again Hill stated that he was a supercargo, but such service is required at Yokohama and Kobe only where the cargo is loaded and discharged and there was no necessity for his joining the ship. In fine it is recognised that both accused boarded the vesssel with a grand object.

5. It is clear from the depositions made before the Public Procurator of Tokushima by Captain Mouat and Chief Mate Connors, the evidence of Fradgeley Manager of the Kobe Office of Sale and Frazar, and a number of the crew at the preliminary Court and from the fact that all the entries in the log book were made by Hill, that the accused Hill was in fact taking the duty of a captain on board the vessel; that particularly after the ship arrived at Hinomisaki, Kii Province, he took sole command of navigation; and that even at the time of the sinking of the ship he was on deck handling the rudder.

6. In the reports of Vabe Koichiro and Honda Chiyowo it is stated it was improper that the ship was navigated toward the coast of Tokushima Prefecture. While according to the record of the preliminary examination of Suzuki Denkichi, Watanabe Hango, Kobayashi Tokujiro, Nagashima Kamejiro, Ibe Hanjiro, Katsumata Mosaku, Ito Shigeji, Radolphe, Nielsen and Ota Kankichi, all ship's crew, they gave evidence to the effect that Hill gave orders contrary to the captain and that in case where there was a favourable wind and the ship could be navigated toward Kobe he purposely furled sails and was beating about.

7. Early on the morning of the 1st of July when the accused Hill was on deck in place of the captain, it was a moonlight night being the 14th of the month in old calendar and the range of hills along the coast was clearly visible. In spite of that he proceeded within two or three *cho* of the coast. The accused pleads that there was no wind at the time but this is incredible. According to the depositions of Watanabe, Nagashima, Ibe, and the accused Howard, the ship was setting sails at the time. Moreover, Ibe Hanjiro, quarter-master, stated in his evidence that in spite of the fact that on the night of the 5th, the ship was going out to sea, Hill did not allow to steer the ship seaward. No soundings were taken till the ship reached the rocks (the deposition of Hill at the consulate is to the same effect) and even no anchor was cast (evidence of Watanabe and Ito and the confession of Hill before the procurator in Tokushima.) Also according to the evidence of the accused Howard at the preliminary examination, one boat was repaired about one week before the ship sank and the boatswain tested another boat one or two days before that. Rodolphe stated in his evidence that preparations were made beforehand to lower the boats while Watanabe Hango testified that the covers of the boats were taken away, the night previous to the wreck. Thus it may be seen that the accused were already anticipating the sinking of the vessel. Furthermore the second time Rodolphe was examined at the preliminary court he stated that when the ship came among the rocks without touching them Hill told Lewis that he again failed. From this it may be supposed that the ship was sunk on purpose.

8. After the ship ran on a sunken rock the captain and Japanese were first landed the accused remained behind. They did not ask for the assistance of steamers passing near by. No notice was given to the firm. No preparations for the landing of goods were made though there was as yet no danger. The accused made several excuses at the public

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

trial relating to the landing of cargo, but it is stated in the depositions made before the public procurator by Kiyoi Nihei, policeman, that Hill refused to giving assistance in the salving of the goods, saying that no cargo would be landed until a reply telegram was received from the company. Again, in the record of preliminary examination of Izumi Yaroku it is mentioned that as regards the landing of cargo he was told that the accused were waiting for instructions from the company, as the goods were insured. It is also stated in the record of preliminary examinations of Fujibe Yajibei, police inspector and Kosumi Kumejiro, headman of the village, that the captain agreed to the landing of cargo and fixed the price at 3 *sen* per bag, and that when all preparations were made and the work of loading was about to begin Hill stopped it. In the record of examination of Frazar it is mentioned that he was told by Hill and Lewis that the landing of cargo was refused as it was dangerous The first time Hill was examined at the preliminary court he stated that though an offer to land the cargo was received it was declined because the cargo was damaged to such an extent that the landing charges would be higher thanthe value of the goods. It is quite evident from this that the accused had no intention at all of landing the cargo.

9. It is quite clear the accused jointly made holes in the port doors. This is clear from the depositions made in the preliminary examination of Fujin Jirobei, Superintendent of the Police Station, and Watanabe Hango, a member of the crew. From the depositions made before the Public Procurator by three policemen, Kiyoi Nihei, Hirose Toshisaburo and Kitajima Katsutaro it is clear that holes of about five or six *sun* were found on the doors of both side ports and water was coming in, also that carpenter's tools and chips of wood were scattered about. The deposition of the accused Hill mentioned in the record of preliminary examination that tools were used and that the covers of the side ports were partly broken, while in the preliminary examination the accused Howard stated that though he tried hard to break the cover of the cargo ports with a hammer and chisel, they were only broken a little and no holes were made and that Lewis and some of the crew again attempted to open the ports; in the record of preliminary examination of Lewis it is mentioned that Hill ordered the carpenter to open the port doors, that he (Lewis) was watching the work near by and that afterward he tried to break the doors himself, while the depositions of Fradgeley, manager of the branch office in Kobe, made before the Public Procurator state that he was told by Lewis that holes were made on the lids of the cargo-ports for the purpose of landing goods. In his depositions Inouye Yeijiro said he was told by Hill that the holes were made on the lids of the cargo ports; further evidence was obtainable in the fact that carpenter's tools and chips of wood were taken by the court. The accused pleaded that it was for the purpose of landing the cargo that the holes were made, but, as already stated, the accused had at the time no intention of landing goods. Moreover, if it were for landing the cargo it would not be necessary to make holes in the doors. It would have been better to take off the whole of the doors. The accused stated by way of explanation that it was impossible to remove the doors, but, as is clear from the testimony given by Honda Chiyowo, the expert witness, it was not difficult to remove the doors by the use of the carpenter's tools. Moreover the accused did not take any steps to close the holes, but let the water come through. For these reasons, it is clear that it was for the purpose of allowing the water to come in and hasten the sinking of the vessel that the holes were made.

10. Watanabe Hango and Gamier, both members of the crew, Yamamoto Moichi, Kiyoi Nihei, Hirose Toshitaro and Motoki Masuji, policemen, and Gamo Hyokichi, clerk of the village office—all stated at the preliminary Court or the Consulate, or before the public procurator, that the donkey engine was broken. Again, one of the crew, Rodolphe, stated at the preliminary examination that the pilot (meaning the accused Hill) ordered the carpenter to break the pump. These also afford material for recognizing the fact that the accused purposely sank the vessel. 11.—The accused Lewis made a ptesent of thirty-five hundred yen to the chief mate through the accused Hill. This would probably be "hush" money because they knew the evil deed of the accused. The deposition in the record of preliminary examination of the accused Lewis that Hill went to Nagasaki to see whether the captain and others did get the money or not, and was not sent on the company's business, and that the money was given because the captain was injured and lost his belongings; the deposition of Hill mentioned in the record of preliminary examination—that he was told by Lewis to go to Nagasaki to pay the salaries of the captain and others; the fact that the accused kept secret even from Frazar the matter of the present of money at the U.S. Consulate in Kobe; the admission of Lewis at the court of public trial that he sent his own money by draft and his deposition before the public procurator, that at the time of the wreck he promised the captain and others a present of money, but as he afterwards thought it foolish to do so he did not tell the matter to the directors and made the present of money out of his own pocket—all these things considered, there was no doubt that the making of a present of money was an act which in his heart gave cause for repentance and was for the purpose of carrying out the object before mentioned.

12. Though a copy of a document showing that Sale had already approved the making of a present of money in question has been produced, it is believed clear when the evidence already stated is considered that this document is a forgery. Again a number of documents having impressions of signatures of Sale and Cherry have been produced by the accused Lewis as proofs favourable to him, but when all the facts are put together and considered the facts that the document just mentioned is a forgery; that as before stated with reference to fraud a letter addressed to Yabu Kozaburo is also a forgery; that in spite of the fact that the signatures of Sale and others in all the documents produced have been copied there are some which were impressed in blue pencil; that it is not a matter of common occurrence to take and keep copies of all the reports made by the members of the company to the directors signed by the latter and if there were any necessity for getting such copies, the copy should be made in the copy book; and that these documents have not been produced dnring the preliminary examination which has extended over many months nor even their existence mentioned to the preliminary judge and they were produced for the first time at the public trial, it cannot but be supposed that the documents referred to are documents made by the accused Lewis between about the 23rd July last year when he came back to Yokohama from Kobe and the 28th of the same month when he was arrested and impressed there on the signature of Sale and others which were in other documents or wrote them (13). The accused Lewis has admitted that he purchased augers for ship's use after taking a great deal of trouble in getting them. He stated that these augers were sent to the *Atlas* by mistake though they should be taken to the *Agenor* but this is incredible. All the ship's stores were entrusted to Laffin by whom they were brought to the *Agenor*. Why was it that the accused Lewis did not entrust the augers also to him? It is clear from the evidence given at the public trial by Swanson, Laffin's employé, that such a request had never been made. It appears that the augers were secretly brought on board the ship as they were required in carrying out the object in view in the ship and had to be kept strictly secret. On the one hand this was a strange procedure while on the other holes were produced in the bottom of the *Agenor* for the second time through which water came in. Moreover the size of the holes nearly coincided with those made by the augers in question. The accused pleaded that they were test holes, the plugs of which had worked out but when the depositions of Captain Tipple, Marine Surveyor, and Honda Chiyowo, the expert, to the effect that those plugs would never work out during a voyage, and the depositions of the accused Howard before the Tokushima Public Procurator, that during the voyage the quality of the wood was tested notwithstanding that Captain Tipple and others stated that no such test should be made during the voyage;—when these facts are considered it cannot but be recognised that the holes in question were made by the accused on purpose with the augers. The deposition of Rodolph, in the preliminary examination that he was told by Otto, one of the crew, that he witnessed Hill taking away an auger from another of the crew, makes it much clearer that there were such augers in the ship. (14) Though all the accused maintain that the directors of the company have charged them with a false crime, the company has got no benefit by insisting on their guilt. On the contrary it will bring upon them considerable losses. Probably if the ship had sunk naturally, the insurance money on the goods could have been recovered, but the sinking of the vessel being caused by an act on the part of their employés, it is a legal question whether or not the insurance money could be acquired. In fact the company has on this question consulted the insurance company and obtained *yen* 30,000, sustaining a loss of the balance—more than *yen* 30,000. The accused contend that the crew made false statements in order to get money. According to the statement of Izumi Yaroku, a most trustworthy witness, the Japanese crew made false depositions at Kobe at Lewis' request. The evidence given by them since is considered true. Again, it is true that the foreign crew have blackmailed the accused. However, when all the evidence collected is considered they merely asked for money on the ground that the matter was to be kept secret, as they knew that the accused had purposely sunk the vessel. It is therefore clear that they did not mean to make a false statement if they received no money.

The object of scuttling the ship was to get the insurance money on the 5,000 bags of wheat when Sale and Frazar had obtained the money on the whole goods from the insurance company, by stating that the 5,000 bags belonged to Iwasaki Seishichi and also to prevent the discovery of the fraud committed by concealing the 1,879 bags in Yabu's godown.

As to scuttling the ship, in which Lewis, Hill and Howard were concerned, the provisional clause of Article 415 of the Penal Code should be applied. There was no reason for reducing the punishment as far as Lewis and Hill were concerned, but in the case of Howard Article 89 and 90 of the Penal Code should be applied, by which the penalty may be reduced one degree.

As regards Lewis Article 100 should also be applied by which only the provisions in Article 415 were to be applied.

The Court rose at 1.15 p.m. At 2 p.m. the Court resumed when the official interpreter read the translation of the Public Procurator's speech.

Mr. Hiraoka, counsel for the defence, referring to the statement given by C. Honda, a professor of the Commercial Marine School, at the time when he was summoned as an expert witness, said that the sinking of the *Agenor* was not wilfully brought about. The accident could only be attributed to negligence on the part of the crew. At the time when the wind fell the vessel could not have been far off the land in the Kii channel, nevertheless the vessel went cruising near land so that she got caught in a dangerous current, and at length met her ill-fate. After the accident, many villagers who witnessed the wreck of the *Agenor* were examined at the Takashima Police Office and some of them at the American Consulate, Kobe. The evidence led by the prosecution originated in statements made by Japanese who were all ignorant of shipping; consequently the essential points of their statements were vague and no definite conclusion could be arrived at, only suspicion. Turning to the supposed purpose for sinking the vessel, Counsel pointed out that the insurance money was due to the firm and not to the accused, while there was absolutely no special evidence brought against Howard, who was coupled with Lewis and Hill in the indictment. Lewis and Hill were not so anda-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

cious as to destroy the vessel. If the action had ended unsuccessfully the accused would have lost their own lives. Finally Counsel said that the evidence against the accused was insufficient and he asked the Judge to acquit them at once.

Dr Masujima in the course of his speech said that the present case was one of false prosecution while the general view of the alleged crime was very complicated. Lewis did not try to obtain a certain quantity of wheat belonging to Messrs Sale and Frazar by fraud. The understanding between Lewis and Yabu was as described in the letter from Lewis to Yabu. As to the statement, given by Yabu at the time when he was examined as a witness he seemed then to be slightly vague. The Public Procurator said that the letter referred to above was written by Lewis after the the sinking of the *Agenor*. However, Yabu did not deny the receipt of the letter and therefore it could not be regarded as false. With regard to other evidence against the accused, Counsel said that the statements given by Messrs. MacIvor, Sale and Frazar conflicted. In some instances, Mr. Sale said he did not know everything that went on in his office as he employed so many persons whom he instructed to carry out the office business to the best of their ability; while Mr. Frazar stated that the directors of the firm ought to know everything going on in the office before they attached their signatures to business letters. According to the statement of Mr. MacIvor, Messrs. Sale and Frazar did not prosecutd the accused but merely asked the Court to examine Lewis, Hill, and Howard regarding the truth of the *Agenor* accident. Yet the indictment which was presented to the Court by Mr. Sato, representing the firm, interprets the charges of fraud against Lewis and of sinking the *Agenor* against the three accused. Referring to the sinking of the vessel he repeated some points made in the speech given by Mr. Hiraoka, and then went on to say that Lewis deposited a large amount of money in the office of Messrs Sale and Frazar. Lewis all the time he was in the employ of the firm was in the confidence of his employers. Such a man could not be believed to have commited such a crime as that now laid against him. Hill was once employed by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha as an officer on one of their steamers. There was a clear reason why Garnier the Frenchman, one of the sailors, on the *Agenor*, made a serious charge in the American Consulate against Hill. The Frenchman attempted to steal some valuable articles from the vessel and was prevented by Hill. Ever since he bore a grudge against the accused. Counsel then summarized all the letters put in evidence and said that Hill must be acquitted of the serious charge laid against him. while there was no evidence as to any fraud on his part. The evidence as to the sinking of the *Agenor*, if any, was insufficient to convict any man. Finally Counsel asked for the acquittal of his clients.

Mr. Yamamoto said that the present case was shouded in suspicion from the sinking of the vessel. Under the suspicion then raised Lewis, Hill and Howard had been apprehended as persons who had carried out a nefarious crime. Properly speaking, this suspicion must be extended to Messrs. Sale and Frazar, if an impartial examination must be made. Referring to the wheat in Tokyo which was alleged to have been stolen by Lewis and to the insurance matters, Counsel said that there was no evidence to sustain any of such allegations.

Lewis said that the prosecution was very extraordinary. He was willing to say some words with regard to the plan of Messrs. Sale and Frazar to make serious competition with a Dutch firm. The Court warned the accused not to take up anything which had no connexion with the present case.

The accused had sent the letter to Yabu although it was regarded by the Public Procurator to be a false one. With regard to telegrams which were usually to be sent out, the accused said that all the addresses were always acknowledged by Mr. Sale. The accused paid *yen* 564 on behalf of Mr. Sale. On July 25th, Mr. Sale cabled to his brother in London saying that a mistake was made in the payment of money.

Hill said that the statements of the sailors of the *Agenor* that they were requested by the accused to give false evidence favourable to the accused were absolute lies. The allegation that the vessel was put on rocks was a lie. The reason why the anchor was not let go before the accident was that the anchor could not be used at more than seven fathoms as stated by Professor Honda. Rodolf, Garnier and two other sailors refused to discharge their duties at the time of the ship's accident. Hill, referring to the statement of Capt. Tipple, said that no anchor on the *Agenor* had chain as long as 120 fathoms. He made no hole at the bottom of the vessel during the voyage. If it was made for the intention of sinking the vessel, he would not have described the fact in the log-book. The night previous to the accident, he found water coming in and at once he took steps to stop the leakage with Mr. Howard. The accused did not made holes at the cargo-ports as explained to Idzumi of Messrs. Sale and Frazar, who came and saw the accused at Yuku, Tokushima. The accused also gave clear evidence at the American consulate, Kobe, as to the fact. Finally he did not try to sink the vessel.

Howard said that he had not dreamed of sinking the vessel and had not tried to scuttle the ship.

The case was adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock when the civil proceedings will take place.

EXHIBIT No. 31.

Kobe, 9th May, 1906.

DEAR HILL,—Many thanks for particulars of the *Agenor*. My Chinaman tells me he can probably sell some of the white duck and also some of the brown canvas, but he cannot get me any offer until to-morrow.

Meantime you will be glad to hear the London trip seems a little nearer. I have just heard from Yokohama to say that they have the woodpulp freight, so now it only a question of the pig iron, which should be an easy matter to arrange. I have just written a private letter to Mr. Sale and you may hear from him in the course of the day, as to when you could be in Cardiff and he may also ask for your views on the matter generally. Haping you managed to land all your boxes and things say at the "Windsor." I remain.

Yours Sincerely,

(sig.) G. F. Good.

The trial of Messrs. Lewis, Hill, and Howard was resumed on Saturday, Feb. 16th, in the criminal Section of the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata and two associates. Counsel were as before.

At the outset Hill read the following statements which were also read by the Court interpreter in Japanese:

1. Referring to the insurance of the 5,000 bags; In replying to this statement or accusation, it is well known that Mr. Sale would not pay such a claim even if it were made and it stands to reason that if such were represented to the firm of Sale and Frazar, they would want documents to prove that such cargo had been on board. Furthermore, Mr. Sale when asked the question as to why he did not note the difference between the godown order signed by him of 14,902 bags and the cargo receipt of 19,902 bags evaded the question. Then there is no reason for supposing that I would have made a claim for that 5,000 bags as I had never seen the godown order before this trial and if Mr. Sale will not admit to facts on paper he would certainly never admit such a statement from anyone without.

2. The loading of the wheat; also the crew's statements:—The crew did a little bagging, at the first of it and then afterwards, some 300 or 380 bags perhaps, from the last lighter. I was informed by Mr. Lewis that I should not give boat receipts, but the cargo receipts I signed were only a record of full numbers of bags of all kinds. For that reason I got letters from the firm. The crew were not on board at the commencement of the loading on the 5th of June. About Mr. Iwasaki:—To this item I have to say: it was impossible for the vessel to have struck a sunken reef at first as the sheal water there is 3 1/2 or 3 3/4 fathoms in depth, *i.e.* about 21 to 24 feet. The vessel was only drawing 15ft. 6 inches.

3. In regard to the striking of the sunken reef and the destruction of the cargo:—The Japanese crew were all sleeping when the anchor was let go, and were called. Their statement that the vessel was sailed on to the rocks, where there was no water, was false, and that has been proved.

4. In regard to taking out of cargo at Yuki:—If as the chief villagers stated that they had arranged with the Captain to take out the cargo, why did they not come with gear and boats to take it out? Instead of doing that, we left everything to their hands as we had a perfect right to leave the ship when the Captain would not stand by her.

5. In regard to my going to Nagasaki:—In reference to my being sent to Nagasaki by Lewis, I simply carried out my instructions which were to pay the money in behalf of Sale and Frazar, which I did. The Public Procurator has evidently forgotten that there is a receipt for this money in Court. Mr. Frazar has said that he gave Lewis permission to send the money.

6. In regard to Mr. Iwasaki's statements, he being my interpreter at Kobe, etc.:—Mr. Iwasaki was my interpreter at the Kobe Saibansho where I gave evidence under oath. In face of that fact it is very strange that he should give second-hand evidence alleging to have been spoken by me and Mr. Lewis; firstly, that I said the vessel struck because the anchor chain broke. What I said was: "The vessel struck because the anchor dragged"; and secondly, "That we made holes in the cargo ports"—I said that "the cargo ports were broken to try to get them out." As Mr. Iwasaki has a very great interest in the firm of Sale and Frazar the reasons for his misconstructing my statements are apparent.

7. About the auger holes and the Public Procurator's statements. About the augers alleged to have been taken on board. I have never said that there were any augers on board of the vessel, but in the preliminary trial I was asked: "What were augers used for on board of a sailing vessel?" I said: "I thought they were used for making spars, etc., for sails." I was also asked if I went with Lewis to Tokyo to buy augers—I said "No.", I went to the Naval Department to get a permit to examine steamers for the firm of Sale and Frazar. I left Lewis in Tokyo in the forenoon and came back alone.

8. The Public Procurator, whenever we have made a statement that is slightly damaging to ourselves, it has been used against us and that part alone is believed to be true, and the rest of our statements are not credited at all by him The statement as to premeditation made by the Public Procurator is entirely without foundation, as I have never made any such arrangement at any time, and there is no proof to bring to show that I did.

At this point Hill having concluded his post final remarks Howard took his turn as follows: The public procurator has made a statement that I said in the preliminary examination that Mr. Hill was in charge of the ship. If he will look my evidence over again, he will find that I never said any such thing. And he also said I had stated that there had been tests of the wood taken during the trip. That also is a mistake. I never made that statement. The public procurator is aware that if a man mutinies on board of an American ship, he is apt to be (if reported) sentenced to a term of imprisonment for 5 years. Now if a man refused to obey an order given by an officer, they could call that mutiny. So that is the reason when I got the order from the mate to take out the boards, I obeyed and did my best to try and get them out. And I would also like to state that anything that I have done in that ship from the time we left Yokohama has been from the orders of either the mate or the Captain.

At this stage, the civil cases instituted by Messrs. Sale and Frazar against Lewis and Hill, and by Mr. E. W. Frazar against Lewis, Hill, and Howard were taken up.

As to the first mentioned case, Mr. H. Sato, plaintiff's Counsel, said that defendants on July 6th last wilfully sunk the *Agenor* with 12,023 bags of wheat and some loose grain, at East Yuki,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Tokushima prefecture. The cost of each bag being *yen* 4.53, the whole value was *yen* 58,994.19. From this sum, *yen* 15,213.53, which stands to the deposit account of Lewis on the firm's business books, was deducted, making a balance of 43,780.96. With regard to the deposit of Lewis, Counsel stated that the original amount was *yen* 20,458.77 and that previous to the present affair, Lewis stole two cheques amounting to *yen* 5,245.24 in all, which were sent from a customer in Miyagi prefecture to Messrs Sale and Frazar. Lewis drew the sum from the Soda Bank. Therefore the amount he embezzled was deducted from the deposit by the firm. As to the second case, Mr. Sato said that the three accused wilfully destroyed the *Agenor*, the value of which was set at *yen* 145,000. Counsel asked for payment of this sum with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum till the execution of judgment.

Dr. Masujima, Counsel for the defence, interpreted the above to his clients.

Hill said: I want to ask that Mr. Sato produce reasons why I am brought into this claim. I want to give the Court to understand that I was not in charge of the ship. They know I have no money, why are they making claims against me? Referring to the cost of the wheat and of the sailing vessel, Hill again said: I don't know anything.

Lewis said to Dr. Masujima. You may see a payment, made shortly before in my cheque-book, of this nature and these cheques were given me on that account.

After a few questions by the Judge to Lewis as to the cost of the wheat and of the vessel, Mr. Sato addressed the Court. He said:—As Counsel for Messrs. Sale and Frazar, Limited, plaintiffs in the civil claim regarding this case, I pray the Court to deliver judgment ordering the accused Lewis and Hill jointly and severally to pay to the plaintiffs a sum of *yen* 43,780.60 as compensation for damages sustained. The total quantity of wheat on the *Agenor* at the time of her wreck must have been 13,023 bags, being the balance of 14,902 bags which were taken by Lewis out of Messrs. Sale and Frazar's Tokio Godown, of which Lewis embezzled 1,879 bags. These 13,023 bags are valued at *yen* 58,994.19 at *yen* 4.53 per 100 *kin*. From this amount, *yen* 15,213.53 is deducted, being the total standing to the credit of Lewis in his deposit account with the firm. (This figure of *yen* 15,213.53 is arrived at by deducting *yen* 5,245.24 from his total deposit amounting to *yen* 20,458,77 representing an amount received from Sendai as payment for Fish Scrap and embezzled by Lewis some 10 days before he sailed on board the *Agenor* for Kobe). And also as Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. E. W. Frazar, I pray the Court to deliver judgment against Lewis and Hill, ordering them jointly and severally to pay to the plaintiff, the further amount of *yen* 14,500, this sum being the purchase price of the *Agenor*. The above claims in the private actions are fully established by the facts elicited in the public action, and the public action is fully justified by the Public Procurator in his most precise and enlightened address. So I shall only dwell on Lewis' character and on various forged documents, etc., produced by Dr. Masujima. It is needless to say that the character of the accused Lewis has a great bearing on the analysis of this case. Lewis was young and energetic, restless and active alike in mind and body. Work seemed to be the sole object of his life, and his mental activity was very great. During the progress of the Russo-Japanese war, Sale & Frazar, Ltd., imported for the Imperial Government a large quantity of railway materials, including many tens of thousands of tons to be landed at Yokohama. This business belonged to the Engineering Department of the firm, with which Lewis had no connection. Hearing, however, of several large shipments, he proposed a very interesting plan to the firm. At the time there were in Yokohama only two cranes used for landing heavy cargo, one of which belonged to Captain Carst. Lewis went to Captain Carst and offered to buy his crane for *yen* 15,000, at which figure the Captain was glad to sell for immediate payment. Then Lewis went to Helm Bros. Ltd. the stevedores, and asked them to buy this crane for *yen* 9,000 on condition that Helm Bros. Ltd. agreed to land the railway materials at ordinary rates but without any charge for the crane hire. This arrangement made by Lewis was highly satisfactory both to Sale & Frazar, Ltd. Thus, while the original proprietor of this crane was pleased to obtain such a large sum in cash for his plant and appliances, Helm Bros. Ltd. were equally pleased to obtain it at a reasonable price, by which they were further enabled to secure the contract for landing as large a quantity of railway materials. In addition, it was useful and profitable to them to have the control of this crane during the busy war time. As for Sale and Frazar, Ltd., this scheme suggested by Lewis was a great saving to them, inasmuch as the crane hire for 10,000 to 12.000 tons cost only *yen* 6,000, instead of *yen* 15,000 or more under the usual tariff charged by Captain Carst. This is only one example. On June 8th last year Mr. Sale wrote a letter to the Kobe office in which he mentions that "it very often happens that Lewis can find customers for odds and ends which other people find unsaleable. And we should like him to know what you have in hand." This letter also speaks for the confidence reposed by the firm in the activity and energy of Lewis, and all these remarks are fully confirmed by the Statement of Lewis presented to the Preliminary Judge by Mr. Masujima. In offering explanations for his actions in the present case, Lewis is just as skilful as he was in the crane transaction, the only difference being that in the crane business he satisfied all the parties concerned, while in this case he has caused annoyance, trouble and loss to all concerned, and I can only add that in this present case, too, he has fully displayed his ability in disposing of the "odds" and "ends" of evidence. One glance at Exhibit Hi No. 3 (Bill of Lading produced by Mr. Masujima) should tell that it is a forgery. In the first place, as a matter of fact, the form of any Bill of Lading is such that it is mostly made up of printed matter, any blank space or margin thereon being left only for after-insertion therein of names of ship, shippers, consignees, place of departure and destination, master or agents, description of goods shipped, date etc. It is usual to make these few insertions by hand, as it is more troublesome to use a typewriter for the purpose. Secondly, a Bill of Lading is generally made in sets of 3, 4, 5 more, copies of the same tenor and date. Two or three for the shippers, and one or more for the master or agents. Such a Bill of Lading as exhibit *Hi* No. 3 made of tissue paper containing nothing but the copy of these few typewritten after-insertions could never be admitted anywhere as a Bill of Lading, and I think that even a lawyer of such extended experience as Dr. Masujima will be unable to say that he has ever seen such a Bill of Lading before. Thirdly, the signature appearing in the original Bill of Lading now in the hands of the Court, is that of Captain Mowat, and in order to obtain the Captain's signature to this falsified Bill of Lading did not Lewis sign and hand the Captain a letter of guarantee for the Captain's protection? And in order to cause the Captain to sign this falsified Bill of Lading did not Lewis hand him Hill's receipts as guidance for the Captain? And in order to cause Hill to sign the receipts did not Lewis give Hill a letter of guarantee? Yes, he did all these things. That being so, why should Lewis approach Mr. Sale to get his signature to the Bill of Lading? Then in the fourth place, there is the word "Agents" right under Mr. C. V. Sale's signature, as appears in the forged Bill of Lading Exhibit *Hi* No. 3. Sale and Frazar, Ltd., were not agents and therefore why should such insertion appear in the Bill of Lading? On top of this, how is it that Dr. Masujima omitted this word "Agent" in the Japanese translation of this Exhibit *Hi* No. 4 attached by him and presented by him to the Court? In the fifth place, I have been told that there were on board the *Agenor* a lot of sundry waste papers, but that the Bill of Lading forms belonging to this vessel cannot be found. I should think it is quite true that no such forms as Exhibit *Hi* No. 3 could be found anywhere. The original form of the Bill of Lading with the genuine signature of Captain H. C. Killman, the former master of the *Agenor*. The size of this Bill of Lading and the blank margin thereof do not agree with the forged Bill of Lading, Exhibit *Hi* No. 3 in any respect, and the most remarkable comparison between the two is this, that in the forged one there is an insertion of the ship's tonnage of "1413" whereas in the regular form there is nothing of the kind inserted, and not only that, there is no room for such an insertion in the genuine form. About the 10th October last when he was already in prison, Lewis through his lawyer Dr. Masujima, and one of his friends, obtained possession (together with all his personal effects) of a typewriter which had been left in the office of Sale and Frazar Ltd. In this connection, I should like to call the Court's attention to the fact that none of the forged documents were presented to the Court until after the preliminary examination, and this seems to show that these documents were not manufactured until after Lewis obtained possession of his typewriter about the 10th October. It seems incredible that if these documents were in existence in July, August or September, or early in October, that no mention should have been made of them, either by Lewis or by his counsel, Dr. Masujima, to the preliminary judge before the latter reached a decision. If these documents were genuine it would only have needed their production to secure release. In the sixth place, the question arises, how was the signature of Mr. Sale attached to the forged documents? But that can be most easily explained. The signatures and handwriting on those papers (which it must be remembered are all tissue papers) are placed there by impressions taken from other documents. Lewis could have very easily taken these impressions on to the piece of tissue paper alleged to be a Bill of Lading. During the last several years I have seen hundreds of Mr. Sale's genuine signatures and I have noticed his almost invariable habit of underlining his signature. Now in all these forged documents I did not see any underline below Mr. Sale's name, and it seems reasonable to believe that the forger of the documents cut off Mr. Sale's signature from some original papers so as not to get a copy or an impression of the other contents of the original papers and that these detached signatures were then impressed on these tissue forgeries. In the seventh place, the next question arises—how could Lewis obtain possession of any of Mr. Sale's original signatures to use in the manner described? Well, as a matter of fact, thousands of people may have Mr. Sale's letters. Even in my own office I have several tens of his letters, bearing his signature written with an indelible purple copying violet pencil. Lewis has been in the firm over four years and it is certain that he has in his possession some of Mr. Sale's letters: and as Dr. Masujima was counsel for Messrs. Sale & Company until comparatively recently, he also would have many of Mr. Sale's letters in his possession. The process of transferring, that is forging, the signatures to the documents presented to the Court by Dr. Masujima is so simple that it does not require even a copying press. If the tissue paper be wetted and pressed on to the original, the transfer can be made quite easily. In the eighth place, Lewis remained behind on board the *Agenor* and when he got back he said that he brought all the office supplies away. Therefore if the Bill of Lading were among the office supplies, the form of Bill of Lading must have been the same as the one signed by the former Captain Killman. If there was anything among these papers which would strike Lewis' eyes, it might have been Exhibit No. 16, which is now deemed by Mr. Masujima to be very valuable, and which is a letter written by him to Captain Killman. Permit me to add a few words in this connection.—One or two days before the actual delivery of the *Agenor* was taken from Captain Killman, news came from San Francisco of the great earthquake. Captain Killman was terror stricken by the news, as his family resided in San Francisco. He was much cast down and left in all haste for home. It would be quite natural for the Captain to take no notice of Dr. Masujima's letter and leave it with the ship's waste papers. And not only that, the letter

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

itself was waste paper to the Captain. It is very probable that the sight of this letter suggested to Lewis the connection of falsehoods relative to his stories connected with Mr. Masujima's letter. Exhibit *Hi* No. 4 is also a forgery. Lewis ought to have shipped on the *Agenor* 14,902 bags of wheat, out of which he had embezzled 1,879 bags by deceiving the firm's Tokio Godown keeper. In his defence he brought up this forged letter in support of his other story to the effect the firm consigned this lot to Yabu Kosaburo. This forgery was manufactured by the process I have already described. The fact that Lewis embezzled this lot of 1,879 bags has been clearly established by a voluntary confession of the Tokyo Godown Keeper and Yamada, who was an assistant in Lewis' Department, both of whom made the confession after Lewis was arrested.

When the formal complaint was first lodged, we applied to the Yokohama Public Procurator for the arrest of all the conspirators, especially the Captain and the Mate, but the case being so complicated, some days elapsed before the preliminary examination took place, and by that time the Captain and the Mate had left this country. If at the time we had been able to ascertain the true facts regarding this wheat embezzlement as we know them now, it would have been a very valuable assistance to the Public Procurator in taking the first steps in the case.

When Lewis was examined on several occasions by the firm and by Mr. McIvor, their legal adviser, no reference was made by Lewis to these 1,879 bags. All his explanations were confined to stating thas 19,902 bags were made up from 14,902 with broken bags. And further, when in response to a letter from Mr. Sale requesting information as to the discrepancy of 5,000 bags Lewis in his reply made no mention of the 1,879 bags which he had stolen and placed in a seeret Godown. And there can be no possibility whatever of such a letter as Exhibit Hi No. 4 existing previous to the sailing of the *Agenor*. Secondly, at the foot of this forged letter is subscribed :—"Received two carbon copies, Geo. L. Cherry, Delivery Department." Now as Cherry really received only two carbon copies as was admitted by Lewis at yesterday's hearing was it not proper that he should sign one copy of the same and hand it to Lewis if desired? Whereas, if this forged letter were genuine it would show that he kept two copies in hand and signed the one that was to be kept by him, and from which he took a press copy and gave that press copy to Lewis. Can there be anything like this in all the earth? And if such was really done by Cherry, he would have been a self-convicted lunatic. And I would like to ask Dr. Masujima how can a press copy be taken from a carbon copy? And if there is anyone who believes such is possible, he must be one who does not know the use that can be made of a copy press of carbon papers. I have been assured by the two assistant counsel for the accused, Messrs. Hiraoka and Yamamoto, that in their offices, they have never used a typewriter or a copy press, and I can only say that so far as these two gentlemen are concerned, they may be in a position to believe that the forged documents presented to the Court by Mr. Masujima are credible. Exhibit No. 14 is also a copy taken on a tissue paper and Cherry's signature appearing thereon is a clear forgery on the grounds that I have explained before. So with Exhibit No. 15 which is also a tissue paper and Mr. Sale's signature on this tissue paper was evidently stolen from other papers and impressed on this thin paper. And a further conclusive proof if this, that in this forged document it is stated that "Loading fully completed 12th July, 1906" and at the foot it is dated "15th July, 1906." Who would so write July on a document supposed to have been written in June? As to the documents put in as evidence by the accused, more especially *Hi* Nos. 14 and 15, the Court asked Lewis yesterday "Why did you make two documents to the same effect?" Lewis replied one was sent to Mr. Sale and the other one was for the "Shipping Department." But the *Agenor* belongs to E. Dept. and there could have been no reason for sending a copy to the Shipping Department. Moreover, it is customary to use carbon copies in making duplicates. But have not Lewis and Mr. Masujima heretofore said that the originals of these forged documents had been put into the portfolio? How is it that he now says that one was sent to Mr. Sale and the other to the Shipping Department? Again, Lewis says that he sent No. 14 to Mr. Sale. Then the original No. 15 must have been sent to the Shipping Department. How then is it that the signature of "C V.S." is made to appear on the copy of the letter? Again, in No. 14, the phrase appears :—"Cherry and Lewis see me re this." But Lewis said he was asked nothing by Mr. Sale. Then it is impossible to understand how Lewis secured a copy of No. 14 in which appears the phrase "Cherry and Lewis see me re this." The above questions asked by the Court and the answers made to them assume great importance. I notice another important point, and wish to call the Court's attention to it :—Lewis and Dr. Masujima say that No 15 is entirely a press copy. They repeatedly said so in the hearing before the last. I say, however, that this is not a press copy. The validity of my conclusion is suggested by the colour of ink used, and also the handwriting of the text is of a cramped character such as is not found in Lewis' usual handwriting. It is the handwriting of a foreigner on a thin tissue paper, which would be very difficult. The writer has evidently very slowly and very carefully written it letter by letter. If he had not used care the pen would have caught in the paper and would not have run so easily over its surface. He must have spent much time in the making of it. The only one of the forged documents which is not typewritten is this No. 15 which clearly suggests that it was made before he had secured his typewriter in the prison. As this copy did not turn out nicely, Lewis was led to send for his personal typewriter machine, and this he obtained from Messrs. Sale and Frazar's office through Dr. Masujima on or about October 10th. It was after this that *Hi* No. 14 was probably created. Dr. Masujima has said that the papers presented to the Court were selected by him from a larger lot in which we may conclude that there were many other questionable documents, Some may have been made out nicely, while others were badly formulated. If Dr. Masujima had consulted with Lewis before presenting *Hi* No. 15 in selecting the more important papers, it seems certain that Lewis would never have agreed to present this handwritten document. As to all facts, Mr. Masujima and Lewis have been in constant communication and consultation both verbally and by correspondence. But about these forged papers there seems not to have been any consultation between them. As they did not consult with each other, Dr. Masujima made a mistake in his selection of the papers, not distinguishing between the papers made before and after the typewriter had been put into use. Mr. Sale's signature thereon also is not an impression but seems to be an imitation. As to this forgery, the learned Procurator has already made his argument. Lewis and Dr. Masujima do not admit that they had any consultation between them. That there was no such consultation is a matter of great surprise. This fact has a most important bearing on the decision as to Lewis' guilt or innocence. As to the typewriter or cigarette cases, and other minor matters, however trifling, Lewis has always consulted with Dr. Masujima while in such a serious matter as this evidence which vitally affects his freedom, no consultation seems to have taken place. I think that if Lewis had even suggested to Dr. Masujima that these papers were forgeries it seems incredible that Dr. Masujima, as an honest lawyer would have allowed himself to be used as an instrument for presenting them to the Court. It must be remembered that Dr. Masujima, apart from his personal affairs would not hesitate, as counsel for the accused Lewis, to use all papers available for the defence. While Dr. Masujima hears nothing from Lewis about forgery, the two actors must have had spiritual understanding between them without verbal communication, and thus the presentation of these papers has given great surprise to the Court. I will refer to the Public Procurator's question and Lewis' answer during the course of the hearing of the trial on the 8th instant :—

Question—"You say you did not tell your lawyer there were such documents?"

Answer—"It was not necessary." "He knew." "He had them."

What profound meaning might these phrases —"He knew," "He had them," have? Exhibit No. 5 is also a forged letter. With this forgery Lewis tries to show that Mr. Sale has consigned the 1,879 bags in question to Lewis. In the first place, all the verbal transactions with Yabu were made by Lewis, and Mr. Sale has never signed such a letter to Yabu, and moreover, Yabu has testified before this Court that he never received such a letter. Thus both the alleged sender and receiver of this letter deny that it ever had an existence. The fact that there is no copy of it in the firm's copy books and that it was in the hands of Lewis would amply prove that it was a forgery. In the second place, if the firm did wish to sell the wheat in question through Yabu, the firm would simply ask him to obtain or make offers. So I am at an utter loss to see where the necessity lies of going to the expense of shifting the goods from the firm's Tokyo Godown to Yabu's Godown, both Godowns being situated in the Fukagawa district. Then in the third place, while Lewis was on his trip by the *Agenor* it was generally rumoured that Yabu's property was to be attached by some of hts creditors. Being scared by this, some of Lewis' intimate friends took the wheat in question out of Yabu's Godown and put it into a Godown belonging to one named Yonekura, the shifting expenses being defrayed by one of these friends on behalf of Lewis. In the fourth place, Yabu and Lewis were on every good terms. According to Lewis' memo. now in Court, Yabu is owing Lewis a considerable amount oi money. Even in view of snch intimate tetms, Yabu when he took oath did not dare to commit perjury, and stated distinctly before the Court and also in reply to Mr. Masujima, that he had never received anything like Exhibit Hi No. 5 from Mr. Charles V. Sale.

In both Exhibits *Hi* No. 4 and *Hi* No. 5 there are a few words referring to a certain lot of wheat stored in the Tokyo Storage Company in Iwasaki's name, etc. These few words should also prove that these Exhibits are a forgery. In August, 1905, Lewis asked Yabu (on behalf of Lewis) to sign a contract for 1,000 tons of wheat at 4 52 per picul, which Yabu did. The firm being thus deceived, this wheat was imported from America. The goods arrived in December the same year. Mr. Sale being assuerd by Lewis that if the goods were sent to Tokyo Storage Co. previous to the payment Yabu would raise money to pay for them, granted the necessary permission. By resorting to this fraudulent means, Lewis raised *yen* 50,000 which he paid to the firm as a "payment on account" from Yabu, at the same time stating that the balance would be paid later. Mr. Sale did not approve of a deferred payment for so large an amount, but Lewis said he would look after all the details personally and would guarantee that the firm would not suffer any loss by accommodating Yabu in this manner. He also said on several occasions that Yabu was paying the interest and charges to the Bank and Warehouse Co. concerned. On July 7th last year, Mr. Sale received a telegram from the Head of the 4th Division of Tokushima-ken advising him that judging from information received, the purser on board the ship *Agenor* had attempted to bore or actually had bored holes in the ship to sink her. The so-called purser must have been either Lewis or Hill. As to the wreck of the ship, Lewis did not advise either the Yokohama office or Kobe office, nor did he answer Mr. Sale's telegram of 7th July asking for details. Reference to the ship's papers for the purpose of ascertaining the value at risk showed Bills of Lading and other documents for 19,902 sacks, but in searching for the weight of these bags, only 14,902 sacks could be traced as having left the Tokyo Godowns. As to the remaining 5,000 sacks, it was stated by Cherry and also by Yamada, an assistant of Lewis, but the latter had told them that the balance was placed on board by Iwasaki. In view of the suspicions raised by the police

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

telegram from Tokushima, it was felt necessary to act very cautiously and carefully, but as no claim was presented by Mr. Iwasaki the latter was interviewed by Mr. Kirby, the Tokyo Director of Messrs. Sale & Frazar Ltd. It was then discovered that not only was it untrue that Iwasaki had placed 5,000 sacks on board, but also that he had not purchased the other cargo which Lewis had represented as being sold to Iwasaki for delivery in Kobe in small lots, so using the *Agenor* as a Godown after arrival at her destination. And at this stage, it also came to light that the wheat supposed to have been sent to the Tokyo Storage Co. for account of Yabu was really standing in the name of Iwasaki, and that the sum of *yen* 50,000 supposed to have been received from Yabu really represented an amount borrowed by Lewis for his personal account on the security of the wheat, and that thereafter the whole transaction was such that Yabu had signed the contract merely for the sake of Lewis. The date when Mr. Sale received this information was about the 15th or 16th July. It was also revealed that owiug to the fall of the market Iwasaki had demanded from Lewis a further margin of *yen* 50,000 which Lewis had paid and that he had also paid several thousand *yen* for storage, interest etc. In view of these discoveries, the suspicions as to a fraud or an attempted fraud in connection with the insurance became greatly strengthened and now that we are in possession of so many facts it may be safely stated that the motive of Lewis in committing this crime was to recover the losses already sustained in his personal speculations. Losses which he knew could not be concealed much longer from the firm, who were becoming impatient with the long delay in settling their stocks of wheat. The theft of 1,879 bags of wheat was due to the same cause. That Lewis has speculated in wheat in Yabu's name was admitted by Lewis' own statement now in the hands of the Court. Lewis stated that it is true that I have speculated in wheat, but that had nothing to do with the shipment per the *Agenor*. It worried Lewis very much to deal with this wheat. At first he borrowed *yen* 40,000 on this cargo from Yabu and one or two days after paid that back. He then raised *yen* 50,000 on the same security from Iwasaki. And it can be clearly shown that this sum has been paid into the firm in the name of Yabu, as is gathered from Yabu's own statement. According to Lewis own memo, now in Court, he paid *yen* 5,000 to Iwasaki on account of the *yen* 50,000 and as for the interest and storage, he first paid *yen* 2,015.36 then *yen* 2,631.02 and finally *yen* 1,178.26. And this third payment of *yen* 1,178.26 agrees with his cheque voucher as follows:—June 15th, 1906—Iwasaki for wheat—*yen* 1,178.26 Mr. E. W. Frazar who left by the earliest possible opportunity for the scene of the wreck of the *Agenor* rendered every possible assistance to the Public Procurator and the police at Tokushima in their investigations. As a result of these investigations, it was determined that there was not sufficient proof to show that the vessel had been wilfully sunk. In the meantime notice had been given to the American Consul, and when Mr. Frazar returned to Kobe, he wrote asking for an enquiry and took steps to detain all of the crew, the expenses of so doing being borne by the firm and including about two weeks' lodging. When the enquiry was completed the Consul said that in his opinion there was no evidence of the ship being sunk with criminal intent. While in Kobe Mr. Frazar consulted with Messrs. Cornes & Co. the agents for Lloyds, who were interested in the loss to the insurers. Mr. Cornes, the head of the firm at Kobe, also attended the Consular enquiries. Mr. Cornes has been admitted to the English Bar as a barrister and was assisted by Mr. Yamashita, a leading Japanese lawyer of Kobe. Proceedings were also taken for the preservation of evidence in the Kobe Japanese Court, but without any fresh developments. When the enquiries were concluded, Mr. Cornes expressed himself in agreement with the finding of the American Consul. Under such circumstances, Mr. Frazar was convinced that the alleged wilful sinking of the vessel was a concoction of the French sailors who were on board the *Agenor* with the object of levying blackmail. With that belief, he interviewed the Public Procurator in Kobe. Mr. Frazar is a mechanical engineer and takes charge of the Engineering Department of the firm, and as such he knew nothing about the wheat transaction in this case. So he believed Lewis' statement regarding the making up of 5,000 extra bags, and it was quite natural for Mr. Frazar to think that was innocent. I can only add that this was due to the fact that not only was he deceived by Lewis, but also that during his absence in Kobe he did not know much about the discoveries in Yokohama tending to show wrongful acts ou the part of Lewis. On the other hand, while Mr. Sale was as yet unaware of the extent to which the fraud had been carried. At the same time he did not know as much as Mr. Frazar concerning the course of events of the legal enquiries at the scene of the wreck and in Kobe. Acting on his knowledge, and fearing the escape of Lewis, Mr. Sale instructed the manager of his Kobe firm to ask the Kobe police to keep a strict watch on Lewis, and at the same time asked Mr. Frazar to keep track of Lewis, and bring him back to Yokohama as soon as the Kobe investigations were finally completed and this was done. While keeping a sharp eye on Lewis , as asked by Mr. Sale, Mr. Frazar in his inner heart was not suspecting Lewis. Now to sum up, if the details of the course of events relating to the transaction of the 1,000 tons of wheat between Yabu, Iwasaki and Lewis were not fully discovered, Mr. Sale himself might have been cheated by the smooth tongue and the clever devices of Lewis. and as a consequence, there would have been no foamal complaint against him, or if the full particulars of the wheat transactions as we see now before our eyes, had been obtainable previous to the departure of Mr. Frazar for the scene of the wreck, Mr. Frazar would never have welieved Lewis, and the various enquiries which took place in Kobe might have been conducted with different results. And if the Tokushima Public Procurator and the American Consul at Kobe knew these guilty acts of Lewis which were later discovered in Yokohama and had weighed these discoveries together, with the statements of the French sailors, and the other facts, they would certainly have cast suspicious eyes on the accused ju t as much as Mr. Sale did. Although the Kobe Courts dismissed the case of wilfully sinking the vessel Mr. Sale was not satisfied with the explanations given by Lewis on his return to Yokohama, and failing to get the true facts of the case he placed all his information before the Public Procurator of the Yokohama District Court, but so complicated was the case that the first charge determined upon by the Public Procurator against Lewis and Hill was the forgery of receipts and Bill of Lading: and the urgent request of Mr. Sale for the arrest or detention of Captain Mouat and Chief Mate Connors of the *Agenor* before their departure from Nagasaki was not entertained by the Public Procurator, and this in spite of the fact that Mr. Sale's request was supported by the personal application of Mr. Miller, the American Consul General, and of Mr. McIvor. It was only after the arrest of Lewis and after the discoveries of the theft by Lewis in Tokyo of 1,879 bags out of 14,902 bags of wheat which were thought to have been shipped on the *Agenor* and of other guilty acts by Lewis, that the Public Procurator commenced his prosecutiou against the accused for wilful sinking of the ship *Agenor*. Therefore if nothing but those apparent facts revealed in Tokushima and Kobe had ever come to light, it would have been very possible that the Yokohama Public Procurator would have dropped the case entirely in the same manner as the Tokushima Public Procurator, and that Lewis would have been able to conceal his theft of 1,879 bags, and to realise the value—about *yen* 8,000 or *yen* 9,000—with which he might have paid off a part of his indebtedness to Iwasaki and that the firm of Sale & Frazar Ltd. would, in all good faith, have claimed from the insurance company for their loss of 14,902 bags wheat. I might, however, remark, that even if Lewis had succeeded to this extent, his guilt would probably have been found out as a result of the excessive amount of insurance. Lewis' experience of higher branches of business pracsice was not very great. He was more of a salesman than a broad business man. All his knowledge of the ultimate settlement of insurance claims was based upon the usual valued policies where the quantity and value are both specified in the policy, and where, in case of loss, the full amount of the policy is at once recoverable, but in this case, of the wheat, no quantity was specified and so it would have been necessary for Sale & Frazar, Ltd., to prove the value on board by reference to their books. The Court has asked Mr. Sale why he did not perceive that the amount of insurance was excessive, but knowing from his experience that these steps would be necessary and having no guilty acts in mind, it did not occur to him that it was necessary to check the figures, especially so as the whole transaction in its entirety had been left to the management of the Department managed by Lewis. Now that all these discoveries were made, Iwasaki declared that the 8,000 bags wheat said by Lewis to have been placed on board by Lewis were not his consignment. But suppose these guilty acts of Lewis were not discovered, might it not have been possible that Iwasaki, if cheated by Lewis, claimed that the 5,000 bags were his goods? In view of the fact that Yabu had signed the wheat contract for the sake of Lewis, and that Iwasaki had accommodated Lewis to the extent of *yen* 50,000 on security to this wheat which was constructed in the name of Yabu, there is ample room to deem that such a thing might have been possible. Although there is no shadow of a doubt as to the facts that Lewis speculated in Wheat and borrowed money in Iwasaki's name, and that he embezzled 1,879 bags wheat, Lewis has very skillfully twisted these facts by means of forged documents so as to make them appear to outsiders as if these acts were done by Mr. Sale. The method adopted by Lewis in making up these fabrications exactly conforms to that with which the whole crime was committed. If the unparalleled boldness of his inventions were carefully studied, one can find the key which will furnish the solution of his guilty undertakings. In this connection, let me point out a few examples showing that Lewis has the genius of a novelist. Knowing that Mr. E. W. Frazar is a Director of Messrs. Helm Bros. Ltd. Lewis made an absolutely false statement that Mr. Frazar defrauded a certain limited company of the sum of *yen* 60,000. Lewis must admit in his inner heart that the difference of personalities between Mr. Frazar and Lewis himself is just like day and night, and that the business of Helm Bros. Ltd. being conducted under the direct management of Mr. Julius Helm its Managing Director, a man of undoubted honesty and integrity, and still actively interested in the concern, could not have been defrauded in the manner suggested. Knowing the fact that Mr. Holst, former manager of the firm of Messrs. Van Nierop and Co. had left the firm, and started an independent business at No. 20 Yamashitacho, practically as a competitor of Van Nierop and Co. and that Mr. Frazar was formerly carrying on his business at No. 200, Lewis invented another story and stated in Court that Mr. Sale and Mr. Frazar were trying to put Messrs. van Nierop and Co. into the Bankruptcy Court. The facts are that Mr. Holst has rented from Messrs. Sale and Frazar Ltd. some of the rooms at No. 200 for use as an office, Messrs. Sale and Frazar not requiring the entire space at No. 200. There is no foundation for the statement that either Mr. Sale or Mr. Frazar attempted to put Messrs. van Nierop & Co. into the bankruptcy court. They have no connection with Mr. Holst either personally or in a business way. And moreover, the firm of Messrs. van Nierop & Co. is well managed by their present manager, and there is no fear that that firm will be forced into the bankruptcy court. During the Russo-Japanese war, one of the engineers of the firm of Sale & Frazar, Ltd , named Suzuki, was called for service in the army and entered the training barracks in Tokyo. Mr. Sale is a Britisher and Mr. Frazar an American, and it would have been quite natural for them to sympathise with the Japanese soldiers. And so they decided, as in the case of their other employees, to pay his full salary during the period in which he was serving his country.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Ein Suzuki, after receiving his training during several months in the Tokyo barracks was drafted off by the War Department for service in the Osaka Arsenal, where he received the usual Army pay of four *sen* per day in addition to bare board and lodging, his position being that of a regular soldier and not that of an employee in the Osaka Arsenal. On this foundation Lewis insinuated that the firm of Sale & Frazar, Ltd., had paid bribes to officials in the Osaka Arsenal. Lewis made the statement that Sale and Frazar Ltd. had for several years past been trying to take away the Lloyds' agency from Messrs. Cornes and Co. The only letter written by Mr. Sale during the past two years concerning the Lloyd's agency was dated the 2nd May, 1905, and was addressed to Messrs. Cornes and Co. at a time when they were endeavouring to secure the agency at Kobe. In this letter Mr. Sale stated that his experiences, covering a period of more than 20 years, have fully convinced him that adjustment of all matters in question by Messrs. Cornes & Co. as Lloyd's agents was always impartial, fair and satisfactory. And subsequently, Messrs. Cornes & Co. succeeded in securing Lloyd's agency for the port of Kobe. Notwithstanding all these facts, Lewis made the false statement that the firm of Messrs. Sale and Frazar, Ltd., were scheming to obtain Lloyd's agency. Lewis further stated that Messrs. C. V. Sale and H. W. Frazar had retained for their own benefit *yen* 60,000 penalties due to the Korean Railway Company. There is not the slightest foundation for this fabrication in either of its aspects. As a matter of fact, the railway material to which Lewis referred was not imported for a Korean Railway Company, but for the War Department. The goods were to be shipped by the manufacturer via the Pacific Coast, but the steamers engaged for the carriage of the material were greatly delayed and eventually Messrs. Sale & Frazar Ltd. chartered other steamers at a higher rate of freight and sent Lewis to Tacoma simply and solely to supervise the loading and to see that work was carried on night and day without regard to cost. In going to all this extra expense (over *yen* 30,000) Sale & Frazar, Ltd., were animated by a desire to fulfil their contacts with the War Department as exactly as possible, and although in spite of all their efforts the delivery was slightly later than stipulated for yet the War Department recognised the "force majeure" of the circumstances and the fact that in every respect Messrs. Sale & Frazar Ltd. had endeavoured to fill their contract exactly, and so remitted the penalties for late delivery. And the amount so remitted was not an extra profit and was not taken by either Mr. Sale or Mr. Frazar. The results of the transaction being properly and fully entered in the firm's records. Lewis has put forward his version of the transaction in order to damage the reputation of the two gentlemen named.

Exhibit No. 6 produced by Dr. Masujima is also a manufactured document. The initials "C.V.S." appearing in this tissue paper were no doubt impressed thereon from some other paper. No, not only that, I am of opinion, that in view of the shakiness of the writing that the original initials must have been traced over with a purple pencil on some other paper at first and the impression of these "traced" initials then taken on to the tissue paper. The day before he was arrested, Lewis was examinad by the Public Procurator, and then stated in the presence of the Public Procurator that he was very foolish to have remitted Yen 4,500 to the Captain and the Mate. On the 24th July, when Lewis received a telegram from Hill at Nagasaki Lewis remitted the sum of Yen 4,500 to Hill. At this time, he did not have that much money at his disposal. He intended therefore to draw Yen 3,500 out of his personal account with the firm. He asked for this Yen 3,500 on the 24th, and on the next day, the 25th, he passed to Mr. Sale for his signature a slip reading —

"Yen 3,500 debit A. Lewis personal account."

(Signed) A. Lewis.

Mr. Sale asked Lewis about the use of this money, and Lewis in reply made a variety of statements: first he said he wished to pay a bill falling due, then that he wanted to buy a steam launch. On being asked with which and whose steam launch, he could give no particulars. Mr. Sale thought that the use of this money must certainly have some connection with the telegrams from Hill, both of which had been received unopened by Lewis, and one of which had been torn to pieces by Lewis: under these suspicious circumstances, Mr. Sale would not give his signature so that Lewis could not draw the money from the cashier. Lewis then approached Tahara Toichi, in order to raise this money. Tahara then advanced Lewis *yen* 3,400 on a cheque drawn on the 1st Bank. Lewis passed this cheque to his current account in the Soda Bank where there was already a balance of over *yen* 1,000 standing to his credit. Then Lewis made out a cheque for *yen* 4,506.10 drawn on and guaranteed by the Soda Bank and passed this cheque to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and this *yen* 4,500 was duly transmitted to Hill through the latter Bank. And this was on the 25th July. The balance, *yen* 6.10, were probably the Bank's charges for transmitting. Soon after Lewis was arrested Tahara's banto came to Lewis' room to press him for payment of the loan. I happened to be in the room, and gathered from this banto all the facts relating to the loan. When Lewis borrowed the money from Tahara, he handed the latter a cheque for *yen* 3,500, a cheque which was dishonoured. Before he was arrested Lewis paid back *yen* 2,000 to Tahara and gave the latter a promissory note for *yen* 1,500, dated 27th April and made to fall due 25th July. In this way Lewis hoped to obtain Mr. Sale's consent to a corresponding payment from his personal account with the firm. Later on Tahara levied attachment on the furniture, etc. of Lewis for the remaining *yen* 1,500 due to him. Lewis now falsely states that he had made out that promissory note in order to comply with the system of the firm. There is absolutely no doubt that Exhibit No. 6 is also a forgery, and in forging this document, the accused made a blunder in dating it as the 25th July instead of the 23rd July. It will be remembered that Lewis alleged in Court that all these papers were removed by him from the office to his private house on the 23rd July. Lewis' statement concerning the payment of *yen* 50 to the boatswain of the *Agenor* is another one of his many stories. He paid that money out of his own pocket and now has the impudence to say that he disbursed that money on behalf of the firm. About this point, the following is stated in my formal complaint dated 27th July, 1906.

> "The sailors who had testified before the Kobe Local Court in favour of Lewis, Hill, etc., came to Mr. Izumi Yaroku of Sale and Frazar Ltd. and claimed payment. Mr. Izumi could not understand what payment they wished for. The sailors then told him that if they opened their mouths, the company would suffer very much, and so they kept silence at the Kobe Court."

Mr. Izumi then told them that the Company had no desire to suppress any of their evidence, that they might say in public anywhere, anything that they knew to be true. Then the sailors told Izumi that the ship was sunk purposely and that Lewis asked them to keep the matter secret, promising that he would make them considerations on his return to Yokohama. Mr. Izumi then remembering the facts as they appeared at the scene of the wreck and the facts as disclosed at Kobe, now for the first time looked upon Lewis with suspicion, and also then understood why the French sailors had no hesitation in making their positive statements at the Kobe Court, while the Captain and Chief Mate showed much hesitation and uncertainty in speaking before the Court. (Mr. Izumi interpreted for several witnesses before the Kobe Court). Mr. Izumi thus found out that Lewis had requested the sailors to make false statements before the Court in order to hide the truth. Mr. Izumi is a responsible man of position in the Japanese community. His statements are entitled to full faith and belief. Before he went down to the scene of the wreck he was quite ignorant of what Lewis had done, and so he did not look at the facts with any suspicion against Lewis. Mr. Izumi refused to give any money to the sailors, but one of them, the boatswain, obtained *yen* 50 from Lewis. This was a few hours after formal complaint was filed, and I myself at once reported the facts to the Public Procurator in Yokohama. *Hi* Nos. 2 and 27 are the only genuine documents among those signed by Mr. Frazar and Mr. Sale produced to the Court by Mr. Masujima, on behalf of Lewis. *Hi* No. 17 is the receipt for money deposited with the firm by Lewis. *Hi* No. 2 speaks for itself. Both of them have no value at all, as defence for the accused. Only the fact that one or two genuine documents are mixed among the multifarious forged papers is as it were tantamount to a clever butcher mixing true beef among the horse flesh. I can well appreciate the skilfulness of this arrangement of the papers. This letter of Mr. Frazar (Hi No. 2) has no meaning at all beyond what is expressed therein. Unfortunately, the part reading—"please attend to seeing the Captain and first Mate off etc.,—is made, according to the skilful translation of Mr. Masujima to mean that it was desired to cause the Captain and Mate to run away. Again the word "here" in another part of the letter which says—"Ask Mr. Hill stand by here until I send further orders from Yokohama" is erroneously reported in all the newspapers ■ "You" (this might have been the fault of the person who supplied the material to the foreign papers) the letter thus becomes very ambiguous and it appeared as if there were some meaning outside the whole text of the letter. Lewis has already forged the letter and signature of another person and it was a smaller matter for him to say that he has sent a letter, which he did not. *Hi* No. 12 a letter, which he never sent to Mr. Sale. In that letter it is stated that—"only two amounts have been received by Shibata"—relating to Fish Scrap sold at Sendai. The total price of Fish Scrap was about fifty thousand *yen* (*yen* 50,000) and Mr. Sale was anxious, in view of other suspicious facts, to know what had been done with the money. Therefore he referred the matter to the accused. The latter replied by telegram "Fish scrap, receipt with order, payment twelve months" and he did not report that he had received and misappropriated the "two amounts," i.e. *yen* 2,395.68 and *yen* 2,849.56 on the 7th June, 1906, which was ten days before the *Agenor* left Yokohama. But in this suppositious letter *Hi* No. 12 it is mentioned that "only two amounts have been received by Shibata." If Mr. Sale had received this letter he would have asked Shibata, and the wrongful acts of Lewis would then have been disclosed, and this letter would have been shown to the Yokohama Public Procurator by Mr. Sale when making the first complaint. *Hi* No. 1 is certainly one of the forgeries. As it became clear that Lewis misappropriated the price of Fish Scrap from Sendai: that he engaged himself in speculation in the name of Yabu, and that he borrowed the money from Iwasaki, Mr. Sale had recognised that Lewis had a probable motive in bringing about the wreck of the *Agenor*, so Mr. Sale ordered the manager of the Kobe office to ask the police to look after Lewis and Hill and all the crew of the *Agenor* and caused Mr. Frazar to bring Lewis back to Yokohama, fearing that the latter might attempt to escape. It was by the night train on the 22nd of July that Lewis came back and it was two or three days prior to this date that I was instructed to bring a formal complaint against Lewis and his associates. I at once held an interview with the chief Public Procurator and told him that I would probably file a complaint on such and such a matter because I considered that it would be convenient for both the authorities and our side to make such a statement before hand as it was then the period of summer vacations. Not only was it certainly necessary to obtain explanations from Lewis before the formal complaint was made, but Mr. Sale wished to afford Lewis every opportunity of clearing himself from the suspicious circumstances discovered. Although the offence must be punished, I suggested to Mr. Sale that it would be better to cause Lewis to surrender himself to justice and obtain for him the commutation of punishment by two degrees. The reason why Mr. Sale made strenuous efforts to get Lewis to make a confession was not only that he wished to know the facts much clearer, but also an outcome of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

his mercy to lessen his punishment. In spite of this, however, Lewis returned evil for good and asserted that Mr. Sale persuaded him to make a confession for the purpose of deceiving the insurance companies, he was bold enough to make such a document as *Hi* No. 1. That this document was a forgery will be seen from the fact that notwithstanding he stated in Court that—"When I came back on the 23rd July from Kobe Mr. Sale asked me to write out a letter that the firm did not know anything about the ship and the cargo. This was at breakfast at Mr. Frazar's house." I then asked Mr. Sale to give me a letter of guarantee that he would not be held responsible but "Mr. Sale would not give me that letter but kept the two letters I had written" Whereas there were in that letter of guarantee (*Hi* No. 6) the impressed initials of C.V.S. In the latter part of that forged document it is stated that—"if this is satisfactory please send me a copy signed "for record." Were this document genuine, the initials of Mr. Sale put thereon must be the original and would not be a copy of the original. The absurd explanation given by Dr. Masujima in connection with this is that Mr. Sale was in the habit of retaining the original in his hands and giving the press copy to others.

It was admitted before the Court by both Lewis and Dr. Masujima that no special request was made by Lewis to Dr. Masujima as regards the production of these forged documents to the Court. I do not know whether this explanation emanated from Dr. Masujima or was a creation of Lewis' inventive genius. If it was Dr. Masujima's idea, I would like to ask him whether or not among the letters he received from Mr. Sale while he was counsel for Sale & Co. or at other times was there any letter bearing a copied signature of Mr. Sale? Also whether or not among the great number of clients he has had during his long professional career extending over several tens of years, there was a single person who had such a curious habit? *Hi* No. 16. This is Mr. Masujima's letter and there is no doubt about its genuineness. However, the facts stated in connection with this are another part of the inventions made in order to damage the reputation of Mr. Sale and to affect the credibility of his evidence. Mr. Sale has no connection whatever with this letter. In October, 1905, The West Coast Commercial Co. the former owners of the *Agenor*, shipped at Alaska about five hundred tons of Salted Salmon, and made out a Bill of Lading for 1,120 tons and insured them to the amount of more than Yen 86,000. (This insurance was effected not by Messrs. Sale & Frazer Ltd. but by the West Coast Commercial Co. who are Mr. Masujima clients). The goods were sold by means of endorsements on the Bill of Lading to C F. Jackson & Co., again sold by them to the Johnstone Fishing Co. and still again by them sold to the C. H. Lilly Co. The C. H. Lilly Co. then sold them to Messrs. Sale & Frazar Ltd. the draft covering the price of Yen 84,000 was drawn on Messrs. Sale & Frazar Ltd. and paid by the latter, before arrival of the cargo, in exchange for the documents. It should be stated here that the West Coast Commercial Co. sent their agent named Kildall to attend their interests here during discharge. On taking delivery of the goods from the *Agenor* it became clear that the Salted Salmon actually on board the ship was not more than about five hundred tons, thus being over 50 per cent. short of the quantity represented on the Bill of Lading. This shortage was known to and recognised by W. H. Lilly, the representative of the C. H. Lilly Co. who had come to Japan to look after the discharge. This W. H. Lilly took legal advice and as a result of his report, the C. H. Lilly Co. and the Johnstone Fishing Co. were caused jointly to send a telegram instructing the seizure of the *Agenor*. On behalf of the C. H. Lilly Co. Mr. McIvor and myself took the case in hand. A temporary attachment was made on the ship on the 29th January, 1906. Unfortunately, there are no provisions in the Japanese Code of Civil Procedure to sell a vessel by public auction before the main action is settled. Therefore the *Agenor* was compelled to remain in this port until the settlement of the main case. This meant an extraordinary outlay of expenses, and the selling value of the ship was practically swallowed up in a few months by the wages and provisions of the crew. Negotiations were therefore made between the Captain of the *Agenor* named Killman and W. H. Lilly, to dispose of the ship and deposit the price either with the Court or the American Consul until the settlement of the case. The Captain had no objection to it and desired the wages for himself and all the crew (which were in arrears since sailing from Alaska) to be paid as quickly as possible. It was a matter of course, however, that these matters should be arranged by lawyers. Either Capt. Killman or Kildall of the West Coast Commercial Co. sought the advice of Mr. Scidmore. Consequently, negotiations were conducted between Mr. Scidmore and Mr. McIvor on the subject, but they could not come to terms. Answer to the petition of the main case and protests against the temporary seizure were made through Mr. Masujima and the main case was called for hearing on the 28th March last year. The same morning Mr. W. H. Lilly and Captain Killman came to the Court. Captain Killman was surprised when he knew for the first time that the case which was to be heard on that day was to be conducted by Dr. Masujima on behalf of the ship owners and in the name of Captain Killman in defence of the claim made by the C. H. Lilly Co. for damages against the short delivery of Salt Salmon. Prior to this, all the crew had not obtained their wages for several months and the ship had no money to buy daily provisions, and the captain sent a telegram to the owners, but no answer was received. A bill for the sum of about six thousand three hundred *yen* owing to Langfeldt and Co. provision dealers, was drawn on the shipowners, but it was dishonoured. Being greatly inconvenienced thereby, the Captain desired to ask the Court to have the ship sold at auction and the wages on which he had a preferential right paid, or to have the temporary seizure released, and to sell or mortgage the ship by himself and he had no idea to make a defence on behalf of the owners against the claim for shortage of Salmon, which he admitted was due to a fraudulent Bill of Lading. It is clear from the facts that the U.S. Consul General himself appeared at the Yokohama Local Court and held an interview with the judge in charge to see if some suitable steps be taken, that the Captain and the crew were at this time in a very embarassed condition. As a result of this interview, the Captain and Mr. Masujima and Mr. H W. Lilly and myself were summoned by the judge. This was on the 26th or 27th March Mr. Masujima did not come. The judge advised us to come to a compromise, and it was desired by both parties to come to an amicable settlement at once. The Captain said that he approved of the sale of the ship by way of compromise, but that Mr. Masujima did not agree to it. The Captain did not think at all of the claims for damages made by the C. H. Lily Co, he was only concerned in raising money to pay for the wages of himself and crew. This consultation was held at the reception room of the District Court. The judge in charge was Judge Aoyagi and Mr. Hattori acted as interpreter. This is the reason why I as atttorney for Mr. W. H. Lilly, representative of the C. H. Lilly Co., could not help disputing the following day about the Power of Attorney produced by Mr. Masujima at the hearing of the case relating to the claim for damages brought by the C. H. Lilly Co., against the West Coast Commercial Co. The Captain declared that what he requested Mr. Masujima to do was to sell the ship or release the ship from seizure and not such a step as defend the claim for damage against the owners. I remember that when the Captain left his seat before the Court he exclaimed in an excited tone that should Mr. Masujima desire to fight the case any longer he must supply the crew with food first. Consequently, Mr. Masujima wrote a letter to Captain Killman which is the Exhibit No. 16 in the present case, and in which he stated—"I decline to act for you in the case *re* the arrest of your ship"—for which case Mr. Masujima had been really instructed to act for the Captain, and the hearing of which case was set down two days after that time. On the same day when Mr. Masujima resigned his post as the Captain's representative, the Captain and Mr. W. H. Lilly came to a settlement in the presence of the U.S. Consul-General agreeing that the ship should be sold at auction and pay out of the proceeds the wages of the Captain and crew and other preferential claims and to deposit the balance with the Court until the settlement of the case between the C. H. Lilly Co. and the ship owners. In order to have this agreement legalised at the Japanese Court, I at their request, went to the local Court, with Mr. W. H. Lilly and the Captain, and asked the Court to have the entries made in the records of amicable settlement of the Court. It was ultimately provided in accordance with the suggestion made by the judge in charge, that the balance of money was to be deposited with the U.S. Consul General instead of with the Court. According to this recorded agreement, the ship was released from temporary seizure and sold at public auction. The result of this was that Lewis brought about the purchase of the ship in auction for *yen* 14,500 on behalf of Messrs. Sale & Frazar Ltd. The auction took place on the 9th April, 1906. Out of *yen* 13,758 which was the balance, deducting the expenses from the auction price, the American Consul General paid the wages of the crew and the cost of provisions supplied during the temporary seizure and retained in trust the balance *yen* 2,000 more or less, should the claim for the sum of more than *yen* 6,300, the price of provisions supplied by Langfelt & Co. be entitled to a preferential claim. Again, if the case were continued one or two months more the crew may not have received their wages due from the time they were shipped in Alaska, and it might either have forced the Consulate to pay their way back to a home port or allow them to become beggars on the street here. Under these circumstances, it is clear that the Captain had no reason to waste time in defending the claim for damages, which he had no necessity for doing. The Captain never made any false statement before the Court. The interests of Mr. Sale were not at all affected by the decision of the question whether or not the Captain and the crew should obtain their wages, and whether or not the C. H Lilly Co. recovered damages, and whether or not Langfeldt & Co. might recover any portion of their claims. Nothing could be more slanderous than to say that *yen* 300 was given to Captain Killman to get him to make false statements before the Court. Lewis also said that Mr Sale had requested Mr. McIvor to cause the Captain to make a false affidavit. This is another falsehood. As a result of the public auction the Captain signed the Bill of Sale before the American Consul-General. Doubts rose at the American Consulate as to whether the Captain had the right to sell the ship, and Mr. McLean, the Deputy Consul-General, was not disposed to decide the matter and waited for the return of the Consul General who was then travelling in Kyoto. About a week afterwards, the Consul General returned and approved the Bill of Sale, and the transfer of the ship was completed. The Captain must have his protection for his act.

The Consul General must make it clear on record as to the circumstances under which he approved the Bill of Sale signed by the Captain. On account of these necessities, the Captain made the affidavit before the Consul General stating the fact that there was no other way to raise the necessary funds than to sell the ship. The affidavit was drafted by Mr. McIvor at the suggestion of the Consul General and the facts stated therein were known to the Consul General and did not include any untrue facts. Moreover, Mr. Sale was not concerned in the making of the affidavit, nor did he see it or hear of it until some days afterwards. On the whole, the story relating to *Hi* No. 16 might suggest as if Lewis was defending Dr. Masujima's case. Lewis was not a lawyer so his attempted defence had no value at all. If I were in Lewis' place, I should claim that Dr. Masujima was instructed by Kildall, the Commercial agent of the West Coast Commercial Co. but that it was necessary to obtain the Captain's signature to the Power of Attorney. This is where the mistake arose between the Captain and Dr. Masujima, and I should think that this was probably the fact of the case.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

So far, I have more particularly referred to the many stories invented by Lewis and to the various doubtful documents produced by Dr. Masujima in support thereof. I shall now turn to a few of the arguments advanced by the counsel for the defence. Mr. Yamamoto said that the rate charged for marine insurance in this case, that is to say, two per cent., was excessively high, and that it was strange Messrs. Sale & Frazar, Ltd., should have effected the insurance at such a high rate. There was, however, nothing extraordinary in this. The firm of Sale & Frazar, Ltd., was so deceived by Lewis, as to believe that the wheat in question was to be delivered to Iwasaki at Kobe in small lots, and against cash payment, whereas in Tokio the delivery was to be made on credit. This was one of the reasons on which Lewis induced the firm to ship the wheat to Kobe. And the firm was further misled by Lewis, who told them that Iwasaki had agreed to pay the freight on this shipment at *yen* 2.50 per ton. The ship's manifest made up by Lewis and signed by the Captain clearly proves this point. Further, if the goods were to be sent to Kobe, marine insurance was in any case a necessary expense. Besides, it was hoped that the *Agenor* could be sold, as at the time the firm had no immediate use for the vessel, and Lewis told them that if the ship was in Kobe, there would be a better prospective market for her. It would have cost the firm something over *yen* 1,000 to send the vessel to Kobe for this purpose, even if in ballast. Under the circumstances, it was not strange that the firm accepted the insurance rate of two per cent. Mr. Yamamoto further said that it was customary for foreign firms in Kobe and Yokohama to overinsure to the extent of 30, 50 and even 60 per cent. Mr. Yamamoto is evidently under the impression that the sums insured are in most cases a subject of claim, whereas the safe voyage resulting in no claim is the normal outcome of an insurance contract. And if such heavy overinsurance with such a remote expectation was a common practice, the payment of such excessive premiums (30 per cent., 50 per cent., or 60 per cent. extra) would have made it impossible for the firms to continue in business. During his business career now extending to some 26 years, Mr. Sale has never received any insurance money either on account of fire on shore or ship-wreck of his vessels. Dr. Masujima said that Lewis would never have committed such a fraud in view of his deposit with the firm of about *yen* 20,000. Now the extra 5,000 bags of wheat in question would alone have realized about *yen* 25,000, and besides the 1 879 bags embezzled by Lewis would also have realized about *yen* 8,000, or 6,000, a total of about *yen* 33,000. If, as suggested by Dr. Masujima, Lewis would have been deterred from committing such a fraud solely because he had a money deposit with the firm how can it reasonably be alleged (as Dr. Masujima seems to do) that the firm of Sale & Frazar Ltd., which paid in the year ending 30th June about *yen* 85,900 for twelve months' taxes, has had any voluntary part in the sinking of the *Agenor*? The ship itself was not insured, nor was there any insurance on the wages of the Captain and the crew, the cost of coal and stores, and the value of these would have amounted to nearly the value of the 5,000 bags in question. Dr. Masujima in his argument, as well as in the course of this trial, has repeatedly charged that the Managing Director of the firm has had something to do with the sinking of the vessel, and by this it seems to have been his desire to make the charge that the sinking was premeditated on the part of one who was not on board the vessel. By advancing such an argument, Dr. Masujima committed himself to the admission that the active perpetrators of the wrongful acts in the sinking of the vessel were Lewis and Hill, whereas throughout all the proceedings, both Lewis and Hill have strenuously denied that the vessel was purposely sunk. I am therefore utterly at a loss to understand Dr. Masujima's object in advancing such an argument. Was it this, that if the acts of Lewis and Hill were known beforehand to the Director of the firm, they should be acquitted? How is it possible to claim that the active association of these two men is a conspiracy organised by others gives reason for demanding that they should not suffer for their wrongdoing? Suppose that the Managing Director of the N.Y.K. had caused his employees to sink one of their vessels, is it claimed that the active performers of the deed shall be acquitted of their guilt simply because it was done with the knowledge of the Managing Director? Dr. Masujima is not a man who would be expected to offer such an absurd defence. Was the true meaning of Dr. Masujima's suggestion the one which is conveyed by the Japanese word *junshi*? The meaning of Dr. Masujima's argument might possibly be found in another illustration:—

A doctor says to his patient: "I cannot save you from the grave, but I will find one to accompany your spirit."

It is a good thing for a doctor to give his full sympathies to his dying patient, but it would never be considered his duty to cause a strong and healthy person to accompany the dying patient to the same grave.

After the conclusion of Counsel's speech, the accused and their Counsel addressed the Court and both sides of the case being closed, the Court announced that judgement in both criminal and civil actions would be given on the 25th inst., at 10 a.m.

CLAIM FOR SHORT DELIVERY.

The hearing of a case lodged by Messrs. Charles H. Lily & Co., Seattle, against the West Coast Commercial Co., Minneapolis, owners of the late sailing vessel *Agenor*, claiming *yen* 47,175 was resumed on Feb. 18th in the Yokohama District Court. Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. H. Sato as before and defendants were absent. Dr. Masujima had been appointed by defendants to represent them in the case, but lately defendants cancelled his power-of-attorney.

Plaintiffs' Counsel briefly repeated his statement given at the first sitting which took place on March 28th last. Counsel added that the *Agenor* arrived in Japan in January last with 1,120 tons of salted salmon, as specified in a bill of lading but only 491 tons were delivered by the ship.

The Judge delivered judgment at once on account of the absence of defendants, ordering defendants to pay the money claimed by plaintiffs and to bear the costs.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society, held in Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening, was devoted entirely to the life and works of the poet Longfellow, the centennial of whose birth occurs on the 27th of this month. The President (Mr. A. Bellamy Brown) in opening the proceedings, read extracts from a very illuminating Memoir written by Mr. Thomas Davidson. It traced the poet's ancestry from John Alden and "Priscilla, the Puritan maiden," through a line of New England ancestors and showed what an effect these had in moulding the poet's early intellectual outlook on life. After a happy and brilliant college career, he went abroad and was fortunate in paying his first visit to Europe in that "he arrived at a time when in England the reaction against the sentimental atheism of Shelly, the pagan sensivity of Keats and the sublime Satanic outcastness of Byron was at its height, when in the Catholic countries, the negative exaggerations of the French revolution were inducing a counter current of positive faith, which threw men into the arms of a half-sentimental half-esthetic mediævalism; and when, in Germany, the aristocratic paganism of Goethe was being swept aside by that tide of dutiful romantic patriotism which flooded the country as soon as it began to feel that it still existed after being run over by Napoleon's war-chariot." As a result Longfellow on his return to America saw the world and man "no longer in the clear effulgence of nature but in the subdued and tinted light that comes through painted cathedral windows, or in the reflected rays that fall from somnambulous moons." Reference was then made to his first marriage, his earliest poetical writings and his settlement at Harvard as Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres. As a Professor Longfellow was eminently successful, to which Lowell, W. D. Howells, Herman Merivale and a host of American and English writers testify. Sorrow soon overtook him, for he lost at Rotterdam, in 1835, his first wife—

> "the Being Beauteous
> Who unto my youth was given,
> More than all things else to love me!
> And is now a saint in heaven."

His second wife, a Miss Frances Appleton, came by her death in a most tragic manner, in 1861, her dress catching fire in her own house. This shock Longfellow took years to recover from, and it ever remained a pall upon the poet's memories. He was left with five children, two sons and three daughters, and how beautiful was their home life many passages in Longfellow's poems lovingly reveal. He was a poet to the last, the clearness of vision remaining to the very end. Indeed, it may be said that many of his finest poems belong to his latter days. Turning to the poet's personal appearance, the Memoir proceeded:—Charles Kingsley said Longfellow's face was the most beautiful human face he had ever seen; and many agreed with him. In forming an estimate of his writings it can unquestionably be asserted that in Longfellow the poet was the flower and fruit of the man and his life was incomparably the greatest of his poems. "Too well-informed, too appreciative, and too modest to deem himself the peer of the grand old masters or 'one of those far stars that come in sight once in a century', he made it his aim to write something that should make a purer faith and manhood shine in the untutored heart. This is the secret of his great and still increasing popularity in the English-speaking world. To how many sad hearts did he come like an angel, with the rich tones of his verse waking harmonies of hope where before there had been despair and silence. His whole life was bathed in sympathy, that love which suffers long and envies not, which forgives unto seventy times seven and as many more if need be, as his treatment of Poe amply testified. Even in his last years, when loss of friends and continual physical pain made life somewhat "cold and dark and dreary" for him, he never complained, lamented, or blamed the arrangements of nature, and the only way in which it was possible to know that he suffered was through his ever increasing delight in the health and strength of younger men. He died on the 24th March, 1882, quietly passing away in a profound sleep—a sleep that was to know no ending this side of the veil which enshrouds the great unknown. The regret for his loss was universal, for no modern man was ever better loved or better deserved to be loved. The memoir next dwelt very sympathetically, yet critically, with the poet's writings, tracing his metal development from 1839 to the close of life.

Following the Memoir, the President read the following "Reminiscence," kindly contributed by Mr. I. P. Mollison:—

Amongst my earliest recollections I can recall few pleasanter incidents than a personal interview I had with the Poet Longfellow. He had always been a favourite of my younger days, the rhythm and musical ring of his verses, together with the directness with which he approached and handled his subject, appealing to my imagination and making him always a delightful companion for a leisure hour.

I can remember that one of the earliest, if not the earliest, volumes of his poems, "Voices of the Night Ballads," published in 1839, became one of my treasured possessions when a young man in Shanghai, away back in 1864, and was brought over to Yokohama when I came here in 1867. It will therefore be readily understood how gladly I took advantage of the opportunity, when it offered, of seeing and talking to—or rather being talked to—by the object of my youthful admiration. It happened in this way. In the spring of 1872, on the occasion of my first visit to the United States, I was staying with my friend and chum, the late Gustavus Farley, whom many of you may remember as an old resident of Yokohama, at the home of his parents, who lived at Cambridge, Massa-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

chusetts, not far from Longfellow's famous homestead—famous because it was an old pre-revolutionary house built about the beginning of the 18th century and also because it was occupied by General Washington when he took command of the American Army in 1776.

All good Americans are of course acquainted with this little bit of history, but it may not be so well known to friends of other nationalities present here to-night, and I therefore mention it as an interesting part of this reminiscence. For their benefit, too, I may say that it was a quaint, old wooden building of the early Colonial style, with four Corinthian pillars, plinth, and entablature, beloved by the builders of those days. A later generation had evidently built on the two wide verandahs on either side, which, in my day, were swathed in creepers. It was a spacious mansion built in times when men could afford to be spacious in matters of house-room, and had beneath it truly magnificent wine and other cellars, which Longfellow was always pleased to show his more intimate friends. The house was placed well back from the quiet, sleepy road in the midst of a large garden full of splendid elms, which made it one of the features of the neighbourhood, although the fact that it was Longfellow's and had been Washington's were its chief attractions to literary and patriotic pilgrims. Longfellow, with his customary sympathetic diffidence, liked to take it for granted that visitors came to see not him, but Washington's study.

To return to my story. The Farley family consisted of one son and four daughters, and Mr. Longfellow's of two sons and three daughters, and like good neighbours as they were there was great intimacy amongst the young people. Here I may mention that Charles Longfellow, the second son, was out in Yokohama about 1870-71, for quite a time, staying with his friend Farley, and I used often to meet him at No. 6 Bund, the old premises of Augustine Heard & Co., after Frazer, Farley & Co.

Whilst I was staying at Cambridge, Edith Longfellow, the youngest daughter of the poet, was in and out of Mr. Farley's house every day, being a great chum of all my host's daughters, especially with the youngest, Delia, who was about 16 and one of the brightest types of sweet and cultured American maidenhood that it is possible to imagine. Alas! poor Delia! She was too good for this world. In less than a year later she developed rapid consumption and faded away into the silent land after only three months illness, to the unspeakable grief of all who knew her. I was in England at the time and received the news in a letter from one of her sisters, who enclosed a printed copy of a little poem Longfellow wrote on the sad event, headed "To Delia." Years afterwards it was published in the collected Works of Longfellow, and I quote them here:—

Sweet as the tender fragrance that survives,
When martyred flowers breathe out their little lives,
Sweet as a song that once consoled our pain,
But never will be sung to us again,
Is thy remembrance. Now the hour of rest
Hath come to thee. Sleep, darling: it is best.

It was during my visit to Cambridge, in 1872, that I had my interview with Longfellow. Even now the noble-looking, beautiful face and long wavy hair that are so familiar to you all in pictures of the poet, come back to me, as I saw him in life, as well as the fascinating personality that shone in his eyes and breathed in every word he spoke. Farley and I went together to see him and naturally the conversation was chiefly about Japan, in which country Longfellow took a lively interest and in the doings of his son Charles there. It was altogether a delightful experience, though at this distance of time I cannot recall any precise details of the conversation; still I may hope that the pleasure I have in recalling it to memory, finds an echo in the hearts of my listeners, many of whom have no doubt themselves visited the scene I have attempted to describe and to whom Longfellow through his poems may seem like an old familiar friend.

I must thank your worthy President for giving me the opportunity of assisting in even so feeble a way at such an interesting celebration and I only wish what I have said was more worthy of the occasion.

As will be seen from the programme printed below the rest of the evening was devoted to extracts from Longfellow's poems and the singing of many of his verses which have been set to music, and the general consensus of opinion at the close was that a most enjoyable evening had been spent. The President moved the usual vote of thanks to all who had assisted and particularly mentioned Mr. Karl Vincent, upon whom the burden of arranging the musical portion of the programme had fallen.

Introduction....." A Memoir " ...Thos. Davidson.
The President.
A Personal Reminiscence,
r. J. P. Mollison.
Song ....." Come to me, O ye Children "...Anderson.
Mrs. James Walter (Organ obligato,
Mr. W. Karl Vincent).
Recitation ..." The Legend Beautiful "...Longfellow.
Mrs. J. Lincoln Dearing.
Song....." Good-night Beloved "....Balfe.
Mr. Phillips.
Recitation ..." The Children's Hour " ...Longfellow.
Miss Iris Irwine.
Song....." The Village Blacksmith "....Weiss.
Mr. S. E. Unite.
Reading..Selections from " Evangeline"..Longfellow.
Mr. F. S. Booth.
Song....." The Arrow and the Song "....Pinsuti.
Mr. S H. Somerton.
Duet ....." Excelsior " ....Balfe.
Messrs. Kendall and Phillips.

At the next meeting Mr. W. Karl Vincent will read a paper on " Edward Grieg; his Life and Work." Among those who will assist him in interpreting the Norwegian composer will be Mrs. J. P. Mollison, Mr. C. H. P. Hay, Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown, Miss Blundell, the Misses Ballagh, Miss Cain and Mr. Poole.

THE TRAINING OF A MISSIONARY.

[SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

The missionary of whom I am going to write was born somewhere about the year One. He was of Jewish parents (Benjamin being the particular tribe to which he belonged), but he was born and educated in a flourishing mercantile and maritime community on the sea coast of the Mediterranean, and seems to have entered very thoroughly into the whole life of his native city. In the excellent schools for which that city was famous, he received the best secular education; that the age could give, an education in no sense inferior to any that could be got at Rome or Athens; in addition to his college education he had an opportunity of getting some practical experience in his father's business in textile fabrics; and as a full-fledged citizen, he was by right of birth enabled to take an intelligent interest in the development and fortunes of the great empire to which he belonged. Jew though he was, he was a man of whom his native town had every reason to be proud.

He was, however, not quite happy in his life. It is a great thing to have a college education; but if the education be of a " Dryasdust " order, —the mere husks of a philosophy which has lost its life, an intelligent lad will ask for something more. It is a great thing also to have a business training, to be the master of a trade and to take a pride in well-kept ledgers and smart bargains; but the joys of business are somewhat materialistic, and an idealist chained to a desk or a stool craves for a higher life. There is also a great deal in being a citizen of no mean empire, and in feeling some portion, however infinitesimal, of the great burden of State upon one's shoulders; but earthly citizenship is not everything, and no system of life which makes duty to the State the be-all and end-all of human life can permanently satisfy the eager spirit of a religious youth.

And therefore, in spite of all the healthy active life of his native city on the busy coast of the Mediterranean, the young man of my tale was far from satisfied. He felt it within him that he was destined for something higher, and that feeling came upon him so early that he seemed to have had it from babyhood. Neither literature nor philosophy, neither trade nor industry, neither politics nor civic honours, had any permanent attraction for his restless mind, and when he walked down to the sea shore and saw the cave where the sailors worshipped Mithras, the oriental Saviour, the god who was believed to give eternal life to them that believed on him, or when he stood by the grave of some departed Mithraist, and read its legend *Taurobolio criobolioque in aeternum renatus*: " Born again for eternity by the sacrifice of the bull and the goat ", he would experience a strange sensation at the heart, something like the pricking of an ox-goad, which he could not readily explain. It was pity, compassion, desire, yearning all in one.

At such moments he would throw himself with intense fervour into the religious practices of his own people Israel. When philosophy and political life failed to satisfy him, he would turn to the law and prophets with a strange ardour, and study them with reverence and diligence. The more he read, the more he desired to read, the more he felt the pricking of the ox-goads urging him to the devotion of a life. These pricks he could at last no longer resist, and at the age of thirty or so turned his back on his native city and went to Jerusalem, where he entered as a divinity student in the school of Gamaliel, and joined the synagogue of the Cilicians. His zeal, devotion, intelligence, piety, soon won for him the esteem of those among whom he lived, and he was shortly a person of some consequence both in the college and in the synagogue.

The name of Gamaliel is one of the most honoured in Jewish history and literature. He had the welfare of his people at heart, and he knew that that welfare depended on broad issues; it was not a matter of " mint, anise, and cummin," but of righteousness, justice and peace. He was in later years President of the Sanhedrin, and some of the circular letters which in that capacity he addressed to his countymen are still in existence. They show the generosity of the man and the largeness with which he interpreted the letter of the Jewish law. For instance, the law which gave to the Jewish poor the right to glean in the fields of the rich, he interpreted as giving the right to *all* poor, irrespective of nationality, and he decreed that Jewish charities should be henceforth administered on the same broad basis. He was equally large-hearted in his theology. Until his time it had been the practice of the Jews to " cut " their pagan friends and pass them without salutation if they found them engaged in religious worship; but Gamaliel decreed that every man devoutly engaged in worship was worthy of honour, whether the object of his worship was Jehovah or Jupiter. He not only insisted on a respectful bearing towards the religious rites of the heathen, but maintained further that the religious heathen was already half a Jew provided he abstained from idolatry, from things polluted, from bloodshed and from eating blood.* Gamaliel was the good genius of the Jewish Church in its last days, and his most distinguished disciple came in later years to adopt a great deal of the wise generosity which he had learned from his master.

But not at once. The young man Saul arrived at Jerusalem in days of controversy and excitement. The Emperor Caligula was ruling the Empire, and amongst his many other mad tricks he had conceived the design of placing his own statue in the Temple at Jerusalem as an object of worship; for he could not wait for Divine Honours as Tiberius and Augustus had done, until he was gathered to his August Ancestors. With such an Emperor on the throne, and such a turbulent people as the Jews, one never knew what would happen, and to make matters worse there was a Nazarene preacher, a Hellenistic Jew named Stephen, saying that it did not much matter, that Caligula might destroy the Temple if he liked, that God did not dwell in Temples made with hands, and that the true hope of Israel and the world in those days of decadence did not lie at all in the restoration of the Jewish Kingdom and the splendour of Solomon's Temple, but wholly and solely in the acceptance of the person and teach-

* Graetz. Geschichte der Juden. vol III p. 350.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ings of Jesus of Nazareth whom the Jews had crucified and God had raised from the dead.

When the young man from Tarsus heard these sermons and speeches, he again felt the pricking of the ox-goads, only worse than he had felt them before. He was convinced that Stephen had spoken the truth, but his national pride prevented him from owning to himself what his heart told him was right. All the magnificent structure of patriarch and prophet, of law-giver and King—the Holy City and its Holy Temple, —was a crucified Nazarene carpenter to be the miserable end of it all? He could not accept, and there were others like him that could not accept, and the result was the first Christian Martyrdom. The political changes made by Caligula had not been fully carried out. The Roman procurator had gone, and Herod, appointed by Caligula to take his place as King, had not yet come. The chief priest was for the moment the sole ruler, and thus it came to pass that Stephen met his death by stoning, officially, and that official letters were afterwards issued from the chief priests to the authorities at Damascus.

Then again came the prickings of the ox-goad. Saul of Tarsus, consenting to the death of Stephen, becomes the legal witness of his death. He sees the martyr kneel down, observes the change that comes over his countenance, hears the exclamation of joy when the vision of Christ appears to him and listens to the dying prayer, "Lord Jesus, lay not this sin to their charge."

This time the prickings were very sharp. He knew that Stephen had been right, he knew that he was in the wrong. He knew that Jesus of Nazareth had appeared to Stephen and was therefore alive. But there was still his national pride, and the hardening of the heart to the voice of conscience. He stifled his convictions, kicked once more against the pricks, and went out "breathing threatening and slaughter." The sequel is well known to everyone. It was the scene on the road to Damascus, with its vision and its voice, the scene so full of difficulties to the literalist critic who bases his faith on various readings, interpolations, omissions, and believes naught but what can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of his own five senses, and yet so simple to mystic, who is conscious of living daily and hourly in touch with the unseen world. Saul was not disobedient to the Heavenly Vision: ere he entered the city of Damascus he had accepted the faith of Christ. More, he had received his vocation and offered himself as a candidate for missionary work. His definite training was about to begin.

His external history during this period of training is easily told. Saul remains for a few days in Damascus, long enough for people to know the change that has come over him, and then departs into Arabia where he is taught the Faith of Christ by a series of revelations from Christ Himself. Not long afterwards, when the revelations have been made, and the new faith has been taken into mind and heart, he returns to Damascus, where he preaches with much success, and arouses the hostilityof the Jews whose camp he had left. A conspiracy is formed against his life, and he escapes with difficulty, being let down from the city wall in a basket, and so makes his way to Jerusalem. Here, thanks to the kind intervention of Barnabas, he makes the acquaintance of St. Peter and of James the Lord's brother, and begins to preach Christ in Jerusalem; but again incurring the hostility of the Jews is sent to a safer place and retires to his native Tarsus. Whilst he is in Tarsus, his friend Barnabas has been sent to Antioch, where he finds a number of Gentile believers who have been added to the Church through the labours of refugees from Cyprus and Cyrene. He does not know how to shepherd these strange sheep, himself; but in a happy hour bethinks himself of Saul of Tarsus as a man especially fitted for such work, and goes to fetch him. Saul consents, and joins the staff of clergy working at Antioch, and so is sent with Barnabas at the end of a year's work to carry the alms of the Antiochan faithful to the suffering brethren in Jerusalem.

We can well understand that Saul did not wish to go back to Jerusalem. It was a place of painful recollections, and it would perhaps have pleased him best to remain where he was. But a revelation bade him go (Gal II 2), and he finally went up on another errand over and above the transmission of the Church alms. It is a very significant fact that the man to whom the Lord Himself had appeared should have deemed it necessary on a former occasion to go to Jerusalem to "visit Peter." It is equally significant that he should now go up to lay before the same Apostle and the other pillars of the Church the doctrine which he himself had received by direct revelation from Christ. It required humility to do so, and the thought is one which is capable of much development.

The explanations which Saul gave seem to have satisfied the heads of the Church, but not the more fanatic members of the Jewish faction in the Church and much less the Jews themselves. He found himself once more in danger of assassination, and once more he was favoured with a vision of the Lord himself. "Make haste and get thee quickly out of Jerusalem," was the first word he heard, and "Depart; for I will send thee far hence unto the Gentiles," was the conclusion of the message (Acts. xxii, 17). As soon therefore as he and Barnabas had finished the business which had brought them to Jerusalem, they returned to their station at Antioch where, whilst "ministering before the Lord and fasting" they received that outward call of the Holy Ghost which was their warrant for receiving their solemn ordination to the work for which the Holy Spirit had called them. The training of the missionary was now over, and we may leave him at this point going forth to his work.

But we may turn for a moment to the methods of the training which our missionary received. And, first, we shall see that everything in the first thirty years of his life had its educational value. The Hebrew home in Tarsus, the secular school, the tent-making, the civic life, the long-continued pricking of the ox-goads, the familiarity, at least by sight, with many forms of heathenism, the association with Gamaliel, the controversies with St. Stephen, all played their part in the development of spirit and mind. More potent still were the constant visions and revelations in which Christ Himself (for so he claims) taught him all that it was necessary for him to know and preach in order to be the Apostle to the Gentiles, and the quiet retirement in Tarsus when he had leisure apparently to digest the abundant feast of spiritual revelations which he received at this period. To be assured that his doctrine came to him through no earthly channel was one great factor in his strength, the constant warfare in which the proclamation of this truth involved him must have been another. "Blessed be the Lord my strength which teacheth my hands to war and my fingers to fight" is a psalm that must have been composed by a full-natured man such as St. Paul was.

What distinguishes true mystics like St. Paul from all professors of false mysticism and spurious revelations is the quiet sobriety of the doctrine which they preach. Take St. Paul for instance, as the Apostle to the Gentiles, and see what he preaches to the heathen, and you will marvel at its simplicity. When he preaches at Lystra it is about the living God who made the heaven and the earth, and the sea and all that in them is, and who has not left himself without witness in that he did good and gave us fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness. Does he preach at Athens from the text of the Unknown God? It is of God in whom we live and move and have our being that he speaks. Does he speak of the Roman philosopher? He does so with the most generous respect. "These men," he says, and the argument applies to Confucianist and Zen as well as to Roman, "these men do by nature the things of the law," they shall have their rewards "in the day when God shall judge the secrets of men by Jesus Christ."

With regard to non-Christian religions he makes a distinction. When he speaks of the immoral rites at Corinth, where prostitution went hand in hand with religion, he says that what the "heathen sacrifice they offer to devils and not to God," and common sense would point us to the conclusion that he was right. When he is explaining Christ to converts from heathenism (as in writing to the Colossians and Ephesians) he talks of Christ as placed "above every name that is named," "summing them all up in Himself." He had not come to destroy the yearnings that men have everywhere—and the argument is as good in Japan as it was in Asia Minor—for a saviour to deliver them from this body of sin. He simply points to Christ, and what he says to those who have eyes to see between the lines is this: "In Christ you will find all that Mithras, all that Apollo, all that Diana have to offer you: you will find that, and more. For Christ has a historic certainty as well as an ideal beauty. Other men therefore may have many Lords and many Gods, but to us there is but one God and one Lord Jesus Christ—a true human man first, an idealized life-giving Saviour afterwards, and that by virtue of His Cross and Passion, His Resurrection and Ascension, and the continual presence of the Holy Spirit. It is a significant fact that in the Epistles written to Gentile Churches there is scarcely a quotation from the Old Testament. The Colossians were not familiar with it and St. Paul did not expect them to have studied it. It was enough if they knew Christ as the fulfiller of their own vaguer hopes and dreams of salvation. For a heathenism seeking after God if haply it might find him, he was full of sympathy: for a heathenism that made religion a cloak for licentiousness he had nothing but abhorrence.

A. LL.

Tokyo, January 25th, 1907.

CUSTOMS PROTEST.

On Feb. 14th, the Director of the Yokohama customs gave a decision on a protest lodged by Messrs. L. J. Healing and Co. No. 22, Yamashita-cho. The firm imported a quantity of cable with certificate of origin on which the Customs appraisers imposed 20 per cent. *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 390 of the tariff. The contention of the importers was that the article should be dealt with under No. 13 of the Japan-German conventional tariff and that the duty should be 5 per cent. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the article consisting of five hundred and fifty copper wires was vulcanized with rubber and canvas over which was lead protection and another covering of canvass. Finally the cable was coated with pitch. The article classified in No. 13 of the Japan-German conventional tariff to which the importers referred is not cable but telegraphic wire only.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN JAPAN.

First Annual Report of the Japan Peace Society.

Although for half a century there have been many forces at work to develop in Japan the ideas of international peace and co-operation, the organic expression of the peace movement is not yet a year old. Just as following the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, and the War of 1812-14 in America, the modern peace movement had its origin in those countries, so following the late Russo-Japan War, there has developed in Japan a strong and hopeful peace sentiment, taking shape in the Japan Peace Society.

Those who were watching the signs of the times noted from November, 1905, a decided advance in the expression of peace sentiment on the part of private individuals and the press. A prominent Japanese who spends all of his time in traveling and speaking in different parts of the Empire, was quick to note the tendency of the people to use their newly obtained peace and quiet in the study of the cause of war and the means of preventing this calamity in the future.

Some of the forces which tended to bring this about were the following: The bitter experience of the pain and loss of war, which are often felt with a thousand-fold more intensity than ever finds expression in words; the demands of business, and the earnest desire to develop Japan's international trade and commerce; the reflex influence of the great and rapidly developing world-wide peace movement; the influence of the International Law Association the Interparliamentary Union, and the Hague Court, all of which command confidence and respect in the influential circles of Japan; the quiet and persistent work of the friends of peace, who during the War were preparing for an educational peace campaign

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

when the opportune moment should come; the careful study of International Law by men of repute, and a growing desire on the part of influential judges and members of the Bar to see judicial methods applied in arbitration courts to the settlement of international disputes; a new conception of the mission of Japan as expressed by one of the leading dailies of Tokyo, viz., to pass on from the period of receiving to the period of giving, in its relations with foreign countries; a sincere desire on the part of the officials and of the people as a whole to prove to the world that Japan really loves peace and that she will not fall behind the most progressive nations in the desire for international peace and in the expression of a cosmopolitan spirit.

Beginning of the Japan Peace Society.

Early in March, 1906, a consultation of the friends of peace resulted in the preparation of the following expression of the growing convictions relative to the organization of the scattered and largely unknown advocates of the cause: "Recognizing the beauty of peace, believing in the practicability of arbitration in the settlement of industrial disputes and international differences, and desiring to see the principles of peace made known more widely, we the undersigned hereby express our desire to be present at the Council to be held at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Kanda, Tokyo, on March 15 at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the advisability of organizing a national peace and arbitration society suited to the present needs of Japan."

As a result of personal interviews, in which the purpose, the spirit and method of the world-wide peace movement were considered, thirty-five signatures were secured, representing the business and religious world, the college, the university, the press the Bar, and the Judiciary.

When the hour came for the meeting, about thirty of the above signers were present, and letters were received from others who were unavoidably detained. The officers to the day were: Chairman Dr. K. Ibuka, President Meiji Gakuin; Secretaries Mr. K. Hirazawa and Mr. G. Bowles. After a thorough discussion of the situation a committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and arrange for another meeting, which was held on April 14th.

On May 18, 1906, the fifth anniversary of the opening of the Hague Court, the third meeting was held in the Y.M.C.A. Rooms. Addresses were delivered by Judge Watanabe on "Why I Love Peace" and by Dr. A. Oltmans on "The History of the Modern Peace Movement."

The Japan Peace Society was then formally organized by the adoption of the Constitution and the election of the following Board of Directors: Hon. S. Ebara M. P.; Hon. S. Nemoto M. P., Judge Cho Watanabe, Bishop M. C. Harris, Dr. K. Ibuka, Pres. Y. Honda, Rev. D. Ebina, Dr. A. Oltmans, Prof. E. W. Clement, Dr. J. Watase, Messrs. K. Hirazawa, K. Kato, K. Yamamoto, and G. Bowles.

According to the provisions of the Constitution the Directors completed the organization by the election of the following officers: President, Hon. S. Ebara; Recording Secretaries, Hon. S. Nemoto, and Prof. E. W. Clement; Treasurers, Dr. Oltmans and Dr. Watase; Corresponding Secretaries, Messrs. Hirazawa and G. Bowles. From a charter membership of seventy members three Business Secretaries, and Committees on Membership, Literature and Lectures were chosen to take charge of the actual work of the Society.

Literature.

The first work of the Japan Peace Society was the translation and publication of "Christ of the Andes," the story of the erection of the statue of Christ on a high mountain peak on the boundary between Argentine and Chile, as a seal of the peaceable compact between the two nations. The Japanese name for this leaflet," The Dawn of Peace" is prophetic of the future work of the Japan Peace Society, as well as of the world-wide peace movement.

The next pamphlet was Judge Watanabe's address "Why I Love Peace," in which he voices his love for peace: as a Christian, as a citizen of Japan, and as a representative of the legal profession.

In October there was published, in English and Japanese, a leaflet entitled "The Japan Peace Society and its Relations to the World wide Peace Movement." This pamphlet sketches the rise of the modern peace movement and explains the origin, spirit, purpose, and methods of the Japan Peace Society and its relation to similar movements in other lands.

In the absence of an organ of its own the Japan Peace Society has availed itself of the open columns of the secular and religious press for the report of meetings and lectures, and for the dissemination of information relating to peace and arbitration. The increased attention given by the Japanese press to peace and its related themes is a cause for great encouragement. Law journals have given good surveys of the growth of International Law and the History of Arbitration. The great dailies have reported the meeting of the International Parliamentary Union and other peace movements; one influential local paper covered the first page of its New Year's issue with the splendid address of Mrs. Mead, one of the leading peace workers in America. The leading trade journal, the *Sun* (Taiyo) has lately published two strong peace articles by Dr. Anezaki of the Imperial University.

Much inspiration and help has come to the Japan Peace Society through the monthly visit to influential homes of 250 copies of the "Advocate of Peace," the organ of the American Peace Society, and one of the most influential peace journals in the world.

Lecture Meetings.

The August lecture meeting at Karuizawa, the summer residence of some 600 foreigners, was the means of awakening a general interest in the cause of peace. Addresses were given by the Ven. Archdeacon Moule, of China; Dr. A. Oltmans, Treas. of the Japan Peace Society; Mr. William T. Ellis of the "Phila. Press;" Mr. G. S. Phelps of the Kyoto Y. M. C. A.; and Mr. G. Bowles, English Corresponding Secretary of the Japan Peace Society. Dr. Oltmans' address on the "Hague Arbitration Court" was afterwards published in the *Japan Mail*.

In September Mr. W. T. Ellis addressed a group of members of the Peace Society in Tokyo. The address was an inspiring appeal to peace workers to utilize the press, shape the ideals of the University students and send the best peace literature to the public men of Japan. This address was reproduced in the columns of the *Sun* and the *Japan Times*.

The public opening meeting of the Japan Peace Society was held at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Tokyo, on Nov. 24, 1906. The speakers were: Hon. S. Ebara, M.P., President of the Japan Peace Society; Judge Cho Watanabe, Chief of the Tokyo Court; Dr. S. Murakami of the Imperial University; and Dr. Tomo Terao, Prof. of International Law in the Imperial University. The diplomatic corps was represented by the U. S. Ambassador and the Dutch Minister. Letters of greeting were read from the Minister of Education, the Mayor of Tokyo, the Governor of Tokyo Fu and Count Okuma. This large and helpful meeting was a great encouragement to the friends of the cause. To the public it was a living example of the power and conquering sweep of the peace movement. The addresses were of a high order and the meeting being widly and favourably reported by the press, the whole nation was brought into touch with the Society. Dr. Terao's masterly answer to the usual arguments in favour of war was printed in at least two magazines. It was given in full on the first pages of the *Mainichi Shimbun* ("Daily News").

Peace Sunday.

The Directors of the Japanese Peace Society set apart December 16th, 1906, as "Peace Sunday" and sent notices to all Christian congregations and Buddhist associations, encouraging them to observe the day by suitable lectures, sermons and addresses. Although no accurate reports have been received, word has come of helpful meetings in many parts of the Empire. The Japan Peace Society itself held a lecture meeting in Tokyo. Addresses were given by Mr. K. Hirazawa of the Tokyo Bar, Mr. N. Kato, Editor of the *Christian World*; Dr. T. Oyama of the *Mainichi Shimbun*; and Miss C. Sturzenegger of Berne, Switzerland. This first observance of "Peace Sunday" in Japan was most encouraging. Some suggestions were received which will help to make the day more effective in the future.

Relations with Other Peace Organizations.

From the beginning of the peace movement in Japan much help and encouragement have been received from the American Peace Society, whose Secretary, Dr. B. F. Trueblood, takes a keen personal interest in all of our work. He has lately expressed his appreciation of the Japan Peace Society in the following words: "I think your work organized in the broad, liberal way it is, is about the most promising work I know of." The central representative organization of all of the great peace societies, the International Peace Bureau at Berne, Switerland, has been brought into touch with the Japan Peace Society by the residence of one of its representatives, Miss Sturzenegger, who came to Japan during the late war to assist in the work of the Red Cross Society. She has become a member of the Japan Peace Society and is taking an active interest in the work. By means of correspondence and by the exchange of literature the Japan Peace Society has come into touch with peace workers in England, Germany and Sweden.

Current Events.

The beginning of active participation in the consideration of current affairs was made by the Japan Peace Society at the time of the public opening meeting in November, when the following letter was sent to the American Peace Society, Boston, Mass: "We have to-day held a large and successful opening meeting of the Japan Peace Society. We intend to labour earnestly for the cause of peace and we desire the cooperation of the American Peace Society. We express the hope that the present problem of the Japanese school children in San Francisco may be settled according to the principles of peace. To this end we trust that your Society will use its influence."

It is a cause for rejoicing that, notwithstanding some intensity of local feeling in San Francisco, the great body of thinking people of both America and Japan have preserved commendable calmness and a desire to adjust differences according to the principles of peace and justice.

As to Russia, although there was a time of tension during the negotiation of the commercial treaty, the most urgent questions have found a peaceable solution, making possible a closer union of the two peoples. Every peaceable adjustment of international difficulties is a great incentive to further effort along the same line, as it proves that what has been done can be done again.

The welcome given by the Japanese press to the new French Ambassador was accompanied by earnest expressions of joy and hope relative to the growing friendship between France and Japan.

Although there are many vital international questions yet pending solution, there is ground for rejoicing that there is a manifest desire on the part of Japan to peaceably adjust all of her relations with other nations.

The Esperanto Society of Japan.

Although none of the leaders of the Japan Esperanto Society had been identified with the Peace Society, it was remarkable that at the public opening meeting of the Esperanto Society in October, one of the Secretaries, Dr. Kuroita, Prof. of Literature in the Imperial University; Mr. T. Fujita, the newly appointed Consul to Bombay, and others, spoke earnestly in favour of world wide peace and brotherhood and expressed the belief that Esperanto was to be one of the important factors in helping to bring this about. The December issue of the *Japan Esperantis* said: "We hope from our heart that the (Japan Peace Society) will increase in a healthful way and that it will labor for the peace of the world."

In this connection it may be noted that there has been formed an international Esperanto peace society, the monthly organ of which furnishes one of the best means of keeping us informed concerning the peace work of all lands. The Secretaries of the Wisbech (England) Peace Association write: "The new language, Esperanto, brings us into touch with countries hitherto unapproachable."

The World Wide Peace Movement.

Among the peace events of the year may be noted the following: Increase in the number of peace societies in America, including the rapid growth and development of the Intercollegiate Peace Association; the formation of a National Council of the various peace societies of Great Britain; a remarkable movement in educational circles of different countries looking forward to more definite teaching of the principles of peace and arbitration in the public schools; the Conference of the Interparliamentary Union at London, with representatives of twenty-two parliaments, and the remarkable speech of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman on disarmament; the movement to bring the English and German speaking peoples more closely together; the progress of plans relative to the coming Hague Conference; the third International Conference of the American republics; the Conference of the International Law Association at Berlin under the presidency of Dr. Koch, Privy Councillor of Germany; and in September, the Fifteenth Universal Peace Congress at Milan, Italy.

The Outlook.

It is true that the spirit of militarism is still rife, as witnessed by the efforts to increase the military and naval equipments of most countries, and the late organization, in England, of a National Defence Association. But none of these things weaken the faith or the eagerness of real peace workers, any more than the prevalence of cholera or small pox decreases the zeal of the true physician. The facts previously given, with a volume of others that might be named, furnish clear evidence that the best men in all civilized lands are more and more readjusting their thoughts and hopes, and what is most important, making their plans for peace rather than for war.

As to the Japan Peace Society in particular, the coming year ought to witness a great forward movement for the extension of the cause of peace. This will best be done by a wise and a constructive use of the press and the lecture platform, followed up and preceded by personal interviews. The Society believes that Japan has a great mission in the world in connection with the promotion of peace and brotherhood; more and more enlightened public sentiment is leading the great nations to vie with each other not only in the prevention of war, but also in the positive work of mutual helpfulness.

Gilbert Bowles, Secretary.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

Though the *Taiyō* professes to be principally a trade organ, it opens its pages to a large number of politicians, philosophers and *littérateurs*. This month's number, in addition to a very long and interesting essay from the pen of Professor Otsuka on "The Future of Japanese Civilisation," has an article contributed by Baron Kaneko on "The Urgent Necessity of Uniting East and West." The Baron commences by drawing attention to the remarkable change in public opinion in the West respecting differences of religious belief. One of the reasons for his residence in America during the Russo-Japanese war was to endeavour to lessen religious hostility to Japan based on the fact that she is outside the pale of Christendom. But he found, he tells us, that among the mass of intelligent Americans there is not only no such hostility, but a feeling that though not Christian the Japanese moral creed is entitled to profound respect. If this feeling existed in the West before the last war, the fact was known to few, says Baron Kaneko. But if religious bigotry, hatred and envy have gone, race hostility seems to be as strong to-day, in America at least, as it ever was. The Americans of Anglo-Saxon or Teutonic blood dislike the Latin races as much as ever, and as for their sentiments towards Asiatic races, recent events in the political world have tended to largely increase their unfriendliness. America has now followed in the wake of the great European Powers in acquiring territory beyond the seas and in trying to govern races that have little in common with her. The great Western Powers are at the present moment engaged in considering two great questions connected with their rule in Asia and Africa. (1) They are asking themselves whether it is possible for the white races to reside permanently in hot, and, to Europeans and Americans, unhealthy countries. (2) Japan's great success in arms has led them to fear that other Asiatic countries, if not African States, may acquire the art of employing modern implements of war to such an extent as to render their permanent submission to Western rule most unlikely. Europe and America have begun to become slightly nervous about their far-off Asiatic and African possessions. In America the feeling seems to amount to a panic.* The Americans fear that Japan may extend her empire here and there in the Pacific, necessitating America's relinquishment of her possessions or the maintenance of costly armaments for their defence; neither of which courses she wishes to follow. The theory that the white races are destined to govern the world has been rudely shaken by the rate at which our country has gone ahead in the acquirement of the art and the science which the West formerly regarded as her monopoly. The effect of the new feeling in America is increased race hatred. In olden times religion was relied on to pave the way for political aggression. Religion often led to war. In recent times money has taken the place of religion. Railways are built and great industries begun and then, when a disturbance occurs, troops are sent to defend the property of aliens. The means have changed, but the end in view is still no other than the enlargement of the dominion and the prestige of Western countries in Asia and Africa at the expense of the natives of those countries. While America and certain European Powers are manifesting growing hostility to Oriental races, certain Western States are trying hard to lessen race jealousy among themselves. America and Germany, with this object in view, have lately arranged to establish new lectureships in the two countries. At the Berlin University a Roosevelt Chair has been created; and a Professor in the Colombia University (New York) has been appointed to lecture on "The Constitutional Rights of Americans" in the German capital; while at the Colombia University an "Emperor William Lectureship" has been founded, and a German Professor from the Bonn University has already begun to deliver lectures there on "German trade and Industry." The same kind of exchange of learning for the purpose of uniting the white races closer together is going on between America and Italy. They too are founding lectureships at each other's chief seats of learning. The object of this is, if possible, to try and change the feelings of the two nationalities towards each other, which ever since the massacre of Italians at New Orleans some years ago have been very bad . . . . England is adopting the same means for drawing the ties between herself and America closer. At the expense of an enlightened capitalist called Moseley, 500 educationists have been sent to America to investigate education, trade and industry there.

Now it is very important that Japan should take note of these things and should herself adopt measures for the same kind of exchange of knowledge and for bringing herself into closer relationship with Europe and America. Many of the misunderstandings and much of the estrangement that exists between nations are the results of ignorance which educated men should take steps to dissipate. The present time is very favourable for our approaching America with a view of interchange of thought. Dr. Kikuchi has gone to England to lecture on Japanese education, and we should invite an English Professor to come to our Tōkyō University to explain to us English institutions and English life. Professor Ladd is in Japan on his own account from Yale University, lecturing here and there on education. A proposal from Harvard University relating to the establishment of a special Japanese Chair there has reached me from the Secretary of the University. Funds only are needed, and these could be collected. There is certainly a great opportunity to-day for the learned world to take the lead in reducing the amount of racial ill-feeling that exists in the world. The presence of this is a constant menace to the peace of the world. Diplomacy can only lessen it to a small extent; since it can not remove the iguorance on which it is mainly based.*

Mr. Toyabe Shuntei's Character Sketches this month deal with incidents in the careers of Count Ōkuma, Mr. Kawashima, the recently appointed Governor of Hokkaidō, Mr. Ozaki Yukio, the Mayor of Tōkyō, and Mr. Ōoka Ikuzō, the President of the Municipal Assembly. On Count Okuma's resignation of the Presidency of the Shimpotō, now more frequently called Kensei Hontō, Mr. Toyabe comments as follows:—There is certainly no deep reason for this resignation. It does not mean severance from the party. Both directly and indirectly the Count will work for the party as heretofore. The Count perceived that certain prominent members of the party were desirous of altering its constitution and rules. They wished the party to be no longer ruled by a President but by a Council. This was made clear at a big meeting held some time ago for the purpose of altering the party's rules and of extending its influence (*Tōsoku kaisei, tōsei* (黨勢) *kwakuchō ni kwan suru*). The Count gathered from what passed at that meeting that he stood in the way of the fuller development of the party, and so he withdrew, at any rate in name. The resolution passed in favour of a radical change in the constitution of the party was a reflection on him as its President; hence his resignation. Now the party has undoubtedly hitherto owed such influence as it possesses in the country to Count Ōkuma. He has supplied it with an ideal all along. With the Ōkuma ideal gone, it is impossible to foresee what will happen to the party. To some, and perhaps to the Count himself, it may seem that the radical change to be made will seal its doom. Count Okuma's political ideals are essentially English ideals, and in that fact lies the chief interest of the party which he has presided over for so many years. The party's name has undergone several changes,* but Count Ōkuma has never wavered in his principles. He holds the view that constitutional party government requires that a party should come into power solely on the strength of the political principles it champions, as is the case in England. He highly disapproves of the practice of forming a party the members of which all bind themselves to support a Government irrespective of principles and policy, as is the case with the present Seiyūkai. If this practice be allowed there is no meaning in representative government at all. The people have no voice either in legislation or administration. The most sweeping measures, such as the nationalization of railways, for instance, can be carried over their heads. The Count's opposition to the Saionji Government and the Seiyūkai is based on the ground that it is an extremely poor makeshift for constitutional government. The Count has his own ideal of what party government ought to be and he has been willing to forego for a succession of years all the sweets of office-holding for the sake of that ideal. The recent movement in the party which has led to the Count's resignation is nothing less than a descent from the Count's high ideal to the mercenary, utilitarian level of the Seiyūkai. "Let us get into power at all costs," say the men who aspire to lead the party to-day. "Hitherto a high ideal has blocked the way to office. Let us drop it forthwith." The Count, perceiving the situation, could do nothing but withdraw. The party has now lost that which alone has held it together, which alone has given it a lustre which has been enjoyed by no other party in the country. It may be asked, was the party to wait for ever for the nation and officialdom to rise to its level? We reply, yes; if its ideal was a true one. How many political parties have there been in the world that have had to do this! And the longer they have waited the more renown have they won in the end. To gain political power at the expense of fundamental principles is a course that none of the great political parties known to the world has adopted. The admirers of real constitutional government cannot but deeply regret the turn things have taken in the ranks of the Kensei Hontō. As for Count Ōkuma, he is so much greater than the party over which he has presided so long that his entire severance from that party to-morrow would not affect his reputation nor his usefulness one iota. The leader of a nation is greater than the leader of a party. Count Ōkuma has always ranked and always will rank among Japan's finest statesmen. In some respects his influence would doubtless be increased by his disconnecting himself entirely from the Kensei Hontō. Whatever course he may take, his career is bound to be brilliant to its close. He and Marquis Itō are the brightest of all the planets that adorn our political sky. The light of neither the one nor the other will ever grow dim.

Among Mr. Toyabe's comments on the qualifications of the newly appointed Governor of Hokkaidō Mr. Kawashima Jun, we find the following:—Mr. Kawashima has long been forgotten by the world, but at one time he was spoken of as a probable successor in office of Count Matsukata, and his ability was such that most people expected to see him made Minister of Finance long before Mr. Sakatani. This appointment is hardly an adequate acknowledgment of Mr. Kawashima's talents, but certain personal peculiarities of his have hitherto stood in the way of his promotion. In addition to this he has always been a fearless opponent of Clan Government. Clan Government has gone now, but ten or fifteen years ago hostility to clan leaders kept a man out of office. Mr. Kawashima is in our conception too great a man for the office he has been called on to fill. Whether he will be more of a success than Mr. Sonoda was seems doubtful.

Of Mr. Ozaki Yukio, Mr. Toyobe says that it is a disappointment to many to find that he has not been a greater success as Mayor of Tōkyō, and his probable resignation has been often talked of. His signal failure to do the right thing in the Street Railway affair has had

* *Imada katsute yosō sezaru hodo no kyōku wo okosashime*, etc.

* We fear that the means proposed by Baron Kaneko for getting rid of race hatred will not prove effectual, because learned lectures do not attract the money-grubbers among whom racial antagonism is so prevalent. The race hatred in California is very serious, as is shown by the San Francisco Correspondent of the *Times* in a letter dated Dec. 12th. The settling of the school question will not materially improve the situation. "The spectre of race hatred has been raised. It cannot easily be exorcised."—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

* It was first called Kaishin-tō, then Shimpo-tō and then Kensei Hontō.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the effect of shaking the confidence of the public in him as an administrator, but still his integrity and incorruptibility are highly admired by many. But in Mr. Ōoka Ikuzō Mr. Ozaki has a formidable rival. It is thought by some that Mr. Ōoka is destined to succeed Mr. Ozaki later on. Mr. Ozaki's position cannot be regarded as anything but shaky. In many respects he is ill cut out for dealing with the money-grubbers who are always seeking to run the Municipal Assembly for their own ends. His own aspirations and ideals are high. In character he occupies a lofty position, but as an administrator he lacks force, determination and initiative. Were he to assert himself more he would succeed better. He has no followers because he fails to inspire the confidence that those men inspire who believe in themselves and hold decided views on the questions that have to be settled. Unless he takes steps to make his influence more felt among the rank and file of the city officers, his career as a politician and an administrator will certainly end ingloriously, concludes Mr. Toyabe.

* * *

Writing in the *Bunshō Sekai* Baron Suematsu maintains that it is far easier to translate from Japanese into a European language than from a European language into Japanese. The article we refer to appeared in the December number of the *Bunshō Sekai* and was entitled *Honyaku-jō yori mitaru Nihonbun to Ōbun* (Japanese and European languages regarded from the point of view of a translator). Here is the gist of what Baron Suematsu, who has had considerable practice in both kinds of translation, has to say on the peculiarities of Japanese as compared with European tongues. Supposing that there were a person who could both read and write Japanese and a European language equally well, in translation he would find it much more easy to translate from Japanese into the foreign tongue than from the foreign tongue into Japanese. This is caused by the fact that, compared with European languages, Japanese in the point of development is still in its infancy. Taking the three chief languages of Europe—English, French and German—as a guide in this matter, we find that many of the best translations from one of these languages into another do not read like translations at all. The ideas expressed and the mode of expressing them correspond so closely that the translator finds little difficulty in transferring thought from one language to another. But when we come to Japanese we realize that we are in quite a different linguistic world. The precise and lucid forms of speech to which the European is accustomed do not exist in sufficient quantity to allow of a translation being made that closely resembles the original. If one reads the original and the translation together one sees at once that the latter is inferior. No Japanese translation from a European language is worth much (*Nihon bun wo motte Ōbun wo yaku sureba, shin ni misubeki honyaku wa dekinai*). But on the other hand, translations from Japanese into European languages have considerable merit, though they are not of course as good as translations from one European language into another. Comparing Japanese with Chinese we find that as a medium for expressing European thought, our language is far more convenient than Chinese. The rules of classical Chinese are very strict. The language has no elasticity in it, and consequently it seldom can express an idea correctly without a deal of circumlocution. Japanese has shown itself to be sufficiently plastic to allow of its being adapted to the purposes of translation. The language during the past few decades has been twisted considerably in order to make it meet the demands of translators. This development of the language is an unnatural one. There is something strange and laboured about it. The Japanese reader of translations always has the feeling that it is spurious Japanese that he is perusing. To illustrate the deficiency of Japanese as a medium for expressing European thought I may refer to a little work I published in English while in Europe, called in Japanese 日本ノ面影 *Nihon no omokage*. This book has recently been translated into Japanese. It is particularly well done.* Yet when it is compared with the French translation of the original work its great inferiority becomes apparent at once. The French rendering reproduces the original without changing the forms of speech used and in such good French that no one would know it was a translation at all. The trouble with Japanese to-day is the fact that it has not kept pace with modern thought. The Japanese found in the *Genji Monogatari* was fully equal to the task of expressing fully and gracefully the ideas prevailing in Japan at the beginning of the eleventh century.* There is nothing forced, nothing artificial about the style adopted by the writer of this famous romance. But to-day the progress of thought in this country is so rapid that the language is not able to keep up with it. The transmitters of European thought are not as a rule at all well versed in Japanese. Some of our modern novelists show considerable ingenuity in expressing Western ideas in Japanese, but they do violence to the rules of the language. They use a number of words and phrases in unidiomatic ways. They make a language for themselves, and this is often the result of defective education, that is, of inadequate knowledge of their own tongue. Whether the Japanese language is capable of being developed so as to keep pace with European thought is a question we cannot settle. We must not overlook the fact, however, that there are some characteristics of our language which no European tongue possesses in the same degree. For expressing poetic thought, especially of the pensive kind, Japanese has no match among languages. There are Japanese verses which are practically untranslatable and yet which to us are full of meaning and most captivating. But as a medium of expressing ideas of various kinds, Japanese when compared to European languages has many defects and few merits. It goes without saying that both in Japanese and in European languages there are terms and idioms which are so closely associated with local habits of thought, with history or customs, that no term or idiom to convey precisely the same meaning can be found in another language.† What the terms *tsuki-mi* and *hana-mi* convey to the Japanese mind is not expressed at all by the English moon-viewing and flower-seeing. European languages have a great affinity to each other. Each one of them is a tributary which is closely connected with one great river. And so it happens that as a rule the terms used in one language have corresponding terms in another. The close intercourse which European nations for centuries have had with each other has resulted in the use to a large extent of the same linguistic coins. So translation in Europe becomes comparatively easy work. European languages having developed side by side, they have much in common. Then they all alike possess one great advantage over Japanese: in their case the written and spoken language is the same. Here after elaborating thoughts in our minds or expressing them to ourselves in ordinary language, we have to puzzle our brains as to how we shall put them into a form that shall be acceptable to readers. Then the physical labour of writing our ideographs is very great. They must all be correct in form or mistakes will occur. Neither stenography nor typewriting can help us. Did we but write as we speak and were our language capable of being taken down with the rapidity which has now become universal in the public offices of Europe and America and among journalists and authors, book-making in Japan would be quite another thing. As it is we are seriously handicapped, first by the undeveloped state of our language and secondly by the enormous labour connected with our use of ideographs.

* * *

The magazine which has hitherto been known as the *Nipponjin* has now assumed the title of *Nihon oyobi Nihonjin*, and it has become the organ of Dr. Miake Setsurei, though it does not seem to be edited by him. In the prefatory notice which the first number of the new series contains it is stated that one of the chief objects of this new fortnightly will be to discuss the new situation in which Japan finds herself in the world. Japan's position to-day, says Dr. Miake, is by no means the result of her own unaided efforts and enterprise. She has profited much from her intercourse with other countries, showing herself willing to learn all that Western countries have to teach. Her awakening has been brought about by a great variety of influences. She has now made her capabilities known to the world. What she should next strive to do is to show her gratitude for the benefits received from foreign countries by benefiting them in return. If concerning things material she has had much to learn from them, in things mental and moral there is much that she can teach them. They have hitherto a sumed, unwarrantably, that the white races have a monopoly of all that is best connected with humanity and human institutions. In religion, and ethics, as well as in the knowledge of physical laws and their application for mechanical purposes, Europeans have considered themselves superior to all Asiatics and Africans. Japan has begun to explode that theory. She must go on doing it.

In an article published in the January 1st number of the *Nippon oyobi Nipponjin*, entitled *Waga Nipponjin no Shokubun*, Dr. Miake goes at length into the new *rôle* which Japan should endeavour to play in the near future. He says that in the past she has been far too ready to follow others, instead of taking the lead. This has proceeded in the majority of cases from want of self-confidence. There has been, says Dr. Miake, a notion prevalent throughout the Far Eastern world for a long time to the effect that so great is the power of the Western world that Eastern countries can only save themselves from effacement by imitating even slavishly Western ways in everything. There is of course some truth in this. But there is a danger that we Japanese may carry it too far and lose thereby some of our finest national traits. Now as regards the position Japan occupies to-day among the great Powers, it is pertinent to ask what has brought about the change of attitude towards Japan on the part of these Powers? The answer is, first and foremost, Japan's arms. Japan's civilization has contributed but little towards this end. (*Shikamo kaku no gotoki wa shu to shite waga Riku-Kaigun no itashishi tokoro ni shite, bunmei no yōso ni oite, mata yoku shikaru ya wa nawo ginon taru wo ushinawasu*) The remainder of Dr. Miake's article consists of an exhortation to his fellow-countrymen to beware of the dangers of speculation and a warning to the Government against launching out into expenditure that the country's present resources are not sufficient to provide for. The *Nippon and the Nipponjin* covers some hundred odd pages. In addition to political articles and short essays on general topics there are some well written character sketches.

* * *

In the *Dai Nihon*, a magazine whose popularity is growing, Mr. Matsumoto Kumpei writes on the need of forming great industrial trusts in Japan as a preparation for competing with other countries. He thinks that Japan should at once form a match-making "combine." Mr. Matsumote goes on to tell us that during his residence in Western countries last year and the year before

* Baron Suematsu was not the translator.

* It is generally assigned to the year 1004. It originally appeared in 54 volumes. The poetess Murasaki Shikibu was the talented authoress.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† There are those who assert that words in one language are never exactly synonymous with words in another, that there is always something more or something less, or something different, in one as compared with the other. Bentley says somewhere: "In all languages whatever a word of a moral or of a political signification containing several complex ideas arbitrarily joined together has seldom any corresponding word in any other language which extends to all these ideas." The Greeks had one word, *kalos*, to express the Beautiful and the good, and one word, *aischros*, to express the physically ugly and morally bad. Exact equivalents for these words are not to be found in any other language. The area covered by words in different languages constantly varies and this it is which makes translation difficult work. This it is which has led to the adoption of the theory that there are certain books which cannot be reproduced in all their original force in another tongue.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

he inquired minutely into the state of the match industry everywhere. In almost every country there are now big match trusts. The biggest in the world is the Diamond Match Company of America. Over thirty companies joined hands to form this big trust. After monopolizing the whole trade of the States, it commenced to export matches to Europe in such quantities and at such rates as to defy competition in England and the continent. Last year a special agent from the Diamond Match Company was sent to India, China and Japan to inquire into the state of the match trade in those countries; the result being that this gigantic Company is about to swamp all the comparatively puny factories in this part of the world in the same relentless manner in which it has ruined Bryant and May in England and several big continental companies in Europe. The company has recently erected a huge factory on the coast of California, from which it purposes pouring out millions of boxes for transport to India and China. What step is our Government going to take to meet this emergency? The capital expended on the whole of the match industry in Japan to-day does not reach 4 million *yen*. Existing companies are all trying to cut each other out. Prices are low, but the quality of the matches produced is in a good many cases very bad. Hitherto our manufacturers have been relying on cheap labour, but soon this will no longer be procurable. The material for match-making is also running short and no proper steps are being taken for replenishing it. One cannot but feel great regret for all this, says Mr. Matsumoto, since among our various industries the match industry has in past years made gigantic strides. Thirty years ago the matches exported were valued at less than 10,000 *yen*. To-day they are worth over 10 million *yen*. This has resulted from three courses. Labour has been cheap, material abundant, and there has been no formidable competition. All these conditions have changed. The present situation is such that it can only adequately be met by the blending of all existing match-making companies into one body and the co-operation of the Government in the new movement. The benefits to be obtained by the formation of a big match trust may be briefly stated under seven headings: (1) The abuses connected with the silly, destructive competition that is now going on would cease. (2) The matches produced would be superior in quality and would all come up to one standard. This would insure the confidence of the public. (3) The expense of production could be lessened by the introduction of the most modern labour saving machinery, which would more than make up for the rise in the price of labour. (4) Thoroughly well equipped factories would take the place of the defective and badly worked ones now dotted over various parts of the country, and thus equal profits would be shared by all engaged in the industry. (5) Steps could be taken to stop the wholesale and ruthless chopping down of the trees which furnish wood for match-making. The necessary tree-planting would also receive attention, and thus the risk of the total lack of material might be warded off. (6) The price of matches would be fixed unalterably and the power of selling them would be in the hands of one company only. This would make it harder for a foreign company to outsell us. (7) A big trust would be able to compete with foreign companies by adapting measures for obtaining customers in the whole Eastern world. We are far from recommending, says Mr. Matsumoto, that the Government itself should engage in this industry, because we do not think that it could successfully compete with foreign private companies. What the Government does in this line it does for revenue only. Its knowledge of business methods is not sufficient to insure success in competition with Western experts. But the Government should give adequate protection to this industry.

Our world has altogether changed, says Mr. Adachi Hokuō, in the pages of the *Dai Nihon*. Looking over the lists of promoters of new Companies which have been figuring big in the advertising columns of our newspapers of late, one sees the names of numbers of prominent politicians. The money-making craze seems to have suddenly taken hold of the whole nation. Twenty years ago it was the fashion of our politicians to hold aloof from speculation, trade and industry. At that time there were certain names that were never to be found in the role of Company promoters. At that time it was the opinion of many educationists that it was their duty to impress upon the young the importance of money-earning, and the like. But to-day surely the tide has set so strongly in an opposite direction that it becomes the duty of the moral guides of the nation to point out that there are higher ideals than money making. As regards the politicians they are now following the natural bent of their own minds. They seem wearied of lofty ideals. They aspire to nothing higher than trimming and getting rich. Ten years ago the Department of Education considered it its duty to urge the claims of business on students. Perhaps then it was necessary, though some doubted it, says Mr. Adachi, but to-day most certainly there is a danger that the fine old superiority to mercenariness and the freedom from all its attendant evils are in danger of being lost. One of the objects of the education of each age is to devise a remedy for the perverse tendency of that age. The radical change in the attitude of the Japanese mind to money-making within the past decade calls for a corresponding change in educational policy and principles.

FOOTBALL

The match played on the Y. C. & A. C. ground on Saturday under Association rules will be the last to take place before the Interport match, next Saturday. Considerable interest was taken in the match as the teams were labelled "Probables" versus "Possibles," and some insight into the capacities of various players was naturally to be expected. But though some good work was done no brilliant play was seen, while the Probables altogether outclassed their opponents. The game, which saw Ross retire early, to be replaced by Kingdon, ended in victory for Probables by 7 goals to nothing. The goals were scored by Clarke (4), Moss (1), Hearne (1), and Strome (1). During the second half the backs changed sides. Teams:—

Probables.		Possibles.
F. G. Correa	Goal.	B. G. Walker
A. E. Cooper	Backs.	G. Neville
R. Grenade		D. Drummond
E. C. Jeffry	Half Backs	T. A. Levach
W. Ross		T. Kilby
H. Kilby		N. Buckle
E. N. Lambert		W. Maas
J. E. Moss	Forwards.	N. McDougall
S. R. Clarke		A. H. Windett
V. A. Hearne		C. Hornstein
O. Strome		S. R. Ford

A match played between St. Joseph's Institute and the 1st Yokohama Company of the Boys' Brigade was keenly contested, and ended in victory for the former team by 3 goals to 2.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Wednesday being the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Norddeutscher Lloyd of Bremen, the local agents of the Company, Messrs. H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf., held a reception at noon at the Club Germania, which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the Company by the Committee. A large number of residents accepted the invitation of the Company. The large ball-room of the Club was decorated for the occasion with German flags, etc., and the band of the Yokosuka Naval Division played a selection of music during the proceedings.

Mr. M. Sürtb, head of the firm of Messrs. Ahrens & Co., proposed "Success to the Norddeutscher Lloyd" reviewing briefly the growth of the company to its present situation among the shipping enterprises of the world.

Mr. Weinberger, President of the Club Germania, proposed the health of the local agents, Messrs. Ahrens & Co., and Mr. Unger proposed "Prosperity to the City of Bremen."

Mr. J. A. Harmssen, of Messrs. Ahrens & Co., replied to both toasts, and spoke of the friendly relations the company had established with business competitors.

WORLD'S CONVENTION OF THE Y.M.C.A. IN TOKYO.

The meetings of the world's convention of the Y.M.C.A. in April will bring delegates from twenty-five countries. For the second time in the history of the federation there will be a woman's section of the conference, and some twenty-eight women are coming to represent Christian students abroad. Two of the earliest delegates to arrive in Japan are Miss Ruth Rouse and Miss Clarissa Spencer. Miss Rouse who is the General Secretary of the women's department of the Federation, is an authority on the problems of women students the world over. She is a graduate of Girton College, Cambridge, and has at one time or another been in touch with all the educational institutions in Great Britain. Two years residence in India in College Settlement work, an extended tour through South Africa, two years in the United States and Canada under the Y. W. C. A. and Student Volunteer Movement, and many months of work among student centres on the continent of Europe, fit her in a unique way for her present task of understanding the situation in the Orient to which she is paying her first visit. Miss Clarissa Spencer will need no introduction to many in Japan, for she is still remembered for the five years which she spent in Tokyo and Yokohama. As the General Secretary of the World's Young Women's Christian Association she is now ably filling an important position. She is a graduate of Wellesley, and has made herself well known among American College women, by her work in College Young Women's Christian Associations. Her present headquarters are in London, and during the past two years she has spent some time on the Continent, particularly in France and Portugal.

FIRES.

Early on the morning of Feb. 16th, fire broke out in a car of a freight train at Hamamatsu. Seven horses in the car were burnt to death. A lantern which was left by the owner of the animals was the cause.

At 7.30 p.m. on Feb. 18th, fire broke out in the drying room of the Miyajima Laundry, Ishikawa, Nichome, Yokohama. Eleven houses were destroyed and seven damaged. The cause was a charcoal fire used in ironing.

A Kofu telegram says that on the evening of Feb. 17th, fire occurred in Kurokoma, Yatsushiro, Yamanashi prefecture. Fifty houses were burned down.

A telegram from Taipeh, Formosa, says that on the night of February 14th, fire broke out in the Camphor Factory, destroying the refining department. Damage is estimated at forty thousand *yen*. An explosion of chemicals was the cause.

It is reported by an Aikawa telegram that at 1 p.m. on February 17th, fire broke out on board the steamer *Kisshin Maru* (952 gross tons) at Ryotsu. About five thousand cases of kerosene oil were damaged. The ship belongs to Mr. M. Asao, of Nishinomiya, Hyogo. It is said that the accident originated in the engine room.

A little before 9 p.m. on Feb. 19th, fire broke out in the unoccupied Fudo shrine near Negishi water-fall. The building was destroyed. The cause is not known.

At about half-past three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a fire occured on a lighter belonging the Kobe Pier Company laden with cargo from the N.Y.K. *Kawachi Maru*. The craft became immediately involved in flames, the sendo and coolies on board being obliged to throw themselves into the sea. So fierce was the fire that three other lighters belonging to the same Company, which were lying close by, were also quickly in flames, all having to be towed beyond the harbour limits by one of the Pier Company's launches. They were eventually extinguished at about 5 p.m. The lighter on which the outbreak originated was entirely destroyed, as was also its cargo, which consisted of forty-one cases of chloride of lime and other chemicals. The other lighters and cargo were much damaged, says the *Kobe Herald*.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A floating mine was washed ashore on Feb. 17th at Yawata, Niigata prefecture.

The launch *Honghing* has been wrecked on the West River, and about 100 passengers drowned.

The magazine of the Wei-hai-wei School is called *The Edwardian* and is published three times a year. We acknowledge receipt of No. 3 of the first volume, which is a chatty and interesting number.

S. Sakairi, an assistant engineer on the *Yakumo*, who murdered a non-commissioned officer on Jan. 10th at Yokosuka, was sentenced on Feb. 18th by the Yokosuka Court-Martial to twelve years' penal servitude.

Captain Alexander Tillett, for many years Marine Superintendent of the C.P.R. at Hongkong, died suddenly in the Hongkong Club on February 11th from heart failure. He was 63 years old and leaves a wife and family in England.

They had been engaged for fully 30 minutes by the cuckoo clock. "I have a surprise in store for you, Alfred, dear," she said. "I can cook as well as I can play the piano." "That being the case, darling," he replied, "it will be well for us to board."

The Shoko Fujin-kai, consisting of wives of military and naval officers, which aims at supporting and educating the orphans of officers and men who died in the war, held a general meeting on Feb. 20th at the Naval Club, Tsukiji. Princess Arisugawa was elected president.

The Tokyo Financial Society will hold a meeting at 5 p.m. on Feb. 25th at the Fujimi-ken, Tokyo. Count Okuma will speak on the present financial state of Japan and Mr. S. Minekishi, who recently returned from Korea, on the industrial and commercial conditions of that country.

A telegram recently received in Yokohama says that business in the Lyons' silk weaving factories is brisk; consequently the raw silk market, which has been inactive for a long time, is expected to revive. The *habutae* market is still quiet but shows good promise for the future.

The Kaiser has decorated the following Japanese naval officers; The Grand Cordon of the Red Eagle, Fleet-Admiral Viscount Ito; the First, Second, and Third Orders of the Red Eagle, Admiral Saito, Minister for the Navy, Paymaster-Inspector Utsunomiya, and Commander Kato respectively; and the First Order of the Crown, Rear-Admiral Kato, Vice-Minister for the Navy.

We have received from the Bureau of Construction of the Finance Department a neatly printed pamphlet entitled "The Harbour of Yokohama." It gives the history of the harbour, details of the work undertaken and works projected and is accompanied by a plan showing the depths of water in various parts of the basin. Several mistakes in grammar and spelling mar the booklet.

Some twenty-five thousand officials belonging to the Navy, including the crews of the transports, etc., were rewarded on Feb. 20th. Among them were Professor Shimose, director of the Shimose Ammunition Factory, and Professor Kimura, inventor of a special system of wireless telegraphy. They received the Third Class of the Order of the Rising Sun and were also rewarded with annual pensions of *yen* 360.

The leading merchants of Yokohama entertained Mr. M. Ichihara, formerly Mayor and now Manager of the Seoul branch of the First Bank, at the Chitose-ro on Wednesday. Mr. Kurusu, Vice Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, gave an address of welcome and in reply Mr. Ichihara delivered a lengthy speech on Korean conditions. In the course of his remarks he said that owing to bad administration extending over many generations the country was in a desolated state and most of the people were very poor. The Koreans, however, were very docile and diligent, and the fields were generally fertile. Since the country came under Japanese protection the administraion on had been re-organized and improved. Korea shows good promise for the future both in commerce and industry.

The Governor of Irkutsk has introduced a proposal to the City Assembly with regard to Port Franco, at the entrance to the Yeneisei. The Governor proposes to open that place to foreign trade and to exempt goods from duty for ten years, so long as they are of a grade not to injure the industries of Siberia. Leading Russian merchants of Vladivostock oppose the proposal of opening Port Franco to foreign free trade.

With regard to the proposed loan of eleven million *yen* to Osaka City, Mr. Yamashita, the Mayor, and Mr. Takasaki, the Governor, held a conference on Feb. 19th at the residence of the Minister for Finance, together with Mr. Soyeda, President of the Industrial Bank, and Mr. Midzumachi, Director of the Financial Bureau. It is said that the Minister gave consent to their proposals and that he will issue official permission within a few days.

The Japanese Consul-General in New York has wired to the Foreign Office that the American committee for establishing the standard colour and quantity of tea for this year concluded deliberations on Feb. 16th. They decided to re-enact the regulations of last year without making alterations, except inserting "or" between "other teas" and "separately" in the provisions of Art. 20. A slight rise was made in the quality of Japanese standard tea. The decision will be sanctioned within two or three weeks.

A Chinaman, Tung Chao-fa (29), residing at No. 187, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, was arrested on the night of Feb. 18th by the Kaga-cho Police. According to the authorities, he stole over-coats, watches, and other valuable articles from the office of Messrs. Mollison and Co, No. 48, and other foreign houses, his depredations extending since December last. He sold some of these things to Japanese second-hand dealers but kept some in his dwelling where they were found at the time of his arrest.

Fusa Kawashima (56), Fude Shimada (65) and two other women residing in the village of Yanaka, Tochigi prefecture, have presented a petition in the Diet asking for the protection of communal liberties. The petitioners say that the prefectural governments, employing fraudulent means, have destroyed the basis of maintaining the village organization and as a result the villagers have lost their means of liverihood. The petition was introduced on Feb. 19th to the Petition Committee of the Lower House by Mr. K. Muto, a member of the House.

The German Emperor has just bought the house in which his grandfather, the first Emperor, passed the night on the eve of the battle of St. Privat, in 1870. The place is a modest little homestead in the village of Rezonville, belonging to an old farmer named Baron. On learning that Baron was in distressed circumstances, the Emperor purchased the residence for £1,000,—about three times its value—and told the old man that he could remain in the house as long as he lives. Upon the Baron's death the Emperor will turn the place into a museum.

At a Presbyterian meeting lately a platform speaker related the story of a clergyman, who used to pray to the Lord, in a fine vein of antithesis, to be "a father to the fatherless, and a widow to the widowless." The speaker paused at this point and in about 1 min. 27 secs. a laugh began to run round the audience. The hardest-headed Scotchman present leaned over to a friend. "There seems to be a subtle joke somewhere about," he remarked. The speaker on the platform continued his story, and related that the clergyman, after being approached by his elders, had altered his prayer, and asked the Deity to be "a father to the fatherless, and a husband to the widowless." This time the laugh came in 1 min. 15⅘ sec. The audience had expected a joke. But the hard-headed man turned to his friend with an expression of contempt on his face. "He hasna got it quite richt yet," he said indignantly.

Of the Yokohama city loan bonds amounting to £317,000 which were issued on Feb. 1st in London through Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. one-fourth, *yen* 792, 500, of the whole, was collected on Feb. 6th from the subscribers. To-day, Feb. 18th, the Yokohama representatives of the syndicate will deliver the amount to the municipality. It may be noted that previous to the conclusion of the contract, the syndicate paid to the City Office six hundred thousand *yen* as guarantee. It is said that the remainder of the loan will be raised within three months ending May.

It is reported, says the *Nagasaki Press*, that the examination by the Nagasaki police of Kamekichi Tada on a charge of being concerned in the illegal emigration of Japanese women has resulted in astounding disclosures being made. It is alleged that the prisoner has been the ring-leader of a number of men engaged in the revolting trade in this Prefecture. By their agency over one thousand young women and girls have been decoyed from their home, bringing to the men concerned the large sum of two hundred thousand *yen*; a small amount, however, when the number of ruined lives is taken into consideration.

According to the investigations of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, sugar consumption in Japan was 743,000,000 *kin* per year during seven years ending 1901, and 477,990,000 *kin* per year during three years ending 1904. The proportion of consumption per person was 11.3 *kin* per year during the latter period. The consumption in foreign countries was: Austria-Hungary, 13.5 *kin*; Italy, 4.6 *kin*; Roumania, 5.7 *kin*. In Japan, the manufacture of sugar was 102,000,000 *kin* per year during five years ending 1899, and 210,000,000 per year during five years ending 1904. Thus the cost of imported sugar amounted to a formidable sum.

The Tokyo Municipality, says the *Nichi Nichi*, are contemplating building a public hall in Uyeno Park. According to the plans the building will be of three stories. On the first floor, a spacious dining room to accommodate a thousand guests will be arranged, while smoking rooms, offices, etc., will also be provided. On the second floor, a saloon, to hold three thousand persons, will be furnished; beside several meeting rooms for ladies and gentlemen. On the third floor the arrangements will be similar to that of the Young Men's Club providing accommodation for two thousand persons. The cost is estimated at a million *yen*. The project will shortly be introduced in the City Assembly.

The February number of *Cherry Blossoms*, published by the *Nagasaki Press*, is as usual readable, though the illustrations are not equal to the average hitherto maintained by this magazine. There is an article on Nagasaki Shipbuilding from which we may quote the following;

The construction of such a vessel as the *Hitachi Maru* may rightly be described as a notable achievement but it pales into insignificance when compared with the work now on hand at the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works, Nagasaki. Early last year the keel was laid of a first-class passenger steamer of 13,500 tons, 16,500 indicated horse-power, to be driven by turbines, and intended for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's Pacific service. This mammoth vessel will be launched in September of this year and then a sister ship will be laid down. The patent rights in Asia of the Parsons' Turbine System have been secured by the Mitsu Bishi Company and turbines are to be fitted also to a despatch boat now building for the Japanese Government at Nagasaki and to a triple screw steamer building here for the Imperial Marine Association (Volunteer Fleet). Orders are also in hand for the construction of four twin-screw and passenger steamers of 8,600 tons, 7,300 indicated horse-power, which we believe are intended for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's European service. When this programme is completed there will not be many shipbuilding firms with a finer record of accomplished work throughout the world than that of the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE BANK OF JAPAN.

[SPEECH DELIVERED BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF JAPAN AT THE GENERAL MEETING ON THE 16TH INST.]

Gentlemen,—In laying before you the Report of the Bank's business for the past 39th year of Meiji, I propose to submit for your consideration a few facts relating to financial conditions and to this Bank's operations during the year.

The year under review may be described as a period of transition during which financial conditions were awakening from the state of torpor induced by the war. The first half of the year passed very quietly, but on entering the second half a tendency to gradual activity manifested itself. Nevertheless on the whole the year may be said to have terminated calmly and uneventfully. For although from the time of the outbreak of war considerable sums of money had been scattered through the country in the form of military and naval outlays, thus gradually producing a plenitude of floating capital, still the people at large remained under the influence of a sentiment of caution. Moreover the spring season was marked by an abundance of political affairs. Thus a Special Finance Law for Consolidating the National Debts, a Law for amending portions of the Extraordinary Tax Law, a Law for the Nationalization of Private Railways, and other measures, all having an important bearing on the national economy, were presented to the Diet, giving rise to much discussion and apparently bewildering people's minds. Moreover, as the facts relating to the failure of the previous year's crops in the north-easterly districts became known, and the very severe suffering thus entailed was bruited abroad, a still greater sense of depression was produced. Probably for these reasons business conditions throughout the country did not show any sign of recovering from the dulness of the previous year. It is true that from January welcome followed welcome in honour of the troops returning victorious, so that an outward appearance of revival was presented by the market; but this briskness was confined to transactions of retail trade and did not make itself felt to any great degree in the world of general business. Further, at the time when woven stuffs, which constitute a barometer of the general commercial condition, were inclining to a state of depression, a violent depreciation of cotton yarns, which took place in April-May, inspired apprehensions as to the future course of events and resulted in a general decline of production. It is true that during this time an increase of the spinning industry and schemes for the establishment of various new enterprises found some few promoters, but, nevertheless, in response to the commercial depression, there seemed to be a renewal of the tendency to look seriously ahead. On the other hand, if the state of the money market be considered, it is seen that the payments on account of war outlays continued month after month from the beginning of the year, leading to an increased scattering of capital, while, at the same time, as a result of the spread of a war-induced spirit of effective economy among the people, large sums were placed on deposit in the banks. Money became easy both in town and in country, and the banks in the various localities set themselves to lower their rates of interest on deposits. This began during February in Osaka and Nagoya, and other places took a similar step. Our Bank, since raising its rate of interest in June of the year 1905, had maintained the increased figure in conformity with the state of the market, but, in due appreciation of ruling conditions, two reductions of 2 rin each were made in the daily rate during March and May.

At the commencement of the second half of the year, the fineness of the weather and the prospect of a good harvest brought signs of a recovery of tone. Business, which had been so long depressed, began to revive. Woven stuffs and in their sequel all kinds of merchandise gradually came into active demand. Thus, in September, when subscriptions were invited for the South-Manchuria Railway shares, the applications amounted to an extraordinary figure, and the share market, which, from the spring, had developed an upward tendency under various influences, grew increasingly active; the inception of various new enterprises grew gradually more frequent, and there were occasional apprehensions lest an abuse of this disposition should be witnessed. Still the financial condition remained as easy as ever and thus the close of the year approached. There was indeed a temporary increase of demand for accommodation, but this was merely the outcome of business arrangements incidental to the close of the year, and thus the situation may be summed up by saying that things passed quietly alike in business and in finance.

Such having been the state of affairs in the money market, the amount of this Bank's accommodation to the public did not show any marked increase. Bills occasionally issued by the Treasury were taken up, a temporary increase of advances being thus involved. Money being plentiful, however, the sale of these securities proved easy. They were disposed of either at once or in a few days, and the Bank rapidly recovered the funds it had devoted to this purpose. Only, as above stated, at the end of December, owing to the temporary concurrence of demands from the banks for accommodation to settle the year's accounts, it resulted that on the last day of the year our loans aggregated 115 millions, our note issues passed 341 millions and our excess above the legal limit reached 74 millions.

Thus, although there were not many occasions demanding special procedure on the part of the Bank towards the money market, it can not be said that the due manipulation of finance did not call for certain measures. After the close of the belligerent situation a need for business-capital arose from time to time on the part of companies and corporations, but in spite of the easy state of the domestic money market, there was a disposition to seek advantage in recourse to foreign capital, a route for its importation having been opened, and this tendency extended even to small sums. Of course there is nothing wrong in using foreign capital, but the development of such a prevalent disposition must be regarded as an evil. There were many reasons for it, but that a proximate one was the high rate of interest in Japan can not be questioned. Therefore in July this Bank took steps to equalize the rates of interest, which had hitherto varied according to localities, at the head office and its branches, and further, at the same time, to abolish the premium habitually charged on bills of exchange drawn mutually between the head office and its branches, so that the rate of interest became everywhere uniform. Improvements were also effected in means of intercommunication and facilities provided for the circulation of capital, by which means it was hoped that interest would develop a tendency to fall.

There are further some matters that must be reported in connexion with the Bank's establishment. They relate to our branches in Hokkaido. Guided by business conditions, we originally placed a major branch in Hakodate under the name of the Hokkaido Branch, and minor branches besides in Sapporo and Otaru, but, owing to recent developments of transport facilities, entries and clearances of merchandise at Otaru Harbour have increased yearly, so that the place has become the most important port in Hokkaido. Last August, therefore, we converted the minor branch there into a major branch, under the name of the "Otaru Branch." At the same time, we made the Hokkaido Branch into a minor branch, and closed the Sapporo minor branch, there being no longer any occasion for it.

Reviewing the foreign commerce of the Empire, we find that exports totalled over 423,750,000 *yen* and imports over 418,780,000 *yen*, the whole trade thus bulking 842,530,000 *yen*. These figures, compared with those for the preceding year, show an increase of 102,220,000 *yen* in exports, and a diminution of 69,750,000 *yen* in imports, but an increase of more than 32,460,000 *yen* over the whole trade. Our foreign trade has, in fact, a strong progressive trend year by year, nor did it lose this trend ever during the two years of the war. Nevertheless the increment that took place during the war was mainly due to an increase of imports in the shape of war material, and cannot therefore be regarded as a purely natural development. Now, however, the result of last year's trade shows that, although simultaneously with the diminution of demand for war material a marked reduction was shown in the bulk of imports, nevertheless a very large increase took place in exports and thus the net result was excellent. There were many reasons for this growth of our exports. The principal of them doubtless was the prosperous condition of trade in the countries of the Occident, which caused an augmented demand for our goods, and the gradual development of commercial marts in China and Korea. Moreover, another factor that must not be lost sight of was the activity of our producing centres. To mention the chief of these, namely, sericulture, it is noticeable that although the mulberry trees suffered from frost in the spring so that a serious diminution was anticipated for a time, sericulturists throughout the country so greatly increased the *graine mise en incubation*, by way of a *post-bellum* enterprise, that in the end there was no falling off compared with an average year. Moreover, in order to make up at the autumnal season for the diminution in the spring, great industry was everywhere exercised, and thus not only was the previous deficit replaced, but a larger outturn than usual was obtained, and further, the quality of the silk was exceptionally good. Similarly earnest endeavour was shown in the fields of cotton spinning, *habutae* weaving, copper and coal production and sugar refining, and the resulting large development of the volume of production may be regarded as an important cause of the growth of exports.

It is indeed, gentlemen, a matter of satisfaction both to you and to me that, during the year under review, the financial condition of our country was, on the whole, so tranquil and that our foreign trade made such a good showing. Nevertheless, when it comes to looking forward, we have to recognise that there are some things which do not warrant entire peace of mind. As a consequence of the war our country has been burdened with a heavy weight of foreign debt. It is true that as a means of defraying the interest and paying off the principal the Government has framed a special law for consolidating the public debts and has made due provision for their redemption. Hence, so far as the discharge of this debt is concerned, no cause of uneasiness exists. But an inevitable result is that an addition has had to be made to our countrymen's load of taxation, and in order to carry that load easily as well as to promote the further development of the country's fortunes, it is essential that the nation's producing capacity should be increased and its stock of capital supplemented. The way to increase production is to encourage the growth of profitable undertakings. There has been of late a very great movement in the world of enterprise, and it is not possible to speak with assurance as to the nature of all the projects mooted. Nevertheless I earnestly hope that among them there are some which by stable and advantageous prosecution will help to develop the national resources. Of course it is inevitable that where there is gain there must also be some loss. At a time when the spirit of enterprise is in the ascendant, there can not but be schemes of an unsound character, and many speculative essays to secure temporary profit. It devolves upon capitalists, by exercising careful judgment, to discriminate between the good and the bad and to check the consummation of bubble projects. That goes without saying. But, at the same time, much depends also on the procedure of the bankers, who perform the function of supplying capital. It behoves these bankers, on an occasion like the present, to exercise far-reaching caution and to be thoroughly on their guard, so that by their action the sound may be assisted and the unsound deterred. I, upon whom rests the responsibility of conducting

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the Central Bank, intend to be guided strictly by this policy in the interests of the country and to conduct business on circumspect lines. I trust that I have succeeded in making myself clear to you all, gentlemen.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Notes issued	341,766,164 000
Government deposits	338,765,790.941
Deposits for payment of principal and interest of National Debts	55,901,362.609
Recept connected with the issue of public bonds	275,488.599
Funds for payment of mint certificates	647,186.449
Deposits	—
Current accounts	4,613,585.069
Deposit receipts	1,296,350.000
Bills payable	86,486 040
Due to other banks	26,700.050
Suspense receipts	8,428,077.322
Capital paid-up	30,000,000.000
Reserve fund	19,850,000.000
Reserve against depreciation of bank property	25,000.000
Net profit for current half-year	2,836,290.540
Profit brought over from last half-year	830,699.816
Total	805.574.181.435

ASSETS.	
Loans to Government	22,000,000.000
Loans	7,400,000.000
Current accounts overdrawn	2,173,599.090
Bills discounted	82,144.586.560
Foreign bills purchased	23,857,079.240
Deposits	22,597.489.769
Deposits guaranteeing interest of 6 per cent. Sterling Loan	6,443,580.000
Government bonds	83,388,912.990
Bullion	126,353,843.510
Due from other banks	410.954.450
Agencies accounts	38,139.457.647
Sub-agencies accounts	3,549,678.658
Foreign agencies accounts	357,290,357.577
Suspense payment	3,522,410.359
Office grounds	1,008,051.281
Buildings and Safes	2,101,931.086
Furniture	42,368.360
New building account	11,615.846
Cash on hand	23,138,265.012
Total	805,574,181.435

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	
Current expenses, taxes, interest, etc.	8,596,904.559
Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum	1,800,000.000
Amount carried to reserve fund	650,000.000
Bonus and allowance	193.000.000
Balance carried forward to next account	1,023,990.356
Total	12,263,894 915

Cr.	
Gross profit for the current half-year	11.433.195.099
Balance brought over from last account	830,699.816
Total	12,263,894.915

THE KING OF SIAM.

Mr. A. G. Angier, proprietor of the *London and China Express*, is paying one of his periodical visits to the Far East and is sending home to that paper impressions of his travels. In the course of an article on the changes which twenty years have brought about in Bangkok he says this about the King of Siam :—

His Majesty the King still remains, as has been his characteristic for so many years, the source of all improvement in his kingdom. All who know anything of Siam are aware that he is the most hard-worked and industrious man in Siam, his zeal and energy being equal to industry of any of his Chinese subjects—men who know how to live and thrive in Siam as they do in other countries. His Majesty is undoubtedly responsible for the steady progress that Siam has made of late years, and the growth of revenue, trade, and communications are greatly due to his own individual labour. He speaks, reads, and writes English with facility, and thus keeps himself in touch with the outer world, whilst at home he personally superintends every department of the Government. At an audience that his Majesty accorded me he mentioned half-laughingly that he had too much work to do. More seriously his Majesty said that his health suffered now in the hot season. For this reason he is going to Europe next spring under medical advice. But he seemed to have lost little of his former energy and determination by which he rules the country for the advancement of the people. Nothing is too minute for him to investigate, and his Majesty exhibits a wonderful trait of penetration and of rapidly arriving at what are the true particulars of a case, however complicated it may be. His energy is indeed a standing reproach to a people who probably are the laziest in the world; who are ever ready to put off anything that is not imperatively required to-day, and whom nature in her bounteousness has liberally provided with the means of subsistence on possibly the smallest amount of labour that can be conceived. That his people hold him in adoration is well known, and can probably only find comparison in the veneration in which every Japanese holds the Mikado.

His Majesty is now 53 years of age. It is sincerely to be hoped that his energy and guiding hand may yet be spread over the land for many years, for there remains much yet to be consolidated ere such an influence can be spared. He has a spirit above the pettiness of things, and if he is lavish in his expenditure on palaces and such like things, we may note that this is only an aside, and that the advancement of his country has ever characterised him.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN JAPAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—As is well known to many of the readers of this paper the Rev. Kanichi Miyama has for a number of years been the Temperance Evangelist of the National Temperance League of Japan. Mr. Miyama has been supported by friends of the Temperance cause, both Japanese and foreign. In the early part of January an appeal was sent out to the many friends of Temperance, asking for a Guarantee Fund for the next three years, payable in annual installments. It gives us pleasure to state that a large number of the old subscribers have renewed their three years pledges, and quite a number of new pledges have come in. We still need about 100 *yen* per annum, to make this effort to re-employ Mr. Miyama a success.

The Japanese friends hitherto have raised over one-third (the past year going beyond this) of the needed funds. At a meeting of the board of control in Tokyo on the 16th inst., the Japanese members agreed to raise one-half of the needed funds, and the foreign members assumed one-half. The amount needed per annum to carry on this work is about *yen* 730. So the amount assumed by the foreign members of the board of control is *yen* 375. As the result of the appeal sent out in January *yen* 301, have been pledged, with several old subscribers yet to hear from. We, therefore, ask those who intend to respond to this appeal to do so at the earliest moment possible. If we can get from fifteen to twenty additional subscribers to this three years' Guarantee Fund, it will be very gratifying to all parties concerned. We hoped when we made the appeal that we would net at least one hundred. Our faith is still strong.

For the information of the friends who have so kindly helped in the past I give the following financial report, covering the fifteen months ending March 31st, 1907 (this not including what foreign friends have paid on the new Guarantee Fund, for 1907-9):

	Yen.
Balance on hand January first, 1906	12 49
Subscriptions paid by foreign friends	475.50
Subscriptions paid by Japanese friends	329.50
Collections at Karuizawa, etc., in 1906	37.41
Total	804.90

Expended as follows :—	Yen.	
Salary to Mr. Miyama (15 months)	750.00	
Travelling in Japan	50.00	
Postage, etc.	1.65	801.65
Balance on hand (April 1st, 1907)		3.25

In addition to the above the Japanese friends in Japan and Manchuria have paid over 100 *yen* towards Mr. Miyama's travelling in Manchuria and Korea; and frequently *local* travel and entertainment have been furnished Mr. Miyama by foreign and Japanese friends. So, even the past year the Japanese have paid about as much as the foreign friends.

JULIUS SOPER.

Aoyama, Tokyo, February 18th, 1907.

TELEGRAMS.

(SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

"THE DEVANHA."

MESSAGE FROM PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Kobe, February 15.

The P. & O. mail steamer *Devanha*, with H.I.H. Prince Fushimi on board, sailed from Kobe at 11.30 o'clock this morning. Prior to his departure His Imperial Highness wired to the Imperial Court his appreciation of Captain Hyde's attention and action.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL TO "JAPAN MAIL.")

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Washington, February 15.

The basis of the San Francisco-Japan agreement reached in the White House to-day, is that the Californians immediately after the passage of the Immigration Bill with amendment, will abolish the Oriental schools and admit Japanese to the White schools. President Roosevelt and Mr. Secretary Root assured the San Francisco authorities that if the bill is not passed during the present session of Congress, an extra session will be called immediately after the adjournment on the 4th March.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

OPENING BRITISH PALIAMENT.

London, February 13.

Their Majesties opened Parliament in fullest state.

The King's Speech said that foreign relations were most friendly. It commends the courage and devotion of Sir J. A Swettenham and his officers at the time of the Jamaican earthquake, and returns thanks to the Americans for the assistance given. The Ministers of the Crown have under serious consideration the serious question arising out of the unfortunate difference between the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

THE THAW CASE.

At the instance of President Roosevelt the Federal District Attorney has notified the New York papers of his intention to criminally prosecute them for violations of the federal laws against the circulation of obscene matter. The affair arises out of the reporting of the Thaw case.

A JAMAICAN LOAN.

Later.

The Jamaica Legislative Council has just been opened. The Governor in his speech said that the damage done by the earthquake would exhaust the estimated surplus and he asked that Lord Elgin should sanction a new Government loan of fifty-five thousand pounds.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking in the House of Commons, explained that his Irish policy did not mean an independent parliament in Dublin, but it would not affect the solidarity of the empire if the Irish had what every self-governing colony possessed, the power to manage its own affairs.

PROPOSED BRITISH LEGISLATION.

Later.

The King's Speech announces the introduction of a licensing reform bill; also proposals for more clearly defining the functions of the regular and auxiliary forces and improving their organization; also measures for further associating the people of Ireland with the management of their domestic affairs and improving otherwise the system of government administratively and finan-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

cially; there was also a proposal for reforming university education in Ireland.

BATTLESHIPS IN COLLISION.

February 14.

The battleships *Albemarle* and *Commonwealth* collided on the night of the 11th inst. Both are proceeding at 12 knots speed to Gibraltar to repair. No one was injured.

Later.

The *Commonwealth* is damaged on the starboard side and the *Albemarle* on the bow.

THE RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

The elections in Russia leave scarcely any doubt that the Opposition will have a substantial majority in the Duma.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

It is reported from Washington that Mr. Root is preparing an amendment to the Immigration Bill excluding from America Asiatics landing from the Philippines and Hawaii, from which Japanese labourers have hitherto reached the States. It is stated that the Japanese Ambassador has accepted the amendment.

THE TRANSVAAL.

Botha, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, said that the Dutch have accepted the King and the flag and that British supremacy is safer in the hands of the Boers than in those of the cosmopolitan capitalists. The talk of the repatriation of the Chinese without regard to consequences was nonsense. The Boers did not wish to injure the mines.

BERESFORD SPEAKS OUT.

Later.

Lord Charles Beresford declined to accept the command of the Channel Fleet if the strength is fixed at 14 battleships, 4 armoured and 3 unarmoured cruisers as proposed. He would only undertake the defence of home waters with a fleet capable of performing the task under his orders in peace time.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Eighteen hundred Suffragettes twice attacked the House of Commons and had a conflict with the police lasting nearly six hours. Twenty-five were arrested, including General French's sister and Mrs. Despard. Those arrested allege the most brutal conduct on the part of the police.

AMERICA AND THE LABOUR QUESTION.

The immigration amendment empowers the President to refuse to admit foreigners to the United States on passports to any country other than the United States or their insular possessions, or the Panama Canal zone when he is satisfied that the passports are being used to the detriment of American labour.

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S EMBASSY.

London, February 16.

The *Times*, in the course of a leading article, says the visit of Prince Fushimi to England will give a welcome opportunity to all classes in Great Britain to prove that the sentiments of the whole nation towards Japan are unaltered.

KUROPATKIN'S SCATHING INDICTMENT.

Reuter publishes full extracts from General Kuropatkin's History of the Russo-Japanese War, which was confiscated immediately it appeared.

General Kuropatkin gives a dismal retrospect of the muddle, unpreparedness and disorganisation of the Russian Army. Again and again general officers flatly disobeyed orders, notably Generals Bildering and Kaulbars, whom General Kuropatkin holds responsible for the Shaho and Mukden disasters respectively. The troops are described as lacking in a warlike spirit. They were inexperienced and in some cases untrustworthy. There were disastrous dissensions and jealousies among the high officers. Their early contempt for the enemy changed to an extreme over-estimate of the Japanese qualities. Instances are given of many officers leaving the firing line on the flimsiest pretexts. Yet in spite of everything the Russian Army when peace was signed was keen and efficient, schooled in war, and thanks to the development of her armies Russia had gained a right to victory, but owing to political troubles at home and the indifference of the nation to the war the necessary morale to accomplish victory was lacking.

LORD BERESFORD AND THE CHANNEL FLEET.

It is authoritatively stated that Admiral Lord Charles Beresford conditionally accepted the command of the Channel Fleet in September. He has since been in communication with the Admiralty in reference to the strength of the fleet and other conditions and differences of opinion are now satisfactorily settled.

Lord Charles Beresford never actually declined the command.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

In the House of Commons Mr. John Morley, Secretary for India, said China had increased the duty on native opium to 115 taels, which was above the duty of imported opium. His Majesty's Government was now considering proposals for a corresponding enhancement of the duty on the latter.

WHITE LABOUR FOR QUEENSLAND.

Later.

Mr. Deakin has authorized the importation of one thousand Italians into the Northern Territory of Queensland to replace Kanakas in the sugar fields.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Newfoundland Assembly has adopted an address to Lord Elgin, Secretary for the Colonies, protesting strongly against the modus vivendi with the United States and objecting to any renewal.

ABYSSINIA.

London, February 16.

At the instance of the French Government the Abyssinian railway has agreed to abandon 10 per cent. of the transit duties.

BRITISH CONSERVATIVES REUNITED.

Mr. A. J. Balfour has been banquetted in London by the National Union of Conservative Constitutional Associations. In the course of his speech he congratulated his hearers on reaching the final stages of party re-organization, ending a period of divisions of opinion.

DEATHS OF EMINENT MEN.

Later.

The deaths are reported of Rear-Admiral Hamilton and the Italian Poet Carducci.

[NOTE.—Rear-Admiral William des Vœux Hamilton was born on 17th September, 1852, and entered the Royal Navy in 1866, b coming commander in 1883. Captain in 1889, and Rear-Admiral in 1903. He saw much active service, including the bombardment of Alexandria, and h s last command was as Rear-Admiral in the Mediterranean. He will be remembered in the Far East as the Captain of H. M. S. Grafton.

The Poet Giosue Carducci was born in Tuscany on July 27, 1835. He was a voluminous writer and one of the recipients of the Nobel prizes.]

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

M. de Martens, the Russian diplomatist, who is on a speeial mission from the Tsar to various European capitals with the object of arranging the next Hague conference, had a prolonged audience with King Edward on Friday. His mission to London has proved most satisfactory and he leaves for The Hague to-day.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

London, February 17.

An agreement has been signed at Paris, for the construction of the Laokai-Yunnan railway. The contracting parties are the French Government and the Indo-Chinese Railway Co.

RUSSIAN POLITICS.

The constitutional democrats claim a large majority in the Duma and insist that Stolypin must resign.

OBITUARY.

Princess Clementine, mother of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

FEHMI PASHA EXILED.

London, February 18.

Fehmi Pasha was sent into exile on the 3rd. He has embarked for Mudania, on the Sea of Marmara.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

It is reported from Washington that the Senate has adopted the amended Immigration Bill without a division. By this measure the difficulty with Japan is settled, the Californians having agreed to admit the Japanese to the white schools immediately after the bill is passed.

A GHASTLY TRAIN DISASTER.

London, February 17.

On Saturday four coaches on the electric suburban express, on the New York Central Railway, going at seventy miles an hour, and mainly occupied by ladies returning from matinee performances, were derailed and overturned and dragged for a quarter of a mile on their sides. Twenty-five persons were killed; these, mostly falling through the lower windows, were ground to pulp between the cars and the earth. Seventy-six were injured.

A BELGRADE ATROCITY.

Later.

Three "regicide" officers attacked two deputies with swords, in the streets of Belgrade. A fierce fight ensued and one deputy, was dangerously wounded.

LORDS AND COMMONS.

Mr. Macnamara, of Scunthorpe (?) invited the British Government to table a resolution depriving the House of Lords of the right to veto a bill passed by the House of Commons in two consecutive sessions. He personally believed that before many years have passed there will be no legislator not deriving his commission from the electors.

FEHMI PASHA'S OVERTHROW.

London, February 19.

The overthrow of Fehmi Pasha, which was due to the strenuous intervention of the German Ambassador, supported by Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British Ambassador, has caused universal satisfaction.

CARDUCCI'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Carducci at Bologna was an unparalleled manifestation of national grief. Forty thousand people followed the remains to the grave. The Count of Turin represented the King and Queen.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

LESSONS OF THE FLEET MANŒUVRES.

London, February 19.

The report upon the British naval manœuvres for 1906 show that the loss for participating merchantmen was 55 per cent., but the cost to the assailants was complete disorganization of their fleet. The manœuvres again proved that the making of the enemy's commerce the main object of attack was strategically incorrect; though it would cause a temporary commercial crisis in London, a speedy defeat of the aggressor would quickly restore confidence.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Later.

Reuter's Washington correspondent says that the House of Representatives has also adopted the amended immigration bill. The State Department is preparing to resume negotiations with Japan for the regulation of immigration, which is expected to result in Japan withholding passports for coolies. The basis of the agreement between President Roosevelt and the San Francisco delegation provides that all children of alien races under 16, who speak English, may be admitted to the white schools.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

London, February 20.

The correspondent of *The Times* at St. Petersburg says that negotiations on the part of Russia with Great Britain and Japan are progressing and are highly satisfactory, which explains the reports in Russian newspapers of an impending agreement between the three Powers.

THE MURDER OF WHITELEY.

Reyner has been formally charged with the murder of Whiteley and remanded.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

London, February 20.

A Japanese squadron (the Training Squadron) has been sighted off Honolulu.

A meeting of Japanese held in Honolulu has wired to President Roosevelt protesting against the prohibition of immigration, which they say, permanently enslaves them to Hawaiian capitalists.

CHINESE OPIUM QUESTION.

Mr. John Morley, replying to Sir Henry Cotton, said that China's opium proposals were stated with substantial accuracy by the Peking correspondent of *The Times* (Dr. Morrison) on the 25th December. The British Government intends to act thereon as soon as the views of the Indian Government, now on the way, were received.

FRENCH POLITICS.

Later.

The French Chamber has voted confidence in the Government's State policy by a vote of 384 to 33.

FRENCH CRUISER ASHORE.

The French cruiser *Jean Bart* has stranded on the Barbary coast, and it is feared she will prove a wreck.

(Note—The *Jean Bart*, which was laid down at Rochefort in 1889, had a displacement of 4,160 tons and a speed of 19 knots. She was reconstructed in 1904. She is a sister ship to the *Isly*.)

THE DEFENCE OF ENGLAND.

Lord Lovat raised an interesting debate in the House of Lords with the object of showing the inadequacy of the British fleet to protect England against foreign invasion.

Lord Roberts held that it would be unwise to trust to the Navy alone.

Lord Tweedmouth agreed as to the necessity of taking precautions, but he denied that foreigners were anxious to attack England, which, he declared, was perfectly prepared both by sea and land.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Japan Advertiser."]

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

San Francisco, February 15.

The San Francisco authorities continue to maintain a stubborn attitude on the question of segregation, a section being apparently unwilling to concede the right of mixed education to the Japanese children even in return for the exclusion of Japanese labourers. Communications continue to be exchanged daily between the above and the California delegation at Washington, and it is hoped that an understanding will be arrived at before long.

ANOTHER MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt has sent another Message to Congress on the subject of the conservation of the country's fuel resources and the prevention of land frauds.

NICARAGUA AND HONDURAS.

Nicaragua and Honduras have finally consented to submit the various points in dispute between them to arbitration.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

San Francisco, February 16.

President Roosevelt threatens to call an extra session of Congress should the Immigration Bill providing for the exclusion of Japanese labourers fail to be dealt with during the present session.

MUTINY ON TURKISH TRANSPORT.

There has been a serious mutiny on board a Turkish transport at Suez, which was only suppressed with great difficulty.

'FRISCO YIELDS TO PRESIDENT.

San Francisco, February 17.

Mayor Schmitz and the other delegates from the city of San Francisco, who were called to Washington to hold a conference with President Roosevelt on the Japanese question, have at last yielded to the wishes of the President, and Japanese school children under fourteen years of age will be admitted to the public schools of San Francisco.

A compromise was brought about by the President promising to secure a treaty excluding Japanese coolies from United States territory in exchange for the privilege of school rights to Japanese children.

Another difficulty now presents itself to President Roosevelt, namely the strong opposition and fight which the Southern Senators will put up against the exclusion clause being inserted in the Immigration Bill proposed.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

San Francisco, February 19.

The House of Representatives at Washington has adopted by a large majority, the amended Immigration Bill excluding Japanese labour from entering the United States from the Hawaiian Islands and other territories of the United States.

The Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands have cabled a monster protest to Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, and further interesting developments are expected.

San Francisco has lost all the points raised by her delegates, but the majority of Californians are satisfied at the exclusion clause adopted in the Bill.

'FRISCO TRYING TO EVADE.

San Francisco, February 20.

Despite the fact that the San Francisco delegates to the Washington conference agreed to the admission of Japanese school children under fourteen years of age to the public schools of San Francisco, the San Francisco authorities and the general public in that city are somewhat piqued at the criticism over their alleged "back down," and the trouble is not settled by any means as, owing to the peculiar phraseology of the agreement entered into, they now will try to evade the admission of Japanese school children of any age to the public schools.

President Roosevelt is greatly displeased at the new turn of affairs, and will take further efforts to force the San Francisco authorities to live up to the spirit of the agreement.

Another bitter political fight and wire pulling is on hand, but it is believed that the personality of the President will overcome all the obstacles raised.

BATTLE BETWEEN HONDURAS AND NICARAGUA TROOPS.

A large force of mixed troops of the Central American Republic of Honduras crossed over the boundary line of Nicaragua, and, meeting with resistance from the Government troops, a pitched battle ensued.

The Nicaraguan troops were defeated, both sides suffering losses, and the victorious army is now camped on Nicaragua territory.

ANOTHER SCHOOL QUESTION.

San Francisco, February 21.

Japan has another school question on her hands, but this time she is called to account.

China feels aggrieved at the reports sent by her subjects, complaining that Chinese pupils are excluded from the public schools in Japan, and considers the question such an important one, that she has recalled her Minister at Berlin, ordering him to return to China at once, where he will receive instructions and special powers to make a thorough investigation into the charges made by Chinese students in Japan.

PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF CHURCH CONTROVERSY IN FRANCE.

M. Briand, the French Minister of Public Instruction, has brought about a peaceful solution of the Church controversy, and negotiations are now proceeding between the papal authorities and the Government with a view to a final and satisfactory settlement.

HONOLULU GREETS JAPANESE SQUADRON.

The Japanese Training Squadron arrived at Honolulu early yesterday morning, and received an enthusiastic ovation from the Japanese colony and the Honolulu residents. Governor Carter and other prominent officials boarded the flagship shortly after she dropped anchor, and welcomed the Admiral commanding and his men, to Hawaiian waters.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

London, February 13.

St. Petersburg states that a full report of Viscount Hayashi's statement of Japanese policy is published in the *Novoe Vremya*. The *Slovo* and the *Bourse Gazette* record their appreciation of the eminently peaceful tenor of the statement.

AFFAIRS AT ODESSA.

M. Stolypin has peremptorily ordered General Kaulbars, Governor of Odessa, to stop the hooliganism at Odessa and to furnish explanations of the assaults upon peaceful citizens.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

It is reported from Washington that the American Tariff Commission has returned rom Germany. The Government will en-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

deavour to secure concessions by ameliorating the customs with a view to placating Germany pending the reciprocity treaty negotiations.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

Great surprise and indignation are expressed by the Imperialists that the King's speech when opening Parliament did not contain the slightest reference to the coming Colonial Conference. The Unionist press forcibly condemns the Government attitude of contemptuous indifference to the colonies. The language of the speech referring to the unfortunate differences of the two Houses and stating that the Ministers are considering resolutions, is regarded as vague and colourless.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

February 14.

Washington telegrams state that after a conference between President Roosevelt and the San Francisco School Board on Wednesday, a solution of the Japanese question is thought to have been reached by the immediate insertion of a clause in the Immigration Bill excluding all Asiatic coolies coming from insular possessions of the United States. Japan will not give passports to coolies wishing to go direct to America. The difficulty may therefore be solved.

THE TROUBLE IN ITALY.

It is reported from Rome that there are signs that the position of the Ministry is precarious. The country is convinced that the real cause of the railway scandals is the incompetence of the officials. The public are beginning to hold the Government responsible. The temper of the Chamber is already serious.

VISCOUNT HAYASHI'S SPEECH.

The Times in an editorial article says that when Viscount Hayashi spoke at the Anglo-Japanese banquet his heart must have been filled with patriotic pride at the past and future effects of the two treaties to which he had set his name. The Alliance rendered inestimable service to mankind and established the peace of Europe and Asia on secure foundations.

JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS AND THE U. S.

London, February 15.

It is wired from Washington that the Immigration Bill before both Houses will encounter slight opposition which will probably be overcome.

RUSSIA.

From St. Petersburg comes news that the election results show that the Opposition are assured of about two-thirds of the seats in the Duma.

The *Novoe Vremya* attributes the results to the Jews, alleging that they enjoy unfair advantage owing to the excessive proportion of votes granted to townsfolk. This false electoral law favours the landowners.

The Times describes Kuropatkin's suppressed history of the war one long story of misgovernment and incapacity.

FRENCH INCOME TAX.

London, February 16.

The French income tax bill is everywhere most unpopular because of the inquisitorial methods proposed. Constituents are urging deputies to throw out the bill, complaining that it is thoroughly upset by the new weekly rest day law which is unsuccessful.

COUNT TOLSTOI.

St. Petersburg reports that Count Tolstoi's son has been indicted for high treason for publishing his father's latest political pamphlet.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

An amendment to the address to the throne brought forward in the House of Commons suggesting that the British Colonies should bear a larger share of the burden of Imperial defence gave Mr. Balfour an opportunity to deliver a speech couched on the loftiest plane. He urged the impossibility of a strict debtor or creditor account between the Motherland and her Colonies, which glory in the support of the empire. Mr. Balfour preferred voluntary assistance from the Colonies in emergencies. Great Britain was more likely to obtain more by trusting to the voluntary patriotism of the Colonies than by any rigid arrangement. The amendment was withdrawn.

FRENCH POLITICS.

London, February 19.

In Paris it is said that the leaders of the Cabinet are understood to have reached such an agreement that the ministry are likely to remain in office for the time. It is thought that the President intervened to reconcile M. Clemenceau and M. Briand.

RUSSIA, JAPAN, AND GREAT BRITAIN.

From St. Petersburg comes news that some newspapers announce that the Government is about to conclude agreements with Great Britain and Japan. This is probably because of the fact that negotiations with the two Powers are progressing highly satisfactorily.

The Chief of the General Staff has just entertained the military attachés of Great Britain, Japan and France.

DEFENDING THE BRITISH ISLES.

An important debate has taken place in the House of Lords upon the question of home defence. The First Lord of the Admiralty affirmed that the British Fleet was more efficient than ever, owing to the employment of nucleus crews.

Lord Roberts earnestly urged the inadequacy of the land forces. He feared the possibility of a sudden land invasion, and declared that the state of military unpreparedness was most disquieting, while the public were living in a state of fools' paradise.

The Times considers that the Government speakers were too optimistic.

JAPANESE SECURITIES.

London, February 20.

On the Stock Exchange Japanese securities are notably weak. This is ascribed to American sales.

THE JAPANESE QUESTION.

The President's solution of the Japanese question is regarded in influential quarters as really helpful, because the exodus of Japanese is a loss to Japan and no gain to the United States.

FRANCE AND THE CHURCH.

It is reported from Paris that M. Briand has replied in the Chamber of Deputies to the criticism of the Government Church policy. In a speech of the most eloquent and statesmanlike character, (of which the Premier expressed his cordial approval) M. Briand pictured the disastrous consequences that have occurred in the Church as the result of the Vatican's obstinacy, in spite of the willingness of the French clergy to effect a settlement. The Government secured a vote of confidence by 384 to 33.

(From our Correspondent.)

DISASTROUS FIRE IN KOBE.

Kobe, February 20.

A disastrous fire broke out in the old Settlement at 2.30 o'clock this morning in the three-storey brick building occupied by Varma & Co., Christensen & Co., Lavacry & Co., the Sakura Gomei Kaisha, and C. V. Guterres. The fire spread to the next building, occupied by the French Mail Office, and both buildings were gutted.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America	P. M.	Korea	F. Feb. 22
Europe	N. L. D.	Prinzess Alice 1	Sa. Feb. 23
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric 2	M. Feb. 25
Europe	M. M.	Tonkin 3	W. Feb. 27
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	F. Mar. 1
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota 4	Sa. Mar. 2
America	T. K. K.	America Maru 5	Sa. Mar. 2
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Su. Mar. 3
Tacoma	B. T.	Pleiades	Su. Mar. 3
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar 6	Tu. Mar. 5
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota 7	Tu. Mar. 5
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru 8	F. Mar. 8
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont	Su. Mar. 10
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	H'kong Maru	Th. Mar. 14
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th. Mar. 21

1 Left Nagasaki on the 21st inst.
2 Left Hongkong on the 16th inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 19th inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 19th inst.
5 Left San Francisco on the 13th inst.
6 Left Vancouver on the 14th inst.
7 Left Seattle on the 18th inst.
8 Left Seattle on the 19th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kokura Maru	Sa. Feb. 23
Europe	M. M.	Australien	Sa. Feb. 23
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	Su. Feb. 24
Portland	P. & A.	Arabia	M. Feb. 25
Europe	P. & O.	Palma	Tu. Feb. 26
America	O. & O.	Doric	W. Feb. 27
Hongkong	P. & A.	Nicomedia	W. Feb. 27
Europe	N. D. L.	Prinzess Alice	Sa. Mar. 2
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Mar. 2
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Su. Mar. 3
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	M. Mar. 4
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	M. Mar. 4
Hongkong	B. T.	Pleiades	M. Mar. 4
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	Tu. Mar. 5
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Cyclops	Tu. Mar. 5
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	W. Mar. 6
Europe	N. Y. K.	Bingo Maru	W. Mar. 6
Hongkong	G. N.	Dakota	Th. Mar. 7
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. Mar. 9
Tacoma	B. T.	Tremont	M. Mar. 11
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa. Mar. 16
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th. Mar. 21

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,804, S. Nagato, 15th Feb.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Kowan Maru, Japanese steamer, 856, T. Aihatsu, 15th Feb.,—Wakamatsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, M. Abe, 15th Feb.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 772, A. Yamashita, 15th Feb.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kamikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 790, K. Kudo, 16th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimidzu, 16th Feb.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, R. Swain, 16th Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeijo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, M. Winckler, 16th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kitami Maru, Japanese steamer, 728, T. Suga, 16th Feb.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, M. J. Curnow, 17th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 16th Feb., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,610, Y. Nakagawa, 17th Feb.,—Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Amiral Fourichon, French steamer, 3,015, Baillemont, 18th Feb.,—Antwerp via ports, General.—G. Thouroude.

Stentor, British steamer, 4,308, Chas. Jackson, 18th Feb.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Shawmut, American steamer 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 18th Feb.,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,065, C. A. Lee, 18th Feb.,—Otaru via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, S. Wada, 18th Feb.,—Tairen via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, I. Deguchi, 19th Feb.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, M. Makihara, 19th Feb.,—Uraga, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takeshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,199, K. Soeda, 19th Feb.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 843, S. Atsumi, 19th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Muramatsu, 19th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanouchi, 20th Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, M. Abe, 20th Feb.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsinan, British steamar, 1,459, C. Lindbergh, 20th Feb.,—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, 12th Feb., Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Palma, British steamer, 4,913, G. W. Cockman, 20th Feb.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 19th Feb., Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Chinkua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 21st Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 21st Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Bingo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,870, F. L. Sommer, 21st Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Scandia, German steamer, 3,135, von Doehren, 21st Dec.,—Hamburg via ports, Shanghai, 17th Feb., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Tango Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,463, A. E. Moses, 21st Feb.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 5th Feb., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 21st Feb.,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Glenturret, British steamer, 3,029, R. Webster, 15th Feb.,—Hamburg and Antwerp via Shanghai and Rangoon, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,654, M. Kitaoka, 15th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kushiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 667, H. Abe, 15th Feb.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Muncaster Castle, British steamer, 3,050, P. Watson, 16th Feb.,—New York via Suez and ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Lavers, 16th Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Preussen, German steamer, 3,278, C. Nahrath, 16th Feb.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Y. Nomura, 16th Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 772, T. Yamashita, 16th Feb.,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. Filmer, 16th Feb.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, M. Abe, 26th Feb.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Urajio Maru, Japanese steamer, 833, Y. Tosawa, 16th Feb.,—Fusan and Jinsen via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nyanza, British steamer, 4,179, H. S. Bradshaw, 16th Feb.,—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Eastern, British steamer, 2,272, W. G. McArthur, 16th Feb.,—Australia and New Zealand via ports, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, H. Sakimoto, 16th Feb.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kamikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 790, K. Kudo, 17th Feb.,—Jinsen via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kitami Maru, Japanese steamer, 728, T. Suga, 17th Feb.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Igawa, 17th Feb.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Diomed, British steamer, 3,005, M. H. Torrible, 18th Feb.,—Java, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimizu, 18th Feb.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeijio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, M. Winckler, 18th Feb.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 19th Feb.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,065, C. A. Lee, 19th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,856, Geo Anderson, 20th Feb.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, M. J. Curnow, 20th Feb.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, I. Deguchi, 20th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, C. Swain, 21st Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, M. Abe, 21st Feb.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 21st Feb.,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Amiral Fourichon, French steamer, 3,015, Baillemont, 21st Feb.,—Kobe, General.—G. Thouroude.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Shawmut*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Wolfee, Miss Hardy, Mrs. Schultze, Mr. H. Hashim, Mr. G. A. Conlon, and Mr. M. Nakatami, in cabin. For Tacoma:—Mrs. J. Davis, Miss M. McFarlane, Mr. C. S. Black, Mr. R. E. Gove, Mr. A. Fuller, Mr. H. F. Strickler, Mr. A. W. Penney, Mrs. Penney, Mr. D. B. Jones, Mrs. Jones and child, Mr. A. H. Brask, Mr. R. L. Finnick, Mr. S. Folkard, Mrs. Weise and child, and Mr. F. M. Bowers, in cabin; 43, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Lieut. M. James, Mr. E. L. D. Boyle, Mrs. B. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Noble, Mrs. Widnam, Mr. W. Hopkins, Miss Levill, Mr. and Mrs. Catlow, Mr. and Mrs. Roff, Mrs. Ikeda, Mr. J. M. Lyon, and Mr. M. Gill, in cabin. For Vancouver:—Mr. A. S. G. Bell, Mr. A. Babington, Mrs. E. Mast, Mr. Sydney Mast, Capt. Cutler, U.S.N., Dr. C. P. Bagg, U.S.N., Mr. E. W. Pigman, U.S.N., Mr. W. M. Dunlop, U.S.N., Capt. Dunbar, Lieut. Com. Spence-Lyne, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Grundmann, Surgeon McMahon, R.N., Major Barlow, Miss Westerdale, Mr. C. W. Hodgson, Mr. S. Komada, Mr. Y. Kusa, and Miss Pooley, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Tango Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mrs. M. Kitamura, in cabin; Mr. Walter Lindsay, Mr. H. Nishimura, and Mr. Y. Ohmachi, in second class; 22 Japanese, and 1 Korean, in steerage. In Transit:—Mr. and Mrs. K. Kasai and child, Rev. J. L. Stuart, Mrs. J. L. Stuart, Mr. D. T. Stuart, Miss C. L. Moffett, and Mr. and Mrs. Alf. Welhaven, in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. H. Barkowith, and Miss B. Coplan, in second class; 21 Japanese, and [redacted] Chinese, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. T. Aiye, Mrs. W. L. Boultam, Mrs. C. M. Bullen, Mr. G. L. Carlisle, Mr. C. Cavenagh, Miss E. Emerson, Lieut. Com. H. George, U.S.N., Mrs. A. Guffey, Mr. K. Hayashisaki and servant, Mr. S. Hirose, Mrs. S. Hirose and maid, Miss D. J. Hughes, Mr. B. L. Moss, Mr. Y. Nakaya, Mr. Y. Oguri, Rev. G. H. Randall, Mrs. G. H. Randall, Mrs. Richlen, Mr. A. E. Rouffaer, Mrs. A. E. Rouffaer, Mr. T. Sakauchi, Lieut. Com. J. K. Seymour, Mrs. J. K. Seymour, Mr. M. Shibata, Miss M. Stone, and Mr. F. H. Thompson, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Preussen*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. Wallenberg, Consul Udden, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Withington, Mr. E. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. E. Orth, Mr. Fischinger, Mr. Geo. P. Godsey, Mr. Pope, Miss Kelso, Mr. Hugh Rose, Miss Lois Rose, Mrs. Charles H. Rose, Mr. Walter Dohle, Mr. Arnould, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Martins, Mr. and Mrs. Eduard Reiman, Mr. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John Pearson, Miss E. T. Pearson, Mr. J. S. Pearson, Mr. T. Kondo, Mr. S. Harada, Mr. G. F. Roller, Mr. H. H. West, Mr. R. S. Dougall, Mr. Leong Mei, and Mr. L. T. Cheong, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Nyanza*, for London via ports:—Mrs. R. Tipple, Misses [redacted] and R. Tipple, Mrs. F. W. Hunt and son, Mr. C. E. Liardet, Miss Tombs, Mr. W. R. Turnell, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. F. W. Hunt, Capt. R. Tipple, and Mr. H. E. Reynell, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Sado Maru*, for London via ports:—Rev. W. B. Madden, Miss S. Salager, Miss E. Salager, Mr. R. Shima, Mr. and Mrs. D. Koo, Mr. M. Le-is, Mr. E. Fong, Mr. C. Fok, Mr. Fong Chaw, Mr. Walter Smith, Mr. H. Ishyuin, Mr. Y. Kimman, and Mr. P. J. Birbeck, in cabin; Mr. I. Tauchiya, Mr. S. Suzuki, Mr. K. Hattori, Mr. S. Tsurumi, Mr. K. R. Cheri, Mr. Frederick Hart, Mr. K. Koseki, Mrs K. Koseki and child, and Mr. Rayhooan, in second class; Mr. M. C. Sen, Mr. Nick Unoce, Mr. John Glocke, Mr. Frank Marras, and Mr. Waldemar, in intermediate.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru*, for Seattle:—Mr. K. Sagawa, Mr. Y. Ono, Mr. K. Inouye, Mr. Z. Matsuzaki, Mr. G. Shigemura, Mr. T. Demura, Mr. S. Kudo, Mr. Y. Suzuki, and Mrs. J. W. White and 2 children, in cabin; Mr. K. Abe, Mr. T. Kawano, Mr. Y. Iida, Mr. T. Uchida, Mr. T. Imamura, Mr. S. Mishima, Mr. F. Nagakura, Mr. S. Yahia, Mr. S. Takahashi, Mr. M. Uchida, Mr. M. Nishimiya, Mr. A. Nagano, Mr. K. Moriyama, Mr. H. Iwasaki, Mr. K. Kobayashi, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver:—Dr. C. P. Bagg, Mr. A. Bardy, Major Barlow, Mrs. T. D. Bell, Miss Bell, Miss L. Bell, Mr. A. S. G. Bell, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Capt. W. G. Cutler, Capt. F. P. Dunbar, Mr. W. Dunlop, Miss Forbes, Major E. H. Foster, Mrs. E. H. Foster, Mrs. B. Godwin, Mr. W. Grundmann, Mrs. W. Grundmann, Mr. C. W. Hodgson, Mrs. Ikeda, Mr. T. Inouye, Mr. S. Kamada, Mr. Y. Kuse, Mrs. E. Mast, Mr. Sydney Mast, Surg. McMahon, R.N., Mr. Axel. Nygaard, Miss Pooley, Mr. E. W. Pigman, Mr. W. L. Ramsay, Mrs. Roff, Lieut. Com. T. J. Spence-Lyne, R.N., Mr. K. Suzuki, Mr. M. Tai, Miss Westerdale, and Mr. H. T. Wheeler, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & waste silk shipped per steamer *Preussen*:—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	Genoa, Option.	Lyon.	Marseilles	Milan.	France	Italy.	Venice.	Milan
Siber, Wolff & Co. .	32	—	—	—	119	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	—	—	—	—	121	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.....	—	—	—	—	—	98	—	—
Total	32	—	—	—	298	98	—	—

Per British steamer *Nyanza*, for Europe via ports:—Waste Silk for Europe, 598 bales.

Silk shipped per *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco, 16th Feb.:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	159
Siber, Wolf & Co.	49
F. Strahler & Co	33
Boyer, Mazet, Guilliee & Co.	18
China and Japan Trading Co., Ltd.	10
Cornes & Co.	10
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	448
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	92
Doshin Kaisha	43
Total	862

CARGO.

Per American steamer *Shawmut*, for Tacoma:—

TEA.

From	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
Amoy	—	—	—	190	—	190
Kobe	65	—	—	—	—	65
Yokohama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	65	—	—	190	—	255

SILK.

	New York.	S. Manchester.	Easton.	Total.
Hongkong	70	.....	.....	70
Total	70	.....	.....	70

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver:—

TEA.

From.	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total. Packages.
Hongkong..	2,823	—	—	1,386	—	4,209
Shanghai...	440	—	—	—	—	440
Kobe	—	—	21	—	—	21
Yokohama .	915	—	—	—	—	915
Total...	4,178	—	21	1,386	—	5,585

SILK.

From.	New York.	Eastern Pa.	York Pa.	San F'cisco.	Montreal.	Total. Bales.
H'kong & Canton	32	—	—	—	—	32
Shanghai	76	—	—	—	—	76
Yokohama	675	—	—	—	—	675
Total	803	—	—	—	—	803

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SUFFERED YEARS WITH ECZEMA

Caused a Loss of over £300 in Wages in Ten Years—Limb Raw as a Piece of Beef—Scalp also Affected—Doctors and Hospitals did no Good.

A TRIPLE CURE BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My eczema has been ten years' standing and it has cost me over £300 in loss of wages. I am a carpenter and joiner by trade. I have been under doctors, and I also attended the skin hospital, but none of them did me any good. When I was at Horley I purchased some of the Cuticura Remedies, and I was working about all the day, not giving my leg a chance, but after purchasing 12 sets of the Cuticura Remedies they cured the eczema in my limb. I also had spots on the scalp, but they are all gone now. I have had these sore pimples 50 years. My scalp is now all clean. My eczema was on the right limb from the ankle upwards, which was as raw as a piece of beef. I shall recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all I see afflicted with eczema. Publish this statement for all the world, and let any one write to me and I will reply.

"I also purchased three vials of Cuticura Pills for my wife and they have done her a lot of good. Before taking them she dared hardly to eat anything on account of the pain afterwards; now she can eat anything and plenty of it. She is getting quite fat now and is quite a different woman. I was first advised to try the Cuticura Remedies from a man who lives at Redhill whose father was cured of a bad eczema on the head. No doctors nor hospitals could cure it. After a few applications the whole crust of the head came off and left him a healthy scalp. This man's age was over seventy years. Although I am cured of eczema I shall always have some by me, and use the Cuticura Pills now and then, for I find the Pills keep my head very clear and my appetite good. Chas. Gambrill, 166 High St., Ramsgate, England, March 7, and April 17, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 8 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "A Book on the Skin and Scalp."

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, Feb. 22.

Raw cotton is quiet. No change in prices of American, Egyptian, or Indian. Some enquiries have appeared for shirtings. Generally business in imported cotton piece goods is quiet. Combed wool continues brisk.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling	34.90
Indian Broach	39.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	—

COTTON YARN.

	PER LBS.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	V.1.05
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	1.10 to 1.40
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	1.20 to 1.40

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in.} {50 yds. 36 in.}	6.50 to 6.65
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	V.5.00 to 5.60
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	5.60 to 5.70
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	6.05 to 6.15
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.85 to 5.40
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40
Turkey Reds—4lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch	3.10 to 3.20
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Flannelette, per yard	0.15 to 0.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	V.0.75 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.30 to 8.25
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.40 to 9.10
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb	1.00 to 1.80
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.60 to 1.67
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

Business continues brisk.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	V.5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.00 to 6.10
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅜" to 1½")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G	11.00 to 13.00
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.50 to 8.00
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 = Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

There has been no notable change in this market.

American	V.3.58 to 3.60
Russian	—
Langkat	—

SUGAR.

A moderate business has been going on, but there was no change in price.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	V. —
Brown Manila	—
Brown China	—
White Java and Penang	—
White Refined (German)	11.50 to 13.50
	15.00 to 15.50

INDIGO.

Moderate business has been done. Stocks are scarce.

	Yen.
Calcutta first	265
" second	250
Java, first	305
" second	295
Madras, first	165
" second	150

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market which had remained almost lifeless for a few weeks has now revived.

Enquiries are to hand from abroad. Stocks are small, 3000 bales at most, and prices have naturally advanced.

QUOTATIONS.	
Filature—Extra Best, Coarse	1,290 to 1,300
Filatures—Extra, Fine	Nominal.
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,260 to 1,270
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	Nominal.
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	1,235 to 1,245
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	" 1,245 to 1,255
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	" 1,220 to 1,225
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	" 1,210 to 1,225
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	" 1,210 to 1,225
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	1,210 to 1,230
Re-reels—No. 1	" 1,230 to 1,250
Re-reels—No. 1½	" 1,220 to 1,240
Re-reels—No. 2	" 1,210 to 1,220
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½	—

WASTE SILK.

Foreign exporters have repeated their enquiries for good qualities which, however, are scarce. The business done throughout the week has been moderate.

Stock on Feb. 21st.—Filatures, 10,149 bales; re-reels, 4,761 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 80 bales; and sundry, 610 bales.

QUOTATIONS.	
Noshi—Filatures, Best	190 to 200
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	170 to 175
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	Nom 125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	115 to 130
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	195 to 215
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	175 to 180
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	Nom. 160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	—

TEA.

Season closed.

QUOTATIONS.	
Choicest	Y.
Choice	
Finest	
Fine	
Good Medium	
Medium	
Good Common	
Common	

HABUTAE.

Enquiries for superior qualities have come from Europe and America and prices of those grades have advanced. Since the old new year holidays, the stock has been poor.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—
22½	—	10.65	10.55
27	11.10	10.50	10.40
36	10.70	10.50	10.50

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	10.55	10.40	10.05	10.20	10.40
27"	10.40	10.20	10.10	10.10	10.20
36"	10.40	10.30	10.05	10.05	10.20

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½"	10.60	10.50	10.45	10.35
22½"	10.60	10.50	10.45	10.35
27"	10.60	10.50	10.35	10.40
36"	10.30	10.15	10.30	—

RICE.

The market very quiet alike in Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,480,234
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	114,605

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
February	16.02
March	16.44
April	16.79

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku.*
Superior	Yen 16.95
Medium	15.87
Common	14.49
Average	15.77

koku, 4.9629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
February	15.58	February	15.44
March	15.86	March	15.78
April	16.18	April	16.10

STOCK EXCHANGE.

A considerable fall was experienced throughout the week. It is reported that the money market has been growing firm as a result of the sudden development of commercial and industrial enterprises.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, February 21.

London silver and China sterling quotations being unchanged local rates continue the same as yesterday

London—Bank T/T	2/0⅜
— — Bills on demand	2/0⅜
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅛
— Private 4 months' sight	2 0⅛
— — 6 months' sight	2/0⅛
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	2/1 3/16 @ 1
— Private 4 months' sight	256⅝ @ 7
— — 6 months' sight	261
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	262½
— Private 10 days, sight do	110*
Shanghai—Bank sight	108*
— Private 10 days' sight	66¾*
India—Bank sight	68¼*
— Private 30 days' sight	151
America—Bank sight	153¼
— Private 30 days' sight	49⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	50¾ @ ⅜
Germany—Bank sight	51 @ 50⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	208½
Bar Silver (London)	214½ @ 13⅝
	31 1/16 Nominal.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, February 19, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—The market has ruled quiet during the past week, and the small business done has not altered rates in any extent. Japanese Stocks have declined generally and in some cases violent fluctuations have taken place. A few Kirin Breweries can be had at *yen* 200 for old and *yen* 100 for new. Engine and Iron Works, sales at *yen* 95. Grand Hotels are obtainable at *yen* 155. Club Hotels are enquired for at *yen* 75.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	10	10			30.6.03	6%	for 1	7 B.
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.06	5%	,, 1	75 Sa.
Grand Hotel; Ltd.....	500,000	5000	100	100		Y. 13,990.77	31.12.06	6%	,, ½	155 S.
Helm Bros., Ltd:.....	186,000	3720	50	50	22,500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	,, 1	80 N
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.....	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		,, ½	45 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.... †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	,, 1	37 S.
	Old	12000	50	50						
		3000	&							200 S.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd	1,800,00				200,000		31.12.06	30%	,, 1	
		12000	50							100 S.
	New	3000	&	25						
Y. E. & Iron Works... *	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 16,282.42	31.5.06	35%	= 1	95 Sa.
Oriental H'l Ltd. ord.		3600	50	50				15%		75 N.
	250,000				62,285.42		31.8.06		,, 1	
,, ,, pref.		2000	50	50				8%		64 Sa..
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ...‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390,000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd. ...	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	100 N.
Brett and Company, Ltd....	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent	30 June and 31 Dec.	106 N.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.....	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	110 S.
Union Estate & Investm't Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,
Share and General Broker

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand Feb. 22nd, the "TSIMAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Feb. 24th, the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For HAYRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Feb. 25th, the "SCANDIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 25th, the "ARABIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Feb. 26th, at Daylight, the "PALMA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Feb. 26th, at Daylight, the "STENTOR."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Feb. 27th, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Feb. 28th, at 10 a.m., the "KOSAI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., March 2nd, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Mar. 2nd, at 9 a.m., the "PRINZESS ALICE."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Mar. 2nd, at 4 p.m., the "ANHUI."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Mar. 3rd, the "EMPRESS OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion, Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation, and all Internal Disorders

THESE PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE; they contain no deleterious matter, and may be taken by the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.), London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

For SEATTLE, Wash., Mar. 4th, the "MINNESOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about March 4th, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Mar. 4th, the "AMERICA MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji and Manila, about Mar. 4th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Mar. 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Mar 5th, the "CYCLOPS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Mar. 6th, the "MOYUNE."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., March 6th, at 2 p.m., the "TOSA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, March 6th, at Noon, the "BINGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about Mar. 6th, the "TJIMAHI."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, March 7th, the "DAKOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.

(毎土曜日一發行)
編輯人 エフ ブリンクリー
發行兼印刷人 ユー ゼー ブラオン
發行所 {横濱市山下町百五番 ジヤパンメール新聞社

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

日曜土毎 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 9. REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, MAR. 2ND, 1907. 明治卅七年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 213
Political ... 214
Count Okuma and the "Sun" ... 215
Customs Protest ... 215
Manchuria ... 216
Motor Cars in Tokyo ... 217
China ... 217
Korea ... 218
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 218
San Francisco ... 219
The Match Monopoly ... 219
Some Views ... 219
The Duma ... 220
The Muroran Steel Foundry ... 220
Notes on Current Events ... 220
The Japanese Squadron to America ... 221
Shipping Disasters ... 221
Leading Article:—The Outlook ... 222
The Bookshelf ... 222
The Feast of Daruma ... 223
Imperial Diet ... 223
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow ... 223
The History of Diplomacy ... 226
Interport Association Football Match ... 227
Yokohama Literary Society ... 227
The Law Courts ... 228
The Japan Brewery Company, Limited ... 230
World's Y M C A. Conference in Tokyo ... 23
Fires ... 231
Japanese Loans ... 233
News of the Week ... 233
Correspondence:—
Theatricals and the Learning of Language ... 234
A Matter of Justice, and Other Matters ... 234
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ... 235
Telegrams ... 236
Latest Shipping ... 238
Latest Commercial ... 239

"PAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1907.

BETROTHAL.

VIRGINIE RAGPE—DR. MED. KURD ZACHLOHMER
verlobte
Trauung 27 February, 1907,
in Rostock.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Japanese Training Squadron left Honolulu on February 27th for Fiji.

PRINCE FUSHIMI arrived at Singapore on Feb. 27th on his way to London.

ON Feb. 23rd, 342 emigrants left Kobe by two French steamers for Hawaii.

A FLOATING mine was washed ashore on Feb 23rd at Kasumi, Tajima province.

A DEAD rat infected with plague was found on Feb. 22nd in West Uwa, near Matsuyama.

THE Chinese gun-boat *Chuchien* was launched on Feb. 21st at the Kawasaki shipbuilding yard, Kobe.

THE German Government has decided to rebuild the Embassy in Tokyo at a cost of 200,350 marks.

MR. M. INAGAKI, the newly appointed Minister to Spain, will leave Yokohama on April 3rd by the *Iyo Maru*.

THE annual ordinary meeting of the Commanders-in Chief of Army Divisions will be held on March 7th at the War Office.

AN explosion occurred on Feb. 23rd in the shop of an ammunition dealer in Ogaki, on the Tokaido. Two persons were killed.

T. KARUBE, an employee of the Bank of Japan, who was undergoing preliminary examination in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of embezzlement and theft, was committed for trial on Feb. 26th.

HEAVY snow fell on February 21st in the Hakone district and in the Idzu peninsula. High waves swept all along the coast of the province.

DR. MASUJIMA has lodged an appeal on behalf of Lewis and Hill in the Tokyo Court of Appeal. Howard was released from Negishi on Thursday.

THE Yokosuka Naval authorities have commenced the work of preparing a slip for the building of a warship of twenty-two thousand tons.

A SNOW slide occurred on Feb. 22nd in the village of Hoshina, Upper Takai, Nagano prefecture. Eleven persons were killed and one was injured.

IT is reported by the *Dempo* that a marriage will take place in the near future between Prince Taketa and Princess Tsune, daughter of the Emperor.

FEBRUARY lent its last day this year to March, for in Yokohama, at least, Thursday will be remembered for its bitter wind and penetrating dust storms.

THE N. Y. K. *Chikuzen Maru* was successfully launched in England on the 18th inst. Her sister ship, the *Chikugo Maru*, is now under construction there.

AN explosion occurred on February 24th in an ammunition factory at Toba near Tsu, Ise province. Three workmen were killed and two severely injured.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Yokohama that the *West Virginia* and five other American warships will arrive at Yokohama about March 15th via Shanghai.

MR. S. AKABANE, formerly Minister to Spain, has joined the Daido Club. It is said that he will be nominated as a candidate for Fukushima at the general election next year.

A FARMER named Ogasawara (28) of Ehime prefecture, was arrested on Feb. 21st in Kyoto on a charge of having counterfeited and circulated 50-*sen* and 20-*sen* silver pieces.

ON Feb. 26th, an explosion occurred in the Takinokawa Ammunition Factory, near Tokyo. A building used for chemical work was damaged. Fortunately no one was injured.

ON Feb. 22nd, snow fell in Shikoku and Kyushu. A telegram from Besshi says that owing to the heavy fall, traffic on the railway between Ishigasan and Ishigahara was stopped.

THE Home Office have ordered the dissolution of the Japan Socialist Party on the ground that the existence of the party tends to the disturbance of the peace and good order of society.

THE Emperor has given consent to the betrothal of Prince Kuni, the younger, and Miss Shidzu, the eldest daughter of Viscount Minase, of Osaka. The wedding will take place about the beginning of April.

THE Shidzuoka City Assembly has decided to present *yen* 150,000 to the War Office and to ask the military authorities to establish there the headquarters of one of the divisions organized during the war.

A FISHING boat with six fishermen on Feb. 21st came in contact with a floating mine about three miles off Kanaishi not far from Kanazawa. The boat was blown to a height of two *ken*, and shattered to pieces. Two out of three men who were in the fore part of the vessel were killed while one was blown into the air and rescued from the sea in an unconscious state after about three minutes. The other three, after recovering from the shock, clutched the floating *debris* and were saved.

A TOYAMA telegram says that Yori Takei (28), the wife of a farmer residing in the village of Yatake, strangled her only daughter on Feb. 20th. She was arrested. Poverty is reported to have been the cause.

A PASSENGER train from Sendai on the Nippon Railway collided with a locomotive at 6.07 p.m. on Feb. 21st at Uyeno station, Tokyo. Four persons were severely injured and six slightly. The cause was a signal displayed in mistake.

THE wedding of Count Nambu (24) and Miss Taka Ikeda (23), younger sister of Marquis N. Ikeda, will take place on March 23rd. The bridegroom is the younger brother of Sub-Lieut. Count Nambu, who died in the battle of Nanshan.

AT 2 p.m. on March 9th, the Yokohama Specie Bank will hold its ordinary semi-annual meeting. The net income for the last half of 1906 was *yen* 3,011,147.24 including *yen* 793,908.04, the balance brought over from the previous account.

A GIFU telegram says that on Feb. 23rd, about a thousand workmen employed at the Takane mine created trouble by asking the proprietor, Mr. S. Asada, to increase their wages. A number of police were despatched from Shimoro to the scene.

T. TAGUCHI was sentenced on Feb. 27th in the Otsu District Court to two months' imprisonment and a fine of five *yen*, on a charge of having sold a number of tickets of the Formosan lottery to Dr. Chikanami and others. The purchasers have also been prosecuted.

THE Yokohama Electric Railway Co. held a general meeting on Feb. 20th. The proposal to add nine million *yen* to the present capital, making ten million *yen* in all, was carried. The new capital will be used to construct the proposed new line which will measure about forty miles.

THE owners of the Ashio Copper mine have decided to increase the wages of the employees by 20 per cent. in accordance with their request, which was the cause of the recent serious outrages. The owners have also distributed *yen* 9,105 among 1,474 mining coolies who did not participate in the strike.

A FATAL accident occurred on the German mail steamer *Prinzess Alice* on Feb. 25th when she arrived at Yokohama and just as she reached the pier. A sailor on the ship accidentally fell from the deck into a sampan which was laying near the pier and sustained fatal injuries on the head. He was at once removed to the German Hospital, but the surgical treatment was of no avail. The funeral took place at 10 a.m. on Feb. 28th at the cemetery, the coffin being escorted by his comrades from the ship and the steamer's band. He was 29 years old and unmarried.

THE tea manufacturers of Shidzuoka prefecture who have been holding a conference since Feb. 16th have decided to raise twenty thousand *yen* per year for three years commencing this year and to present that amount to any company which shall export three million pounds of tea per year and whose capital is over half a million *yen*. As the result of this decision, all the manufacturers agreed to establish a company with a capital of a million *yen*, buying out the Toyo Kaisha, Fujiedo Refining Co., etc, and they intend to export the product to the extent of over three million pounds per year.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

POLITICAL.

Tuesday, February 26.

There is danger of collision between the *Seiyu-kai* and the *Daido* Club. The direct cause is assigned to the bill for abolishing the *gun* system of local government. This is probably a matter which has not greatly interested foreign observers. Its outlines are these:—At present the smallest administrative district in the Empire is the *son* (village). When the system of local government was elaborated some 20 years ago, there were about 70,000 *son* throughout the country, and the majority of them being too small to be autonomous, it was enacted that groups of them should be attached to the *gun*, which constituted the next largest administrative district, the *ken* (prefecture) being the largest of all. But although the *son* are thus attached in groups to the *gun*, each *son* has its own assembly and its own officials. Now since this system went into force (1886) the *son* have gradually coalesced for administrative purposes, until the original total of nearly 70,000 has been reduced to some 16,000. These coalitions of village communities are quite large enough and strong enough to manage their own affairs without the assistance of the *gun*. The latter thus become a superfluity and a needless source of expense. Hence the abolition of the *gun* seems to be a measure dictated by expediency and to be also a natural sequence of the development of local autonomy. The present Minister of Home Affairs has always been in favour of this abolition, and a bill in that sense was introduced by the Government in the last session of the Diet. It passed the Lower House but was rejected by the Peers, where unexpected opposition was experienced at the hands of the so-called "Yamagata Section." Now the *Daido* Club is essentially friendly to the last Ministry, which has always been regarded as a Yamagata Ministry, and consequently, when the present Cabinet reintroduced its *gun* abolition bill in the Diet a few days ago, the *Daido* Club showed symptoms of uneasiness and was understood to be turning its face towards the Progressists, not wholly on account of this *gun* question but also because of umbrage in consequence of other procedure on the part of the *Seiyu-kai*. The rift within the lute was widened by a measure taken by the *Daido* Club in electing Mr. Koizuka to be chairman of the Gun Abolition Bill Committee, without consulting the *Seiyu-kai*, and there is also talk of a difference of opinion about the match-monopoly bill. We shall not weary our readers by attempting to trace the wheels within wheels which are said to be working in this matter. Very likely it will be settled without a rupture, but the *Gun* Bill may have to be sacrificed. The significance of a break between the *Seiyu-kai* and the *Daido* Club becomes apparent when the following figures are considered:—*Seiyu-kai* members in the Lower House 159; Progressist, 93; *Daido* Club, 77; *Yuko-kai* 36 (who are opposed to the present Cabinet); and Independents, 14.

Since the above was written the situation seems to have grown more accentuated. It is now stated that a coalition between the Progressists, the *Daido* Club and the *Yuko-kai* is tolerably certain, and such a combination would of course give them a majority in the Lower House. Tokyo journals contain very complicated analyses of the events that have led up to this state of affairs, but for our own part we can not see that the organization of such a powerful opposition is really imminent. As the *Jiji Shimpo* justly remarks, it is not at all probable that this question of the abolition of the *gun* system was lightly approached by the present Cabinet. The experience of last session constituted a convincing argument against any precipitate handling of the problem, and when the Minister of Home Affairs re-introduced his abolition bill this session, he had doubtless assured himself as to its chances of success. If, then, the opponents of the bill be determined to make it a means of breaking up the existing coalition between the *Seiyu-kai* and the *Daido* Club, the most probable outcome will be that many members of the latter as well as of the *Yuko-kai* will gravitate to the ranks of the *Seiyu-kai*, and this last party will find itself in independent command of perhaps 200 votes. Of course, as is quite natural, the Progressists are doing everything in their power to separate the *Seiyu-kai* and the *Daido* Club, because, so long as these two remain together, they command the parliamentary situation. But on what terms is it conceivable that the Progressists, who claim for themselves the sole title of a constitutional party, could coalesce with the *Daido* Club, who represent the principle of non-party government? The only thing quite certain is that there is much disturbance in political ranks, but we recall that the general outcome of political disturbances in Japan is compromise, and it would not be very hazardous to predict a similar issue in this case.

Wednesday, February 27.

The *Daido* Club held a meeting on the 25th instant and decided to oppose the bill for the abolition of the *gun* system. Two members of the Club, having been open supporters of abolition ever since last session, are allowed to follow the bent of their own views without quitting the ranks of the Club, but all the other members seem to have adopted a final attitude of opposition. This ought to signify a coalition between the Progressists and the *Daido* Club, but it is plain that the Progressists do not feel entirely confident in the permanency of such an alliance. The *Daido* Club are believed to be a body of more or less puppet character, and the hands that pull the strings have not yet been definitely raised against the Cabinet now in office. It is thus quite within the range of possibility, if not of probability, that the *Daido* folks' recalcitrancy may prove ephemeral, and then the Progressists would be left out in the cold. The Progressists have therefore determined, it is said, not to take any conclusive step until the bill actually comes up in the House. They will then take the measure of the *Daido* Club's sincerity, and be guided accordingly. It is undeniable that the *Daido* Club does not occupy a very exalted place in public esteem. The Club is believed to owe its existence to the friction prevailing between the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists, and to be worth merely the number of votes it can command. Hence the reluctance of the Progressists to join hands with a coterie which may at any moment throw them over, and hence also the small account in which the Club is held even by the *Seiyukai* to which its support is at present given. Journals like the *Kokumin*, which uniformly support the former Ministry and lose no opportunity of reminding the men now in power that they owe their good fortune to the magnanimity of their predecessors, regard this commotion with evident satisfaction, and denounce the Home Minister for persisting with the *gun* abolition measure. Progressist organs, while patting the *Daido* Club patronizingly on the back for a display of unexpected courage, hint very clearly that the real course for the *Seiyu-kai* is to shake off such a body of parasites and join hands with those who really share their political views and are at one with them in seeking to promote the cause of constitutional government, namely, the Progressists. It is quite on the cards that any rash attempt on the part of the *Daido* Club to assert its independence, may end in its virtual exclusion from the arena, for its *raison d'être* would disappear immediately did the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists combine.

Thursday, February 28.

The political situation has become extremely accentuated. On the 27th instant the *Seiyu-kai* members of the Diet held a meeting and were informed that the *Daido* Club had signified its intention of opposing the bill for the abolition of the *gun* system. Thereupon the Club had been asked whether this signified a final breach with the *Seiyu-kai* or whether the attitude of dissent was to be limited to this one question, and the answer had been, in effect, that the Club intended to be guided by the nature of any measure coming up for discussion, moving in consonance with or in opposition to the *Seiyu-kai*, according to circumstances. Such a reply must be interpreted in the sense of a declaration of independence, and the *Seiyu-kai* leaders decided that no further exchange of communications was necessary. Mr. Haseba Junko moved that, in these conditions, no course presented itself except for the *Seiyu-kai* to move forward steadily and stoutly without reference to any political faction, a proposal which was received with loud acclaim and without any symptoms of dissent. Mr. Yokoi Tokiwo, editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, moved further that the Party should persevere in pushing the abolition bill and should proceed resolutely towards the consummation of its constitutional aims. This also evoked much applause, and indeed the meeting gave ample evidence that the *Seiyu kai* are indignant with the *Daido* Club, and that a reunion of the two is not at all likely.

The Progressists also held a meeting to consider an overture from the *Daido* Club. There was very little discussion. It was decided that no immediate resolve need be taken, and underlying this decision it is easy to detect a feeling of distrust as to the attitude of the *Daido* politicians. Moreover, the Progressists themselves do not seem to be in a thoroughly united state. They are divided into two sections, one led by Dr. Hatoyama, the other by Mr. Inukai. Dr. Hatoyama's followers are the advocates of so-called "reform;" that is to say, they suggest an attitude of greater pliability and of readiness to depart from the line of destructive opposition hitherto clung to so persistently by the Progressists; whereas Mr. Inukai and his fellow-thinkers are for adhering strictly to the traditions of the Party and continuing to tread the old route. Mr. Inukai is Count Okuma's henchman, and with Dr. Hatoyama there is allied Mr. Oishi Masami. Naturally the Hatoyama Section are ready to grasp the hand extended to them by the *Daido* Club, but they too must have their misgivings as to the value of a coteric of opportunists who sway from side to side at the dictates of expediency. The Inukai Progressists appear to be inclining rather towards the *Seiyu-kai*, their impression being that the time has come for a grand rally of responsible and self-respecting politicians under the banner of constitutionalism. It is thus apparent that

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Japan may be on the eve of a very signal recasting of party relations.

Concerning one feature of the situation there is a very marked difference of opinion; namely, as to the hands which are pulling the *Daido* strings. The *Jiji Shimpo* says that the *Daido* Club has been influenced by Mr. Oura, former Minister of Communications, and that Count Katsura does not approve of the Club's action. But other journals allege that Count Katsura has very plainly told the present Minister of Home Affairs that his, Count Katsura's, pledge of support to be given to the present Ministry did not extend originally beyond financial matters and that his duty has been discharged in that respect. The *Kokumin*, indeed, quotes Count Katsura as speaking very severely about the Cabinet's want of foresight in forcing a collision over this question of the *gun* system when problems of incomparably greater magnitude call for solution and cannot be solved without the political union which has now been shattered. The Count is further represented as saying that great attention must be paid to the Upper House. The Peers are divided into a number of coteries and such division involves a certain weakening of their legislative efficiency. But let anything occur to excite the House and these partitions will be at once broken down in the interest of a general assault. The *gun*-abolition bill might be forced through the Upper House, but it would be at the cost of imperilling the Budget, and thus the Ministry is making the fatal error of sacrificing the great to the small.

Minor journals act the part of urging on the combatants. They advise the *Seiyu-kai* to stand to its guns and fight its own battles frankly and independently.

There is also talk of a rupture in the ranks of the *Daido* Club and of the permanent passing of one section of it into union with the *Seiyu-kai*.

Friday, March 1.

The Progressists have evidently been much perplexed as to the wisest course to adopt with regard to the present upheaval in political circles. They have held three meetings. One consisted of the Party's standing committee. On this occasion the difference of opinion already alluded to by us was very plainly exhibited. One section, under the leadership of Dr. Hatoyama, were all for union with the *Daido* Club against the Cabinet. The other section, under Mr. Inukai, advocated adherence to the Party's traditional attitude of independence and self-respect. We find, however, that Mr. Oishi Masami, whom we had supposed to be hand in hand with Dr. Hatoyama, has really been acting the part of a reconciler of divergent views, and, probably owing to his influence, the Committee decided to entrust the settlement of the question to a sub-committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Hatoyama, Inukai and Oishi. It is alleged that the situation's earliest development may be traced to Dr. Hatoyama, for it was at his instance that the members of the *Daido* Club and of the Progressists, serving on the Special Committee for the *gun* bill, sprang a surprise on the *Seiyu-kai* by electing Mr. Kurizuka to the chairmanship of the Committee.

Meanwhile two other meetings were held by members of the Party having seats in the Diet but not associated with the Standing Committee. One of these meetings consisted of Hatoyama followers; the other of Inukai partizans. Each voted as might have been anticipated from the political complexion of the units, and thus their antagonistic decisions did not promote a final settlement. It seems to be confidently believed, however, that the scales will sway ultimately towards union with the *Daido* Club, and at present there are no very palpable indications that this regrouping of forces will affect the solidarity of either the Progressists or the *Daido* Club. As for the *Yuko-kai*, which commands 36 votes and is generally known as the High Collar Section, it appears to be vacillating between the *Seiyu-kai* and the new coalition, but the probability is that it will finally go with the latter. The *Seiyu-kai* are standing their ground firmly. Marquis Saionji is said to have admonished them not to lose heart or take any collective step towards preserving the *Daido* Club's support. Individual exertions are reported to be active, however, and it is thought that when the *gun*-abolition bill comes before the House for second reading, the "Ayes" and the "Noes" will be pretty evenly balanced, as neither the *Daido* Club nor the *Yuko-kai* has imposed strict restrictions upon the voting of its members.

It is evident that this petty question of local administration threatens to become a political issue of grave importance. Naturally there are rumours of the most conflicting nature. Some allege that Marquis Saionji and Count Katsura—who is credited with guiding influence over the *Daido* Club—have had a meeting at the residence of Marquis Ito, but have failed to come to an understanding, Count Katsura's reply to the advances of the Premier being that the situation was beyond his control. Others affirm that the ex-Premier and Marquis Saionji are on the best possible terms. Then again there are some who say that Marquis Yamagata has thought it necessary to come to Tokyo, and that Marquis Ito's return to Korea has been postponed; while others relate that an Imperial Chamberlain has been sent by the Emperor to Marquis Ito, for the purpose of urging him to intervene, and that Mr. Hara has gone to Kamakura to meet Mr. Oura, but the *Nippon* declares that Mr. Oura is in Tokyo all the time, and that though he has given out his departure for Kamakura, he is really "sporting the oak" in the capital and secretly directing the movements of the *Daido* Club. Then there is a very persistent rumour that if the worst comes to the worst the Government will withdraw the bone of contention, namely, the *gun*-abolition bill, and will thus leave the opponents with nothing to fight about.

The *Nippon* essays to probe deeper than any of its contemporaries, for it attributes the situation to a resolve on the part of the "outs" not to leave the Saionji Cabinet in power until 1908 when the general elections take place, as the *Seiyu-kai* would then have a manifest advantage at the polls.

As outsiders we are compelled to say that the whole incident presents itself in a light highly discreditable to parliamentary institutions in Japan. It has to be remembered that the House of Representatives passed this *gun*-abolition bill last session. The same bill was then presented and the same men had to consider it. On that occasion the *Daido* Club voted solid with the *Seiyu-kai* in favour of the measure. Nothing has since happened to shake the arguments in favour of abolition. Yet now we have these same *Daido* politicians ranging themselves in opposition to this same bill. How is such an extraordinary *volte-face* to be accounted for? There is no explanation discernible by ordinary intelligence unless we accept as true the rumours circulating with regard to the match monopoly measure, and that hypothesis amounts to admitting that corrupt influences have become sufficiently powerful to govern the fate of Ministries. Almost equally censurable is the procedure of the Progressists. The Progressists, under Count Okuma's leadership, have stood firm, for a quarter of a century, as indomitable advocates of constitutional institutions. Nothing in the whole history of Japanese parliamentary doings has been finer than the unflinching patience of the Progressists, whatever may be said as to the character occasionally assumed by their methods. But now these Progressists are preparing to ally themselves with politicians who not only are the avowed advocates of independent cabinets, but who also lie under the imputation of having qualified for coalition by an act of tergiversation such as has few equals in parliamentary annals. The Progressists trample upon their whole record in thus approaching the *Daido* Club, and the latter establishes for itself a record which ought to put it out of court completely.

COUNT OKUMA AND THE "SUN."

Japanese newspapers say that Count Okuma has addressed the following telegram to the New York *Sun*:—"The Japanese, from the time of the opening of the country, devoted themselves earnestly to obtaining revision of the treaties which deprived them of a portion of their sovereign rights, and they finally succeeded in placing their foreign relations upon a footing of equality. Subsequently, the wars with China and with Russia acquired for Japan as a State a title to be admitted to the ranks of first-class Powers. Her people, as a nation, are determined to advance to the same plane with the people of the white races. They will never subscribe any treaty which relegates them to the rank of Mongolians or Malays. Their history, since the opening of their country to foreign intercourse, proves plainly that they are entitled to stand on an equality with white races, and this proof has been recognised by all in connexion with the two great wars fought by Japan in recent years. Neither as a State nor as a nation will Japan recognise any obstacle that impedes her attainment of full recognition as the equal of white peoples." We are not informed of the exact occasion which evoked this very emphatic declaration. Some time ago the *Sun* wired asking for an expression of Count Okuma's views about the San Francisco trouble, and the Count replied, in effect, that Japan regarded America as her friend and recognised that the disposition to differentiate against her was limited to a section of her people. Whether the *Sun* sought another expression of the Count's views, or whether this second communication is a corollary of the first, we do not know.

CUSTOMS PROTEST.

On Friday, Mr. K. Hashimoto, Director of the Yokohama Customs, delivered a decision on a protest instituted by Messrs. Helm Bros. No. 43, Yamashita-cho. The firm imported cable to be used for telephones on which the customs appraisers imposed 20 per cent. *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 390 of the tariff. The contention of the importers was that the article should be dealt with under the provisions of the Japan-German conventional tariff and the duty should be 5 per cent. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the article in dispute could not be treated under No. 13 of the Japan-German conventional tariff as its provisions deal with telegraph wire only.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MANCHURIA.

Manchuria seems to be suffering considerably from the lawless acts of Hunghutsz. Several cases are reported of collisions with them and of depredations committed by them. It would be illusory to hope that the Chinese Authorities, having, by cycles of failure to check these marauders, fully established their own incompetence to do so, will suddenly develop a more helpful mood. Manchuria has now lost much of its interest in Chinese eyes. Peking must have learned to regard the place as in some sense a Russo-Japanese colony, and if the Chinese Government looked on placidly while Hunghutsz raided the land prior to this dominance of foreign interests, there is little reason to expect a more zealous and efficient regime now. We anticipate that these bandits will become a very troublesome problem in the future.

The recent trouble between Chinese officials and Japanese subjects at Antung has been settled. One Chinese police inspector has been warned and 30 constables have been dismissed. It will be remembered that the offences charged against the police were illegal seizure of some Japanese keepers of a way-side store and the use of violence against them, and, further, the adopting of illegal measures in connexion with collecting material for the census.

Another matter which has been satisfactorily disposed of, temporarily at all events, is the problem of Japanese physicians practising in the Russian Maritime Province. The Russian authorities had issued an order fixing March as the latest date for such practice, and the Japanese Government had opened negotiations on the subject. It has now been agreed that pending the conclusion of a convention for mutual recognition of medical diplomas, Japanese physicians will be allowed to continue practising as before.

Disquieting rumours continue to arrive as to an outbreak of pest in the neighbourhood of Tashichiao, the junction of the Yinkow and Mukden railways. The Japanese military authorities have taken the matter in hand, but it is plain that the appearance of the fell disease at the close of the cold season is regarded with some uneasiness.

The Governor of Kilin is endeavouring to restrict the residence of foreigners to the site to be by-and-bye marked out for a settlement, which would mean the exclusion of all aliens from the urban district. This is the step taken by the Governor of Mukden also, but there has been no news as to the issue. Mr. Hagiwara, Japanese Consul-General, has lodged a protest in the case of Kilin as he did previously in that of Mukden. Of course when the settlement areas have been definitely fixed it will be reasonable to limit foreign residence to those areas. But the sites for the settlements have not yet been delimited, and, consequently, to require that foreigners shall not live outside of those sites is to veto their residence anywhere in the Kilin district. It is alleged that this policy on the part of the Governors of Mukden and Kirin has been prompted from Peking, and that the Chinese Government are guided by the precedent established at Tsinan in Shantung. But another version affirms that the restriction is imposed solely in the interests of a big Chinese Syndicate which has been formed for the purpose of buying up all the eligible sites at Mukden and Kilin, and monopolizing all the profitable public undertakings, as water works, electric trams and lighting. The expectation is that the very vehement protests formulated by the Japanese consuls will result in withdrawal of the veto. The Consuls argue that Kilin and Mukden have been duly declared open and that they are not open if trade and residence be so hampered as to become impossible. Meanwhile the Chinese occupy a strong position practically, for by forbidding their own people to let or sell houses to foreigners they can ostracise the latter.

Governor-General Chao is said to be forming a semi-official mining company in Mukden. It appears that a sum of 5 million taels was realized at Mukden by the sale of offices and ranks, and this being 3 millions in excess of the amount estimated and assigned to various administrative purposes, Chao finds himself in the happy position of possessing a surplus fund of 3 millions. He is said to have applied to Peking for permission to use this money as a public-undertakings fund. Peking exhibited some reluctance, but the Governor-General repeated his application in more urgent form. He insisted in this second telegram that the Japanese would monopolise everything unless a vigorous resistance were offered to their enterprise, and in the face of this pressure Peking agreed, merely stipulating that 200,000 taels must be devoted to the relief of the famine in the Yangtsz Valley. Hence the new mining company. It has a capital of 2 million taels, to be put up in equal proportions by the people and the officials.

That the Russian forces have been withdrawn almost wholly from North Manchuria is stated in a telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo*. But this withdrawal does not remove them from the arena of possible action. On the contrary, they have merely been transferred to the Russian side of the Amur, where, in the towns of Chita, Blagoveschensk, Habarovsk and Nicholaiesk, large barracks are in course of rapid construction, and ultimately a force of some 200,000 men will be massed along the northern bank of the river. This tallies with the statement recently made by the Military Correspondent of *The Times* and reproduced in these columns. If the news be definitely confirmed it will not make for the peace of the East.

Governor Ting, of the Amur Province, is said (*Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams) to have formally reported to Peking that a Chinese Company with a capital of 2 million taels has been organized for building the Tsitsihar-Aigun-railroad. The survey has been completed, steps have been taken to obtain sleepers from Kilin, and delegates have been sent to Hankow to purchase rails and other materials. Governor Ting urges, therefore, that whatever representations be made by Russia they should be ignored in Peking.

Governor Ta of Kilin has returned a very resolute answer to Mr. Consul-General Hagiwara's remonstrance with reference to the restrictions placed upon the residence of foreigners in the newly opened districts. The Governor insists that there is nothing in the treaties which authorizes the Japanese demand, and that there can be no legitimate residence of foreigners at Kilin until a site for a settlement has been mapped out. There is consequently no recourse except to submit this matter to Peking, as has already been done in the case of a similarly recalcitrant attitude on the part of the Governor of Mukden. All the Consuls are acting together in the matter and the strong probability is that Peking will yield. Meanwhile the Governors retain complete control of the situation, since the Chinese within their jurisdiction naturally obey their orders and refuse to rent buildings to foreign tenants.

The stories about the Kilin-Changchun Railway are again repeated. This time the information comes from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Manchuria correspondent. He says that a private Chinese company has actually been formed with a capital of 4 million taels, 2 millions of which have already been subscribed. The explanation given is that the Chinese were goaded into activity in this matter by attempts on the part of Russian projectors, which attempts became prominent just at the time of the coming of the Tsai Chen Mission. Prince Tsai pointed out that the line formed a bone of contention between Japan and Russia. By the Peking protocols it had been agreed that should China find any difficulty in herself supplying all the capital for the line, the Japanese and Chinese Governments would put up the required sum in equal proportions. Evidently, therefore, the best way to avoid all international complications would be that the road should be constructed by a private Chinese company. This advice, coming from so high an authority, had a powerful effect upon Chinese capitalists, and a company was quickly formed. Such is the account given by the *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent.

It is difficult to trace the sequence of events that have led up to the complications in Manchuria on the subject of local taxation and residential sites. So far as we can discern by piecing together the various telegrams the trouble had its origin in an attempt on the part of Governor Chiao to impose a consumption tax of 2 per cent. on all foreign goods, his contention being that as the settlement system had not yet come into operation, foreigners must be held to stand on precisely the same fiscal plane with Chinese subjects. To this the Consuls strenuously objected. They pointed out that the opening of certain places in Manchuria had been explicitly fixed by treaties—two Japanese treaties and an American—and that there was no question whatever of settlements, not could any be entertained. Chiao for a time showed some insistence, but when the Consuls declared that were his procedure continued they must decline to attend any conference for delimiting the settlements, the Governor seems to have yielded a tacit consent. The perplexing point is that mixed residence seems to be claimed on behalf of foreigners. The Russians also appear to be taking that line, if we may judge from an interview between a representative of the *Mainichi Dempo* and the Russian Consul-General at Harbin. The latter stated that the Chinese were pressing for the delimitation of a settlement, but that mixed residence seemed a more convenient arrangement from the point of view of foreigners.

An expedition of some magnitude has been planned against the Hunghutsz in the Amur region. Governor-General Chiao of Mukden is contributing a force of some 1,600 men, and these, combined with the troops already collected at Menkiatun, will make a total of 2,500 with artillery. No particulars are given in the telegrams, but we conjecture that this expedition is chiefly for the purpose of attacking the Hunghutsz said to have rallied to the flag of the 500 soldiers who deserted at Hailungcheng, carrying their arms with them. It was stated at the time that three Chinese battalions (1,500 men) were to be despatched against these deserters, but, as we observed, such a force would scarcely have been adequate to deal with the situation, and it has evidently been

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

thought wiser to operate on a more extensive scale.

It is stated that the nomination of Hsu Shih-chang to be Viceroy of Manchuria is almost certain. There was much talk of Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai being transferred thither, but the Empress Dowager does not seem disposed to see Yuan removed from the Viceroyalty of the Metropolitan Province. Manchuria has not hitherto been a Viceroyalty. Each of the three provinces has had its own governor and these have been superintended in a rather perfunctory manner by the Governor at Mukden. That system is now to be changed. Evidently the new Viceroy will have difficult and delicate duties to perform. Hsu Shih-chang was associated with Prince Tsai Chen in the recent Travelling Commission. He belongs to the reform section and there has not yet been any evidence that he entertains sentiments unfriendly to the Japanese.

There appears to be quite a disturbance connected with the Mukden-Hsinmintun Railway. This line is in the possession of the Japanese and negotiations are in progress for its sale to China. During the past 40 days Chinese constables have been employed to guard the road, and it is alleged that these have been behaving with such arbitrariness that finally a serious collision occurred between them and the Chinese employees of a Japanese firm—the *Eihei Kaisha*. The constables arrested several of these employees and there is said to be great indignation among the Japanese residents of Hsinmintun, who have held a general meeting and entered a strong protest against the action of the police.

Pamiencheng seems to be the headquarters of the Hunghutsz against whom a force has been despatched from Mukden and Tiehling. If so, these bandits would appear to be distinct from those to whom the five hundred military deserters from Hailungcheng have attached themselves, for Pamiencheng lies westward of the railway and Hailung-cheng is far to the east. Be that as it may this body of Hunghutsz is reported to be very formidable. A number of Russians are said to be enrolled under the bandits' flag and they are reported to have four field-guns. It is further stated that rumours of a defeat falsely alleged to have been suffered by the Imperial troops have caused consternation among the Chinese.

The Governor of Kilin, contrary to the advices published in our last, persists in his attitude towards the question of foreign residence. He has ordered the police to severely punish any Chinese householders who rent or sell land or buildings to foreigners. Mr. Consul-General Hagiwara's protests appear to be fruitless. Governor Ta maintains resolutely that his procedure is not in any sense contrary to treaty. His plain intention is to contrive that all foreign residences shall be outside the city, and as that is also the attitude of Governor Chiao at Mukden, we may fairly infer that such a policy has the sanction of the Central Government.

MOTOR CARS IN TOKYO.

The regulations just issued by the Tokyo Chief of Police for the control of motor-cars were to have been expected. There are not many motor-cars actually in use at present in the capital. One of the very earliest was a van imported by the Mitsui Firm for purposes of distributing goods. It has been running for several years, and the fact that its owners have not imported others of its kind for the uses of their large business would seem to indicate that they do not find such a vehicle particularly convenient or economical. As to private automobiles there are only five, so far as we know, if some of almost toy dimensions be excluded. Of these five one belongs to Prince Arisugawa, and the remaining four are the property of English residents who themselves act as drivers. There has hitherto been no limit of speed and it must be confessed that sometimes the driving reaches a distinctly racing velocity. But the owners of the automobiles being skilled in the management of their machines, only two accidents of a comparatively trival nature have hitherto occurred. Very likely if these private vehicles alone were in question, the police might not have taken any steps to regulate this class of traffic. But the motor bus is now about to appear upon the scene. One of these very convenient conveyances actually made its debut in the capital about a fortnight ago, and gave to an admiring and multitudinous audience an exhibition of its capabilities. Probably the police took the hint and now we have a set of regulations framed, presumably, on Western models. These regulations set out by limiting the speed to 8 miles in the urban districts and 10 in the suburban, with the further provision that in places of large traffic a motor-car must not go faster than a man walks. It is perhaps a little difficult to determine what is meant by the epithet "large" or "crowded traffic" (*oi sato*) but one may assume that the reference is to any street in the busy part of the city. Then, again, the rate at which a man walks (*hokōsha to dōitsu sokudo*) is debatable. In Europe it would mean about 4 miles an hour, but what does it mean in Japan where the pace is restrained by the clog and the sandal? The old formula used to be 2 *ri* per *toki*, or 2½ miles an hour; but what is the present idea? There is nothing equivocal, however, about the next rule, which lays down that no automobile must run though a street less than 36 feet wide, which provision the police are empowered to rescind or to extend in special cases. With regard to the automobiles themselves, they must have rubber tires, except in the case of goods-cars or those having special mechanism; they must not cause much noise, or exceed 770lbs. in weight, unless they are provided with reversing gear; they must be less than 18 feet in length and 7 feet in width, and they must not emit smoke, steam, or excessive odour or noxious gases. For each person carried there must be a space of over 1.ft. 2 inches (this is Japanese measure and the English equivalent is 14¼ inches), and the motor-man, conductor and signal-man must all be over 20 years of age. No automobile is allowed to run parallel to another vehicle or to compete with it and there must be an interval of at least 60 yards between a vehicle following and one preceding. Driving is not to be allowed in places where permission is not given (this is very vague), and automobiles must not traverse crowds or the scenes of conflagrations. Here again the significance is uncertain, for a crowded place" (*hito no suragaru basho*) is capable of sundry interpretations. Motor-men are required to pull up whenever a policeman signals them to do so, whether by raising his hands or by any other method, and speed must be slackened, or the car stopped altogether, or driven out of the way, when fire-engines, mail-carts or troops are passing. A car must also slow down when approaching a horse, and must stop if the animal takes alarm. There are many other minor rules with regard to applications for permits, the construction of cars, the method of driving and so forth, but we have quoted the most important. The regulations appear somewhat deficient in clearness, though we presume that they have been compiled with due reference to the rules evolved from the experience of other countries. When the automobile comes to Tokyo, children will have to cease making the streets their play ground, and will also have to learn that there devolves on a child the duty of taking some care of itself instead of trusting implicitly to the care of its elders. Thus another of the beautiful traits of Japan's old civilization will disappear.

According to Tokyo journals the new automobile regulations have given cause for complaint on the part of foreigners owning such vehicles. That is perhaps inevitable seeing that the regulations are framed for the control of vehicles plying for hire, not for privately owned motors, though of course the latter can scarcely expect to be specially legislated for. The principal causes of umbrage are said to be these:—first, vehicles are prohibited from running in streets less than 12 yards wide, and that restriction might be exceedingly inconvenient for persons using the automobile as a private conveyance. But it is to be observed that the authorities reserve power to dispense with this restriction in special cases, and of course they would dispense with it at the instance of a private owner, since, otherwise, access to his house might not be possible. The next difficulty seems to be based on an error of translation. A local journal has translated the 11th Article:—"Automobiles shall not run parallel or race with other carriages." The words "carriages" should be "automobiles." Of course to forbid an automobile to pass or run parallel with any other vehicle would be absurd. Finally there is the provision that drivers of automobiles must send in to the police a statement of their qualifications. Such a rule, evidently necessary when drivers are in charge of vehicles plying for hire, becomes irksome when a private person drivers the motor-car which he owns. But surely it is not a very serious matter? In the case of a private person a very brief application will doubtless suffice, and the police must obviously have some record.

CHINA.

Hitherto the Censor has not been suffered, except by special direction, to travel about the provinces of China and submit reports upon the administration of the local satraps. He has been practically limited to Peking, though of course the whole empire has fallen within his province of comment. A telegram to the *Asahi* says that now, in deference to a representation made to the Throne by a leading censor, the above restriction has been removed, and the Censors will henceforth travel round the country, observing and reporting. The Chinese Censor found his counterpart in the *o-metsuke* of old Japan, but as certain sciolists gave to the latter term the interpretation of "spy," an idea grew up among foreigners that an extraordinary system of espionage existed in mediæval Japan. *O-metsuke* may be more properly rendered "inspector."

Captain Thomas Peabody, who commanded the United States Army transport *Sheridan* when it ran on a reef near Barber's Point, Island of Oahu, August 31st of last year, was suspended on the 21st ult. as a master and pilot of steamships for a period of six months by the San Francisco inspectors of hulls and boilers.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

It is stated that although public announcement has not yet been made, the Residency General in Korea has given its consent to the working of the following mines by foreigners:—

The Tekisan Gold mine, by Messrs. Tsuda and Deshler.

The Kisong Gold mine by a British subject, in place of the Yunsan Mine.

The Sonchhon Gold mine by a German subject, in place of the Kinjo Mine.

The Changsong Gold Mine by a French citizen, M. Salteau (?).

The Chosan Gold Mine by an American citizen, Mr. H. Lay (?). These mines are all in the northern part of Pyongyan-do, and are said to be most promising. They are in the zone surrounding the Unsan Mine which is said to be yielding fine results in American hands.

The above 5 mines are the property of the Household Department. Another mine, that of Hwichhon, is already being worked by a Korean subject to whom the Household Department gave a permit, and a question seems to have arisen as to whether the mine should be re-purchased by the Department for the purpose of being transferred to the foreigner who has acquired a title to it, or whether the foreigner himself should compensate the present holder. This problem is causing delay in the public announcement of the above distribution. We presume that there are many other applications for mining privileges and that some of them, if not the majority, are from Japanese subjects, but, in the meanwhile, the above record may be pointed to as an interesting comment on the criticism evoked by the publication of the new Mining Regulations last summer. Both the *Korea Review* and the *Korea Daily News* condemned the regulations in scathing terms, and declared that they had been deliberately framed so as to create opportunities for securing a monopoly of the mining industry in Korea to Japanese subjects. Yet, now that the manner of the first allottment is published, we find that among these five mining properties, only one has a Japanese concessionaire and he is in partnership with Mr. Deshler. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

It appears from a Seoul telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* that the Japanese garrison of Korea will be largely distributed along the frontier. The impression recently prevalent was that all the Japanese force in Hamgyon-do was to be withdrawn and that Pyongyang would be the point of concentration. That would have meant abandonment of the Tumen district; a course which did not commend itself to onlookers as very appropriate. But the telegrams now say that there will be a regiment at Kyongson and a battalion at Hoiryong, which two places are in remote regions of north-eastern Korea. Of course barracks will have to be built there. It is further alleged that General Hasegawa, on a recent tour, found an excellent position for posting troops near Penma Hill, some 10 miles south-east of New Wiju, and that preparations are on foot for preparing an important military station there. This will guard the north-western frontier. Such arrangements suggest a much more effective distribution than that recently talked of by irresponsible persons, namely, the complete evacuation of the Tumen district and the posting of a whole Division at Pyongyang.

The prospect of the immediate withdrawal of the company of Japanese troops stationed at Haiju near Chemulpo is reported to have become the signal for disturbance which induced the Japanese Consul to proceed to Seoul for the purpose of inducing the Residency-General to postpone the evacuation. What success his representations met with we can not clearly discover from the telegrams nor is it quite apparent whether disturbances have actually broken out or are only threatened. There are apprehensions that the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from other quarters also will be followed by similar unrest.

There is a rumour that the Emperor has transmitted to the hands of the Vice-Minister of Home Affairs a sum of ten thousand *yen* which is believed to be for some secret purpose. News comes also that seven leaders of the agitating *literati* have been apprehended by the Japanese and are now in custody. These men, or the party led by them, are charged with having addressed to the various foreign consuls a strongly worded remonstrance against the Japanese protectorate of Korea; so strongly worded as to constitute an incitement to disturbance of the public peace.

Some time ago there was some talk of steps taken by the Japanese to organize an expedition for dealing drastically with the insurgents in Kyongsan-do and Kangwon-do. Newspaper correspondents reported arrangements for surrounding these disturbers of the peace and making a conclusive haul. But, as Marquis Ito predicted in a recent speech, the troops—who appear to have numbered about 100 and to have consisted mainly of gendarmes and police—found that the insurgents had no stomach for resolute resistance. They scattered at the first alarm, and had recourse to the familiar device of disguising themselves as peaceful citizens. Thus it became a matter of extreme difficulty to distinguish them. A number of arrests were made, however, and it is said to have been found that the local inhabitants have recognised the error of siding with these malcontents. Thus the object of the expedition having been accomplished in the main, further proceedings have been abandoned.

A telegram from Vladivostock reports the death at that place of Yi Yong-ik, the Korean refugee. This is the politician who made such vehement opposition to the conclusion of the November Convention. He was commonly spoken of in Japan as the "Hoshi Toru of Korea." It will be remembered that his name was intimately associated with a strange disposal of Palace funds, and that his great opponent in Seoul was Yi Keung-thaik. He was undoubtedly a man of high ability, and we must agree in attributing to him genuinely patriotic motives.

It is stated that Governor Chiao of Mukden proposes to devote to the timber-felling enterprise on the northern bank of the Yalu, one million dollars of the sum recently obtained by the sale of ranks and official titles. A similar sum will be raised from Chinese and Japanese subjects. But this account can not be altogether accurate, for such an arrangement would obviously result in the major part of the capital being put up by China, whereas the agreement provides for an equal contribution from each country.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

The committee appointed by the members of the Stock Exchange in December have drafted a measure which will doubtless receive the approval of the shareholders. They propose to establish within the Exchange a special office for dealing with a certain class of securities—presumably real transfers—and further to supplement the postal and telegraphic machinery of the institution. They also propose an increase of capital from 4 million *yen* to 8 millions. The distribution of the shares representing this increase has no special interest, but we note that 50,000 *yen* worth are to be given to the officials of the Exchange as rewards.

The Exchange has been evidently very busy within the past few days. One prominent broker is said to have received and excuted an order for 20,000 shares given by a great English firm in Yokohama.

We may mention here that the Government is resolutely setting its face against all attempts to make excursions into the realm of exchange business under any pretext whatever. Local Governors have been warned not to sanction anything of the kind, and an attempt made by the Anglo-Japanese Bank to supplement its operations by trust dealings in secured obligations has resulted in eliciting two refusals from the Authorities.

It seems almost justifiable to conclude that the great debacle which was to have been expected has taken place on the Share Market of Tokyo. Within the short space of one month the downward swing has been very sharp. The 17th and 18th of January was the grand climateric and on the 22nd of February something very like the nadir was reached. The following figures, taken from the *Shogyo Shimpo*, are eloquent:—

	Price are 18th Jan.	Fall by 22nd Feb.
Tanko S.S. Company	172 80	— 30.40
Tokyo Railway	117.70	— 17.10
Keihin Electric Railway	154.00	— 43.00
Yokohama Electric Railway	199.95	— 94.25
Keihan Electric Railway	92.00	— 53.50
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	152.55	— 30.05
Yokohama Warehousing Co.	82.00	— 36.95
Otaru Timber Company	170.00	—112.00
Tokyo Gas Company	191 00	— 47.00
Tokyo Electric Light Company	120.00	— 27.95
Tokyo Paper Manufacturing Co.	94.10	— 31.10
Hokkaido Hemp Factory	84.00	— 9.30
Nippon Hemp Factory	88 40	— 3.40
Fuji Gassed Cotton Factory	244.95	—104 95
Tokyo Cotton-spinning Co.	188.00	— 95.10
Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co.	299 00	—121.00
Shimotsuke Cotton Spinning Co.	116.20	— 40.20
Beer Brewery	175.05	— 62.35
Sugar Refinery	161.05	— 47.45
Artificial Manure Company	142 00	— 23 00
Takarada Kerosene Company	250.00	— 7.00
Nihon Kerosene Company	170.00	— 14 00
Rice Exchange (Tokyo)	340.50	—113.50
Commercial Exchange (Tokyo)	202 00	— 47.50
Tokyo Stock Exchange (old shares)	780.00	—252.50
do do (new shares)	775.00	—255.50

Those figures look very much as though the bottom had been reached, but a still lower level was attained on the 23rd instant and it is difficult to tell what the final outcome may be. At all events one may say with some confidence that this is the debacle.

It appears that the recent violent fall in Stock Exchange quotations was due in some degree to dishonest transactions. The Tokyo Railway Company have not yet issued the shares representing their increased capital. As to the reasons of the delay it is difficult to speak, but we believe that the necessary investigations have taken an unexpected time owing to great changes in the ownership of the original stock. In spite of the fact that the shares were still *in posse* only, considerable numbers of them were sold privately, and should have been delivered on the 20th instant. But when that day came, the brokers who had been engaged in the transaction disappeared, and it became impossible to ascertain whether any of those really entitled to shares had commissioned these brokers, to sell, or whether the whole business

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

was purely speculative. Subsequently the matter was settled, but in the meanwhile the news, combined with the failure of a Nagoya bank, created something like a panic. All shares fell, the Tokyo Railway's dropping more than 5 points in a day. A writer in the *Keizai Zasshi* points out that these transactions in re-issued shares are illegal. The law does not recognise sales and purchases of hypothetical objects. Any operation of the kind is like the purchase of land by foreigners in the names of Japanese, or the acquisition, by a similar device, of securities which aliens are not allowed to hold. If the Japanese who is thus trusted absconds or otherwise defaults, the foreigner has no redress. Indeed he would expose himself to punishment by appealing to the Courts. There have been, this writer continues, instances of a similar nature within the past few months in Tokyo. Men entrusted to their employees the task of buying for them shares of the above description, and the employees quietly made away with the purchase-price or the profits. In one case a student of law is related to have acted in this way and then to have defied his teacher to take any steps against him, since by appealing to the Courts both would become liable to punishment.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco affair continues to be the subject of sensational stories. A German telegram describes the amended Immigration Law as an instrument excluding Asiatic labour. A telegram to the *Asahi* from Washington alleges that Viscount Aoki has quite lost the confidence of his Government, and that the negotiations were carried on over his head. What negotiations are in question we do not clearly understand. The *Hochi Shimbun's* correspondent, however, says that the Japanese Ambassador is entirely satisfied, so there is no lack of contradictory rumours.

Of course the Emigration Companies in Japan are much dissatisfied. They base their protest on four grounds. The first is that Japan is now discriminated against just as China is. She has been practically brought under the provisions of the Law of 1902 for the restraint of Chinese immigrants. Italian, Hungarian and Turkish labourers are free to enter the United States as they please, but Japanese will be excluded. In the second place, there are some forty thousand Japanese subjects already residing on the Pacific Slope. They are engaged as railway labourers, miners and fruit-growers, but the result of this measure will be to deprive them of their means of livelihood. We (*Japan Mail*) fail to see why anything of the kind should take place, but such is understood to be the contention of the Emigration Companies. Their third basis of complaint is that the change will seriously affect the condition of Japanese immigrants in Hawaii. The Hawaiian planters had just begun to improve their treatment of Japanese labourers and to increase their wages, but they will now have the matter in their own hands, and the unfortunate labourer must look forward to a rough time. Finally it is predicted that this settlement has no element of finality. It will merely serve to whet the appetite of the Californian exclusionists. But this last contention is at variance with the previous plea of the Emigration Companies, namely, that the whole agitation had its origin in Hawaii, and that if only Japanese labourers were precluded from leaving Hawaii for the States, the commotion would cease. At all events the Companies do not seem to fully appreciate the fact that the United States Government has not taken any step which was not strictly within its independent right to take. It remains to be seen what methods are employed for giving effect to the amended Law.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a note in leaded type declaring that the effects of the amended Law will be disastrously felt by the three shipping companies, namely, the Pacific Mail, the Occidental and Oriental and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

THE MATCH MONOPOLY.

The match monopoly has intruded into the sphere of party politics. It has come to be regarded as a *protegé* of the *Daido* Club, and there are even some students of the time who allege that the Club's opposition to the bill for abolishing the *gun* system of local administration is in reality a weapon designed to force the Government's hand in the matter of the monopoly. It may be remembered that the Government itself devoted some attention last year to the question whether it might not prove expedient to convert the manufacture of matches into a State monopoly after the manner of tobacco, but happily the idea was abandoned. We say "happily," because, if there be one thing more clearly established than another by experience, it is that the system of State monopolies tends to check industrial development. However, the matter has now been taken up by the *Daido* Club, and a bill has been introduced, providing, in brief language, that the manufacture of matches shall be made an official industry, and that, during a certain fixed period, the manufacture of matches intended for export, as well as the export of matchstems, shall be entrusted to a company. The reasons assigned are that whereas this industry is developing larger dimensions every year, so that 13 million *yen* worth of matches are now produced annually, 10 millions' worth being exported, the manufacture is carried on by a number of petty workshops, and, as a result of their competition, defective methods of manufacture are gradually beginning to be introduced, so that the credit of Japanese matches in foreign markets is seriously threatened. This reasoning, however, does not find favour with the organs of public opinion. The *Jiji Shimpo*, for example, alleges that the development of the match trade in Japan is due precisely to the competition which the advocates of the monopoly bill would stifle. There may be, our contemporary admits, abuses of manufacture, but, on the other hand, Japanese trade marks have secured foreign confidence, and there are Japanese companies engaged in the industry which are worthy to rank with any of their foreign competitors. Moreover, a tendency is observable on the part of these manufacturers themselves to combine and enlarge, and consequently they had better be left to develop along natural and normal lines than constrained by legislation. The Government has not been so successful with its tobacco monopoly as to warrant further incursions into that field. Its operations in tobacco seem to have resulted in losing the China market and creating an opening for foreign exploiters. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the *Keizai Zasshi* take virtually the same view, the latter journal going even so far as to say that however corrupt the Diet may be, it is not likely to pass such a bill.

SOME VIEWS.

From a recent number of the *San Francisco Argonaut* we take the following quotations :—

The battle of Tsushima was a menace to the entire white race. It was a warning to all the Western world. * * * What ethical question of right was involved it would be difficult to say. Whether Russia or Japan had the better right to steal Manchuria from China is a question for casuists. * * * * * What has been the result of American sympathy with Japanese arms? When the war was brought to an end by the efforts of President Roosevelt, and when, at the Portsmouth conference, Japan was not accorded all the fruits of the war which she thought she should have had, wild rioting broke out in Tokyo; the Japanese peace commissioners feared to return lest they be assassinated; Americans in the streets of Japanese cities were stoned, and fled to the consulates and legations for their lives; the Japanese press spouted obscene abuse of the country which so lately was gushing with praises over them. This outburst was only the beginning of Japanese "gratitude "for America's sympathy and of Japanese appreciation for the President's termination of the war. The Portsmouth conference made the Japanese hate us, where before they had only disliked us. It inspired the Japanese to renewed efforts in stirring up the Chinese boycott. It inspired them with renewed ardor in monopolizing our markets on the Asiatic coast. Had Russia seized all of Manchuria and Korea she would have made there a market instead of a menace for our shopkeeper statesmen. As it is now, the whole Asiatic coast will before long be under the open suzerainty of Japan. The Japanese are pre-eminently a commercial people. Prior to the boycott they were selling American goods under forged brands in China and Manchuria. Now they have ceased selling the goods under forged American brands and are replacing them with Japanese brands throughout Eastern Asia. Thus the Unites States is losing the "open door" and the "open market," which our statesmen crawled through so much dirt in order to obtain.

To sum up, our kindergarten diplomacy seems to have brought us to this pass. We had an exclusion law a quarter of a century old. Under it, Chinese laborers were excluded from our continent. The Chinese had grown to accept it as a settled thing. But by extending it to the Philippines we have deeply offended China, which had become reconciled to the old law as operated on the Pacific Coast. In this mood China has been egged on by Japan to boycott American trade. Our warlike President at first threatens China with physical constraint in case the boycott be not removed. When, however, he learns that Japan is behind China, he moderates his tone. This does not have a favourable effect on either Japan or China—on the contrary, it inspires them with the belief that the United States is so wedded to gain that we fear even the contingency of war where our Oriental trade is concerned. So Japan proceeds to take over our market in Manchuria and Korea and when our State Department feebly protests that the "open door" was promised to us there, Japan retorts that we are excluding the Japanese from public schools in California and hints at war. And the United States swallows the threat, and is still apologizing while the President is threatening California with the same physical coercion with which he threatened China not many months ago.

Well, perhaps he will not carry out his threats with California any more than he did with China.

Of course we are bound to imagine, at whatever cost to our intelligence, that the writer of the above believes what he says. But by what process can he have become imbued with such fancies? How long must have been the chain of gradually growing exaggerations that led up to such huge delusions? The article bristles with falsehoods and is moreover the writing of an extremely silly person. To expose its lies and detail its fallacies were a wearisome and profitless task. The disquieting fact is that such articles should be written. The *San Francisco Argonaut* is not a very prominent American journal. Still it represents a section of public opinion and is not without influence. We see now that it profoundly dislikes and distrusts the Japanese and the reflection suggests itself, "are there many publicists in the United States who labour under similar prejudices and passions."

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE DUMA.

There are telegrams alleging that the result of the Duma elections is to give an enormous majority to the Opposition and that the fate of the bureaucratic government is in the hands of the people's representatives. In the *Mainichi Dempo* we find a cablegram saying that the Government's supporters in the new House will not number more than five or six per cent. of the total membership. If these figures be approximately correct, the next few months should be pregnant with events of absorbing interest. It seems extravagant to suppose that the bureaucracy should be held responsible for all the troubles with which Russia has been visited. The so called "bureaucrats" are not fools. They are, on the contrary, men of profound wisdom and statesmanship. The conditions which they find so difficult to manipulate satisfactorily are assuredly not likely to prove altogether facile in the hands of the extremists who oppose them. One welcome result would probably follow the checking of bureaucratic power, namely, that anything like the maintenance of a large military establishment in Far-Eastern Asia would be abandoned. General Linevitch is said to have memorialized the Government urging the necessity of organizing a powerful army for service in that part of the world, and the proposal is reported to have obtained the approval of the Throne. Russia can have no need of such an establishment unless she either distrusts Japan or purposes renewing her old-time programme. Peace depends upon her development of a more trusting mood or her abandonment of an expansion policy in the regions of Far-Eastern Asia.

In this context it may be mentioned that according to a telegram in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the Russian Government is seeking to obtain a coaling station, or stations, in the Pacific, and that she has approached several Powers on the subject.

THE MURORAN STEEL FOUNDRY.

The return of Mr. John Noble to Japan has directed newspaper attention in Tokyo to the great enterprise which he has come to promote, namely, the establishment of a steel foundry at Muroran in Hokkaido. Japanese journals state that this project commands the co-operation of Messrs. Armstrong & Company, Messrs. Vickers & Company and the Tanko S.S. Company. The capital is put at 10 million *yen* for the present and it is understood that further funds will be obtained by floating debentures. The *raison d'être* of the new concern is that the Government's Steel foundry at Kure is not competent to turn out the amount of material needed for military and naval purposes, and a foundry at Muroran supplementing the steel works at Kure and the Iron Foundry at Wakamatsu will, it is expected, render Japan altogether self-supplying in this important respect. It is stated that the two big English firms which are willing to associate themselves with the enterprise desire to obtain some assurance that reliance can be placed on the Government to take a certain portion of the foundry's annual production, and that Mr. Noble's coming has that purpose mainly in view. We regard this enterprise as one deserving of the fullest encouragement. Equipped and conducted under the auspices of two such firms as Armstrong and Vickers, the Muroran foundry will not only be invaluable as contributing to Japan's self-supplying capacity, but will also serve as an object lesson in British methods of conducting such works.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Telegrams to the *Asahi* says that the "inlet" question has been disposed of in St. Petersburg and that a convention regulating and defining the fishery privileges promised to Japan by the Portsmouth Treaty will now be quickly concluded. The "inlet" problem is alleged to have been settled in accordance with Japan's interpretation, but is had not previously been stated that Japan advanced any particular interpretation, and indeed we learn on the best authority that this telegram is not credible, the time for a solution of the question not having arrived.

As to the rumours that a rapproachement is pending between Japan, Russia and England, the *Hochi* writes in an optimistic strain. It agrees with *The Times* that nothing definite has yet been done towards that consummation, and that the talk which is in the air probably has its origin merely in the improved condition of the Russo-Japanese negotiations. But the *Hochi* thinks, justly we imagine, that Russia regards Japan with very different eyes now, and that there is really nothing to hold the two nations asunder. As for England, having joined hands with Russia about the Persian problem, there should be nothing to prevent an extension of the *entente* to all Asia.

Telegrams to the *Asahi Shumbun*, to the *Hochi* and to the *Mainichi Dempo* say that the excitement continues to grow about Kuropatkin's work. Kaulbars, Grippenberg, Renenkamp and Bildering are all said to have sent him challenges to fight a duel. We do not see how they could do less in a country where duelling is still recognized as a manner of vindicating wounded honour. Most people, we imagine, will share General Oku's verdict that Kuropatkin, in seeking to clear himself, has conclusively demonstrated his own unfitness for a post of supreme command. But that is small consolation for the men he has publicly pilloried. It is indeed a pity that this book should ever have been allowed to see the light. Russia suffered a defeat in Manchuria, but it was a defeat which brought to light so many fine qualities on the part of her troops that she lost comparatively little in the opinion of the world. Certainly no phase of it was so disgraceful as this last episode. Much as Englishmen love freedom of speech, they will doubtless sympathise with the efforts of the Russian authorities to suppress the work. We presume that by some means a copy of the manuscript, or of the printed volumes, found its way to London and has been there reproduced.

It will have been remarked that in the list of rewards conferred on non-combatants in connexion with the recent war Professors Shimose and Kimura, two engineering experts attached to the Naval Department, have been gazetted to Third Class Orders of the Sacred Treasure and to pensions of 360 *yen* yearly. The adequacy of this recognition is emphatically questioned by the *Jiji Shumpo*. Our readers doubtless know that Mr. Shimose is the inventor of an explosive which, according to public report, contributed largely to the naval success of the Japanese in the war, and Mr. Kimura's name is associated with the elaboration of a special system of wireless telegraphy which is supposed to have proved highly serviceable. It certainly does seem as though the rewards given to these inventors were not a sufficient recognition of their services, if the latter be estimated according to public rumour. The *Jiji* says nothing as to the quality of the Order conferred by the Emperor, but it declares that if Japan intends to compensate her men of science in such a niggardly manner, she cannot expect to retain the refusal of their inventions: they will carry them to foreign Powers by whom they will be better appreciated. Our contemporary urges that the Houses of the Diet make a Representation on this subject. At the same time it is to be observed that the Authorities are in the best position to estimate the actual value of the inventions made by the two professors.

The settled accounts for the year ended March 31st, 1905, are now in the hands of the Settled Accounts Committee of the Lower House. They seem likely to cause some trouble. Thus the committee has distinctly declared that it considers illegal the step taken by the Treasury in 1904 to save the 130th Bank of Osaka from failure. A sum of 6 million *yen* was lent to the Bank at 2 per cent. interest for a period of 5 years, the Treasury's view being that a bankruptcy on a large scale at that juncture—the war being in progress—might have had serious national results. But the view taken by the Committee is that the Bank's difficulties were due solely to mismanagement and could not be attributed to any abnormal state of affairs arising out of the war. Consequently there was no valid reason for Governmental interference, and it is held extravagant that money raised by six per cent. domestic loans should be lent to a private concern at 2 per cent. The Committee denounces various other items of the account, the largest being an expenditure of 3,142,700 *yen* on the purchase of leaf tobacco, in violation of the Tobacco Monopoly Law. The total number of items which the Committee declare illegal is 161.

London, misled apparently by incorrect telegrams, has formed an erroneous idea that a large deficit exists on the revenue side of Japan's budget for next fiscal year, and there has resulted a conspicious decline in the market quotations of Japanese securities. With reference to this matter, Mr. Mochizuki, head of the Liberal News Agency, called on the Minister of State for Finance, and received his assurance—a superfluous assurance for those who have taken the trouble to read the Budget—that there is no deficit this year, nor any prospect of a deficit in 1908-9 either. Thereafter his Excellency thinks that there is room for an increase of revenue to the extent of 60 or 70 millions in such directions as the Sake Tax and the Tobacco Monopoly.

It is thought in Tokyo that the telegram by which London has been misled may have been distorted by an error of transmission. In these circumstances there are conflicting rumours as to the progress of Mr. Takahashi's mission for conversion of a part of Japan's foreign loan, but we do not see how to believe that success can have yet crowned his efforts, seeing that the rate of discount still rules high in London.

A telegram from London says that a section of the German press insists on the certainty of war between Japan and the United States and considers the outbreak to be a question of time only, a speedy unsheathing of swords being in Japan's interests whereas the deferring of that event would be to America's advantage. It is curious how readily some newspapers assume the imminence of war whenever an international complication occurs. No one can foretell with any confidence what may be the final issue of the racial struggle which has

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

now been accentuated by a small section of the people of the United States. It may eventuate in serious trouble at some distant date. But to talk of war appears to us to be extremely precipitate. The Governments of Tokyo and of Washington are understood to be in full accord with reference to the recent complication, and the step taken by President Roosevelt and Congress is absolutely within America's treaty rights. The *Vossische Zeitung*, which appears to be the leader of the war cry, ought to be better informed and more judicious. Evidently, too, the rumours of trouble are not limited to the San-Francisco affair. These journals find in Germany's possession of the Caroline and Mariana groups another cause for collision. They seem to have discovered evidence that Japan's direction of expansion is southward and that Germany will be found to be in the way. But we who live within sight of the events viewed by the German press from a distance of ten thousand miles, can not discover any evidence of this southward expansion on Japan's part. There is no saying, of course, what change of conditions might be produced were Japanese emigration checked completely in an easterly direction, but at present the main tendency of expansion is northward, to Manchuria, Korea, Hokkaido and Saghalien, with an evident disposition to seek new fields in South America. Fifty years hence the situation may be changed, but for the moment these predictions of certain German newspapers excite more surprise than alarm.

In answer to questions by Viscount Tani and Mr. Komatsubara in the House of Peers on the 22nd instant, the Ministers of Communications and of Home Affairs declared that the Government was determined not to allow any private line of railway running parallel to a State road, or any private railway of considerable length constituting a complete line of communication. Nothing is to be allowed beyond small roads for local uses. From this it would appear that the policy of the Cabinet is to keep in official hands virtually the whole of the railway development of the Empire.

From telegrams received in Tokyo it appears that the result of the elections for the Duma is as follows :—

	Members
Left (Popular Constitutionalists)	86
Extreme Left (Revolutionists and new Socialists)	151
Right (Pacific Progressists)	42
Extreme Right (Imperialists)	71
Total	350

Mr. Uchida Kosai, formerly Imperial Representative in Peking, has been nominated Ambassador to Vienna, and Mr. Takahira Kogoro, formerly Japanese Minister in Washington, was, at the same time, nominated Ambassador to Rome.

On the 25th instant Marquis Saionji invited the leading light of the Japanese stage, eleven in all, to dine with him at the official residence in Nagatacho. The event is justly regarded as of great importance from the point of view of the social status of the actor class, for ever since the birth of the histrionic art in Japan its votaries have been relegated to an exceedingly low place in society. The present Prime Minister has therefore taken a memorable step. But we observe that, according to a report in the *Asahi Shimbun*, his Excellency, in speaking to his guests employed the formula *omaye-tachi*. It is much more probable that the reporter has erred than that the Marquis was guilty of this inhospitable solecism, especially as the Premier's object was to do honour to the actors and to protest against their continued exclusion from the ranks of the upper classes.

It is alleged positively that the proximate cause of the sharp depression now witnessed in London quotations of Japanese stocks was a telegram from Reuter's Tokyo agent drawing a very gloomy picture of the country's financial condition. This telegram was not published by *The Times*, but it appeared in all the other leading journals and it is said to have produced a marked effect. We are disposed to think, however, that the chief influence responsible for the depreciation should be sought on the side of the syndicate by which the 6 per cent. bonds were floated. It is very much against the interests of the holders of these bonds that conversion should be effected and they are naturally employing every means in their power to prevent such a consummation. Besides people who are in a position to know, allege that Reuter's Agent has not sent any such telegram.

Mr. Kawakami, hitherto Japanese Commercial Agent at Vladivostock, who has been appointed Consul-General for Japan at Harbin, set out from Vladivostock for his new post on the 27th instant.

In order to preserve uniformity in the Customs arrangements for Manchuria, Mr. Oliver is to be stationed in Mukden.

During Sir Robert Hart's absence on leave, Sir R. Bredon will officiate as Inspector-General of Customs in China.

Rumours of a confident nature are current in Tokyo that the conversion loan has been effected, or is on the point of being effected, either on a five per cent. basis at par, or on a 4½ per cent. basis at a figure which is not mentioned. The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes an explanation, or rather an extenuation, of the unfavourable views as to the Budget which were sent to London by Reuter's Tokyo Agent, not in the form of telegrams but embodied in a letter dated the 17th of January. This is a matter that concerns the Agent alone and we see no occasion to reproduce the *Asahi's* explanations, but we may say that the influence attributed to the letter has probably been exaggerated. The conclusion of the conversion loan would naturally effect the price of the securities to be converted, and other Japanese bonds would fall in sympathy. London financiers are much too well informed to be swayed by the representations of any telegraphic agent.

THE JAPANESE SQUADRON TO AMERICA.

The *Tsukuba*, the first big armoured cruiser built in Japan,—launched on Dec. 26th, 1905, at Kure,—commanded by Captain Takeuchi; and the cruiser *Chitose*, which is well-known in connection with the sinking of the *Novik* at Korsakoff, Captain Yamaga, and both under Vice-Admiral Ijuin, left Yokohama at 11.30 a.m. on Feb. 28th for America to be present at the international naval and military celebration to be held on May 13th at Jamestown. As already reported Captain Sekino, I.J.N., one of the Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor, and Captain Kuromidzu, naval aide-de-camp to the Crown Prince, arrived in Yokohama at 8.50 a.m. to see the squadron off on behalf of His Majesty and His Highness. Many Naval officers and officials of the Imperial Household also came down for the same purpose, among whom were Admiral Viscount Ito; Admiral Togo, Chief of the Naval Staff Office; Vice-Admiral Kamimura, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station; Admirals Inouye, Kataoka, and Yamamoto; and Vice-Admiral Saito, Minister for the Navy. The staff of the American Embassy; Mr. Miller, American Consul-General in Yokohama and his staff; and about fifteen leading American merchants of Yokohama were also present beside the high officials of the local government. They all proceeded to the flagship *Tsukuba* by steam launches from the Harbour Office, etc.

The squadron will proceed direct to Singapore where it will arrive on March 11th. It will call at Colombo and Port Said and is expected to reach Gibraltar on April 20th and its final destination by May 8th.

The decorations of the new cruiser *Tsukuba* have been made in accordance with the ideals of Japanese art. In the cabin of the commander-in-chief, hangs a picture of Nikko in a beautiful frame, under which is a pair of flower-vases made by the well-known artist C. Sudzuki, of the Imperial Household. In the saloon a picture of Mount Tsukuba, from which the name of the cruiser taken, is displayed. This was painted by Mr. Murata, a well-known artist of Tokyo. The saloon is also decorated with a picture exhibiting an autumn view, painted by Mr. Murase, the size of which is 3.5 *shaku* by 5.5 *shaku*. The ward-room is decorated with plants and flowers presented by the Imperial Household.

Vice-Admiral Ijuin, Commander-in-chief of the squadron belongs to the Satsuma clan. He joined the Imperial army in the war of the Restoration when fourteen years old. In 1871 he attended the naval college. After passing his matriculation he proceeded to Greenwich, after which he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. For some time he commanded the *Chiyoda* and then was attached to the Naval section of the General Staff Office. He participated in the Japan-China as a Captain. In 1902, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. During the Russo-Japanese war, he was Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff Office under Admiral Viscount Ito. He holds the First Order of the Golden Kite, Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun, is Knight Commander of the Bath, the First Order of the Crown (Italy), Commandore de l'Ordre National de la Legion d'Honor (France), the Second Order of Leopold with Sword (Belgium), the First Order of the Crown (Siam), and the First Order of the Red Eagle (Germany). Captain Takeuchi, Commander of the *Tsukuba*, is a native of Shimane prefecture. After passing the Naval College, he was educated in France. During the Russo-Japanese war he commanded the *Nisshin*. Captain Yamada, commander of the *Chitose*, was also educated in France. During the late war he commanded the *Akitsushima* and then the *Kasagi*.

On the eve of the departure of the squadron, Mr. Luke E. Wright, American Ambassador, entertained Vice-Admiral Ijuin and his staff to dinner.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

The crew of the sailing vessel *Kaiun Maru*, of Osaka, have given to the Yokohama Harbour Police a report of their disastrous voyage. On December 19th last the vessel encountered a storm about ten miles off Miyako, Iwate prefecture. The cargo consisted of wooden materials. Having sustained damage, the vessel drifted about for twenty-three days, and the captain, ten sailors, and eight coolies, were almost in a starving condition, when the Blue Funnel steamer *Tydeus* came on the scene on Jan. 10th, on her way to Victoria, and rescued the unhappy men. The Japanese vessel was set on fire as there was apprehension that as a derelict she would prove a dangerous obstacle to ships on that route. The Japanese sailors were brought to Victoria where they were delivered to the Japanese consul, and after staying there for ten days, the master and twelve of the crew decided to take up work in Canada. The remainder returned by the *Tango Maru*, which arrived at Yokohama on the evening of Thursday. The passengers and crew on the *Tango Maru* collected money for the men which was presented to them when they left Yokohama on Friday for Osaka.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE OUTLOOK.

IT has to be confessed, however reluctantly, that circumstances do not warrant any relaxation of Japan's war equipment. On her own side there is, so far as we can discern, a frank desire for peace and friendship with Russia, nor is there any valid reason to doubt that a similar sentiment pervades the bulk of the Russian nation. But Russia's policy in Central and Eastern Asia has not hitherto been governed by the nation's deliberate choice. It has been directed by the man at the front, and unfortunately the representatives of that motive force seem determined not to accept the present situation as final. KUROPATKIN, while he held the portfolio of war, was always understood, and indeed his acts showed him, to be an advocate of peace and an opponent of the policy of enterprise which culminated in the recent war. It is true that he took command of his country's armies after the struggle had commenced, but unless he has been very greatly misunderstood, that struggle would never have been precipitated had his counsels been followed. Yet we have this same KUROPATKIN now assuring his countrymen—unless the telegraph misquotes him—that the closing of the war by the Portsmouth Treaty alone prevented the Russian army from crushing its exhausted foe, and that he confidently anticipates the coming of the day when Russia's military prestige will be re-established. What can such language mean except that this statesman and general looks forward to a renewal of the struggle between his country and Japan, and that he deems a renewal to be essential for vindicating Russia's honour? KUROPATKIN, it is true, speaks just at present in circumstances of an embarassing character. As a soldier he has penned a scathing indictment of his country, and now as a Russian he seeks to offer some palliative. But that consideration does not suffice to diminish the responsibility resting on a man in his elevated position. He knows well how high is the value attaching to his words and how great the influence exercised by them, yet he does not hesitate to speak in this bellicose strain. Other countrymen of his in high positions have expressed themselves similarly, and there is also the *Novoye Vremya*, which now advocates the transfer of the Far Eastern Army's headquarters from St. Petersburg to some carefully selected point in Siberia, and the establishment of a chain of fortresses along the East-Asian littoral so that Vladivostock shall no longer be isolated. The *Novoye Vremya* obviously contemplates a renewal of the struggle which ended with the Battle of the Japan Sea, and though one newspaper does not make a war any more than one swallow makes summer, one newspaper of such standing as the *Novoye Vremya* can not be ignored in any estimate of political factors. Then we have the much more important fact—for fact it seems to be—that Russia is not withdrawing her Manchurian armies in any radical sense. She is merely retiring them to the line of the Amur, and there re-massing them, to the number of some 200,000 in barracks which have all the semblance of permanency. If that manœuvre be for defensive purposes, it evinces great distrust of Japan; and if it be not for defensive purposes, it can not fail to inspire Japan with great distrust. Suppose that any Occidental Power found itself in the situation where Japan now stands, could there be any second opinion as to the necessity of its maintaining strong armaments? Time may change this evil complexion of affairs. But in the meanwhile Japan has to keep her powder dry, and in acknowledging that this obligation rests on her, let us also recognise frankly that there has not been, thus far, any fault on her side. She has not done anything to provoke Russia's legitimate suspicion or to incur her resentment.

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Battle of Tsushima, by Capt. VLADIMIR SEMENOFF; John Murray, Albermarle Street; Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

THIS is the only published personal account that we possess of the great Battle of Tsushima. There have been narratives by the Japanese but they are historical, the personal element being carefully excluded. In Captain Semenoff's story, however, the experiences and feelings of the man himself and of several of his brother-officers are recorded, and are so skilfully woven into the record that the whole constitutes a drama of thrilling interest. We have had a most enlightening account from the pen of Politovsky ("From Libau to Tsushima") of the Baltic Fleet's voyage to the Far East, but Politovsky perished in the great battle and his narrative ends necessarily on the eve of the fight. Semenoff may be said to take up the story at that point. He begins to speak as the Baltic Fleet enters the Yellow Sea and he becomes silent with the sinking of the *Suvaroff*. Indeed his little book is dedicated to the memory of the ill-fated flag-ship which, with so many of her consorts, found a grave at the bottom of the Sea of Japan. Probably many residents in the Far East have already read detailed reviews of this work. Translated by Captain A. B. Lindsay and prefaced by Sir G. S. Clarke—who, by the way, makes the curious error of describing the Baltic Fleet as swinging "out of Shanghai to meet its destiny"—the little volume of 160 pages has excited the widest interest among English-speaking peoples the world over. The impression it conveys as a whole is that the Russian Fleet served simply as a target. Never did the brave men who fought the ships obtain even one practical assurance that they had inflicted serious injury on their foe. Whenever they caught a glimpse of Togo's vessels, these were seen steaming in stately order, to all appearances unharmed, manœuvering with the deliberation and accuracy of a review pageant. What is of exceeding interest is a fact which emerges clearly from the narrative. There are two systems of naval artillery and the world has long remained in doubt between them. One is to use solid armour-piercing projectiles, which achieve success by reaching a vessel's vitals and so putting her out of action; the other is to paralyse the enemy by pouring on him in the shortest possible time the greatest volume of fire. The Japanese chose the latter plan. They were immensely assisted in it by using a special explosive such that their shells burst on slight impact, an explosive which street rumour supposes them to have purchased from one of the South-American Republics during the war, but the truth, doubtless, is that they elaborated it in their own arsenals. At any rate they employed it with the most terrible effects. Semenoff, who, in the battle off Port Arthur on August 10th, 1904, had been easily able to count the hits—19—suffered by the *Tsarevitch*, found it absolutely impossible to record the shells that rained upon the *Suvaroff* in the Sea of Japan. The big ironclad was a heap of wreckage in half an hour. But did the Japanese chose this method in preference to the armour-penetrating device, or would they prefer to combine the two plans? We suspect the latter. The Japanese ships had only sixteen 12-inch guns in their armament when they went into action at Tsushima. Semenoff more than once speaks of the huge projectiles from these big guns—which projectiles the Russians designated "portmanteaus"—as "curving awkwardly head over heels through the air and falling anyhow on the water." This, as Sir G. S. Clarke says, shows that some of the 12-inch guns "were so much worn as to be unable to give adequate rotation to their projectiles, which consequently could only have hit the Russian ships by accident." The Japanese must have been well aware of the condition of their guns and this knowledge probably induced them to supplement the fire of their crippled armour-piercing weapons by a deluge of highly sensitive and heavily loaded shells. For the rest Semenoff's story is a wonderfully realistic picture of the manner in which a great ship is battered to pieces by a superior enemy and of the awful carnage that takes place among her crew. He himself was wounded in several places, and his record proves clearly that although Admiral Rojestvensky, with wonderful fortitude, remained at his post until the last moment, he was really in an almost wholly unconscious condition during a great part of the time owing to a severe concussion of the brain. Another impression which we receive from the narrative is that the Russians, officers and men alike, fought with splendid bravery. But Captain Semenoff's book was not needed to tell us that. No stronger testimony has been borne to their moral qualities than the testimony of the Japanese themselves.

The National Wealth of Japan; by EIKICHI IGARASHI and HIDEOMI TAKAHASHI; the National Wealth of Japan Publishing Office, Tokyo.

THERE have been several estimates of the wealth of Japan, all differing from each other considerably and none suggesting really exhaustive research. The work now published is incomparably fuller and more minute than any of its predecessors. It consists of 355 closely printed pages, the wealth of every prefecture and Hokkaido and Formosa being investigated with extreme accuracy and independently. Count Okuma and Baron Shibusawa write appreciative prefaces, and the whole is rendered into excellent English. There are also several tables and charts of a most enlightening character, so that, on the whole, the book constitutes an invaluable

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

addition to our knowledge of Japan's resources. The conclusion reached by the authors is that Japan's wealth totals 25,140,389,576 *yen*, exclusive of the tobacco and salt monopolies and other Government undertakings, as well as the Seoul-Wiju Railway, the South Manchuria Railway, and the financial resources possessed by Japan in Manchuria and Korea, neither do we find any mention of Saghalien. We shall not here enter into a description of the methods pursued by the authors in assessing the values of the various assets considered in their work. There will doubtless be differences of opinion as to this part of the compilation, but, so far as we can see, the figures obtained are based on sound methods and are sufficiently conservative. Among all the divisions of the Japanese Empire Formosa is set down as the most valuable. Its wealth amounts to 2,500 millions of *yen*. That is not improbable. But it is certainly unexpected to learn that the wealth per capita in Formosa is 812 *yen* on the average while the corresponding figure for Tokyo Prefecture is only 860 *yen*, nor should we have imagined that while Formosa's total wealth amounts to 2,500 millions that of Tokyo prefecture is only 1,940 millions. Nevertheless there is no apparent reason to doubt the accuracy of the authors' conclusions as to these matters. Another very interesting fact is that the lands owned by the Imperial Government represent a value of over 800 million *yen*, and that the Imperial Estates (*i.e.* the Emperor's landed property), stand in the schedule for 188 millions. The only estimate which strikes us as perhaps too low is that for goods and merchandise, namely, 907 millions. This figure represents one-half of the imported articles and of the articles produced or manufactured in the country. So too, in considering the companies and banks as a wealth-producing factor, only one-half of their total capitals is taken, which is certainly a conservative estimate. We can not too strongly recommend this valuable work to any foreigners interested in Japanese finance and resources, and we entirely endorse the praise accorded by Count Okuma and Baron Shibusawa to the industrious authors, Messrs. Igarashi and Takahashi.

The Sins of Society, by Father BERNARD VAUGHAN. London, Fisher Unwin.

THE series of sermons preached during the season of 1906 at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, Mayfair, London, by Father Bernard Vaughan attracted considerable attention at the time being not only exploited by the "ha-penny press" for their sensational appeal, but being gravely considered by such leaders of the journalistic world as the *Spectator*, *The Times* and several of the monthlies for their philosophic interest. Many people, we imagine, will be glad to have these sermons in book form for they are the expression of the deeper thought on questions of the day of a man who, born to high estate, is in intellectual values head and shoulders above many of his fellows in the Catholic Ministry: though he would be the last to admit it. The world has never lacked Jeremiahs to lash it for its sins; for in every age known to history there has been a "Smart Set" which deserved castigation, and fortunately there have been men with courage to apply the searing irons. The pity is that the effect is so ephemeral. Jeremiah of old must have died a broken-hearted man; Father Vaughan, we sadly fear, will see little reward in this world for his outspoken denunciations of the evils which are so sorely afflicting the body politic in England at the present hour. He spoke to many deaf ears, but perhaps here and there he has struck a responsive chord, which by its sympathetic vibrations may bring about some change for the better. The book before us comprises five sermons, with an epilogue and an address on "How Each One May Help;" while Father Vaughan prints extracts from the London and provincial press which criticised his discourses. The titles of the Sermons are "The Father and the Prodigal Son;" "The Pharisee and the Publican;" "Dives and Lazarus;" "The Tetrarch and the Baptist;" "The Saviour and the Sinner." From this list it will be easy to gather the particular sins which were brought under the harrow—gambling, false notions of sport, debauchery, violations of the marriage vow, riotous living; sensuality in all its forms; the decline of the birth rate; the ruin of young lives; the deluge of sewage literature; the spread of godlessness. Many of Father Vaughan's critics urge that his philippic was too sweeping, that in denouncing a class he besmirched the innocent individual. But he sticks to his guns and in his Epilogue suggests some possible remedies for the evils which he deplores. We recommend the book, and more particularly the Epilogue, to the consideration of all who have the welfare of the English race at heart.

THE FEAST OF DARUMA.

It was the Feast of Daruma,
The chubby gods were piled up high
Upon the lighted stalls; the sky
Was flushed with sunset far and high.

The keen-edged biting breezes blew
From where snow-capped Akagi stood,
Like some gigantic old-time God
Who frowns on Earth in sullen mood.

The idle, pleasure-loving folk,
Sauntered and clattered to and fro,
Or crowded round in kindly row
To see if we would buy or no.

Some gods, like Hope, were painted blind.
But those who ere the year had fled
Could name some wish accomplished,
Could paint their eyes in, so they said.

I chose two ruddy, sightless gods,
One for myself, and also one
For her who, 'neath a milder sun,
Lives on to know life's fulness gone.

In my own wish I named a star
Somewhere betwixt the earth and sky;
Too near for Heaven and yet too high
For Earth. For better 'tis to sigh

For stars than cherish lesser lights.
Although we gain no present prize
High Heaven opens to the eyes
That learn the lessons of the skies.

It is the Feast of Daruma.
Again the distant hills are white
And proud Asama's massive height
Vomits her wrath upon the night.

Again the pleasure-loving folk
Saunter and jest, although the wind
Blows bitter chill, with cut unkind.
And still my Daruma is blind.

M. K.

IMPERIAL DIET.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at the usual hour on Thursday with Prince Tokugawa in the chair. Various Bills were referred to special committees.

Bills for the amendment of the Regulations for public works loans and for the creation of a Special Account for the Kwantung Government, were passed as sent up from the Lower House.

The House rose at 10.40 a.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House sat at 1.10 p.m. on Thursday, Mr. Sugita, President, occupying the chair. There was a large attendance of the public. Mr. Takuzo Hanai was heard on the constitution and laws of Karafuto. He said he believed the island should be governed as a portion of the Empire. In fact, however, it was under military administration and the people could not enjoy the Japanese Constitution with freedom. Military ordinances deprived them of rights of association and liberty of the press. This seemed to suggest that Karafuto was still enemy's land occupied by Japan's forces. He asked the Government by what provisions of the Constitution the authorities had maintained the military administration?

The Bill for amending the Tobacco Monopoly Law, being approved by the committee, was at once carried by the House.

The Bill for amending the Bonded Warehouse Law was passed as originally proposed.

Mr. Shoji Yamane, Chairman of the Committee, reported that the Committee had approved of the Bill for the prevention of leprosy. It was adopted by the House.

Mr. Den Sugawara, Chairman of the Special Committee to consider the Bill for amending the sugar rebate law reported that the Committee had approved of the Bill with the amendment that the period of operation should be reduced from a little over 4 years to 2 years; that is, rebates should be granted until March 31, 1909. The amendment was based on the ground that it was necessary to protect sugar growing as against the refined sugar industry.

Mr. Yokichi Asano opposed the Bill, saying that the refined sugar industry, thanks to the Government's protective policy, had attained a fair stage of progress while the raw sugar industry in Japan was suffering from the rebates extended to raw sugar imported from abroad. The authorities seemed to forget the existence of Formosa, the prosperity of which depended on the raw sugar industry.

Mr. Wakatsuki, vice-Minister of Finance, said that the Government never forgot Formosa. But it was necessary that the refined sugar industry should be protected by rebates.

Mr. Saburo Fukui supported the Government Bill, saying that domestic sugar cultivation could not be expected in only two years to be so developed as to be worth protection.

The Bill was then carried to the second reading and passed as amended by the Committee.

The bill for amending the railway construction law was adopted by the House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House sat at 1 p.m. on February 23rd.

The revision of the Coinage Law was the first order of the day. The amendment was passed without second or third readings.

The Bill regarding the special accounts of forests in Korea was brought in. The Chairman of the Committee on the bill said that the forest enterprize on the Yalu and Tumen-gan must prove a financial benefit to the Japanese government which was aiming at the development of Korea in accordance with the special Korea-Japanese convention. The bill was passed through its second and third readings.

The additional budget for the forthcoming fiscal year and two other bills were passed without discussion.

The proposal concerning the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks to young persons, which was introduced by Mr. S. Nemoto, was handed over to a special committee after a slight discussion. Two other bills regarding the valuation of land along the Watarase river which was reported to have been ruined by the Copper refuse from the Ashio Mine, and regarding the revision of the Revenue Stamp Law were also sent to special committees.

The revision of the Election Law was discussed. Mr. T. Yokota said Hokkaido had made remarkable progress and the number of its inhabitants had lately increased; consequently it was necessary to increase the number of representatives in the Lower House. The bill was sent to a special committee.

A proposal advising the Government to adopt *Roma-ji* in schools was brought in. Mr. Ebara, the chairman of the committee, gave an explanation supporting the proposal. Mr. H. Agawa opposed it. He said that the Roman characters would be dangerous in the matter of education. Mr. K. Matsumoto supported the proposal, after which the bill was passed.

A private bill regarding the establishment of a

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Commercial University was passed without discussion.

Three memorials regarding the Japan-Korean Customs convention, etc. were discussed after which two of them were handed to special committee and one was rejected.

The House rose at 4.05 p.m.

The Revision of the Election Laws.

The meeting of the Committee on this subject was held at noon on Monday. Mr. Kuribara, the chairman, other members of the committee and Mr. Tokonami, the Government delegate, were present. Mr. Otake proposed that bills for the revision of the election laws should be introduced *en masse*, but on Mr. Yeto's motion, it was decided that each Bill should be discussed in a special committee meeting. Mr. Otake asked the Government to investigate the numbers of tax-payers to the amount of three, five and ten *yen* each and of the teachers in cities and prefectures. He further demanded that the Government should investigate matters concerning the increase or decrease of election rights before or after the enforcement of the extraordinary special tax law. Mr. Tokonami replied that the next meeting should be held as soon as the Government makes the investigation concerning the matter.

Petitions and Memorials.

This committee met at 10 40 a.m. Mr. Yokoi, the chairman of the committee and all the committee men were present. Each leader of the various sub-committees reported the results of their investigation. It was decided that the following memorials should be sent to the Government for consideration.

1. A change of the regulations concerning the rebate of tax on exported sake.
2. Abolition of the limitation put upon the allotment of land taxes.
3. Preparation for the construction of Osaka harbour.
4. The revision of the salt monopoly law.
5. The abolition of the traffic tax.
6. The speedy construction of the Nemuro Railway.
7. The construction of railways.

The following memorial is to be sent to the special committee meeting for investigation: "The abolition of the tariff on imported cotton." The following memorial was adopted: "Matters concerning Industrial Guilds." The following memorial was rejected: "Matters concerning the tax on forests."

The Bill for the Revival of all Branches of Local Courts.

The meeting of the Committee on this Bill was held at 10.15 a.m. Mr. Tatekawa, the chairman of the committee, all the other members, and the Government commissioners were present. Mr. Toyama asked why the Government decided to revive only the sixteen local branches instead of all the branches. Mr. Kawamura, the Government commissioner, ascribed it as due to matters of finance. Mr. Tatekawa asked the opinion of the Government concerning the Bill in question. Mr. Kawamura replied that the Government would approve the plan, but that he could not definitely answer whether the Government would be able to introduce the Bill among the supplementary estimates. Mr. Seki proposed an amendment which was unanimously approved. The meeting broke up at 11 a.m.

The Revision of the Penal Code.

This Committee met at 10.40 a.m. Mr. Isobe, chairman of the committee, and Mr. Matsuda and other Government commissioners were present. At the outset Mr. Hanai asked concerning the cases of the pardon of prisoners for life and of the death of life-sentence prisoners in prison. Mr. Hiranuma, the Government commissioner, answered that he would report after making a careful investigation of these points. Mr. Ogawa said it was a very good thing that elasticity was given to the operation of the revised Penal Code, but as the personality of the authorities was a great factor in the practical working of these laws, the Government should take into consideration matters pertaining to the allowances to judges. Mr. Matsuda, Minister of Justice, said that the Government was paying special attention to these subjects. It would be very difficult to state what policy the Government would take in future, but the authorities desired to adopt a thoroughly reasonable course. Mr. Tanizawa asked if the Government approved the amendment made by the House of Peers and whether it was true or not that the Minister answered that the law concerning crimes committed abroad was applicable to those in Manchuria and Korea. He also asked whether the word "Koryo" in the revised code meant the Imperial tomb. The Minister's answer in the House of Peers was not very clear on this point. He also asked why the item concerning deprivation of public rights was not included in the revised law. Further he pointed out the nature of crimes concerning shrines. Mr. Matsuda said that he did not express anything definitely in sympathy with the House of Peers. As the amendment in the House of Peers concerned chiefly the revision of letters he said if the majority of the legislative body approve the amendment he would not insist upon the original draft. Mr. Hiranuma, the Government commissioner, said that from the very nature of the treaties, the law concerning crimes committed abroad does not have any relation to those committed in Manchuria and Korea. The deprivation of public rights was due to the fact that the infliction of the penalty must be decided by the sovereign. Such crimes were dealt with on the same principle as those against the Ise shrines. This was done owing to the principle of the generalization of crimes. Mr. Hanai asked why the revised law makes no reference to the regulation concerning duelling, the use of explosives and coins going out to foreign countries. He proceeded to ask concerning the monetary profits realized by the Department of Justice and pointed out that the better treatment and improvement of public procurators and the police was of urgent necessity. He also pointed out the necessity of establishing special police controlling the execution of laws. The Minister of Justice pointed out the impossibility of acting upon the suggestion under the present condition of affairs. Mr. Hiranuma explained why regulations concerning duelling, the use of explosives, and of coins going out to foreign countries were not included in the revised penal code. He said that these from their very nature should be specially ordained regulations. Of course there might might be various circumstances contributing to the creation of these laws, but it was decided that it was advisable to make special ones. Mr. Hanai said that the crime of duelling was included in the penal codes of other countries and asked whether if he should make an amendment the Government would accept it. Concerning the income for the Department of Justice, he said that altogether it exceeded 10,000,000 *yen*, the same being the income from registration and stamps. Mr. Abe asked the reason for the abolition of the regulation concerning the supervision of those who have been released from prison. Mr. Hiranuma answered that these supervisions were chiefly applicable to those who were guilty of robbery but as he expected that the same object could be attained without the regulation concerning supervision, it was not concluded in the revised code. Mr. Moriya asked the reason why the new code had so many items of punishment by fines, and also whether this would not affect the appropriation for the maintenance of prisons and concluded his remarks by asking the Minister of Justice to give better treatment to judges. Mr. Hiranuma answered that the punishment by fines was increased because of the nature of the crimes. With regard to the prison expenses he said he would make a careful special investigation. Mr. Kase asked in case of the enforcement of the revised code how would the Government arrange the laws concerning criminal procedure which were not revised. It was worthy of attention, he said, that the new law showed the validity of laws concerning crimes committed abroad. He asked if there was not necessity for the prolongation of the period fixed for the punishment of such crimes. He proceeded to ask the reason for the doing away with the additional punishment by fines for double crimes and the treatment of repeated crimes and also if there was any comparison concerning double and repeated crimes. The Government commissioner answered that in case the revised code does not agree with the law of the present procedure, the same will be supplemented by other laws. With regard to the cases of laws in other countries concerning the treatment of crimes committed abroad, they might take an example from the French law where the crime was treated under the principle of regard to the customs of a locality rather than with reference to personality. The meaning of the term double crime was a crime committed after a sentence had been pronounced for the other crime. The abolition of the additional punishment by fine was due to the fact that it made no difference in the ordinary punishment by fine. The special treatment of repeated crimes was confined to those who are guilty of the heavier class of offences. On the motion of Dr. Hatoyama the general inquiries concerning the question were concluded. The meeting was adjourned at 1 o'clock p.m.

The meeting of the special Committee on the revision of the Penal Code was held at 1 p.m. Dr. Hatoyama was appointed chairman of the committee. A few questions were put by Mr. Hanai and the original draft was passed. With regard to Article 9, Mr. Hanai suggested an amendment and advocated the abolition of the death penalty and said there was no legal ground to support it. Mr. Isobe was in favour of the retention of the law as to the penalty by death. According to the present code, he said, the procedure against the punishment by death was of so elaborate a character that there had been no mistake up to the present time. He pointed out examples in France saying that punishment by death did not involve a mistake. Against the suggestion that punishment by death was a barbarous custom he said all punishments are barbarous and that as there was the necessity of the preservation of such laws, we must have them. He also argued in favour of the retention of the law concerning confiscation under Article 19. On the motion of Mr. Tachikawa the discussion concerning the Articles 9,10,11 was postponed. Concerning article 20, Mr. Hanai advocated the abolition of life imprisonment. His reasons were as follows: 1. Life imprisonment is civil in its very nature. 2. It does not give any chance for improvement to criminals. On the motion of Dr. Hatoyama, the meeting was adjourned at 2.10 a.m.

House of Peers.

The House sat at 10.05 a.m. on Tuesday Prince Tokugawa ocupying the chair.

The Supplementary Budgets for the 40th Fiscal Year, Bills for amending the Tobacco Monopoly Law, for amending the Bonded Warehouse Law, for Preventing Leprosy, for amending the Sugar Rebate Law, for amending the Railway Construction Law, for establishing Special accounts for forests in Korea, and Bills for establishing Law Courts and Special Accounts for Karafuto, which had all been sent from the House of Representatives, were handed to special committees and the House rose at noon.

House of Representatives.

The House sat at 1.10 p.m., Mr. Sugita in the chair.

The House referred seven items asking sanction for special disbursements made in the 38th fiscal year, to a committee of 18.

The Government Bill for the examination of cattle breeders was referred to a committee of 9.

The *Seiyu-kai* introduced a Bill reducing the tax-paying qualification of electors to 5 *yen*, and the measure was referred to the committee to consider the *Yuko-kai's* proposal relating to the Election Law.

A representation for re-establishing the now defunct branch courts of the Chiho Saibansho was adopted, with a slight amendment at the recommendation of Mr. Umpei Tachikawa, Chairman of the Committee which considered it.

The House rose at 1.25 p.m.

Committee Meetings.

A number of committee meetings were held on Tuesday. Among these was that of the committee on the first section of the Budget (Finance) where some discussion took place between members and the Government commissioners but

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the meeting adjourned without any definite result. The Committee on the third section also sat and discussed the Home Department's votes, but in this case also no decision was arrived at. The Committee on the Communications and Agriculture and Commerce sections also held a sitting and adjourned at 1.30 p.m.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed to deal with the revision of the customs tariff law, Mr. Kubo moved the reduction of the tax on cotton from 20 *sen* to 10 *sen*, and the Government commissioner intimated that the Government would consent.

The committee dealing with a resolution concerning the revision of laws as to the stamp duties met the same day. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Sakurai, on behalf of the Government, said the stamp duty on cheques might eventually be abolished but it was not advisable to do so at present. The original resolution was carried.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET.

The Government has introduced the following supplementary Budget for the 39th year of Meiji (No. 3).

1. The amount included in the supplementary Budget for the 39th fiscal year of Meiji is *yen* 316,145.

Items appropriating supplementary estimates are as follows:

REVENUE.

1. The increase of *yen* 21,468 consequent upon the products of forests was included in the third item of the ordinary revenue.

2. The amount of *yen* 105,677 carried over from the previous year was included in the extraordinary revenue to be appropriated for the resources of the additional expenditure.

EXPENDITURE.

1. The speedy carrying out of the forestry business for meeting the demands of railway enterprises in Korea was necessitated, and *yen* 110,468 was included in the ordinary expenditure, Item 3 of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, for making good the deficit of the forestry expenditure.

2. *Yen* 20,462 was included in Item 17 of the extraordinary expenditure of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for the prevention of cattle plague.

3. *Yen* 85,215 was included in the extraordinary expenditure of the Department of Communications for this expenditure on temporary buildings as the original buildings were burnt down.

Various committee meetings were held on Wednesday. The fifth section of the Lower House Committee on memorials met and dealt with a number of bills.

The committee on the bill prohibiting the drinking of intoxicating beverages by young persons sat the same day. It was stated on behalf of the Government that an attempt was being made to check by educational means the drinking of saké by students of middle schools and institutions of similar grade, and that this method was preferable to any enforcement by law. The committee decided to ask the authorities for a statement of the results of the enforcement of the law prohibiting smoking by youths under a certain age.

The Budget Committee on the supplementary budget for the year 1907 also met and transacted some business, no definite decision being arrived at.

The special committee on the revised Penal Code also sat. In reply to enquiries the Government Commissioner made the following explanation: "The number of those criminals who were sentenced to death, and whose petitions were rejected by the court of appeal was 22 in 1900; 16 in 1901, 24 in 1902, 22 in 1903; 19 in 1904; and 12 in 1905. The number of those whose sentences were mitigated from the extreme penalty of the law to life imprisonment in the courts of appeal was 5 in 1900; 4 in 1901; 3 in 1903; 2 in 1904; 8 in 1905. The number of those whose sentences were mitigated from the extreme penalty of the law to imprisonement for a certain definite period in the courts of appeal was 2 in 1901; 2 in 1903; 1 in 1906. The number of those who were released and granted their freedom in the courts of appeal was 3 in 1900; 1 in 1901; 2 in 1903; 3 in 1904; 1 in 1906. With regard to the results of an appeal I may mention that there was one case of a death sentence during the period between the 36th and 38th years of Meiji. There were three cases where those acquitted in the first trial were sentenced to death in the Court of Appeal in the 33rd and 35th years of Meiji. As to sentences of life imprisonment changed to the death penalty we have two cases for the 30th year and one case for the 36th year and two cases for the 37th and 4 cases for the 38th year. There were two cases for the 33rd year and one case for the 35th and one case for the 36th and one case for the 38th and 3 cases for 39th year where special consideration was given to criminals sentenced to death. The total number of life imprisonment sentences was 198 in the 33rd year of Meiji, 187 for the 34th year, 283 for the 35th year, 237 for the 36th year; 140 for the 37th, 157; for the 38th year. The results of appeals made by those who were sentenced to life-imprisonment shows that there were 20 cases of decrees for the reduction of sentence for the 33rd year and 2 cases of the acquittal for the 33rd year, and 24 cases of the reduction of sentence and two acquitted for the 34th year, 53 cases of reduction of sentence for the 35th year and four cases of acquittal for the 35th year; 36 cases of reduction of sentence and one acquittal for 36th year, 31 cases of reduction of sentences and 3 acquittals for the 37th year; 17 cases of reduction of sentence and two acquittals for the 38th year; and we have the following reduction of sentence in case of those who were imprisoned for life. There were 1 acquittal and 4 reductions for the 38th year, and one reduction for the 37th year. The revenue obtained by the Department of Justice is *yen* 11,953,620 *yen* for the 37th year and 10,190,720 *yen* for the 38th year. The sources of this revenue are registration fees, fines, confiscations, etc."

With regard to a question asked by Mr. Hanai in the previous meeting, Mr. Ogawa, Government commissioner, gave the following answer. "We do not find more cases of mental aberration among life imprisoned criminals than among others. According to statistics prepared by the Miike prison for the last ten years, there were some 3,650 criminals given life-imprisonment of whom 153 died and there was no insanity, but there were cases of suicide. In the Hokkaido for the last ten years there were 1814 criminals of whom 84 died and there were no cases of insanity and but one committed suicide. During the last year, there were 73 who brought forward complaints but there were only five criminals under life sentence. From this, we may presume that those who have been sentenced for life may cherish more hopes for release than we imagine. Therefore we can not say that those who have been sentenced for life imprisonment may grow desperate. There are, however, some who are opposed to the sentence of life imprisonment from their experience. As far as I am concerned, I do not think that there is anything wrong with the punishment. In the Hokkaido, there were only 18 cases where criminals for life-imprisonment were punished for offences in prison, whereas in other prisons 373 out of 900 were punished; from these one may presume that those who have received sentence to life imprisonment are necessarily hopeless of relief. Mr. Hanai insisted upon the abolition of punishment by death, which was seconded by Mr. Mochizuki and opposed by Mr. Miyako, and finally the decision was given in favour of the original resolution. Mr. Hanai insisted upon the abolition of the punishment of life-imprisonment but the members were divided into an even number *pro* and *con* on this subject. The chairman announced that it was decided in favour of Mr. Hanai, but cries of opposition arose on all sides and amid the confusion the recess was announced.

With regard to the case of reduction of sentence against offences committed in self-protection, the original Government resolution was passed by a majority. With regard to the term "repeated crimes," Mr. Hiranuma said that this was necessary to meet the case of those criminals guilty of crimes committed by them more than once. With regard to cases where a criminal was found guilty of some other crime after the one for which he was punished, the discussion was postponed. The chairman ordered the adjournment at 3.10 p.m.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

[SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

Of Longfellow's biography, a sufficient sketch was recently given in the *Japan Mail* as part of the report of the last meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society; but on this, the centennial of his birth, it seems appropriate to think of him as a man and a poet. As a man, he filled a wide niche in the Temple of Fame by reason of his parts as a scholar: as a poet it is sufficient praise to quote from the Encyclopædia Britannica: "The best-loved singer of the English race. A placid and self-poised soul, he lived a life devoid of convulsive action, but beautiful in its virtues, and none the less strong that it was an incarnate grace and gentleness. No man ever lived who more entirely deserved the 'grand old name of gentleman.' For himself, he sought moral perfectness; for others, he forget himself in the love of doing good."

There are many in Japan who remember Longfellow as a living personality, for it is just a quarter of a century since he died at Cambridge, Massachusetts; and yet there are doubtless scattered throughout the colleges and seminaries of the United States numerous instructors in English literature who were yet unborn when the poet died; there are probably not a few full fledged professors of *belles-lettres* who were still in their cradles when he breathed his last: while of the men and women who are producing the American literature of to-day, or teaching English literature in its widest sense, only a mere handful comparatively could ever have seen Longfellow, or can recall the period when his pen was active and his individuality a vital force in the literary and educational world. So quickly does time pass that the older generation who look back but a handful of years, as it seems to them, gaze easily over the heads of the younger generation who are the makers of this world to-day. But, and this is said without prejudice to that younger generation, there is not to-day in all the Americas, or in any of the English-speaking countries, a poet who could contribute to a Centennial celebration of Longfellow's birth, anything that would measure above the most commonplace or indifferent of his lines, or outlive the occasion that called for its production.

The latest edition of the International Encyclopædia, edited by one of the young-old men who think it unbecoming their dignity to admire anything or anybody, sets down what may, perhaps, be the proper thing for a cyclopædia, when it says that Longfellow is "surpassed by other Americans in various ways; as by Emerson in profundity and subtlety, by Lowell in vigor and wealth of ideas, by Holmes in wit, by Bryant in stateliness, by Poe in sense of form and beauty; but in general artistic sense, in taste, in kindliness, in morality he is outstripped by none; he has been called superficial, his poetry academic, his prose rhetorical; but he is certainly one of the most widely diffused forces in the life of Americans." This quotation bears upon its face the mark of labour in an effort to produce the well-balanced, rounded periods that are so effective when spontaneous and so depressingly "academic" when brought forth with severe travail. Not that Longfellow was one of those geniuses who "lisp in numbers for the numbers came," because he was, before being a poet, a scholar who worked hard to put his thoughts into language, and was not content to let his work leave his hand until he had re-touched it and polished it, often many times. Remembering that he was in his thirtieth year when "The Psalm of Life" was published in 1838, before most English-speaking persons now living were born, we need not be told that Longfellow did not "make poetry" from his childhood. That he was a born poet is simply stating an axiom, for no man ever exemplified more fully than he the truth of the aphorism, *poeta nascitur non fit*; and his inheri-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

tance was all that could be asked in scholarly instincts. Born to comfort, well educated, given in early life whatever of advantage there is to be derived from extensive travel, he brought to his occupation a training such as few other poets have been granted. It is not pretended that Longfellow did not deal with rhymes in his youth; every edition of his complete poetical works would refute such a statement, and many of his youthful effusions will cause some who would aspire to take up the Pegasus reins which he dropped long ago, to envy him his juvenile ability. Yet again we recall that his masterpieces, the "Voices of the Night," "The Wreck of the Hesperus," "The Skeleton in Armor," and "The Village Blacksmith," all were written when he was well past his thirtieth year; that "Evangeline" came within that same decade, and that "The Building of the Ship," "Hiawatha," "The Courtship of Miles Standish," were all written in the next decade, when Longfellow was approaching his half century, and we must admit that the charge of infant genius cannot be laid at his door.

That there did come a reaction against Longfellow in the latter part of his life, cannot be denied; difficult as it is now to find a reason for it, and to our shame be it admitted. It may be as has been said, that the disparagement of Longfellow, which appears as such a remarkable blot upon the compendia of English literature thirty or forty years ago, came somewhat in the same manner as the prejudice against Aristides among his fellow citizens: "they were tired—they were simply tired of his perfection." There was a time, about the middle of the last century, when Longfellow was popular in a way that cannot be said to mark that high appreciation which soberer judgment has since accorded. It was the time when school boys were declaiming, self-appointed orators were quoting, and small wits were parodying; and it is not at all wonderful that a reaction set in. Yet what did that reaction bring: may we even by the wildest stretch of tolerance, say that Bret Harte, or "Mark Twain," or John Hay, or James Whitcomb Riley, came as a substitute for Longfellow? They served a purpose, no doubt, but it seems to us that purpose was to make Americans, (and may we not say all English-speaking peoples?) ashamed of even that momentary breach of allegiance to Longfellow. It is safe to say that the passing neglect had the effect of showing his poetry to be more beautiful than ever; for it came out of a personality of which, it can be truly said, it was composed of a lofty intelligence, a noble mind, a sincere and beautiful nature. Then, on such foundations of mind and character the literary product was builded with the most scrupulous care and conscientious devotion. There was not lacking the real inspiration; such pure issues must have come from a nature purely touched. But there was, also, elaborate, painpainstaking, and conscientious toil in the working out. So never, when all was done, were finer examples produced of the "art which conceals art." The triumph of all in Longfellow's work is what he once told a friend at a time when he was not consciously the striving artist in letters. When barely seventeen years old, he wrote to his father from Bowdoin College: "I want to spend one year at Cambridge for the purpose of reading history, and of becoming familiar with the best authors in polite literature; whilst at the same time I can be acquiring the Italian language, without an acquaintance with which I shall be shut out from one of the most beautiful departments of letters. The fact is—and I will not disguise it in the least, for I think I ought not—the fact is, I most eagerly aspire after future eminence in literature; my whole soul burns most ardently for it and every earthly thought centres in it. Whether Nature has given me any capacity or not, she has at any rate given me a strong predilection for literary pursuits, and I am almost confident in believing that, if I can ever rise in the world, it must be by the exercise of my talent in the wide field of literature."

Mrs. James T. Fields, in her delightful "Authors and Friends," has given a sketch of Longfellow's character that may be quoted as a fitting tribute to the man who was born one hundred years ago this day: "Longfellow's true life was that of a scholar and a dreamer; he was seldom stimulated to external expression by others, such excitement as he could express again was always self excitement; anything external rendered him at once a listener and observer. For this reason it is peculiarly difficult to give any idea of his lively presence and character to those who have not known him. He did not speak in epigrams. Yet there was an exquisite tenderness and effluence from his presence which was more humanizing and elevating than the eloquence of many others."

We may appropriately bring to a close this effort at an appreciation of Longfellow, with something written by James Russell Lowell, foremost critic of his day, as well as a poet and a statesman, and one who probably will be admitted to have known a poet when he saw one: the poem was composed for Longfellow's birthday in 1867:

I need not praise the sweetness of his song,
Where limpid verse to limpid verse succeeds
Smooth as our Charles when, fearing lest he wrong
The new moon's mirrored skiff, he slides along
Full without noise and whispers in his reeds,
With loving breadth of all the winds his name
Is blown about the world, but to his friends
A sweeter secret hides behind his fame
And love steals through the loud acclaim
To murmur a "God bless you" and there ends.
Surely, if skill in song the shears may stay
And of its purpose cheat the charmed abyss,
If our poor life be lengthened by a lay,
He shall not go although his presence may.
And the next age in praise shall double this.

J.K.G.

THE HISTORY OF DIPLOMACY.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

Some months ago, we briefly noticed the first of a series of five volumes by Dr. David J. Hill, which is to deal with the history of diplomacy in the international development of Europe: the price per volume is $5.28, gold, including postage, and the publishers are Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co., New York. The first volume discussed the struggle for universal empire, beginning with the condition of Europe under the Roman Empire and the commencement of the Holy Roman Empire, and brought the record down to the early years of the fourteenth century, when national monarchies rose to importance. The second volume now issued quite fulfils the promise of the first, proving that the series will be interesting to any general reader of history, besides being especially useful as a work of reference. The specific title of the second volume is "The Establishment of Territorial Sovereignty," and, dealing with the years 1313 to 1648, it brings the subject within the scope of history that is familiar to most of us. Diplomacy, while not precisely what is understood by the present-day use of the term, nevertheless commences in those years to be the actual intercourse between governments rather than the agreement, and often disagreement, of individual sovereigns. Italy figures as the centre of intrigue, for the efforts of Spain, France, and Germany to secure a preponderance of influence in that country were then a matter of absorbing interest. The moral degeneracy of the Papacy not only weakened the effort for supreme temporal sovereignty of the Church, but naturally led to attempts by other European rulers to supplant the Pope and the hereditary temporal rulers of the States of the Church.

England appears on the scene as a Power of more or less influence, although she did not take the active part in Italy that the others did. More importance is attached by the author to the diplomatic intercourse between England and France, yet the appeal to England as a mediator in Continental affairs, and the intervention of Henry VIII. are not overlooked. Dr. Hill presents us with a somewhat new study of the character of Cardinal Wolsey. The separation of England from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Rome was not, as is often represented, due solely to the personal passion of Henry VIII, but was an act of political independence for which the nation had long been preparing, and for which the question of the King's divorce merely furnished the occasion. Henry's resolution to repudiate the authority of the Pope was Wolsey's doom.

It is pleasing to all who are of English birth or descent, to know that, while envoys of England were present at Cambray in November and December, 1508, they took no part in the negotiations which led, on the 10th of December, to the formation of the infamous "League of Cambray," whereby the Emperor of Germany, the Pope, Louis XII. of France, and Ferdinand of Spain, formed a secret alliance for the dismemberment of Venice, from which none of the contractants could recede until the Republic had surrendered to the Emperor, Roverdo, Verona, Vicenza, and Treviso, cities of the ancient March of Friuli, the key to the imperial descents of the Middle Ages into Italy; to the Pope, Ravenna, Rimini, Faenza, and other cities of Romagna "with their districts;" to the King of France, Brescia, Crema, Bergamo, Cremona, and the Ghiera d'Adda, taken from the Duchy of Milan; and to Ferdinand the Catholic, Trani, Brindisi, Otranto, and Gallipoli, ports that had been ceded to Venice by Frederick, King of Naples, in the time of his extremity. If Pope Julius II. must be regarded as in some sense responsible for the League of Cambray, he was so only in a qualified degree. Wishing to obtain from Venice the restoration of the strongholds once possessed by the Holy See, he had no desire to destroy the Republic or to bring upon Italy a foreign domination. His plan of action was, on the contrary, to constrain Venice to make the concessions he demanded, yet to prevent the predominance of any single foreign Power by uniting all in a common action. The astuteness of the Pope must be commended, for ultimately the very magnitude of the coalition against Venice caused it to break, while the jealousies of the allies were also determining factors.

Dr. Hill gives much careful consideration to that result of the rivalry for supremacy in Italy which led to the establishment of permanent diplomatic relations between the chief European countries. From the fall of the Old Roman Empire, occasional embassies had been customary, but the continuous residence of diplomatic agents in foreign capitals was unknown until the affairs of Italy rendered it imperative. Philippe de Commines was designated by Malipiers (Italian historian) as "resident" in Venice, representing King Louis XI. of France, but the mission can hardly be regarded as the beginning of that institution on the part of France, since it was of short duration and followed by a long suspension of diplomatic relations with Venice. Soon afterwards, however, permanent embassies were generally established by France and by nearly all the Powers of Western Europe. During the reigns of Louis XII., Ferdinand of Spain, and the Emperor Maximilian of Germany, diplomacy became an organized institution, by which the chief Powers were brought into closer and more vital relations with each other. Thus came into being the "Corps Diplomatique," the first permanent international representation of sovereign states. Questions of forms, ceremony, and precedence quite inevitably became the chief objects of its interest, until a later age gave its existence a new significance through the regulation of its functions by principles of jurisprudence and conventional agreement.

The volume brings us to the international influence of the Réformation du Europe, and the rise of independent Protestant States, while the closing chapter treats of the development of a sovereign state system. Great and just importance is attached to the work of Grotius, and Dr. Hill says that it is "a sufficient honor to the name of Grotius that since the publication of his great work, there has never ceased to exist a recognised science of international jurisprudence of which he is the accredited founder, developing in harmony with other branches of thought and knowledge, and which has slowly but impressively modified the relations of independent States."

With the termination of the Thirty Years' War, came two achievements which were too obvious to dispute. The independence of the Swiss Confederation, which had been real since the fifteenth century, was officially recognized by the Congress of Westphalia and accorded the benefit of its guarantees. The independence of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the United Provinces was also recognized by Spain. These two self-constituted Republics, representing new principles of civic life, were admitted to the society of European States; but the Peace of Westphalia was in no sense a triumph of either civil or religious liberty, or of justice as an international principle. It was, in truth, the consecration of territorial absolutism. In other words, a new despotism was imposed upon Europe, based, like the old, upon the use of force, regardless, like the old, of the rights of the individual man, but more firm in its grasp of power, more definite in its immediate ambitions, and rendered more intense by the sense of its limitations. "Anarchy had given place to order, and religion had found refuge in the protection of the State; but the State had become so identified with its ruler that it was but natural to impute to Louis XIV. the aphorism, probably never uttered by him but expressing the most salient truth of his time, 'L' Etat, c'est moi!' The age of Absolutism had already entered upon its course, and with it a new conception of international life."

INTERPORT ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL MATCH.

On Saturday afternoon on the ground of the Y. C. and A. C. the K. R. and A. C. suffered their third successive defeat at Socker and their fourth in five years, the match in 1904 ending in a draw. It was in 1902 that they last registered a win against the local Club, and they came up this time with high hopes of breaking their run of non-success, the team being reported strong all points and one of the best Kobe has turned out for years. It was not to be, however, the local men proving their superiority at all points, except in goal, and winning a hard game by 2 goals to nil. It was a dull, cold afternoon, and a strong wind blew up the ground from the Settlement end throughout the game. There was a good attendance of spectators, and there was plenty of enthusiasm shown, especially during the second half, both sides receiving a fair share of the cheering.

The teams lined up as follows:—

K. R. AND A. C.

S Stephens.

F. Allon. G. Holme.

H. E. Reynell, E. G. Fradgley (Capt), H. Cabeldu. H. Christensen, A. Elton, R. A Whitamore, J. F. James, A. Guterres.

Y. C. AND A. C.

E. N. Lambert, J. E. Moss (Capt.), S. R. Clarke, V. A. Hearne, O. Strome.

A. Kingdon, E. C. Jeffery, H. W. Kilby, A. E. Cooper. R. Grenade.

F. G. Correa.

At 10 minutes past the advertised time Kobe having won the toss, Yokohama kicked off against the wind. The ball was at once carried down towards the Kobe goal and within a couple of minutes of the start Moss tested Stephens with a good shot which was neatly saved. Yokohama kept up the pressure for some minutes till a free kick against Yokohama for a foul gave Kobe some relief. It was only momentary, however, for the Yokohama forwards were soon pressing again, and Stephens had to save from successive shots by Moss and Lambert, the former putting in a hard one from which the goal-keeper could only save at the expense of a corner. Nothing resulted from this and the ball was carried for the first time close down to the Yokohama goal, but the backs quickly sent it out of danger. Fast give and take play followed, each side pressing in turn, but Kobe's attacks rarely got past Cooper and Grenade, who were very safe at back. Kobe at length forced a corner, but without any result, and then had to concede one in their turn. From this Clarke came very near scoring, a hard shot striking the goal post. From the kick out the Kobe forwards took the ball neatly down the field, and Correa had to save from a shot by Whittamore, followed by a long shot by Fradgley. Yokohama then pressed again, and secured three successive corners, but nothing came of them. Each side then pressed in turn, the ball going up and down the field, and it seemed as if half time would arrive without any score, but at last Clarke securing the ball from a centre by Strome got past the Kobe backs and dribbling close up to the goal-keeper beat him with a shot he had no chance of saving. The whistle blew almost immediately afterwards for half-time, and the teams crossed over with Yokohama leading by 1 goal to nil.

On resuming with the wind in their favour it was expected that Yokohama would quickly assert their superiority, and they did to the extent of doing most of the pressing, but the forwards were weak in front of goal, and although they put in plenty of shots they all lacked sting and were cleared by Stephens without difficulty. During this half Kobe lost the services of Christensen, who was hurt and had to retire, but in spite of this handicap they played up pluckily and did their share in attacking. Their left wing made several good runs down the field, but on the rare occasions that they got past the Yokohama backs they found Correa capable of doing all that was required of him. In this half as in the first nothing was scored till close on time, and then the ball coming to Cooper after a scramble in front of the Kobe goal he put in a long shot from near the half way line, and aided by the wind it dropped into goal just out of Stephens' reach. This settled the match, as there was no time left for Kobe to retaliate, and the game ended with Yokohama victorious by 2 goals to nil.

Undoubtedly the better team won, and if there had been more combination among the forwards and more power in their shooting the Yokohama team would have won by a bigger margin than they did. Lambert was quite the best of their forwards, and did good work on the left wing, but most of his centres went begging through the inside men not being up in time. Strome on the right wing was hardly a success. The three insides did plenty of hard work, but combination was lacking. Moss is not as effective as of yore, although he still puts plenty of energy into his play, while Clarke was too well marked by Fradgley to be very dangerous. The halves all did good work, Kilby in particular showing up well, while the backs were very safe, and very seldom let the Kobe forwards pass them. Correa was not tested very severely in goal, but still did well all that he had to do. Of the Kobe team, the forwards were very neat and combined prettily, but did not get past the Yokohama backs often enough to show what they could really do in the shooting line. Fradgley played a fine game at centre half, and was always where he was most wanted, but the other halves were hardly equal to the task of keeping the Yokohama forwards in check. The backs were good, but not equal to the Yokohama pair. Stephens in goal was excellent, and could not be blamed for either of the goals scored against him, in fact if it had not been for his good work the final score in Yokohama's favour would have been much larger than it was. Mr. C. T. Mayes refereed the game in his usual efficient manner, and Messrs. C. W. Cooper (Kobe) and T. W. Kilby (Yokohama) acted as linesmen.

Tea was served in the pavilion after the match by Mrs. J. E. Moss, assisted by Mrs. Read, Mrs. Berrick, the Misses Kilby, the Misses Blundell, and the Misses Mendelson.

THE FOOTBALL DINNER.

The members of the football teams and their friends dined together in the evening at the Club Hotel, the large dining room of which was set apart for them. Dr. Wheeler, President of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club, was in the chair, being supported by Messrs. E. G. Fradgeley and J. E. Moss, Captains of the Kobe and Yokohama Elevens respectively, while the vice-chairs were occupied by Mr. L. S. Hudson and Dr. Emerson. There were over sixty present. The Club Hotel provided an excellent feast.

The Chairman after giving the toast of the Emperor of Japan and the rulers of their respective countries, which was heartily honoured, proposed the Kobe visitors. Yokohama, he said, extended to them a hearty welcome, and enjoyed seeing them there from the sister port. Apart altogether from the issue of the football, they met there afterwards in good fellowship. That day the field had been well-contested, and luck, very great luck, had been with Yokohama, but Kobe played an uphill game and a good game (cheers).

Mr. Fradgeley responded to the toast remarking that he was just as bad in speaking as in playing football, and asking the company to make due excuse for his mistakes. One of the speakers on a former occasion, an interport cricket dinner, said he feared these interport matches were becoming too much of a strain on the foreign communities. Personally he (Mr. Fradgeley) trusted that would never be the case. Such matches drew these two fishing villages of Japan closer together and they imparted a great deal of interest to games of all descriptions which would otherwise languish considerably, because in the absence of the British fleet they had only such events to keep up among themselves. By the aid of his friend, Mr. Cooper, Kobe had been able to put in the field about as good a team as they could. He confessed that they had been beaten but they had not been disgraced (cheers.) That the game had been brought off was due greatly to the action of certain taipans and he took the opportunity of suggesting that others should show greater interest in such sports. In his own small way he tried to practise what he preached. Most men learned the games before they came out here and he certainly thought taipans should cause their sons to play socker at school—(cheers)—so that when they came out to Japan they could teach the old crocks some things. In that day's game he thought it would be conceded that the only two men in the Kobe team were the youngest men, Stephens and Peter Holms—(cheers). He called on the Kobe team and Kobe visitors to drink the health of the Y.C. and A.C. coupled with the name of Mr. Moss, Captain.

Mr. Moss in reply also spoke of the assistance given by taipans and called on Mr. F. J. Lias to propose a toast to the Referee (Mr. C. T. Mayes) and the Linesmen (Messrs. C. W. Cooper and T. Kilby) to which request Mr. Lias responded eloquently referring specially to Mr. Mayes.

Mr. Mayes in acknowledging the toast dwelt with some insistence, despite expressions of dissent, on the opinion that the second goal scored by Yokohama was essentially a lucky goal.

Mr. Cooper replied for the linesmen as also did Mr. Kilby, the latter proposing the health of The Ladies to which Mr. Buckle replied.

The toast of the Chairman was given by Mr. Green and enthusiastically honoured, Dr. Wheeler briefly replying.

Mr. A. G. Morey Weale proposed the Press which toast was duly received.

Messrs. Spencer Smith, B. C. Foster, Cooper, Hay, Buckle, Hudson, and others contributed to the evening's enjoyment in a musical way, the Chairman favouring the company with his own particular song, and the meeting broke up early.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The following was the programme presented at Friday's meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society. It speaks for itself:—

Pianoforte Duet...Norwegian Scenes...op. 63 No. 2.
The Herdman's Call and Harvest Dance.
Miss Blundell and Miss Cain.

Violin Solo.....Sonata.....F. Major, op. 8.
Mr. H. A. Poole.
(Accompanied on the Pianola by Mr. J. G. Crane.)
Edvard Grieg; an appreciation, by W. Karl Vincent.

Pianoforte Duet ..... Peer Gynt ..... op. 46 and 55.
(a) Dawn. (c) Arabian Dance.
(b) Asa's Death. (d) The Storm.
Miss Blundell and Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown.

Songs.....(a) I love thee. (b) Two Brown Eyes.
(c) Solvejg's Song.
Mrs. J. Pender Mollison.

Pianoforte Solo...(a) To Spring, op. 43, No. 6.
(b) "Grade" op. 57, No. 2.
(c) Bridal Procession, op. 19, No. 2.
Miss Blundell.

Songs.....(a) The old, old story. (b) The Princess.
Mr. C. H. P. Hay.

Violin Solo... .....(a) Dance, op. 35 No. 1.
(b) Elfentanz. (c) Anitra's Dance, op. 46 No. 3.
Miss Ballagh.

Pianoforte Duet..... Holberg-Suite .....op. 40.
(a) Gavotte. (b) Air. (c) Rigaudon.
Miss Blundell and Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE LAW COURTS.

THE "AGENOR" CASE.

The trial of Messrs. A. Lewis, C. A. Hill and F. M. Howard on charges connected with the loss of the sailing ship *Agenor* came up again on Monday, February 25th, in the Yokohama District Court. This, the final sitting of the Court, was largely attended. The accused were represented by Dr. Masujima. Mr. H. Sato was present representing the firm of Messrs. Sale and Frazar, and Mr. Frazar in the civil case.

Judge Nagata gave his decision, which he read, after which the Court interpreter read the English translation as follows:—

JUDGMENT.

ALBERT A. LEWIS, aged 28 years,
British subject and merchant residing at No. 45 Bluff, Yokohama.

CHARLES ARTHUR HILL, aged 35 years.
British subject and seaman. Residing at No. 32, Yamashitacho, same city.

FRANCIS MARION HOWARD, aged 24 years.
American citizen and carpenter, staying at the Windsor Hotel, No. 32, same street, same city.

The Court having examined the case of the aforesaid Lewis for fraud and that of Lewis, Hill and Howard for scuttling a vessel has come to the following decision.

FORMAL ADJUDICATION.

That the accused Lewis and Hill be sentenced to penal servitude for life.

That the accused Howard be acquitted.

The whole of the articles taken by the Court are to be returned to the respective persons who have produced them.

All the costs of the Court shall be borne by the accused Lewis and Hill jointly and severally.

REASONS FOR JUDGEMENT.

The accused Lewis had been employed by Sale and Frazar, No. 167, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, from four years ago and among the business conducted by the company he was engaged in the sale of grain, coal, etc. and various kind of business relating to shipping. Being clever and active and experienced in business he enjoyed the confidence of Mr. Sale, the Managing Director of the Company, and all matters relating to the business under his charge were readily approved of by Mr. Sale. Being in such a position as described the accused conceived the idea of gaining an improper profit under the pretence of transportation of wheat by taking advantage of the fact that the company had previously imported some wheat from America and had it stored in the warehouses owned by them which were situated at Daiku-machi, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo.

(1) About April last year he pursuaded Sale, the Managing Director, to transport over 37,000 bags of wheat in the above-mentioned warehouses, representing that the purchase of the same had been contracted for by Iwasaki Seishichi, fertilizer dealer of No. 33, Saga-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo, and that the latter desired to have the goods delivered at Kobe. In spite of the fact that there existed no purchase contract with Iwasaki, the accused deceived Sale by stating untrue facts and misled him to place confidence in his statement, thus finally obtaining the consent of Sale to shipping wheat on the sailing vessel *Agenor* owned by the company and transporting it to Kobe. Hereupon Sale issued on the 31st of May last a delivery order to Shiina Fusajiro, who was in charge of the warehouses, for 14,902 bags of wheat stored therein. The accused Lewis then requested Helm Bros., No. 43, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, and Yamamoto Senzo of No. 1, Hakozakicho, Shichome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, to transport the wheat to the vessel, thus getting them between the 1st and 13th of June last to load 6,303 bags of wheat and 100 *kamasu* filled with grain that had run out of the other bags by Helm Bros' lighters and 6 720 bags of wheat and 230 *kamasu* filled with grain that had run out, by those of Yamamoto Senzo—in all 13,023 bags and 338 *kamasu*—on the sailing vessel *Agenor* which was at that time in Yokohama harbour. While thus engaged the accused Lewis told Shiina that as 1,500 bags of wheat belonging to the accused which were in Yokohama had been shipped on board the *Agenor* with Sale's consent the same quantity of wheat in the warehouses became his own and that therefore they should be transferred to another warehouse. Thus the accused deceived Shiina by making entirely false representations. Also when asked by Shiina what should be done with the remaining 379 bags of wheat, the accused again deceived him by telling him to set them aside in the same way as the 1,500 bags. Thus the accused caused Shiina about the 10th of the same month to transport the before-mentioned 1,879 bags of wheat and 160 *kamasu* of sweepings to the warehouse owned by Yabu Kozaburo of No. 18, Saga-cho, 2-chome, Fukagawa, Tokyo, which had been previously rented by the accused. This fact was concealed from Sale and Cherry, whereby the accused succeeded in embezzling the wheat.

(2.) Prior to this the accused had caused Captain Tipple to survey the hull of the *Agenor* in order to make a contract for marine insurance on an open policy system on the wheat which was to be transported from Yokohama to Kobe. Then on the 26th of April last year the accused made an application for insurance (free of particular average) to Lloyd's through the branch in London of Sale and Frazar with the survey report made by Captain Tipple. On the 26th of May a telegram was received to the effect that insurance to the amount of £12,000 sterling would be effected in reply to which a telegram was sent on the 30th of same month accepting the offer. Subsequently the accused again telegraphed to Lloyds' on June 8th asking them to accept the risk for an additional £1,000 sterling, on the ground of an increase in the quanty of cargo. In this way an insurance contract was enteredin to for the amount of £13,000 in all. The accused attempted to scuttle the *Agenor* during her voyage in order to conceal the traces of his guilt on the one hand and on the other to embezzle the insurance money. Before this the accused had told his intention to the accused Hill and both worked together, the latter being engaged as supercargo and assistant to the captain and caused to interfere with the loading of the wheat. In spite of the fact that the real quantity of wheat shipped on board the *Agenor* was 13,023 bags and 330 *kamasu* that had run out of the other bags, the accused Lewis about the 12th or 13th of June ordered Yamada Ryojiro, a clerk of the company, to make four false boat-notes (Exhibits 1 to 1 of 2 of No. 377, stating therein that 3,000 bags were loaded on the 5th June, 9,000 bags on the 6th, 3,000 bags on the 9th and 4,902 bags on the 11th of the same month, all together 19,902 bags. The notes were signed by the accused Hill as supercargo and they were shown to Cherry, who was in charge of making and taking the delivery of goods, during the same month by the accused Lewis, who falsely stated that the increase of 5,000 bags more than was estimated was due to the fact that wheat belonging to Iwasaki Seishichi, customer in Tokyo, was also shipped. He also reported to the Customs that 19,902 bags would be shipped. Moreover, he made several proofs to show to Lloyds after the scuttling of the *Agenor* that the cargo consisted of the above mentioned number of bags Thus all the preparations being made the accused Lewis got on board the *Agenor* on the 17th of June of the same year together with the accused Hill as assistant to the Captain, on the pretence that he would proceed to Kobe for a trip during his holidays, while still was to scuttle the vessel during the voyage as previously projected. On the following day they left Yokohama with the captain and more than twenty other people. When the vessel was near Hinomisaki in Wakayama prefecture about the 1st of July, the accused Hill from that time forward took exclusive command of the navigation in place of the captain. On the morning of the following day, the 2nd of July, about 5 o'clock, the vessel was purposely made to proceed toward the eastern coast of Awa province, approaching the shore. After wandering there for several days selecting a place and time for scuttling the vessel, the *Agenor* was purposely navigated to the coast of Aza Yunobana, Oaza Higashiyukimura-mura, Mikita-mura, Kaibe-gori; Tokushima prefecture, about the 6th of the same month, at about half past two o'clock in the afternoon, where the vessel was brought in contact with the rocks scattered here and there, and holes were made in her stern. However, as she did not spring a leak as expected and as it was considered that a long time would be required for sinking her, holes were made in the hull. Further with the idea of hastening the sinking of the vessel by making it impossible to pump out the water that came in, after deliberate consultation both the accused ordered Howard to break the pumping machinery and bore holes in the hull. Moreover, Howard, and other of the screw were ordered to break the doors of both cargo ports which were the places in the ship that were most easily broken and most suited for allowing water to come in by using the mallet and chisel owned by Howard and the hammer and axe belonging to the vessel, thus making one irregular hole each of about four or five *sun* ■ six or seven *sun* in diameter and allowing the water to enter. This in company with the water flowing in at the broken part at the stern caused the vessel to sink entirely on the night of the 7th of the same month, though there were no casualties among the crew.

In this way both the accused Lewis and Hill at last attained the object of scuttling the vessel. After the sinking of the vessel, Sale and Frazar raised a grave suspicion as to the deed of the accused and were led to bring an accusation. The matter was therefore discovered before the accused had set about embezzling the insurance money.

The accused Lewis stated before this Court of public trial that he had been employed by Sale and Frazar from four years ago and was engaged in the business of the shipping and engineering department of that company and also concerned in the sale of rice, wheat, coal, etc. He had received an order from Sale to transport by the sailing vessel *Agenor* to be sold at Kobe 18,902 bags of wheat which were imported by the company and stored in the warehouses at Higashi Daikumachi, Fukagawa, Tokyo. Accordingly on the 1st of Japan last year a delivery order was sent to the warehousing department in Tokyo signed by Sale ordering them ■ deliver to the lighters of Helm Bros. 14,902 bags of wheat so as to forward the wheat to the *Agenor* from the warehouse and more than 6,000 bags were forwarded by Helm Bros. and the balance by Yamamoto Senzo, in all 13,055 bags and 330 *kamasu* During the transportation he ordered Shiina Fusajiro tarough Yamada, his assistant, to deliver to Yabu one lighter only of the wheat. Also when he was asked by Shiina what was to be done with the other bags he ordered that they also had to be sent to Yabu. Therefore altogether 1,879 bags and 60 *kamasu* filled with grain that had run out from the other bags were forwarded to Yabu With regard to the wheat shipped on the *Agenor* he was ordered by Sale to give a report of the shipping to Cherry. He did not remember the date but four reports for 3,000, 9,000, 3,000, and 4,902 bags were issued.

Sale stated in this Court that about the 23rd of April Lewis told him that even as regards the sale of the *Agenor* a better price could be got at Kobe and that the wheat in the warehouse in Tokyo had been already sold to Iwasaki but was to be taken delivery of in Kobe. It was therefore decided to send the grain to that port by the *Agenor*. The matter was placed in charge of Lewis while he (Sale) issued a delivery order. Sale also stated that Exhibit 3 of No. 337 was dated 1st May, but this was a mistake for 31st May and that he signed his name there.

According to the Record of Preliminary Examination of Shiina Fusajiro it was stated by him that he was a keeper of the Company's warehouses in Tokyo and that as mentioned in a letter of instructions (Exhibit 3 of No. 377) from Sale of 31st May last he was ordered to deliver to the lighters of Helm Bros. 14,902 bags of wheat from the warehouses and that the goods were delivered out of the warehouses between the 1st and 13th of June. The wheat shipped on board the vessel at Yokohama

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

was 13,023 bags and 330 *kamasu* filled with grain that had run out of the other bags. Between the 3rd and 7th of June Lewis told him by telephone or by coming himself that as other wheat was shipped at Yokohama by Sale's consent it was arranged in exchange for the wheat in this warehouse that 1,500 bags should be removed from this to another godown and a report made as if they were shipped from the former warehouse. Therefore on calculating the goods forwarded in Yokohama it was found that there remained 1,879 bags, and when asked whether the 379 bags should be sent to Yokohama Shiina was told that the whole of them should be left. Subsequently about the 10th of June Lewis came with Yamada and ordered him to transport the wheat in question to Yabu's godown as it was rented, so he (Shiina) requested Yamamoto and sent 1,879 bags to Yabu's godown. Witness also stated that Lewis was saying that there were a lot of goods belonging to him which he would ship and that therefore he thought that the wheat which was remaining in the Tokyo warehouse was exchanged for the wheat referred to and became Lewis' property.

In the record of the Preliminary Examination Yamada Ryojiro it is mentioned that one day Lewis telephoned from Yokohama to Shiina, keeper of the Tokyo warehouse, telling him to set aside fifteen thousand bags out of the wheat to be delivered from the godown according to Sale's delivery order as other goods were shipped at Yokohama. When afterwards Shiina asked by telephone for instructions as to what should be done with the 379 bags as there remained 1,876 bags, Lewis ordered him to set aside those bags also. This was at the same time communicated by letter to Shiina. Witness did this at Lewis's order.

According to the record of the preliminary examination of Iwasaki Seishichi, he had made no contract for the purchase of 14,902 bags of wheat from Lewis or Sale & Frazar nor did he ever enter into agreement for taking delivery of grain at Kobe.

There is also a statement in the additional complaint dated the 1st of August last year that some injuries were inflicted which correspond to what have been stated before.

All these considered, it is recognized that the facts in No. 1 are true.

The accused Lewis pleaded that he has not embezzled the wheat in question it is therefore explained below that there is no ground for such plea.

1. The accused stated that it was not because the wheat was sold to Iwasaki Seishichi but because it was decided after consultation with Sale to sell at the Kobe market whenever there was such opportunity that it was intended to transport the wheat in question to Kobe by the *Agenor*. However, not only does this contradict the deposition of Sale before mentioned but there is a statement in the record of preliminary examination of Yamada Ryojiro that Lewis told Yamada that the whole of the wheat to be transported to Kobe had been sold to Iwasaki. This statement corresponds with the deposition of Sale and is credible; therefore the plea of the accused which is contrary to this is groundless.

2. The accused said that the wheat sent to Yabu's godowns was the grain he requested Yabu to sell on consignment and made explanations in accordance with Exhibits Nos. 50, 51, 60 and 61. However Yabu Kozaburo stated at this court of public trial that he simply lent a godown to Lewis, that he was never asked to make any sale on consignment nor did he receive from Sale any letter, the literal significance of which is the same as Exhibit No. 51. The witness Sale deposed before this Court that he did not know these exhibits at all. The real quantity of wheat forwarded to Yabu was 1,879 bags as was explained before but when Exhibits Nos. 50 and 60 which are said to have the signature of Cherry it is mentioned there that the number of bags wheat sent to Yabu was 1847, a difference of 32 bags. In these exhibits it is mentioned that it was because export application was made before the goods were forwarded from the Tokyo warehouse that it was given in the bill of lading as 19,902 bags. Comparing with the record of the preliminary examination of Cherry it is found in the record that as it was written 19,902 bags in the boat notes and there was a difference of 5,000 bags with the delivery order he (Cherry) asked Lewis about it when Lewis replied that it was so mentioned because Iwasaki's goods were shipped and the reasons that it came up to 19902 bags do not agree. Accordingly it may be recognized that Cherry had nothing to do at all with these exhibits. Even though all particulars relating to the sending of wheat to Yabu are mentioned in these exhibits this alone cannot at once admit the plea of the accused. Not only is it so but as it may be supposed that these Exhibits were made later on there is no ground for the plea of the accused.

Among the facts given in the foregoing No. 2:

(A.) The facts relating to the contract for insurance are recognized from the following. Witness Sale stated at this Court during April last year Lewis twice made an application for insurance by telegram to the underwriters in London but was refused. On the 26th of the same month Lewis again made an application by letter (Exhibit No. 24) and on the 25th May a telegram was received replying that the rate would be two per cent. Then on the 30th of May Lewis telegraphed to London accepting the offer while on the 8th June he telegraphed again increasing the amount of insurance by £1,000 and on the 12th June a reply telegram was received agreeing to that. A letter sent to London on the 26th of April was written by Levy on the instructions of Lewis. The witness gave the consent to this as Lewis said that he would send an application for insurance as the ship was surveyed and Lloyd's approval obtained. The witness also stated that the policy did not specify the quantity but gave the estimated value of the goods that were to be shipped and it was understood that there would be more than 27,000 bags and that therefore the wheat alone would be worth somewhere between £12,000 and £13,000.

In the record of the preliminary examination of Levy it is mentioned that Exhibit No. 24 (application for insurance) was drafted by him on the instructions of Lewis. The witness then made out the full text of the application on Lewis showing him the ship's survey report and a document giving particulars and also by hearing full particulars from him.

Also Exhibit No. 24 (application for insurance dated 26th April), No. 16 (answer to the application dated 26th April stating that insurance would be effected for £12,000), No. 17 (telegram accepting the offer in reply to No. 16) and No. 18 (application for increasing of £1,000).

(B). The facts relating to the loading of wheat are recognized from the following.

The fact that the deposition of accused Lewis made at this Court is similar to that given in his deposition mentioned in No. 1.

The statement of the accused that though the number of tons of goods shipped were 800 Yamada Ryojiro was ordered to make out the report by making the goods as 19,902 bags and got Hill to sign his name thereon while Capt. Mouat was caused to sign the bill of lading; and that a contract was made with Laffin to ship the goods at the rate of 40 *sen* per ton.

The deposition of accused Hill at this Court that he was concerned in the loading of wheat on the *Agenor*, that the quantity of wheat loaded was roughly between 800 tons and 900 tons; and that he did not make the report for shipping as it was Lewis' business but that he signed the four reports at Lewis' request.

The statement in the record of the preliminary examination of Shima Fusajiro that the true quantity of wheat forwarded to Yokohama from the Tokyo warehouse was 13,023 bags and 330 kamasu filled with grain that had run out from other bags.

The statement in the record of the preliminary examination of Yamada Ryojiro that he at first wrote 14,902 bags in the bill of lading but that as he was ordered by Lewis to write 19,902 bags because there were 5,000 bags belonging to Iwasaki Seishichi so he wrote it over again as written in Exhibit 4 of No. 377; that they meant 19,902 original bags and the grain that had run out was not added to them; and that Exhibits 14 of 2 of No. 377 were written by him according to the draft shown by Lewis.

The statement in the record of the preliminary examination of Cherry that though he asked Lewis for the boatnotes he did not give them by making excuses; that after repeated demands a portfolio was taken out of a safe and shown to him; that there were in it Exhibits 1 to 4 of 2 of No. 377; that on calculating the quantities in the 4 receipts it was found that there was a difference of 5,000 bags; that therefore the matter was referred to Lewis who replied that the 5,000 bags were shipped at the request of Iwasaki; and that on asking further the reasons for having mentioned in the receipts the goods of Iwasaki Lewis stated that they were shipped at the same time and it could not be helped.

The statement in the record of Preliminary examination of Iwasaki Seishichi that he never asked Lewis to transport the wheat to Kobe. Exhibit 1 to 4 of 2 of No. 377 and 4 of same number.

(C.) That the accused have prepared various proofs so that they could prove to the insurance company after the vessel was sunk that the fictitious quantity of cargo is true is recognised from the following.

The fact that though as explained before, the cargo of the *Agenor* consisted of 13,023 bags it was mentioned in all cases as 19,902 bags in the bill of lading Exhibit 4 of No. 377, and the ship's receipts, 1 to 4 of No. 2 of the same which were written by Yamada by order of accused Lewis, Olsen's cargo report and notice of export Nos 89 and 90.

The statement in the record of the preliminary examination of Laffin that he did not examine the number of tons when he wrote 1230 tons and the bill of shipping charges, but that he wrote so because Lewis told him there were 1230 tons.

Exhibit No. 49 (Laffin's bill).

(D.) The fact that the *Agenor* had been scuttled as recognized from the following: The deposition of accused Lewis at this Court that the company engaged Hill through him in connection with general shipping affairs; that it was for the purpose of superintending the discharging of cargo at Kobe that he joined the *Agenor* and that Lewis embarked on the vessel to go to Kobe during the holidays; that he thought it was on the 6th of June about 2 o'clock a.m. that the *Agenor* sank; that though he was at the time in bed he knew by the shock that the vessel struck a rock; and that after the wreck he paid through Hill who was in Nagasaki *yen* 3500 to the Captain and *yen* 500 to the chief mate on behalf of the company.

The statement of the same accused in the record of his fourth preliminary examination that immediately after the *Agenor* had struck a rook he got out of bed and found that the vessel was by the side of the rock against which she struck, that the same day about [redacted] o'clock Hill ordered the carpenter to make holes in the doors of both cargo ports; that after the carpenter had begun to break he also did the same; and that he did not go to break them but took the crew to relieve the carpenter.

The statement of the accused Hill at this Court that in the afternoon of the 17th of June, 1906, he embarked on the *Agenor* with Lewis and left Yokohama on the 18th that it was for the purpose of superintending the loading and discharging of cargo to and from the vessel under direction of the Captain that he joined her; that he had for several years navigated in Japanese steamers and knew the ordinary routes; that as the captain did not repose confidence in the chief mate he sometimes assisted the Captain in his place; that he made entries in the log book according to the verbal information of the Captain and his mate; that for several days before the wreck the Captain was ill and came out on the deck from time to time during day time only and could not be on deck as usual and that therefore he, the accused, was always on deck; that it was on the 6th of July about 2 o'clock a.m., that the *Agenor* struck a rock; that he was at that time on the deck, but did not know what the Captain did; that the hull of the vessel struck each time she was shocked and her stern was broken; and that during July he went to Naga-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

saki and by order of Lewis drew money from the H. & S. Bank and gave *yen* 3,500 to Captain Morat, and *yen* 500 to chief mate Connors.

The statement of the same accused in the record of the preliminary examination that at a place where the *Agenor* sunk there were rocks; that at first the stern of the vessel struck a rock two or three times and was injured; that then the vessel came between the rocks and afterward her bow ran on a sunken rock; and that at that time he was on deck looking round in all directions.

The statement of the same accused in the record of his fourth preliminary examination that it was about 1st. July that the *Agenor* proceeded near Hinomisaki; that the distance off the place of wreck and the Cape was 16 or 17 nautical miles; that from the 1st of July until the day of wreck the ship could not move as desired and was drifting about; that at this time he heard that two holes were found made at the bottom of the vessel and water came in; that the same night the ship sank it was thought the *Agenor* was in so much danger and was proceeding three miles off the coast but that as the bow was about to strike a rock on account of the current it was attempted to keep out of it when the stern struck a rock; that after the vessel ran on a rock the crew gave assistance to lower the boats and himself and the carpenter remained on board; and that the mallet and chisel, etc., taken by the Court were used at the opening of the hatch and that as the hatches were tight they were used to break the lids in order to take out the cargo.

The statement of the same accused in the record of his fifth preliminary examination that on the night of the sinking of the vessel the Captain was ill and was told to relieve him and he was on deck; that he wished to save the cargo and told it to the chief mate and carpenter; that the chief mate ordered the carpenter to make holes in the cargo ports with the crew and that as the ports were struck by hammer and cut with a chisel they might have been more or less broken.

The deposition of Capt. Mouat executed by the public procurator of the Tokushima District Court in which it is stated that as he knew nothing at all as to the navigation of the vessel from Hinomisaki to this port it was left to Hill, pilot; that when the ship sank Japanese had already landed and that as he had nothing to do he also went ashore, but that Hill and others still remained in the vessel, and that on the 5th of June he was ill and taking rest and Hill was on duty at the bridge.

The deposition of chief mate Connors made by the public procurator of the Tokushima District Court which says that Hill was assisting the Captain during the voyage; that as the Captain was not well versed in the art of navigation and always drinking and in a state of intoxication he believed that the business of Captain was naturally left to Hill; and that at the time of the sinking of the *Agenor*, the Captain was sick and taking rest down below and he, Hill and other crew were on deck, Hill handling the rudder.

The statement of Rodolphe in the record of his second preliminary examination that Hill did not obey the orders of the captain but that he gave instructions as he liked; that when the *Agenor* was taken in between the rocks the anchor was let go and that therefore the vessel became unable to move freely; and that though the which and the donkey were in perfect order Hill ained a pistol at the carpenter and told him to go to the pumping room, that when the carpenter went there the machinery was placed out of use; and that he had witnessed it.

The statement of Watanabe Hango in the record of his first preliminary examination that at the time of the wreck of the *Agenor* when he was inspecting the interior of the ship with the superintendence of police and policemen, he found one hole each on the lids of both cargo ports and that water was coming in each time the vessel struck, that these holes were irregular in shape and the size of the hole at the ports was 7 *sun* in a horizontal and about 4 *sun* in vertical direction and the hole at the starboard was 5 or 6 *sun* in a horizontal and 3 or 8¼ *sun* in vertical direction while the thickness of the lids were about 5 *sun*.

The statement of the same witness in the record of his second preliminary examination that it was the 6th of July about 2 a.m. that the *Agenor* was taken in between the rocks; that at the time Hill came to the bow from the stern and ordered to prepare letting go an anchor and that therefore though he took an axe to cut off the rope with which the anchor was fastened, but that as Hill said it would not cut so he, the witness, went to the carpenter's room and brought another axe with which the rope was cut and then the anchor was let go, that at first the port anchor was let go; that when he was inspecting the inside of the ship with the police he found also that a part of a donkey engine on the port side was broken; that it was made of either wrought or cast iron and should not be easily broken and that he thought that it was purposely broken; and that a part of the handle to put the machinery into motion was also broken and that there was a trace of its being broken by a hammer.

The statement of Katsumala Mosaku of his preliminary examination that it was his business to handle the sails of the *Agenor*, that he was on duty on the night of the 5th from 8 to 12 o'clock but that the vessel was setting sails in such a way as to proceed toward a rock against which she had struck.

The statement of Ibe Heijiro in the record of his preliminary examination that he was the only person among the Japanese crew of the *Agenor*; that at the time when the vessel arrived at Hinomisaki she could proceed to Kobe at once if she went forward as it was, but that for some reasons or other she went backward and was in a position to get wind at her side; that during the daytime of the 5th he was holding the helm but that the ship was proceeding along the coast of Awa and in the meantime the vessel was not steered at all to get her out to the open sea and that this was all done by order of Hill.

The statement of Kiyoi Nihei in the record of this preliminary examination that at the time of the sinking of the *Agenor* at Yuki-ura when he boarded her a foreigner came up to him and pointed to the bottom of the vessel but that as he did not understand what he meant he asked Watanabe Hango about it, who told him that the foreigner wished to have the holes at the bottom of the ship inspected; that on knowing this he went to a lower deck and saw the pumping machinery and found that a part of the machinery was broken; that Watanabe Hango told him that water could be pumped out by this machinery by turning a part of it which had the shape of an elbow by means of steam and that as this part was broken it was impossible to pump out water; that the elbow was of iron and broken at three places; that when again he made inspection, together with the police, Hango said that a trick was done again and on finding and looking carefully at the lights on both sides of the vessel like stars he found that water ran into the ship from those spots each time the vessel struck; that these were the cargo-ports and on looking from the inside the length of the opening at the port side was about 8 or 7 *sun* becoming narrower as it went outward and that the chisel and hammer were found left on the spot.

The evidence of Honda Chiyowo, expert witness, given at this Court to the effect that at about 1 a.m. on July 2nd as the *Agenor* arrived off Iijima the compass was set at S½E and she was making a favourable progress receiving a strong NNW wind on the starboard side and 1½ points on her stern; that at about 5 a.m. wind having slightly decreased the vessel sailed for the east coast of Shikoku, close hauled on the starboard tack. This was not a proper way of handling a vessel and is the sole cause of the result. If the vessel had been steered close to the Kii side it was possible to beat up against the wind, even if a contrary wind had set in as the currents are favourable and there was a sufficient wind. As the distance between Hinomisaki and Iijima at the mouth of Kii channel is 13 miles, it is not difficult to pass the channel beating up against a contrary current. If the wind proved too strong it was possible to steer out to see and watch for a chance to renew the attempt. When the vessel once got into the Kii channel the incident could have been averted since there are many ports there affording good anchorage. Therefore the stranding of the vessel was not due to an irresistible cause.

The statement in the report of inspection dated the 8th July, 1906, of the Public Procurator of the Tokushima District Court that the *Agenor* sank at a point 3 *cho* distant from the front of a cape called Yunohana, Higashi Yukiura, Mikita-mura, Amabe-gori, Tokushima prefecture; that there are a countless number of sunken rocks in its neighbourhood; that the *Agenor* sank between the largest of these rocks and only a part of her bow is appearing above the water at low tide and not only the stern but all the upper deck is submerged in the water; and that though the vessel is sunk with her bow turning in a south eastern direction, it appears that according to the statement of Fujibe Yajibei, inspector of police that her present position was owing to the current though she sank with her bow turning north westward.

The accused Lewis and Hill pleaded in several ways in regards to the foregoing facts and therefore the reasons why such pleas are unsupportable will be given below.

(1) Though the accused Lewis pleaded that the contract for insurance connected with the case was made by Sale and he had nothing to do at all with it, the accused himself did get Capt. Tipple, as explained before, to survey the hull of the ship and that he caused Levy to make out an application for insurance exhibit No. 24. Taking these into consideration it is evident that the accused was concerned in making the contract for insurance and thus leaves not the slightest doubt about it. Accordingly his pleas are unreasonable.

(2) The accused Lewis pleaded that it was because in addition to the number of the original bags that of the bags which were filled with the grain that had run out were added in the calculation by estimating it to be about five or six thousands that the cargo shipped on board the *Agenor* was mentioned as 19,902 bags in the shipping receipts, bill of lading and other papers. However in the record of preliminary examination of Suzuki Denkichi and Nagashima Kamejiro it is mentioned that the grain that had run out consisted of from two hundred to two hundred fifty or sixty *kamasu*. In the record of preliminary examination of Yamada Ryojiro it is also stated that 19,902 bags was the number of original bags and not the grain that had run out of the other bags and that at the last there was besides this some grain that had run out of the other bags clearly seen by the words "quantity in bulk." Again in the shipping receipts (1 to 4 of 2 of No. 377), bill of lading (4 or 377), Olsen's cargo report (No. 91) and notice of export to the Customs (Nos. 89 and 90), it is mentioned in all cases that besides the 19,902 bags which was the number of original bags there was grain that had come out of the other bags. From this it is clear that the quantity of the grain that had run out of the other bags and the number of the original bags should be distinguished entirely. There is, therefore, no ground for his plea.

(3) The accused Lewis stated he did never tell Cherry and Yamada that because it was Iwasaki's wheat which was shipped that the cargo of the *Agenor* was increased by 5,000 bags more than was estimated but this statement is inconsistent with reason. Cherry and Yamada who knew at the time that the true number in the delivery order was 14,902 bags and raised a doubt about the increase and asked the accused for an explanation. This is reasonable. The accused had no way of replying to this than by saying that the wheat other than that mentioned in the delivery order had been shipped, so he replied that it was because Iwasaki's wheat was shipped that he had increased 5,000 bags more than the estimated number. The evidence given to this effect by Cherry and Yamada is worthy of credence and therefore the plea of the accused on their point is rejected.

(4) The accused Lewis pleaded that the reason why the payment of charges for 1,230 tons was asked by Laffin was because in addition to the 800 tons of wheat really shipped the shifting of ballast rebagging and other expenses were estimated to be 430 tons. However, it is a matter of ordinary course that the payment for the shifting of ballast and such other expenses before

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

mentioned should be asked for separately and it is a very extraordinary affair to convert them into a number of tons and is hardly credible. Moreover when it is considered that if 19,903 bage are converted into the number of tons it becomes more than 1,200 tons and corresponds as it were with the amount of the bill in question it can be recognized that it was made a material for proving in future that the fictitious cargo was correct. Therefore, this plea is also rejected.

(5) Though the accused Hill stated that he did not take chief command of the navigation of the ship it is mentioned in the depositions of the captain and chief mate, before referred to, that the right of command had been left to Hill. It is also mentioned in the record of preliminary examination of Nagashima Kamejiro that Hill acted as if he was a captain and gave instructions in all matters. Again in the records of preliminary examination of Suzuki Denkichi, Ito Shigeji, Katsumata Mosaku and others, it is mentioned that Hill had chiefly the command of the ship. As everyone of them is trustworthy the plea of the accused is unacceptable.

(6) The accused Hill pleaded that a quarter of an hour before the discovery of a rock an anchor was let go by the *Agenor*, but that it was with no success and the vessel drifted on account of the current and struck a rock. But the fact that an anchor was let go after the *Agenor* had proceeded between the rocks is clear by the statement in the deposition he made before the public procurater of Tokushima to the effect that when it was attempted to let go an anchor the vessel had already run on an unseen rock. It is also mentioned in the record of second preliminary examination of Watanabe Hongo and Rodolphe that the anchor was cast after the *Agenor* had come among the rocks. The plea of the accused is therefor incredible.

(7) The accused Hill stated in defence that it was for the purpose of saving the cargo that both cargo ports were broken. However, though the headman of the village and others offered to give assistance in saving the cargo Hill refused it. It is clear from the statement in the record of preliminary examination of Gamo Hyokichi that the headman and others consulted the captain as to the saving of the cargo and as the latter had requested them to do so they were making preparations for it, but Hill said that as long as the captain had landed the right of disposition of the cargo was in his hands and that as it was not convenient for him to land it, it had better be left as it was and the cargo was not landed. Therefore the plea of the accused is not trustworthy.

(8) The accused Hill stated that he had never ordered the breaking of the pumping machinery but when, as stated before, the fact that the pumping machinery had been broken and the evidence of Rodolphe given before are taken into consideration, it is clear that such plea is both incredible and unacceptable.

(9) The accused Lewis pleaded that the sum of *yen* 4,000 was sent to the captain and chief mate after obtaining the consent of the company and proved that statement by Exhibit No. 52. However Sale and Frazar stated at this Public Court that they never gave consent to such remittance of money. Sale also stated that he did not know at all of a document implying such a meaning as is found in Exhibit No. 52. In the deposition of Lewis given before Public Procurator Miki Itaro on the 26th of July it is mentioned that *yen* 4,000 was remitted to the captain and *yen* 500 to the chief mate at the time of the wreck but that as it was too foolish a promise when considered afterward he did not mention the matter to the directors of the company and remitted his own money which became his loss after all. This plea cannot be acceptable also as it is amply proved that no consent had been obtained from the company in the matter.

(10) The accused Hill has cited in proof of his pleas mentioned before the depositions of the captain and chief mate at the American Consulate and the notarial document of the Japanese crew. However, there is a considerable difference between the depositions of the captain and chief mate before the U. S. Consul and their statement before the public procurator of Tokushima. Not only is there such a difference but even considered from the fact that Lewis has made a present of money to them through Hill, it may be supposed that a pecuniary benefit was given to the captain and chief mate, who knew the circumstances of the case, so as to make the deposition at the U. S. Consulate, which is favourable to the accused. Therefore, the depositions in question which were made under such circumstances, cannot be credited. Next, considering the text of the notarial document it is mentioned in the record of preliminary examination of Idzumi Yaroku that the object of making the notarial document was to cancel the note in the newspaper that the *Agenor* was purposely sunk; that Lewis did not tell him the whereabouts of the Japanese crew; that when he went to the notary public's office on the day of making the document he found that Lewis was already there with ten Japanese with whom he was busily engaged in talking; and that Watanabe Hango had at first refused to sign his name on the notarial document; and also that as Nagashima had made an ambiguous statement at the Kobe Local Court, when the preservation of evidence was taken, and was scolded by the Judge, who asked the reason for it and Nagashima told him that it would have been for the good of the company. In the record of preliminay examination of Nagashima Kamejiro it is mentioned that at Kobe he was told by Lewis to make a statement in such a manner as not to err on either side; that, therefore, he did not give a sufficient statement thinking that the matter had better be finished soon; and that what he stated at the preliminary examination was true. In comparing the record of preliminary examination of the two persons just mentioned it may be supposed that there was at the time some implicit understanding between Lewis and the crew. Therefore no confidence could by any means be placed in the text of the notarial document. Also on examining all the proofs produced by the counsel of the accused, no reason is found in any of them to prove the plea of the accused.

Generally speaking the case in question is an outcome of an extremely bold project. It is clear that on the accused embarking on this adventure they had taken clever steps to conceal the discovery of the affair, and it should be taken as reasonable that they attempted to make all manner of excuses. However, on putting together and considering the facts recognized by proofs of various kinds from (a) to (d) the relation of cause and effect in this case is quite evident and there is ample evidence for recognizing that both the accused Lewis and Hill had contrived together and scuttled the *Agenor*. Therefore the plea of both the accused is in no way sufficient to upset the fact before stated.

It is evident that the accused Howard had made holes in the cargo port of the *Agenor* and broken the pumping machinary for at the preliminary examination there is a trace of fact that he was threatened by Hill with a revolver at the time of breaking the pumping machinery. There is no evidence sufficient to recognize that he has conspired with the accused Hill and others with the intention to scuttle the *Agenor*.

On consideration, from a legal point of view, the first act of the accused Lewis to obtain money under false pretence falls within the purview of paragraph 1 of Art. 390 and Art. 394 of the Penal Code, while the second act of the accused Lewis and Hill to scuttle a ship comes under the scope of the provisional clause of Art. 415 of the same Code. However as far as Lewis is concerned he has committed both the major and minor offences at the same time and as the heavier of the two, the offence of scuttling a ship, punishment should be inflicted according to Art. 100 of the same code, the accused Lewis and Hill are to be sentenced to penal survitude for life. All the costs of public trial shall be borne by both the accused Lewis and Hill jointly and severally according to Art. 45 and 47 of the Penal Code and the provisional clause in Art. 201 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the articles taken by the Court in connection with the case shall be returned to the producers according to Art. 202 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. As regards the accused Howard a decision of acquittal should be given him in accordance with Art. 236 and the first part of Art. 224 of the same code. Accordingly judgment is given as mentioned in the formal adjudication.

Public Procurators Miki Itaro and Chira Kinnosuke have been concerned in this case.

Given at the Criminal Section of the Yokohama District Court, this 25th day of February, the 40th year of Meiji (1907).

TSUNESABURO NAGATA,
Presiding Judge.
MASAMI ARITAKE,
Judge Associate.
TOSHIWO INOUYE,
Judge Associate.

The Judge also delivered judgment in the civil case lodged by the firm of Messrs. Sale and Frazar. The Court ordered Hill and Lewis to pay *yen* 43,780.66 and to bear the costs. As to the ground, the Judge said that Lewis and Hill had wilfully sunk the ship as shown by the sentence given in the criminal case. Defendants are also held liable for the loss of the cargo, 13,023 bags valued at *yen* 58,094.19 in all, at *yen* 4.53 per 100 *kin*. This valuation was confirmed by Lewis at the hearing. From the sum, *yen* 58,994.19, *yen* 15,213 53 is to be deducted, being the total standing to the credit of Lewis on his deposit account with his employers. Although Lewis had refused to give his consent that this should be set-off against the claim, he was held responsible to pay the whole amount claimed. Therefore, defendant should have no objection to the confiscation of his deposit as a portion of the whole claim. The essential conclusion was that so long as the defendant refused to dispose of his deposit, he must be taken to have more than the sum which the Court has ordered him to pay to the plaintiffs.

As to the claim by Mr. Frazar, the Judge dismissed it and ordered plaintiff to bear the costs. The Judge said as to the ground of the dismissal that Lewis and Hill jointly sank the sailing vessel *Agenor* as described in the sentence given in the criminal case. The vessel, however, did not belong to Mr. Frazar and he was only the nominal owner. The vessel belonged as a matter of fact to the firm of Messrs. Sale and Frazar as was to be inferred from the statements made by those gentlemen at the time when they were examined in connection with the criminal case, consequently the claim of this plaintiff had no legal foundation.

At this stage, Hill asked the Court interpreter to say on his behalf that he did not cast away the vessel. The request was not conveyed by the Court interpreter on the ground that he was not authorized to do so.

The Judge finally informed the accused through the interpreter that they had five days grace prior to the execution of judgment and that they might appeal to the higher Court if they wished to do so. His Honour added that the accused might have copies of the sentence at their own expense.

Dr. Masujima, Counsel for defence, suggested to the accused that he would arrange an appeal for them.

The Court rose at 12.10 p.m.

CLAIM AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the Yokohama District Court, judgement was given on Feb. 26th in a case in which M. Watanabe, director of the Sundzu Electric Railway Co., Shidzuoka prefecture, asked for the reinbursement of premiums from the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada. The Judge dismissed plaintiff's claim and ordered him to bear the costs.

ALLEGED BREACH OF LEASE CONTRACT.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of a case in which a Chinese merchant named Cheong Wei-li claims *yen* 2,103 from Mr. H. V. Gielen, was resumed on Feb. 23rd.

N. Wakabayashi was examined as witness. He said that from December, 1899 to October, 1903, he was in charge of the buildings in question on behalf of the predecessor of plaintiff. The front parts of the buildings were always occupied but the back parts were often left unoccupied, consequently the rents collected were different. In October, 1903, the rent amounted to *yen* 240 and

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the average sum was about *yen* 210 per month. The houses were rented in separate allottments.

Plaintiff's Counsel produced judgment in a case filed by Mr. G. M. C. da Silva against the tenants of the houses and said that the building was rented to the occupants by Mr. Gielen. The contention, added Counsel, was upheld in the Local Court. Defendant's Counsel replied that the documents has no connection with the present case. He asked the Judge for leave to examine the Portuguese gentleman and a Chinese as witnesses. The Judge decided to do so.

The hearing was adjourned till March 5th.

THE JAPAN BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Japan Brewery Co., Limited, was held at the Company's Office, No. 123, Yamate-cho, Yokohama, on Thursday, the 28th day of February, 1907, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming certain special resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Feb. 13th.

The resolutions were as follows:—

1.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Memorandum of Association and of The Companies Ordinances 1865 to 1890 of the Colony of Hongkong.

2.—That Frank Scott James be appointed the Liquidator of the Company for the purposes of such winding up, and that in the event of the said Frank Scott James leaving Japan before the winding up of the Company be completed, he, the said Frank Scott James, shall be empowered to nominate Charles Burton Bernard as Liquidator of the Company in his place.

3.—That the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised to adopt and carry out the Agreement entered into between Frank Scott James as Managing Director of the Company and Remnei Kondo and F. Wiriu and G. Yonei on behalf of the Kirin Bukushu Kabushiki Kaisha for the sale of the plant and property of The Japan Brewery Company, Limited, and to carry the same into effect.

4.—The Liquidator shall be empowered to grant such gratuity to the employés of the Company upon the termination of their engagement by the Company as he may consider expedient.

5.—The remuneration of the Liquidator shall be two and one half per cent. of the net cash available for return to the Shareholders of the Company.

6.—In the event of Charles Burton Bernard aforesaid being nominated Liquidator in the place of Frank Scott James he shall have the same powers as Liquidator as if originally appointed under these Resolutions. He shall receive as remuneration such part of the Liquidator's remuneration as may be arranged between him and said Frank Scott James.

There was a large attendance. Mr. F. S. James Managing Director, was in the chair, and there were also present: R. Fachtmann, L. J. Healing, C. B. Bernard, Directors; Messrs. J. Conder, B. C. Howard, J. H. Lind, H. C. Litchfield, A. B. Lowson, B. C. Lambert, J. Williamson Jones, S. Nomura, Z. Okawara, Z. Ohashi, J. H. Rosenthal, M. Russell, A. Seekamp, H. J. Snow, C. J Strome, R. S. Thomson, J. W. Weaver, C. Wood, E. Eichelberg (Chief Brewer) and J. H. Dinsdale, Secretary.

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said this was merely a formal meeting to confirm special resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 13th. It was not usual to make any statement at a meeting of this sort and he would therefore merely read the special resolutions, but before doing so he would be glad to hear any remarks that were to be made or questions that might be put.

No questions or remarks being forthcoming,

The CHAIRMAN read the resolutions as given above.

Mr. SNOW—As I have some amendments to propose to these resolutions I take it that I will say what I have to say after you have put them to the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN—The amendments should go before the special resolutions but as there are amendments to be made I wish to say, as I said at the opening, this meeting is merely formal and I am surprised that any objection should now be raised to the special resolutions. If shareholders were not satisfied or wished any alteration to be made in any of them why did they not raise objections at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 13th? That was the time they should have done so. They had no excuse, for private copies of the resolutions were in their hands for a full week before the meeting and they came knowing exactly on what they had to vote, not one single objection was raised and the resolutions were passed. Now a small section of the shareholders appear to be dissatisfied and wish to change these resolutions, which means that if they are successful the winding-up of the company must be postponed as other meetings would have to be held. If at this stage any interference is made to stop the liquidation, the consequence may be disastrous to shareholders, as arrangements have all been concluded and to-morrow our Secretary and the whole office staff pass entirely to the new company. I place these facts before you so that you may understand what a grave responsibility rests with the shareholders and how essential it is that the special resolutions should be confirmed.

Mr. SNOW—I have to reply to your remarks which I would rather do before I propose the amendments and as those remarks explain the amendments I will reserve them until then.

The CHAIRMAN—I think if you read your amendments—

Mr. SNOW—The amendments come after the proposing of the resolutions and the amendments are dealt with first and the original propositions afterwards.

The CHAIRMAN—I think the amendments should go first.

Mr. SNOW—There is no proposition before the meeting, so that the amendments cannot be put.

The CHAIRMAN then put the special resolutions from the chair and Mr. B. C. Howard seconded.

Mr. SNOW—Before that comes to the vote I have some remarks to make and amendments to propose. In asking the questions I am about to do, and in my remarks on the subject before us you may be sure I am not influenced by any feelings whatever against the personalities of the individuals My strictures will be directed solely against a corporation called the Board of Directors, which, according to common belief, having neither a soul to be saved nor a body to be wrecked, ought also not to have the faculty, if I may so term it, of resentment; and I therefore trust that after the storm is over there will be no hard feelings left on either side. At the outset I may say we have no wish to embarrass the Directors in any way, provided they give us a fair and square deal. That they are not doing so at present we feel sure, and this opinion is strengthened by the many expressions we have heard to the same effect by many independent residents of the very best standing in this community. It has been asked by the Directors, I believe, why shareholders do not take more active interest in the meetings of the Company, and why do they not get up and raise objections if they have any, and give their views, when they do attend a meeting? The answer is an easy one. Shareholders, are, as a rule, kept in ignorance of many things with which the Directors are perfectly familiar and have had lots of time to consider until the last moment, and then the knowledge is sprung upon them suddenly at these meetings, or it is elicited by asking questions; and they, at the moment, cannot always grasp what the consequences may mean to them. They, like the Directors, require a little time to think things over, and possibly to make inquiries as to the correctness of what has been advanced.

The CHAIRMAN—I must ask you to confine your remarks to the special resolutions. I can hear nothing else. It is not in order to tell the Directors what they caght to do, or what they ought not to do.

Mr. SNOW.—You asked a short time ago why the objections were not made at the meeting. I am giving the reply to your questions.

The CHAIRMAN.—I am not here to listen to anything outside the special resolutions.

Mr. SNOW.—You will find my remerks bear on them, Mr. Chairman, if you will kindly listen to them.

The CHAIRMAN.—If you will go on to to your amendment: I cannot listen to any controversy as to what the Directors should or should not have done.

Mr. SNOW (resuming his remarks)—This has been the case with the present misunderstanding. It has been said that the shareholders had the resolutions to be brought forward in their hands a week before the meeting, and they ought to have made up their minds about them then. Although those resolutions were in the hands of shareholders some time before the meeting, how was it possible for them to formulate objections to such vague statements as they contain? They looked innocent enough until in the light of what has since transpired they come to be examined into. Until certain facts, which were known to the Directors who drew these resolutions up, were also known to the shareholders, they could form no idea as to the fairness or otherwise of these resolutions, and some of these facts are not even known to them, the Chairman being unable or unwilling to answer the questions put. Does not this tend to create an idea that the Directors themselves considered the remuneration excessive, and so wished to conceal the sums involved, because, if known, it might be objected to as being altogether too much? Take resolution No. 5:—"The remuneration of the liquidator shall be two and a half per cent. of the net cash available for return to the shareholders." When the Chairman was asked what this would amount to approximately, or a question to that effect, he could not, or would not, say. Again, knowing now as much as we do, resolution 4. "The liquidator shall be empowered to grant such gratuity to the employés of the Company upon the termination of their engagement by the Company as he may consider expedient," is a very objectionable one. Why should the liquidator have it in his power to coerce, so to speak, the employés of the Company? Several of the employés of the Company, I believe, are shareholders. As shareholders they might strongly object to these resolutions, but as employés, at the mercy of that compound individual the Managing Director-Chairman-Liquidator, they could not express their opposition without running the risk of possibly being discriminated against. Presumably, the Managing Director is receiving his emoluments the same as usual, and the work he is doing should certainly be, at all events, partly covered by that. As for the liquidation itself, that ought to present no difficulty, as I understand every is being conducted as usual, so it may be said the liquidation should come about in the natural order of things. There should be no complicated accounts to unravel or difficulties in the distribution of the proceeds. It must be remembered, that liquidation and winding-up of the old Company is a voluntary one, and of a very simple nature. It has not been ordered by a court of law, so that the argument put forth, I understand, by the Directors—that if it had been ordered by a court of law it would cost the Company a great deal more than it is now doing—does not apply in the least. As for the contracts for the buildings and the receipt and putting in place of the machinery to arrive, there are doubtless competent men to carry these out. It is recognised that there are a number of things to be done that may be considered outside the province of the Managing Director, and for which he should be liberally rewarded. But taking into consideration the benefits which come to him as the Managing Director, as an employe, as a shareholder and director, with the great pull which pertains to that position, why should such an exorbitant sum be allowed him as has been intimated? Let a fair and just sum be fixed, and I am sure no shareholder will object. In view of the fact that it is proposed in these resolutions to pay 2½ per cent. on the net cash available for return to the shareholdess, it is necessary for me to refer to the accounts for 1906. It is appears that a considerable sum to be paid for buildings and machinery———

The CHAIRMAN—I really cannot follow you there. I don't think you have any right to bring in the accounts for 1906.

Mr. SNOW—The balance under that account pertains to the amount of which the 2½ per cent. is paid.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The CHAIRMAN—It has nothing to do with it, and really I cannot listen to anything pertaining to the 1906 accounts, which have nothing to do with the resolution.

Mr. SNOW—I can prove these accounts were not true accounts.

The CHAIRMAN—I beg your pardon. You can say nothing about them. These accounts were passed at a general meeting.

Mr. SNOW—They were passed, but not in accordance with the Articles of Association.

The CHAIRMAN—That has nothing to do with this meeting.

Mr. SNOW—In that case you will compel those who are opposed to them to call a general meeting, when it might have been got over peaceably by this.

The CHAIRMAN—I cannot really listen to that. If you will kindly put your amendments I shall know what to do.

Mr. SNOW—My amendments are as follows:—

"That the statement of accounts for the year 1906 being incomplete, inasmuch as they do not show certain liabilities of the Company, and there being a sum of nearly *yen* 250,000, according to figures furnished by the Directors, yet to be accounted for before any bonus to employés or payment to the liquidator is fixed upon, an approximate account of how the Directors propose to deal with this sum be furnished to shareholders.

"That instead of the amount of bonus to employés being left to the liquidators, a fixed sum or percentage be named.

"That instead of the liquidator receiving 2½ per cent. or an indefinite sum, a fixed sum or percentage, preferably a fixed sum, based upon the actual work to be done.

"That the foregoing be arrived at by arbitration, one arbitrator to be appointed by the Directors, one by the objecting shareholders, and a third, having no interest in the business, by the appointees.

"That these arbitrators also decide upon a fair and reasonable sum to be granted to the Directors instead of the *yen* 20,000 which was illegally voted to them at the general meeting."

Mr. STROME—I have great pleasure in seconding that.

Mr. L. J. HEALING (one of the Directors): I take it that last portion ought to be eliminated.

Mr. SNOW—I object to its being eliminated, and request that it goes on the minutes as it may be acted upon later on.

The CHAIRMAN: It is not in order.

The resolution was then handed to Mr. Litchfield, the Company's solicitor, for his opinion.

Mr. SNOW—Am I in order in asking for an explanation of the Articles of Association?

The CHAIRMAN—No certainly not.

Mr. SNOW—I should like to add to that and put the numbers of the Articles dealing with the matter.

The CHAIRMAN—That last clause must be eliminated. It cannot be put as an amendment.

Mr SNOW—I object to it being eliminated. I would request that it be entered on the minutes at all events.

The CHAIRMAN—We cannot take any notice of that this meeting. This meeting is for a special purpose. That has been passed at a general meeting, and we have really nothing to do with it. I'll put the amendment minus that if you like, but I cannot put that.

Mr. SNOW—Very good; then you will compel us to call a general meeting to deal with it.

Mr. LITCHFIELD—If these resolutions, for the purpose of confirming which this extraordinary meeting was called, are not confirmed, the Company is not dissolved nor apparently likely to be dissolved, for another six months. If the shareholders have any grievance against the Directors they can still call a meeting to discuss it, and they require the Directors to call the meeting.

Mr. SNOW—I quite understand that, but I should think that it would be better to get over it. I may say we don't expect to carry our point. What we are doing we do as a protest.

The CHAIRMAN—I should be very glad to put these amendments minus the last clause. That is illegal. I'll put the amendments to the meeting.

The amendments, with the exception of the last clause, were then put to the meeting, but were defeated by 17 to 6. Those who voted in favour of the amendments were:—Messrs. Snow, Strome, Russell, Rosenthal, Wood, and Weaver.

The original proposition of the Chairman was then submitted, and carried, 16 voting in favour and 6 against.

WORLD'S Y.M.C.A. CONFERENCE IN TOKYO.

The approaching Conference of the World's Student Christian Federation in Tokyo is noteworthy, not only as being the first international gathering of any sort to meet in Asia, but also as bringing together the largest group of leaders in Christian work among students that has ever assembled. There will be about 170 delegates from abroad. Among the leading delegates are the following:—India—V. S. Asariah and Sherwood Eddy, National Secretaries; Sir Harnam Singh, E. C. Carter, B.A., National General Secretary. Denmark—Holger Thorborg. Finland—H. Winter. France—Count de Pourtales, Prof. Bois, Montauban; Emil Sautter. Great Britain—Among the fifteen delegates will be: Prof. Macalister, M.D., D.C.L., the well known scientist of Cambridge; Sir Alexander Simpson, Dean of Edinburgh University Medical Faculty; John Carter, of Oxford; T. Tatlow, M.A., National Secretary British Student Movement: Miss Saunders, National Secretary British Student Movement; Miss Clarissa Spencer, Secretary World's Young Women's Christian Association. Holland—Dr. J. Adriani, Miss Helmina Beart de la Faille. Norway—Pastor K. M. Eckhoff. Russia—Baron Paul Nicolay. Sweden: Dr. Karl Fries, Chairman of the World's Christian Federation. Switzerland—Captain Bertrand, explorer and author, Col. Charles Fermand. United States: Among the many delegates from America will be scholars such as Prof. Beach of Yale, Bosworth, of Oberlin, Goucher, of the Woman's College of Baltimore, and President Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Barrows Lecturer of the University of Chicago; also men like John Wanamaker, S. W. Woodman, and John B. Sleman of Washington, also Miss Harriet Taylor, Miss Bertha Conde and Miss Ruth Paxton, National Secretaries.

The formal opening will be on the evening of April 3rd. On the mornings and afternoons of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 3rd-4th-5th, there will be symposiums on the following subjects: "The evangelization of the students of the world." "The Bible, a Factor in the building of Character." "The progress and the position of Christianity in the Lives of Great Peoples." Each morning and afternoon there will be also spiritual addresses on the following subjects: "A Christ-like life, the Ideal to be emphasized by all our Students." "An Appeal to the Heroic and the Self-sacrificing." The evening speakers of the Conference will be Professors Macalister and Simpson on the "Scientific Attitude toward Christianity." President Charles Cuthbert Hall on "The Essential Unity of the Human Race Realized by Jesus Christ."

FIRES.

At 4.30 p.m. on Sunday, fire broke out at the residence of Mr. J. R. Bleifus, No. 150, Bluff, Yokohama. The flames were put out before serious damage was caused. One side of the room in which they started and the ceiling were damaged. The defect of a stove is reported by the Bluff Police to be the cause.

At 3 p.m. on February 24th, fire broke out in Kikukawa-cho, Honjo, Tokyo. Seven buildings which were divided into fifty-eight tenements were destroyed. Negligence was the cause.

A young woman named Katsu Shimozaki has been arrested by the Isezaki-cho Police, Yokohama, on a charge of incendiarism. It is said that she attempted to start fires on February 13th and 14th at Kumoi-chō.

A telegram from Yamaguchi says that fire broke out in the postal carriage of a train on the Sanyo Railway between Shimomatsu and Tokuyama on Feb. 26th. Most of the postal bags were destroyed. The flames are reported to have originated among parcel post matter.

At 2.30 a.m. on January 28th, fire broke out in a house on lot No. 1,536, Nakamura, Ishikawa, the upper part of Jizozaka, Yokohama. The fire, which originated in a *saké* shop, the Yorodzu-ya, spread at once to adjoining houses. Nine buildings and two telephone poles were destroyed. Incendiarism is reported to have been the cause.

JAPANESE LOANS.

According to investigations made by the Department of Finance, Japanese Government loans at the end of December last were as follows:—

BONDS.	YEN.
Old	3,291,818
War	8,297,300
Redemption	167,128,350
War	115,647,150
5 per cent. Railway	39,298,200
5 per cent. Industry	66,166,250
4 per cent. Hokkaido Railway	3,592,500
4 per cent. Railway	17,577,750
4 per cent. Industry	78,052,250
4 per cent. Hokkaido Railway	2,000,000
Formosan Industry	34,158,035
5 per cent. Exchequer	273,334,700
Tobacco Monopoly	12,310,500
6 per cent. British	214,786,000
4½ per cent. British	585,780,000
4 per cent. British	244,075,000
New Redemption	282,000
Extraordinary Affairs	288,571,358
Loan replacing the debentures of nationalized private railways	1,800,000
Treasury Notes	98,400,000
Loan replacing a portion of notes	22,000,000
War notes still in circulation	13,295,334
Loan from the Specie Bank, and debentures of nationalized private railways.	16,755,200

The total is *yen* 2,306,620,000 in round figures.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A telegram to the *Dempo* says that a rich coal mine has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Harbin.

A Vladivostock telegram to the *Asahi* says that a Japanese has been murdered by a Russian at Tilnikoff. The culprit was arrested.

A Morioka telegram says that on Feb. 25th, heavy snow fell in the district of Upper Hei. The depth is now about ten feet. Many houses collapsed and several persons were killed.

Adopting the Memorial of Mr. Wu, a Court Councillor, the Chinese Government intends to establish a stamp tax to take the place of the opium tax, the use of which is to be abolished.

The ball given at the Gymnasium on Friday by the Washington Society of Kobe was an unqualified success. The German Ambassador was present and during the evening a Virginia Reel was danced.

A scheme of military reorganisation, which has been under investigation for a long time, will shortly be presented to the Chinese throne for Imperial sanction. The general outlines follow those of Japan.

The budget of the Yokohama City for the forthcoming fiscal year—from April 1st, 1907 to March 31st, 1908,—is reported to be as follows: Income, *yen* 669,648. Expenditure, *yen* 429,367 in ordinary and *yen* 240,280 in extraordinary items.

A committee of the Naval Office will commence in May the compilation of the history of the naval battles in the Russo-Japanese war and will conclude the work within a year. It is said that a detailed compilation including various military secrets has already been commenced. This book will not be sold publicly.

The Governor of Kulon has informed the Peking Government that the Russian Consul in that district asked permission to station a number of Russian soldiers at Shochin-hampu to guard

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the Russian traders there, and that at the same time the Russians established buildings in the districts of Doron-nor and near the Karka River. Further a Russian officer and twenty soldiers are surveying the region concerned.

According to Tokyo journals, the British Government, in accordance with a proposal by Japan, has decided to send several army and naval officers to Japan with the purpose of conducting a conference with the Japanese military authorities. The British officers will shortly leave for Japan. The subject of the conference is reported to be military affairs connected with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

K. Watanabe (34) residing in Motosono-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo, was arrested late on the night of Feb. 20th in the loose quarter of Yoshiwara, Tokyo. According to the Asakusa Police, he stole various valuables from the residences of several prominent lawyers, merchants and officials of Tokyo. He used name-cards describing himself as "Shimojo Masao, LL.D., member of the *Japan Daily Mail*," sometimes "Yasuda Shinji, LL.D, the Yasuda Bank," etc. According to the *Jiji*, he was a French, English, German and Chinese linguist. During the Russo-Japanese war he was engaged by the army at the front as a Chinese interpreter. The goods he stole since November last amounted to about fifteen thousand *yen* in value.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THEATRICALS AND THE LEARNING OF LANGUAGE.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Whatever is theatrical appeals to youth, and perhaps especially to Japanese youth. The fashion of holding the so-called Exhibitions of English-speaking came into vogue some ten years ago (it may have been one of the many outcomes of the Japan-China War) and, since it has not gone the way of most fashions—the ephemerae of a few months—it behooves us to consider how the impulse can be rightly guided, how the luxuriantly growing tree can be so pruned as to make it bear fruit.

In the first place, the common use of the word "exhibition," as above, is expressive and suggestive. The fact is the tendency to play to the gallery is strong and that these exhibitions are indeed largely exhibitions of acting, as they ought not to be, not exercises in talking as they ought to be, in fact and in name. If appearance in public be necessary and it appears to be so for the life of theatricals, there is some excuse for this exhibition to the eyes rather than appeal to the ears, for the majority of the audience can not understand the language spoken; but the sad consequence is that the actors often become so theatrical that even those who know the language cannot understand the words. Notice on such an occasion what it is that calls forth applause, not good pronunciation and enunciation, for few are qualified to appreciate these, but the strutting and sighing, or—what shall I say of the Japanese stage?—the posturing and *hoo*-ing of the actor.

Such considerations as these determine the selection of the piece to be put on the stage, and also that of the actors, who are largely chosen not because of their ability as speakers of the language but because of their skill in acting. Consequently much time, and often no little money, too, is wasted in putting the play on the stage in a way worthy of a theatrical company but wholly unworthy of a company of students who are supposed to know what they need and to be able to go for it in the most direct way. Plays are chosen that are either hopelessly high above the ability of the students, such as those of Shakespeare, or hopelessly vulgar and low beneath the needs of the students. What is to be gained by learning the old time language of tragedy in Shakespeare, or the slang of the last generation, which appears so abundantly in some collections and selections (save the mark!) of out of date dialogues and plays which have been reprinted in Japan and inflicted on the schools of the country.

What then is to be done? This question brings us to the matter of the recitations or declamations, which are usually a part of these public exhibitions, and in defence of which there is nothing whatever to be said. "Rienzi to the Romans," or "John Adams on Liberty or Death" may have their place in debating (and declaiming) societies, which are said to train young men to speak before they have anything to say; but our purpose, as teachers of a language to be used in practice, is by no means to train them to recite or to declaim, to say over what others have said or to clamor forth the sound of others—a parrot can do the one and a phonograph the other. Our purpose is to enable them to express their own ideas, of which they have plenty, clearly and in simple language, not necessarily purely idiomatic (this last provision may be declared heretical but it may be defended.)

If a Japanese student learns the average oration he memorizes many words and expressions that he can never use in practice, often saying them without fully comprehending their force, and sometimes repeating them without even knowing what they mean. In any case many of the ideas are utterly alien to him, altogether different from those which he needs learn how to express. To get any good he should express his own ideas in his own language (what I am saying applies to students of the graduating class in middle schools, and those of higher grades) which should be judiciously corrected by a foreigner before he memorizes it, or falls in love with some of his passages. This being done he can speak with spirit and with understanding, while what he says will appeal to other students, whereas the ordinary declamation is like Greek even to the teacher unless he happen to have become familiar with the piece in his own youthful days.

Returning now from monologues to dialogues, although we cannot say that the actors in a dialogue should, in like manner, express their own ideas, we can at least say that the ideas should not be altogether alien to the speakers and that the language should be so common that memorizing of it is not too laborious. The actors should not be made to memorize language that can be of no use to them and which may be harmful to their use of good English. It is difficult, it is true, to find pieces that meet all these requirements, and which at the same time interest the would-be actors, who have the audience already before their minds—a state of mind which often causes the rejection of a simple piece of great value as an exercise in language in favor of a drama of no value whatever from the language point of view. There are, however, such pieces and they have been obtained by writing for the occasion something suggested by one of the topics of the day; by the translation of a Japanese drama written for that purpose; or by the free adaptation of some existing piece. Students should be encouraged to produce plays in Japanese.

Finally, we either make too much of this matter or to little. We often spend anxious days in compromising on a play that will suit the demands of the actors and the requirements of the teacher of language, and usually the compromise is wholly on one side. Then painful weeks are spent in memorizing and rehearsing, in preparing stage fittings and sending out invitations, till studies are neglected, classes are excused, and the teachers are worn out. And all this, remember, not for the benefit of the whole class, but for that of only a small part of the class, and often to the loss of the other part. Is not this making too much of the matter?

If the exercise is valuable for some it is valuable for all, and so we make too little of the matter unless we give to all the benefit of the exercise, though we cannot give to all the privilege of appearing in the exhibition. Why not make all the members of the class take part in the play, dividing the class into groups and selecting the parts by lot, perhaps. The training of the students would then bring a perhaps welcome spice to the ordinary conversation lesson (so called) and it would supply opportunity for practice in expression such as is not obtainable in the ordinary lesson. After some practice in the class room actors to appear in public could be selected with better judgement than is possible at present, and the final polishing alone would have to be done outside school hours.

In a similar way, the preparation of speeches could be made a part of the work of the lesson in composition, the choice of subjects being left to students; the correction of typical errors on the blackboard would furnish material for many lessons, and the practice of a few selected and carefully corrected speeches could be relegated to the conversation class in which all should be invited to criticize errors and suggest improvements. Translations of Japanese plays prepared for the occasion would be a most valuable exercise in translation.

In some such way as that outlined above it seems to me that use might be made of the impulse to theatrical expression for the benefit of the practical knowledge of the students. This impulse is indeed a strong one and it has enough driving energy to made such exhibitions possible year after. Compare this condition with that of the various so-called English Speaking Societies. The reporter of a meeting of the Tokyo English Speaking Society boasted recently that it is the only society of that kind in which English alone is spoken. Impulse is lacking to keep up the interest in English speaking. How is it in the schools! Society after society is organized with cast iron rules as to attendance at all meetings, taking part in the exercises when ordered, etc., etc. For two or three times all attend and many speak and then—impulse is lacking, meetings are put off for various reasons and finally the society dies, to be reorganized in some other form.

We have then a strong impulse which is taken advantage of only once a year, and then only for the benefit of a few students. Considered as an outlet for the theatrical energy of the students in performing, and in applauding, even the present way of managing the matter may be justifiable, but the practical question from the teachers' standpoint is: Is not the present fashion of theatrical linguistics abused rather than used?

I am, Sir, truly yours. FRANK MULLER.

Higher Commercial School, Kobe.

A MATTER OF JUSTICE, AND OTHER MATTERS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—The candid and reasonable attitude of leading Japanese a few months ago in admitting publicly to their countrymen the only grievance that Californians could have in regard to Japanese pupils, leads me, as a matter of justice, to state that there is also "another side" even to that. I refer of course to the fact that for many years young men in their zeal for English were inclined to enter public schools designed for children or young people of school-age. A personal friend who thoroughly knows the situation for the past two years, writes me that during that period, the Japanese themselves have urgently used their influence to keep these ambitious students out of lower grade schools. Though in California during a part of the last two years, I was so ill as to be cared for in a sanitarium away from San Francisco and from Japanese circles, and thus lost touch with their educational affairs. That is my only apology for ignorance of this fact. In San Francisco, at least, influential Japanese had so far convinced their young countrymen of the impropriety of entering children's schools that even during the confusion caused by the great calamity, only a small number of older pupils attempted to gain admittance in these schools.

By this time, your readers have noted the statistics of Japanese school-attendance in San Francisco, just before the segregation order was announced. The accounts vary but slightly, so that we may accept as accurate the statement that there were only ninety-three Japanese pupils in the schools when they were summarily ejected. Of these all were under twenty years of age and sixty-nine were under sixteen. About one-fourth of the whole number were born in the United States. For this order former residents of California who tried to find some charitable explanation, a few months ago, are unspeakably sorry, both from sympathy with the Japanese and from patriotic reasons. Such uncalled-for action even though "local," has blurred the fair fame of our country. We hope, however, that both the Japanese and the foreign friends of Japan will remember that throughout California, outside of San Francisco, teachers and local boards of education, even where educational "grievances" actually existed, have refrained from taking any action that might seem to countenance the anti-Japanese movement. Japanese students have graduated from High School and University with as much honor as though all California were serene.

Since beginning this letter my attention has been called to your interesting comments on Congressman Kahn's statements. What you say out of full knowledge of the Japanese workingman who emigrates to California, is beyond cavil, nor is a "sea-change" wrought in him. Whatever changes for the worse take place, are due to environment—the lack of elevating influences in his exile—and to the almost omnipresent saloons with their adjuncts. In other words, when a sober law-abiding Japanese workman become demoralized it is largely the fault of our incomplete civilization which permits gross temptations without providing innocent counter-attractions. Still, allowing for all the evils wrought through gambling and rum-shop, the Japanese workman is among the most desirable of the alien laborers we receive from abroad, and wherever else you may meet him there is one popular resort where he is conspicuously absent—the penitentiary! He responds quickly to helpful influences, and I vividly recall one of the rare occasions when I was able to attend a meeting held in the interests of agricultural labourers, in a certain Californian village. Stirred by patriotism and deep reverence for their Emperor, of whose self-denial they had heard, these men pledged themselves to refrain from wine-drinking while the war should last and showed such genuine feeling that one could readily understand why Japan was invincible. When among sympathetic Americans, bands of these the peasants called home as soldiers, marched with willing feet through our valleys waving their country's flag and ours, we little thought that when these loyal peasants laid down their arms, their "badges of merit" and the uniform they loved would be misunderstood, in any of our possessions. Whatever be the case with others, my best "Japanese-American" bow is offered to the Japanese peasant soldier as simple-hearted as he is brave; and I

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

salute none more cordially than the "Reservist" of California!

Since a certain great ruler saw "yellow," our bustling, democratic folk seem to have had an optical visitation of brown myths and yellow phantoms; and, over here, we could laugh, if there were not an element of tragic misunderstanding in the matter. By the time this appears in print some settlement, for good or for ill, will have been reached. Whatever be the outcome of this, to build a high "protective wall" around the European and native American labour on the Pacific slope and to ignore not only its commercial interests, but, in particular, its agricultural interests, seem to the non-political layman, economic crimes. When tons of fruit rot, as has happened in the past, for want of willing hands to gather it, then the quiet, little, Japanese farmer in California will be avenged; but unhappily misfortune will descend upon the innocent ranch-man and his family and not upon the instigators of the anti-Japanese movement. Between railway rates and labor agitators the small ranch-owner has long had little enough to make life worth living and as for his wife, overworked beyond all telling, she deserves canonization. Had women in the United States the political influence they possess in Great Britain, politicians could not have made the lives of so many women a burden, by sweeping out of California, in one undiscriminating agitation, years ago, the only domestic labour-element available in sufficient numbers.

As every one knows, it is almost impossible to secure competent, domestic help, even in emergencies, if one lives at a distance from cities in California. For example, several years ago, away off in the interior, a man had a sick wife—dying, I think, of an incurable disease. By some stroke of luck, he had managed to secure an Oriental servant—without doubt, the only human being he could find at the time, willing to endure the country loneliness; but around the house came in menacing numbers a "horde" of foreigners of another race, with evidently hostile intent, and the Asiatic had to flee for his life, leaving the hapless household to its fate! This is a good illustration of the boasted "freedom" which the agitations of politicians and labour-leaders have left us, in beautiful California.

No one denies the need and the right which working-men have to combine, and when they use a "giant's strength" tyrannously, it is, probably their leaders rather than the laborers who are to blame; yet we fail to see any difference between a Labor-Trust, and other "Trusts" against which anathemas are thundered.

It must be understood, however, that while there exists this strange, racial feeling against Asiatics among the so-called "laboring classes," there are a large number of Americans, some of them "of long descent," who are opposed to extensive immigrations of "unskilled laborers," from any land, under virtual contract to serve; and their conviction is not the result of race-prejudice, but rather of humanity. While such labor may increase the material wealth of our country, we believe it is most unjust to this ignorant class to expose its members to the danger of practical peonage at the hands of unscrupulous employers. The friends of Japan, therefore, for Japan's sake, would deprecate large "coolie" immigration. More and more, we hope that the Japanese will bring his family, thus becoming a recognized part of the community; for while we in Japan make a distinction between the "coolie class," and the trained agricultural laborer, the latter will scarcely be reckoned as an emigrant by most Americans, if he comes in large numbers without family ties, as was the case in Chinese immigration. I am convinced that the number of real "coolies" who have drifted to California, from Hawaii, is much over rated; and the direct immigration from Japan to California, owing to the vigilance of the Japanese Government, is, as has been intimated, of good quality, consisting mostly of "small farmers" who can read and write their own language, and who, if rightly handled, do excellent work in the fruit-farms, and elsewhere. I have found quite a number of students among them, and even a stray school-master! In the sensational jargon of the "sand-lot orator," these would all be classed as coolies. Mr. Kawakami in the New York *Independent* of, I think, Nov. 29th, 1906, gives such a clear account of the Japanese farming class in California, that your readers in quest of information cannot do better than to read his article.

This communication is already too long, but in case any Japanese friends should chance to read it, I should like to show them that our Far West is getting a little nearer civilization than it was thirty or more years ago. A few of them will recognise the characters here sketched.

A certain frenzied agitator, (who, it is said, became, later, quite lamb-like, after he began to "make money") had gotten his cohorts so aroused that they were ready for "Boxer" movements of almost any sort. To mistreat luckless laborers and burn Chinese laundries were not deeds sufficient for their prowess. There was a certain American, a strong man of heroic mould, a citizen of San Francisco, who believed that in restricting immigration of the less desirable sort, all nations should be equally treated, that Treaty-breaking was a national crime, and that representative Government and free discussion could solve race problems, without an appeal to the savagery of mobs. In "heretical" views, he had, of course, the sympathy of some of the best citizens of the state who, like himself, belonged to the company once mockingly designated by a Western paper—"the Fatherhood-of-God-and-brotherhood-of-man-set."

Understanding the Chinese people and their language, he stood for law and order among them, and for the protection of the weak and helpless. You would naturally have said,—"This man is a patriot—a 'good American!'" Not so, however, thought the inflamed populace of the city! The vilest abuse was heaped upon him, and he was burned in effigy. That was a time when his gentle, fair-faced wife saw him go forth, day after day, not knowing but that each parting might prove the last one on earth. If some member of the mob did not take his life, Chinese outlaws were ready to kill him because an open door for fleeing slave girls, threatened their evil traffic. The disorder gave them welcome opportunities.

In those riotous days, one night, the mob came raging past the building which contained his chapel, school and home, intending to set fire to it—certain death to some of its occupants. The women of the household by judicious blowing of police whistles, convinced the rioters that some of the city's inadequate police force were coming, and they rushed on, to console themselves by burning a Chinese laundry!

* * * *

While the same spirit of anarchy still lives in the United States among certain elements; both native and foreign, yet as Abraham Lincoln once said, in substance, there is always enough righteousness left to save the country; and our Government will see that all emigrants who enter legally, are protected in their just rights. If we are too poor to pay for adequate police protection in our cities, then, perhaps, some resident, Japanese Samurai and working man will unite their efforts for the safety of persecuted, native Americans! This really happened in the case of the hero of my little sketch, during the Anti-Chinese excitement. There were only a mere handful of Japanese in the San Francisco of that day; but they were profoundly grateful for kindnesses shown them by the American, and night after night, two of their number mounted guard, armed, and prepared to die in his defence.

Perhaps the cowardly would be assassins knew of this? At all events, knife and bullet spared him to die a few years later, in the vigor of a magnificent manhood, from the nervous strain of those troublous times.

He gave his life for human rights, regardless of race or color. His name will live in the memory of Oriental peoples though unheralded in the history of the state whose shame he strove to avert.

Two of the working-men who made it their business to guard their friend, are dead; the "Samurai-boy" still lives, and his name is known throught Japan, as a soldier in the army of humanity. We offer him, here, "Banzai," and again,—"Banzai!"

Trusting that these desultory paragraphs may not be wholly without interest to some of your readers.

Very respectfully Yours, F.B.H.
Aoyama, Tokyo.

* An apology is due my readers for use of the agitators favorite word, but none other seems to fit men of such ilk.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A full account of the eighty-third ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which was held in the City Hall, Hongkong, on February 16, is now to hand. Mr. A. Haupt (Chairman of the Board of Directors) presided. There was a large attendance of shareholders.

The Chief Manager having read the notice calling the meeting, the Chairman read the Report (which has already been published in these columns) and said:—

Gentlemen, Your Directors have again the pleasure to lay before you a half-yearly report which I am sure you will consider satisfactory. We are glad to be able to recommend a Dividend of £1.15s. and a bonus of £1 per share in addition. We also propose to add $750,000 to the Silver Reserve Fund and to carry forward the balance of $1,721,55 .90. I hope you will approve of this distribution. Turning to the accounts our figures show comparatively little change. With the further rise in exchange it will be observed that the Silver equivalents of our Gold totals are again lower, but as these totals are taken into consideration in the working of the Bank's commitments in gold and silver, the shrinkage in the Silver equivalents does not affect, from a profit and loss point of view, the value at which they stand in our books. Apart from this there is very little change in either our Gold or Silver Deposits. Our Note Circulation is higher, as usual with the approach of the Chinese New Year settlement, and Bills Payable also show an increase, to the extent of $36¾ lacs.

On the other side of the Balance Sheet our Cash and Bullion in hand and in Transit are about $11 lacs higher.

Indian Government Rupee Paper is only changed in its Silver equivalents. Consols, Colonial and other securities, are likewise affected by exchange; but also show a small reduction compared with last half year. Our holdings under this heading are liable to vary from time to time and it was considered advisable to realize some of the stocks in view of the condition of the home money markets, to which I shall refer later.

With regard to the Sterling Reserve Fund, it remains unchanged. As you are aware, it was formed with the object of holding £1,000,000 in gold as a set off against our Silver Capital of $10,000,000 so that the Bank might virtually have two Capitals, one in Silver and one in Gold, and the Sterling Reserve with the Investments held against it were entered at the nominal exchange of 2/- on both sides of our Balance Sheet: the entries still appear in our accounts in that form. I may mention the present market value of the securites representing £1,000,000 is £1,056,000.

Exchange Banking in China during the past six months has not been without its difficulties. Silver ranged in price from 29 13/16 to 33 1/8, and stood at 32 5/16 on 31st December as against 30 3/16 on 30th June. Its course was marked by extreme and rapidly recurring fluctuations making for unstability in Exchange. A sharp and appreciable advance in the value of money in England and the Continent took place in October and was immediately followed by great stringency and high rates in India. The Bank of England rate remained at 6 per cent. for the exceptionally long period of three months; on the 17th January, 1907, it was reduced to 5 per cent. but this high level is still maintained and very dear money also prevails in India.

In China the reverse has been the case, money being exceptionally easy and plentiful, but business in this Colony suffered severely from the disastrous typhoon of the 18th Sept., which brought in its train a deplorable loss of life and caused great damage to vessels and cargo in the harbour and for a time seriously inconvenienced and disorganised our shipping, upon which the welfare of Hongkong so largely depends.

The course of Exchange directly affects our trade and the price of money in financial centres affects commercial transactions generally. Locally, Chinese Dealers, overestimating the probable demand, contracted heavily during the year for Yarn, on a low silver basis, to find an already dull market further depressed by lower prices in India and the rise in Exchange in China, with the result that many failed to meet their engagements and unsold stocks were largely increased. New Dealers are coming into the market and we may hope they will be more careful than their predecessors in discounting the future of markets and Exchange.

Shanghai and the North are also carrying heavy stocks of Yarn and Piece-goods but business there is principally done on a sterling basis and Dealers have fortunately not committed themselves to any great extent to low exchange settlements. Cotton has also helped them by continuing a steady market, and goods on the spot cannot be replaced at the equivalent of local prices. Buyers appear to recognise this fact, and we are now able to record a greatly improved movement; cargo is already going more freely to Manchuria and there is good reason to expect that the opening of the ice-bound ports next month will see a more active demand, considerably reducing stocks. Better trade in the North will no doubt be reflected here to some extent and with the assistance of moderately good Rice crops, which we can at least hope for, we should find better times ahead than we are leaving behind us.

As regards Japan, great activity has prevailed there since the close of the war, resulting in a large increase in the volume of the trade both in exports and imports.

India, where we also have important Branches, has produced abundant crops commanding record prices, especially so in the case of jute, and, in consequence, that Country has been a very large buyer of Silver for currency purposes in addition to the usual requirements of the Native Bazaar.

Gentlemen, we see a sound and satisfactory expansion of our business at all points, which speaks for the continued efficiency of our managers and Staff generally, and I am sure you will approve of our having again voted them a bonus of 15 per cent. on their salaries (Applause).

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Our esteemed Chief Manager, Mr. J. R. M. Smith, returned from a well deserved holiday a few weeks ago and Mr. H. E. R. Hunter, whose management in the Head Office during Mr. Smith's absence has given every satisfaction to your Board, will resume charge of our Shanghai Branch at an early date. (Applause).

As stated in the Report, your Directors have carefully considered the desirability of increasing the Bank's Capital and are unanimously of opinion that the time to do so has now arrived. Since the Capital was last increased in 1890 our business has kept pace with the expansion of Eastern trade, and we are satisfied that remunerative employment will be found for increased resources. Whatever political changes may be in store for China, there can be little doubt that the ultimate outcome will be a wider field for the operation of foreign Capital and a considerable increase in oversea trade.

We propose to increase the Capital from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 and the necessary steps have been taken to get our Ordinance amended to allow of the proposed increase. In due course a special circular will be sent to Shareholders and an Extraordinary meeting will be called, when the resolutions necessary to obtain your sanction to the scheme will be put before you.

Our large but necessary Reserve Funds have been built up with the consent of Shareholders, freely given. This fact has been borne in mind when recommending that the price of the new shares be fixed at £30 per share—a price which confers on Shareholders a substantial bonus and at the same time allows for an appreciable addition to our Reserves.

These proposals will we trust meet with your approval, and I hope the increased resources will bring increasing influence and prosperity to the Bank.

In conclusion I am glad to say that a good start has been made for the new half year.

Before moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any question that may be asked.

No questions being asked, the Chairman moved the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

Mr. Henry Humphreys:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen. It is gratifying to us all to receive again a Dividend of £1.15 per share and a bonus of £1, after strengthening the Bank's position by the addition of $750,000 to the Reserve Fund. You have referred, Mr. Chairman, to the difficulties Exchange Banks have had to contend with during the past six months; we can therefore congratulate ourselves the more that our Directors, Managers and Staff have been able to produce such a good report. (Applause.) Our thanks are due to them for this good work, and I am sure we all approve of the Bonus voted by the Board to the staff. (Applause.) It will be welcome news to shareholders to learn that the management has decided to increase the Capital of the Bank from ten million to fifteen million dollars, and it will be equally welcome to the Bank's clients to know that the Bank upon which their welfare so much depends will be in a better position than ever to grant them proper and reasonable facilities for trading. Before concluding, I should like to say that we are all very pleased to see our Chief Manager, Mr. J. R. M. Smith, back again. (Applause). Some years ago it was my father's pleasant duty to welcome Mr. Jackson, now Sir Thos. Jackson, Bart, on his return to the Colony. He said on that occasion that Mr. Jackson always brought sunshine with him. Well, gentlemen, sunshine came right enough and I think we may reasonably hope that Mr. Smith's return will likewise be coincident with better trade conditions and continued prosperity to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. (Applause). Our friends in the North will be pleased to hear that Mr. Hunter is returning amongst them and I am equally sure we are all sorry to lose him.

I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. A. Cruickshank proposed that the election of Mr. G. Balloch as a Director be confirmed, and that Messrs. A. Haupt, R. Shewan and A. J. Raymond be re-elected.

Mr. de Champeaux seconded and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Orange proposed the re-election of Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. G. Wood as auditors. Mr. Wickham seconded, and it was carried.

The Chairman:—That is all the business, gentlemen; thank you for your attendance. Dividend Warrants will be ready on Monday.

Mr. F. B. Marshall:—Mr. Chairman, before we separate I should like to propose a vote of thanks to the Directors for the attention they have given to our affairs during the past twelve months, and, Sir, I think I am voicing the feelings of other shareholders when I say so long as the Board consists of representative business men of the Colony, such as I see sitting around your table, we can rest assured our interests will be fully protected and the bank will continue to maintain the position it now enjoys in the world of finance here in the Far East and elsewhere. (Applause).

The Chairman thanked Mr. Marshall. The meeting then ended.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

TRANSVAAL ELECTIONS.

London, February 21.

The results of the Transvaal elections point to the Boer-Nationalist coalition having a slight majority over the Progressives.

The outstanding feature of the election is Sir Percy Fitzpatrick at Pretoria defeating the Nationalist, Sir Richard Solomon, who was the prospective coalition premier. It is now expected that Botha will form a Cabinet.

Lord Selborne has been nominated to the Upper House.

NEW BISHOP OF HONGKONG.

Later.

Canon Lauder of Liverpool, has accepted the Bishopric of Victoria, Hongkong.

JAPANESE TRAINING SQUADRON AT HONOLULU.

Official visits have been exchanged at Honolulu between the officers of the Japanese Training Squadron and the local authorities. The shipping was beflagged, and 5,000 Japanese welcomed their compatriots.

BYE-ELECTION.

In the bye-election at South Aberdeen to replace the Rt. Hon. James Bryce (the new British Ambassador at Washington), Mr. Esslemont, Liberal, secured 3,779 votes to Mr. Mencies, Unionist, 3,412, and Mr. Bramley, Socialist, 1,740.

[Note.—In the last election the figures were: Bryce (L.) 6,778, Black (C.) 2,334.]

STEAMSHIP DISASTER OFF HOLLAND.

London, February 21.

The Great Eastern Railway Co.'s steamer *Berlin*, from Harwich for the Hook of Holland, has been wrecked off the Hook. One hundred and forty-one persons were drowned, including 91 passengers.

The *Berlin*, trying to enter the harbour, was driven on to the northern jetty where she broke into two in the fore part and sank. The passengers and crew gathered aft and drifted on to a sandbank.

Among the drowned was Mr. Arthur Herbert, King's Messenger, and nineteen members of the chorus of the German Opera Co. which has just finished its season at Covent Garden. Mr. Brodersen of Hongkong was on the passenger list.

Later.

A lifeboat continued to make desperate efforts until late in the evening to reach the wreck, on which the passengers and crew were visible and their cries audible. Communication was thrice established but each time the ropes snapped.

London, February 22.

Eleven have been saved from the wreck of the *Berlin*, comprising five members of the crew, two ladies of the Opera company, and four gentlemen, including Mr. Broderstein.

Prince Henry of the Netherlands motored to the Hook and approached the wreck twice in a tug.

Two women opera singers and a nurse are still on the wreck. They are too feeble to clasp the life-line, one has a broken arm. There is little hope of rescuing them alive.

London, February 23.

The three remaining women on the wreck of the *Berlin* have been saved.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON.

London, February 21.

The Rt. Hon. James Bryce, the new British Ambassador, and Mrs. Bryce have arrived at Washington.

FATAL COLLISION AT NEW ORLEANS.

At New Orleans the French cruiser *Kleber* rammed and sank the steamer *Hugoma*. Eight Japanese firemen were drowned.

REFORMING THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Later.

In the House of Peers Lord Newton, Conservative, introduced a Bill providing that only peers who have held high office or have been twice elected to the House of Commons should be entitled to sit in the House of Lords; that the remaining Peers elect a fourth of their number to represent them; and that the number of Bishops be reduced.

GALE IN WESTERN EUROPE.

London, February, 22.

A furious gale continues all over the Western European continent. A Norwegian three-master is ashore on the Danish coast and the crew of 18 have been drowned.

In the German port of Cuxhaven a German cruiser has been in collision with a tug which sank, five persons being drowned.

COURSING.

In the Waterloo Cup match Longspan beat Glenbridge.

THE SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The English newspapers are discussing the Transvaal elections. They point out that the country is now confided to the hands of Britain's former antagonists in war. Liberal journals, however, are most hopeful, believing that the success of the Dutch will contribute towards the disappearance of racial animosities.

WRECK OF AN AUSTRIAN STEAMER.

London, February 24.

Reuter's agent at Trieste reports that the Austrian Lloyd steamer *Imperatrix*, from Trieste to Bombay, with 120 crew and a number of passengers, has grounded at Cape Elaphousis, Crete, during a gale, and sank, with loss of life.

Reuter's agent at Canea reports the stranding of this vessel and says that French and Italian warships have gone to the rescue and that there are no victims. It is uncertain which story is correct.

London, February 25.

Latest accounts from the scene of the wreck of the Austrian Lloyd steamer *Imperatrix* are still confused but it is clear that the vessel is in a most dangerous position. The disaster happened at night. There were 200 passengers on board and it is feared that the loss of life will be heavy. Twelve persons have come ashore but are too exhausted to narrate the facts.

Seventeen have now been rescued from the wreck of the Austrian Lloyd steamer *Imperatrix*, on the island of Crete, and there are more on board.

London, February 26.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer *Imperatrix*, wrecked on the coast of Crete, is regarded as a total loss. The Captain, all the officers, and passengers, except the 3rd engineer and many of the crew were brought to Canea. Thirty-nine of the crew, inducing 8 Lascars, were drowned.

KUROPATKIN'S CHARGES.

London, February 25.

General Bilderling, replying to General

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Kuropatkin's charges, addresses to him the taunt that it is only a bad workman who quarrels with his tools. He repudiates Kuropatkin's criticisms on the rank and file as unjust and unpatriotic.

THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF OXFORD.

Lord Curzon has been nominated to the Chancellorship of the University of Oxford (vacant by the death of Lord Goschen). Lord Rosebery, Lord St. Aldwyn and Lord Milner have also been nominated, but Curzon is receiving the strongest support.

THE KAISER AND THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The Kaiser, receiving the new President and Vice-President of the Reichstag, declared that the elections had shown that social-democracy could be overcome. He hoped for the people's realization of this fact.

GENERAL BOOTH.

General Booth has started on his tour through America and Japan.

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

London, February 26.

The *New York Times* says that Japan has purchased 50,000 tons of steel cars for immediate shipment, for the Manchurian railway.

A PRIZE FIGHT.

Mair knocked out Smith in the first round, which lasted 169 seconds. The fight was merely a punching match of the fastest and hardest description, left and right being countered by both. Mair was 3 inches taller than his adversary and 1¾ stones heavier.

SUSPICIOUS DEATHS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, February 26.

The sudden and successive deaths of the Turkish Admirals, Hairi Pasha and Sami Pasha are provoking much comment in Constantinople.

THE EPIDEMIC IN GLASGOW.

The epidemic of spotted fever in Glasgow continues to spread. There have been twelve cases and twelve deaths since Saturday.

MOROCCO.

The Times correspondent at Tangier says that the European representatives have addressed two collective notes to the Makhzan, the first insisting on the termination of the state of anarchy at Mogador and the second recalling certain clauses of the Algeciras Convention which are still unenforced.

NAVAL DISASTER.

London, February 27.

At Corfu a boiler explosion took place on H. M. torpedo-boat-destroyer *Dragon*. Two men were killed and 4 injured.

DEATH OF MR. GOLDSCHMIDT.

The death is announced of Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, the husband of Jenny Lind. He was born in Hamburg in 1829, taking up his residence in England in 1858. He held many musical appointments in Great Britain. Jenny Lind died in 1887.

THE BLACK WATCH.

Rolle has been appointed Colonel of the Black Watch.

GERMAN COLONIAL MINISTER'S TOUR.

Herr Dernberg starts on a four months' tour in East Africa in May.

BRYCE IN WASHINGTON.

The Rt. Hon. James Bryce, the British Ambassador, has called on President Roosevelt. The latter said that Mr. Bryce's coming cemented the cordial relations between the Anglo-Saxon nations and was bound to be successful as both nations upheld the same standards.

CHINESE REPATRIATION.

London, February 27.

Replying to the Radical demand for the extensive repatriation of the Chinese now employed on the Rand, Mr. Winston Churchill, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said the Government never intended that state-aided repatriation should lead to a general exodus. He could not definitely state any detailed policy. The Government must first learn the attitude of the Transvaal Assembly.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The American Government has decided to construct the Panama Canal itself. Canal Engineer Stevens has resigned and Major Roothals, of the Engineer Corps, succeeds him.

SMIRNOFF AND STOESSEL.

The London *Standard* publishes a long secret report by General Smirnoff, Commandant at Port Arthur between February and December, 1904, charging General Stoessel with cowardice, incapacity and favouritism resulting in the surrender of the place before the defence was exhausted.

TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal elections have resulted in the return of thirty-four members of the Het Volk, six Nationalists, 22 Progressives, four Independents and three labour members.

General Botha has formed a ministry of Het Volk representatives, in which Smuts is Minister for the Colonies, Cullinan for Lands, Hultz for Finance, de Villiers for Justice, Rissick for Mines. Changes in the Ministry are possible.

Later.

The latest telegram states that the final results in the Transvaal elections are as follows:—Het Volk 27, Progressives 21, Nationalists 5, Labourites 3, Independents 2.

The Nationalist leader, Sir Edward Solomon, has submitted to Lord Selborne a vigorous protest against the composition of the Upper House, where the majority are Progressives, and appeals to the Imperial Government to revise the nominations.

DEVELOPING CHINA.

London, February 28.

Mr. Runciman, replying to Sir Edward Sassoon, said that Sir John Jordan was doing his utmost to secure the acceptance of a plan for Chinese participation with the London and China Syndicate in the development of the Anhui mining concession. He added that there was no reason to send further instructions to Sir John Jordan, who is naturally keeping in touch with the Syndicate's agent in China.

THE DUMA.

The Duma will be opened on March 5.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Japan Advertiser."]

WRECK OF S.S. "BERLIN."

San Francisco, February 22.

The International Navigation Company's steamer *Berlin*, bound from German ports to Liverpool with a large number of emigrants, was wrecked yesterday morning near Rotterdam, and over two hundred of her passengers and crew were drowned.

RUMOUR THAT TSAR IS ASSASSINATED.

A startling report comes from London, to the effect that the Tsar was assassinated last night by one of his cossack guards.

U.S. TO STRENGTHEN PACIFIC FLEET.

President Roosevelt held a conference yesterday with the members of the Naval Board, when it was decided to strengthen the Pacific Fleet at once by additional warships, which will be transferred from the Atlantic and South American squadrons.

U.S. SENATE DISCUSSES SALE OF PHILIPPINES.

San Francisco, February 23.

A heated discussion took place in the United States Senate yesterday afternoon over the proposed sale of the Philippine Islands to Japan, many of the Democratic members advocating that the islands be sold to Japan or that the Filipinos be granted self-government.

JAPANESE IN SEATTLE PROTEST AGAINST EXCLUSION.

The Japanese residents in Seattle held a monster meeting, when resolutions were adopted making a vigorous protest to their home government against the exclusion of Japanese immigrants from the United States of America.

SEISMIC SHOCK.

San Francisco, February 24.

Kingston, Jamaica, has again been visited by a severe shock of earthquake.

RUSSIAN BOMB OUTRAGE.

The Chief of Police of Geffelberg, Russia, has been injured by a bomb thrown by a terrorist.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

The United States Federal authorities have put a stop to the immigration of Japanese labourers from Mexico.

MORE TROUBLE.

Professor Matteucci of the Vesuvius observatory has caused a sensation by a prediction that a terrible disaster will overtake the earth in March, in the form of a collision with the Marchette comet.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

San Francisco, February 28.

The Governments of both the United States and Great Britain have agreed to request The Hague Peace Conference to discuss the question of the limitation of armaments, irrespective of the attitude of the other Powers.

HILL AND HARRIMAN.

E. H. Harriman and James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern system, are reported to have arrived at an amicable arrangement with regard to the control of the North-Western lines.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

John F. Stevens, who recently succeeded Shonts as Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal Commission, has resigned suddenly, and for the time being the building of the canal is being undertaken by army engineers.

THE KINGSTON DISASTER.

The English Parliament has authorized loans of six millions sterling to the Kingston authorities for the work of restoration.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

London, February 22.

New York Government organs have at last realized that a satisfactory settlement of the Japanese difficulty has been reached. War prophets still carp but the general sentiment is growing with the result that there is more occasion for congratulation than fault finding.

It is reported from Washington that the treaty negotiations will be mainly conducted by the American Ambassador at Tokyo.

THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYDS ANNIVERSARY.

Prince Frederick William speaking at the jubilee banquet in Bremerhaven said the Norddeutscher Lloyds had set an ex-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ample to shipping generally by the careful training of officers.

THE TRANSVAAL ELECTIONS

The returns of the elections for the first Transvaal parliament show that the Boers undoubtedly command a substantial majority while the Progressive party representing British interests form a compact minority greatly superior to their opponents in parliamentary ability and experience. Both parties have clearly shown that there is no intention on their part either to adopt the line which the British Government had hoped for, of abandoning Chinese labour before the deficiency in native labour can be made good.

CRITICISING JAPANESE FINANCE.

London, February 24.

On the stock exchange Japanese securities are exceedingly dull owing to repetitions of adverse criticisms of the Budget figures Gossip says that under the form of a conversion of a former loan fresh borrowing is taking place.

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

The British Army estimates total £27,760,000, showing a decrease of £2,600,000 The total cost of rearming the Horse and Field Artillery with quick firing guns is £3,116,000.

KUROPATKIN ON HIS DEFENCE.

London, February 26.

It is wired from St. Petersburg that General Kuropatkin has informed the *Novoe Vremya* that his report upon the war was not a vindication of himself, since he was only commander-in-chief for a few months. The nation itself was on trial. His report is an attempt to analyse the reasons for its failure in the supreme test of war. The internal troubles of Russia alone prevented a continuation of the war till a satisfactory close and these also prevented his giving a full report to the public. This would be done when a calm, dispassionate perusal was possible. General Kuropatkin thinks that the failures of individual commanders was due to a defective military system which did not permit of initiative in leaderslip. The internal situation of Russia precipitated a disgraceful peace at Portsmouth, otherwise the Russians in Manchuria would have beaten an exhausted foe. Kuropatkin confidently anticipates the re-establishment of Russian military power when the internal reforms initiated by the Tsar are carried out.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN EXHIBITION.

The opening of the South African Products Exhibition, promoted by five colonies, by the King and Queen and other royalties with much state, is generally regarded as a most tactful act on the part of the King, who has in view the consolidating of South Africa and the allaying of racialism.

JAPANESE BONDS.

London, February 27.

Japanese Bonds are flat on the Stock Exchange. There is considerable Continental selling. The wisdom of conversion under existing circumstances is questioned in many quarters.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Mr. Haldane, the British Secretary for War, has disclosed his army reorganization scheme in the House of Commons. In the first place he provides a field army of 160,000 men organised in six large divisions with four cavalry brigades and supplemented by men trained only for the ammunition columns and other non-combatant services. In the second place he proposes a single homogeneous territorial army of 300,000 men organised in 14 divisions. These men are to have at least 8 days' training in camp annually and will enlist for four years under an agreement capable of extension.

The Times praises this attempt at creating a national army, but points out that the nominal period of training is inadequate.

Mr. Haldane proposes when necessity arises for mobilizing a 1st class army reserve to embody the whole of the territorial army and to train it continuously for six months.

JAPANESE BONDS.

London, February 27.

On the Stock Exchange Japanese 4's are very flat. A five per cent. issue for the purposes of conversion is regarded as practically settled.

RUSSIA'S DESTINY.

St. Petersburg.

M. Batemieff, speaking at Sevastopol, declared that Russia had committed a grave mistake in the Far East and would similarly suffer in the near Middle East, whether she strives to reach the Persian Gulf or the Mediterranean. He added that her greatness lay within her own confines.

REFORMING THE LORDS.

London, Later.

Lord Curzon writing to Lord Newton, approves the latter's bill for reforming the House of Lords, and hopes that the Conservative party will support it. He points out that if the Peers surrender the privilege of voting by proxy and also that of deciding legal appeals, they would be imitating the Japanese nobles at the time of the Restoration, who built up the new constitution and started Japan on her astonishing advance.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.	
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Athenian	F. Mar.	1
Hongkong...	G. N.....	Minnesota 1	Sa. Mar.	2
America.....	T. K. K...	America Maru 2	Sa. Mar.	2
Tacoma.....	B. T.....	Pleiades	Su. Mar.	3
Hongkong...	O. & O....	Coptic	M. Mar.	4
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of China 3	M. Mar.	4
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Tartar 4	Tu. Mar.	5
Seattle	G. N.....	Dakota 5	Tu. Mar.	5
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Aki Maru 6	F. Mar.	8
Europe	N. D. L...	Prinz Ludwig	Sa. Mar.	9
America.....	P. M.....	Siberia	Su. Mar.	10
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Tremont	Su. Mar.	10
Tacoma.....	B. & S....	Tydeus 7	M. Mar.	10
Europe	M. M.....	———	W. Mar.	13
Hongkong...	T. Y. K....	H'kong Maru	Th. Mar.	14
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Th. Mar.	21

1 Left Shanghai on the 23rd ult.
2 Left San Francisco on the 13th ult.
3 Left Vancouver on the 20th ult.
4 Left Vancouver on the 14th ult.
5 Left Seattle on the 18th ult.
6 Left Seattle on the 19th ult.
7 Left Tacoma on the 22nd ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.	
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K....	Yamaguchi M.	Th. Mar.	2
Europe	N. D. L...	Prinzess Alice	Sa. Mar.	2
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Athenian	Sa. Mar.	2
Portland.....	P. M. A....	Arabia	Su. Mar.	3
Hongkong...	P. & A....	Aragonia	Su. Mar.	3
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	M. Mar.	4
Hongkong...	T. K. K....	America Maru	M. Mar.	4
Seattle	G. N.....	Minnesota	M. Mar.	4
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Pleiades	M. Mar.	4
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Tartar	Tu. Mar.	5
America.....	O. & O....	Coptic	W. Mar.	6
Seattle	N. Y. K...	Tosa Maru	W. Mar.	6
Europe	N. Y. K...	Bingo Maru	W. Mar.	6
Hongkong...	G. N.....	Dakota	Th. Mar.	7
Europe	M. M.....	Tonkin	Sa. Mar.	9
Australia ...	N. Y. K....	Kumano Maru	Sa. Mar.	9
Tacoma.....	O. S. S....	Cyclops	Sa. Mar.	9
Tacoma.....	B. T.....	Tremont	M. Mar.	11
Europe	P. & O....	Manila	Tu. Mar.	12
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Siberia	Tu. Mar.	12
America.....	T. K. K...	H'kong Maru	Sa. Mar.	16
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Th. Mar.	21

WEIGHING THE BABY

Physicians, Pharmacists, and Nurses endorse Cuticura Soap because of its delicate, medicinal, emollient, sanative, and antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, united with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and bath, Cuticura Soap is priceless. Absolutely pure and may be used from the hour of birth.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills may be had of all druggists. London Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

"All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Beneleuch, British steamer, 2,679, A. Reid, 22nd Feb.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 26th Feb., General.—Cornes & Co.

Glenfarg, British steamer, 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 22nd Feb.,—Chile and Peru via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Machida, 22nd Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,149, T. Arakawa, 22nd Feb.,—Tairen via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Hellas, German steamer, 1,551, Neumann, 23rd Feb., —Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Chitose, Japanese cruiser, 4,836, 23rd Feb.,—Yokohama.

Kawachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, H. Petersen, 23rd Feb.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Feb., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 23rd Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kattori Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,602, N. Morii, 23rd Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Yunnan, British steamer, 1,206, W. O. Jones, 23rd Feb.,—Saigon via Hongkong, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sanderson, 23rd Feb.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 9th Feb, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Sachsen, German steamer, 2,119, Woltemas, 23rd Feb.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 21st Feb., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, M. Makihara, 24th Feb.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chuwa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,830, B. Mizuno, 24th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Tsukuba, Japanese armoured cruiser, 13,570, 24th Feb.,—Yokosuka.

Trunquebar, Danish steamer, 2,227, Thomsen, 24th Feb.,—Copenhagen via ports, and Shanghai, 19th Feb., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Princess Alice, German steamer, 6,721, Ch. Polack, 25th Feb.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 23rd Feb., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Amiral Fourichon, French steamer, 3,015, Blanchard, 25th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—G. Thouroude.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 25th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 24th Feb., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, M. Abe, 25th Feb.,—Yokkaichi General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese, 1,959, T. Noguchi, 25th Feb.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,654, M. Kitaoka, 25th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tonkin, French steamer, 2,327, Charbonnel, 27th Feb.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 26th Feb., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2038, T. Irisawa, 28th Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, H. Sakimoto, 27th Feb.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

No. 5. Tatsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,001, Y. Nagao, 27th Feb.,—Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H Harris, 28th Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Toga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, I. Deguchi, 28th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimizu, 28th Feb.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Moyune, British steamer, 3,014 tons, French, 28th Feb.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 27th [illegible] General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,881, N. Matheson, 21th Feb.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

[illegible]

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,635, S. Muramatsu, 22nd Feb.,—Otaru via Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,610, Y. Nakagawa, 22nd Feb.,—Anping and Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, W. Wada, 22nd Feb.,—Taku via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, S. Wada, 22nd Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taiyo, British steamer, 1,459, C. Lindbeck, 22nd Feb.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kowan Maru, Japanese steamer, 868, T. Akatsu, Feb.,—Wakamatsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Amiral Pothuau, French steamer, 2,200, Perron, 23rd Feb.,—Nagasaki via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Takeshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,199, K. Soeda, 23rd Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chelmo, British steamer, 1,349, J. M. Harris, 23rd Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kobuni Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,581, R. Yamanouchi, 23rd Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,149, T. Arakawa, 24th Feb.,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 24th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker, 24th Feb.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kattori Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,602, N. Morii, 24th Feb.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Chiefoo, British steamer, 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 24th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 25th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Tango Maru, Japanese steamer, 4,627, A. E. Moses, 25th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Scandia, German steamer, 3,135, von Doehren, 25th Feb.,—Lisbon, Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Stentor, British steamer, 4,308, Chas Jackson, 26th Feb.,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Patria, British steamer, 4,913, C. W. Cockman, 26th Feb.,—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, M. Abe, 26th Feb.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benclench, British steamer, 2,679, A. Reid, 26th Feb.,—Akyab via Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, M. Makihara, 27th Feb.,—Dairen and Taku via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,650, M. Kitaoka, 27th Feb.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, T. Noguchi, 27th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Amiral Fourichon, French steamer, 3,015, Blanchard, 22th Feb.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, General.—G. Thouroude.

Hellas, German steamer, 1,551, Neumann, 27th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 28th Feb.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Yunnan, British steamer, 1,206, W. O. Jones, 27th Feb.,—Chefoo via Wakatsu, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kasui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 28th Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chitose, Japanese cruiser, 4,836, 28th Feb.,—Jamestown, Virginia, via Suez.

Tsukuba, Japanese armoured cruiser, 13,570, 28th Feb.,—Jamestown, Virginia, via Suez.

Tranquebar, Danish steamer, 2,227, Thomsen, 28th Feb.,—Copenhagen via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Sachsen*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. R. A. Williamore, Mr. Ellerton, Mr. H E. Reynall, Jr., Mr. Braess and servant, Dr. Quosig, Mrs. C. Hahn, Capt. John Faichnay, and Mrs. Shimada, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. F. E. Boynton, Rev. and Mrs. V. W. Helm and infant, Miss K. Helm, Master N. Helm, Mr. W. D. Hewitt, Prof. P. Morti, Mr. R. W. Irwin, Mr. K. Kituchi, Mr. K. Morgani, Mr. K. Takemura, Mr. E. Thorp, Capt. Von Troschke, Miss K. Yoshikawa, Mr. A. E. Dowler, Mr. J. M. Pavitt, Miss C. R. Rouse, Mrs. E. S. Spencer, Miss C. H. Spencer, Mr. R. McGregor, Miss Holliday, Mr. W. Sutherland, Miss K. McGregor, Miss J. F. Tofft, Mr. B. Steel, Mr. and Mrs. D. McLaren, Mrs. P. Dickinson, Miss D. Dickinson, Mrs. Harvey, and Mrs. L. R. Ross. For Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Barto, Mr. F. H. Dunning, Miss S. B. Harbough, Mr. C. E Johnnson, Mr. C. F. Shel en, Mr. W. L. Witherbee, Mr. F. B. Wood, and Capt. and Mrs. J. Barnesen, For Nagasaki:—Mrs. W. A. Kissam, Master D. Kissam, and Master B. Kissam. For Shanghai:—Miss M. Carmichael, Rev. and Mrs. S. H. Littell and infant, and Miss Littell. For Hongkong:—Rev. and Mrs. A. Adams, Miss C. L. Danford, Miss E. V. Mickle, Mrs. and Miss Anderson, Rev. and Mrs. H. F. Blount, Mrs. D. Boynton, Mrs. C. O. Boynton, Mr. Chin Chung Wah, Mr. Chong Kai Wong, Rev. E. C. Cleeland, Mr. W. S. Eastn, Mr. A. L Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Fee, Mrs. A. C. Girard, Miss M. S. Grandy, Mr. W. H. Grant, Mr. A. C. Grilk, Mr W. S. Grove, Dr. W. H. Gutelius, Mr. P. P. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hogan, Miss Ella Hog n Mr. F. A. Hollabaugh, Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Kittredge, Mr. F. K. Guptill, Mr. S. Kueass, Mr. H. F. Labelle, Mrs. W. Laidlaw, Miss M. Laidlaw, Miss I. M. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Lowenstein, Mr. Geo. Lowenstein, Judge and Mrs. P. M. Meir, Mr. W. W. Newson, Mr and Mrs. H. L. Paddock, Mrs. T. Reed and infant, Mr. R. H. Sawyer, Capt. T. J. C. Schem, Mr. G. L. Sessions, Mr. O. L. Simpson, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. B. Snodgrass, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Stone, Mrs. H. F. Stone, Miss K. L. Stone, Mr. E. J. Stewers, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Sweetman, Baron Carlton Wall, Mrs. A. J. Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Each, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Jas. Canby and child, and Mrs. F. S. Shaw, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. Earnest S. Hine, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. A. B. Alfred, U.S.N., Mr. A. W. Waher, and Mr. F. A. H. Anger, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Princess Alice*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. Charles Lund, H. E. Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Mr. H. Martin and party, Miss [illegible] Gross, Prof. Dr. E. Grosse, Mr. Hamm. Gehri, Count Montgelas, Mr. A. Cramer, Lieut. Petersen, Col. C. C. Smyth, Mr. J. Burchenal, Mr. and Mrs. Herrmann, Mr. Page, Miss Thea V. Gordon, Dr. and Mrs. Bromoers, Mr. J. A. van Dyk, Jr., Mr. Frigge and servant, Mr. Hans Roch, Mr. Ant. Goebel and family, Mr. J. Edgar Baker, Mr. H. Leslie Allan, Mr. Fr. Jamassek, Mr. O. Kleindienst, Miss Mary Broch, Miss R. V. Beley, Mr. Y. Yassi, Mr. F. Parlongue and family, Mr. G. M. Charles da Silva, Mr. Si Rong Peck, and Mr. T. Davis, in cabin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, March 1.

American cotton has gone up. Some enquiries have appeared for White Shirtings. There has been no special change in other cotton piece goods except cashmere. Business in woollen mixtures has become dull. There has been a fair import of Australian wool.

RAW COTTON.

	per picul.
American Middling...	36.50
Indian Broach...	29.50
Chinese (Old crop)	28.50
Chinese (New crop)	—

COTTON YARN.

	per 120.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	Y. 1.05
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	1.10 to 1.40
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	1.20 to 1.40

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	per piece.
White Shirtings— {40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.} ...	6.50 to 6.65
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	Y. 5.00 to 5.60
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	5.60 to 5.70
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches...	6.05 to 6.15
Prints— 24 yards, 30 inches...	4.10 to 5.20
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in. ...	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 15.40

	per piece.
Turkey Reds—4lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	3.05 to 3.20
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches ...	11.55 to 12.45
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere...	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y. 0.75 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in....	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium..	6.30 to 8.25
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.40 to 9.10
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb ...	1.05 to 1.65
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.60 to 1.07
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

Iron is still steady.

	per picul.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y. 5.00 to 5.80
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	5.00 to 6.10
do Sheet..	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅝" to 1¾")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.... ...	11.50 to 12.00
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... ...	7.50 to 8.00
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W....	7.00 to 7.20
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

The market is quiet, but prices are still high.

American	Y. 3.59 to 3.62
Russian	—
Langkat	—

SUGAR.

In the reaction prices fell during the week by *sen* 30 on an average. There was considerable enquiry for Chinese and Formosan products.

	per picul.
Brown Takao	Y. —
Brown Manila...	—
Brown China	—
White Java and Penang...	12.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German	15.00 to 15.50

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

INDIGO AND ARTIFICIAL DYE.

Some lots of indigo were imported. Business in artificial dyes continues active as before.

	Yen.
Calcutta first	220
„ second	—
Java, first	290
„ second	—
Madras, first	170
„ second.	150

COPPER.

High prices continue and business is active.

	Yen.
Refined per 100 kin	60
Bessemer „	62
Electric refined „	65

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Business is brisk.

	Yen.
Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb....	2 43
Carbolic acid cryst „	0.34
Glycerine „	0.25
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*...	7.10
Nitrate Soda „	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb....	0.52
Quinine Sulphate „	0.38

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Stocks are scarce. Prices are nominal but steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra Best, Coarse	1,300 to 1,305
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,320 to 1,330
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	1,300 to 1,305
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	1,290 to 1,300
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	„ 1,285 to 1,290
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	—
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	„ 1,265 to 1,270
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	„ Nominal.
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	—
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½...	—

WASTE SILK.

Stocks on Feb. 28th.—Noshi, 5,180 bales; kibiso, 4,129 bales; degara (pierced cocoon), 70 bales; and sundry, 355 bales.

A moderate business is going on.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	210
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	170 to 175
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	230
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	195 to 215
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	185 to 190
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	175 to 180
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 ■ 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	130 to 135
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	150

TEA.

As the opening of the season approaches preparations are being made for business in Shidzuoka, Osaka and other places.

QUOTATIONS.

	Y.
Choicest	
Choice	
Finest	
Fine...	
Good Medium	
Medium	
Good Common	
Common	

HABUTAE.

The market is quiet although prices have slightly advanced.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—
22½	—	10.75	10.60
27	11.10	10.60	10.55
36	10.70	10.60	10.55

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	10.55	10.40	10.05	10.20	10 40
27"	10.40	10.20	10.10	10.10	10.20
36"	10.40	10.20	10.05	10.05	10.20

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½"	10.60	10.50	10.45	10.35
22½"	10.60	10.50	10.45	10.35
27"	10.60	10 50	10.35	10.40
36"	10.30	10.15	10.30	—

RICE.

There has been no alteration in the markets of Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa.....	1,5446.20
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	113.035

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
March	16.43
April	16.71

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku.*
Superior	Yen 16.95
Medium	15.87
Common	14.49
Average	15.77

koku, 4.9629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
March	15.83	March	15.815
April.....	16.80	April.....	16.04

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Being affected by the complications in London and New York over Japanese bonds, the market is in an unquiet state.

EXCHANGE.

February 28.

London silver ⅛ higher and China sterling quotations ⅛ to ¼ higher have caused local rates on China to be lowered accordingly.

London—Bank T/T	2 ·3⅛
— — Bills on demand	2 0 7/16
— — 4 months' sight.....	2/0 11/16
— Private 4 months' sight	2 0 15/16
— — 6 months' sight	2 1 1/16 @ 1
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256 ·9 @ 7
— Private 4 months' sight	261
— — 6 months' sight	2r·2⅛
Hongkong—Bank sight .....per $100	110¼*
— Private 10 days, sight do	108¼*
Shanghai—Bank sight	66½*
— Private 10 days' sight.....	67¾*
India—Bank sight	152
— Private 30 days' sight	153¾
America—Bank sight.....	49 3/16
— Private 30 days' sight	50 3/16 @ 1/8
— Private 4 months' sight	51 @ 50 15/16
Germany—Bank sight	20 8 1/16
— Private 4 months' sight 2	4 1/16 @ 13/16
Bar Silver (London)	32 5/16

Noon 1.

(毎土曜日一發行)
編輯人 エフ プリンタル一
發行兼印刷人 エー ピー ワトソン
發行所 橫濱市山下町五十五番 ジヤパンメール新聞社

Taking

BOVRIL

means fortifying yourself against disease.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Stiff Joints, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps, Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 78 New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.) London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

日曜土本 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 10. | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. | YOKOHAMA, MAR. 9TH, 1907. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 | VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 241
Political Notes ... 242
Manchuria ... 244
Death of Mr. K. Hiramuma ... 244
The Stock Exchange ... 245
Hokkaido ... 245
Korea ... 246
Mr. Homer B. Hulbert ... 247
The Russo-Japanese Negotiations ... 247
The New Loan ... 247
China ... 247
Death of Engineer Commander A. R. Pattison, R.N. ... 248
The "Dakota" ... 248
The Kirin Brewery Question ... 249
The California Question ... 249
Russia and Japan ... 249
The X-Ray for Detecting Smugglers ... 249
Death of Mr. Samuel Simon ... 249
Notes on Current Events ... 250
The Monroe Doctrine ... 250
Entertainment at the Koyo-kan ... 251
Socialists Federation Movement ... 251
Leading Article: California and Japan ... 252
The Bookshelf ... 252
Fires ... 253
Imperial Diet ... 254
Monthly Summary of the Japanese Religious Press ... 254
Wreck of the "Dakota" ... 257
Hockey ... 258
Yokohama Literary Society ... 258
The Meiji Gakuin ... 260
The Golfing Association ... 261
The Law Courts ... 261
Taka-hisaya ... 262
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ... 262
Death of Mr. George Watt ... 262
News of the Week ... 262
American Topics ... 263
Correspondence:
The Kirin Brewery Co. ... 264
The Japan Brewery Meeting ... 264
Christianity in Japan ... 264
Telegrams ... 264
Current Shipping ... 267
Latest Commercial ... 268

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1907.

BIRTH

On the morning of the 2nd instant, the Honorable Mrs. FRANCIS LINDLEY, British Embassy, Tokyo, of a daughter. Mother and daughter are both doing well.

DEATHS.

At the General Hospital, at 3 p.m. on March 2nd, GEORGE WATT, in his 69th year.

At St. Luke's Hospital, Tsukiji, Tokyo, on the evening of the 2nd inst., Engineer Commander A. R. PATTISON, R.N., of acute nephritis.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HEAVY snow fell in Toyama prefecture on Feb. 28th.

PRINCE FUSHIMI arrived at Penang on the evening of March 1st.

ON March 2nd heavy snow fell at Aomori to a depth of about four feet.

AT 3.15 p.m. on March 1st, a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Sapporo.

GENERAL TACHIMI, who is now at Tsu, Ise province, is reported to be seriously ill.

A CONSERVATIVE, Count Stolberg Wernigerode, has been elected president of the Reichstag, by 214 votes to 164.

THE Emperor of Korea has decorated Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg with the Grand Cordon of the Kim-Thaik.

T. MAYEDA, a third paymaster of the Eleventh Division, Zentsuji, has been sentenced by Court-Martial, to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having embezzled *yen* 10,900.

AT 4 p.m. on March 2nd, an express train collided with a freight train at Kokura. Five persons were injured.

ABOUT seven hundred workmen employed at Yubari Coal Mine, Hokkaido, have struck for an increase of wages.

THE American steamer *Dakota* has been wrecked off Shirahama, at the entrance to Tokyo Bay. It is feared that she will be a total loss.

PRINCE FUSHIMI arrived at Colombo on March 6th on his way to London. He will transfer to the *Britannia* and will leave to-day, March 8th.

THE Duma has opened very quietly. The Tsar was not present and the Opposition preserved a grim silence when the National anthem was sung.

THE members of the Ladies' Patriotic Society at the end of January numbered 584,436. The figures show an increase of 119,472 over those of February last year.

THE Yokohama and Kanagawa Electric Light Companies have amalgamated. The business will be carried on under the name of the Yokohama Electric Light Co.

THE average daily takings at Shimbashi station are:—*yen* 5,500 from passengers, *yen* 350 from luggage; *yen* 2,500 from goods, and *yen* 100 from transit tax and sundries.

THE expenditure of Tokyo city for the forthcoming fiscal year is put down at *yen* 3,920,251. The budget will be introduced in the Assembly about the middle of this month.

TSUGARU Strait is often visited by floating mines. As a result, shipping service during the night has been stopped. Fishing in the neighbourhood of East Tsugaru is seriously impeded.

ACCORDING to a telegram from the Japanese Consul at Newchwang, the ice on the Liao is expected to be melted by the middle of March, and traffic on the river will be resumed.

A TELEGRAM has been received at Nagasaki to the effect that the Russian steamer *Yaroslav* nearly came in contact with a floating mine 180 miles off Vladivostock. She barely escaped the danger.

A FISHING boat containing thirteen fishermen was wrecked on March 1st off Choshi, Chiba prefecture, owing to the high sea running. Two of the fishermen was saved but the remainder are missing.

MARQUIS ITO, Resident-General in Seoul left Tokyo on March 1st for Korea. On his way, he will spend some days at Oiso and in the western cities. He will reach Seoul about the middle of this month.

IT is said by the *Nichi Nichi* that the Government has decided to purchase the Kyushu Railway in September and the Hokuetsu, Bankoku, and Kwansei Railways in November or December this year.

THE Department of Finance on March 1st issued Treasury notes amounting to *yen* 700,000 with interest at the rate of *sen* 1.5 per day per 100. The loan will be redeemed on May 24th. This money will be used in the Government iron foundries.

MESSRS. COREES & Co., Agents in Japan of the Eastern and Australian S. S. Co., have received advice from Sydney that the steamship *Nineveh* will load here in May for Australian ports, taking the place on the line of the ill-fated *Australian*. The *Nineveh* was built in 1894. She is a steamer of 3,801 tons register and is fitted with refrigerating machinery and the electric light.

EARLY on the morning of March 3rd, two men armed with short swords menaced a carriage driver named K. Yoshida while on his way to Kawasaki. They stole a small amount of money.

T. TAKAHASHI, a clerk of the Bank of Japan, committed suicide on the night of March 2nd by hanging himself in his residence with a cord. It is said that he was suffering from a brain complaint for a long time.

ON March 1st, the steamer *Uwajima Maru III* collided with a large fishing boat off the district of west Uwajima, not far from Matsuyama. The boat was destroyed. One fisherman was killed and three were injured.

IN the Boys Brigade inter-company shooting competition between Yokohama and Shanghai the lads of the Japan port were successful for January in scoring 95.03 per cent. against Shanghai's 84.02 per cent.

ABOUT seventy teachers of various primary schools and educational officials in Kanagawa prefecture, on March 1st, were rewarded by Governor Sufu with silver cups or money varying between *yen* 100 and *yen* 150.

THE re-actionaries of Korea are endeavouring to collect ten million *yen* with a view to clearing off the national debt. The promoters have appealed to the public, and all the newspapers of Korea sympathize with the project.

THE damage done by the recent conflagration in Utsunomiya is estimated at half a million *yen*. Of this sum, about forty thousand *yen* is covered by insurance in the Yokohama, Nippon, Tokyo, and Kyoto Fire Insurance companies.

ADMIRAL BARON YAMAMOTO, the late Minister for the Navy, Commander Takarabe and four other officers, left Yokohama on March 2nd by the German steamer *Princess Alice*. The party will join Prince Fushimi's suite in Paris.

T. AWANO, an official of a tax office in the district of Namekata, near Mito, on February 28th, committed suicide at a tea-house by drinking poison. It is said that he had embezzled money belonging to the office, which crime was about to be discovered.

MRS. TSUNE ONO, the wife of a naval captain in reserve, residing at Shinagawa in Tokyo, committed suicide on the morning of March 4th by throwing herself into a well in the compound of her residence. The cause is reported to be the dissolute conduct of her eldest son.

IT is reported by some Japanese journals that an independent squadron will be organized with the *Kasagi, Niitaka, Iki, Okinoshima* and *Tatsuta*, a portion of the second squadron formerly under Vice-Admiral Ijuin. This squadron will leave Saseho on March 9th for China and Korea.

T. KIKUCHI, a bluejacket belonging to the Yokosuka Naval Station, attempted to murder a *geisha* named Hana and her two elder sisters, inflicting on them severe injuries with a sword, on March 2nd at the village of South Shimoura, not far from the naval station. The culprit was arrested at Misaki.

ENSIGNS and Lieutenants who were promoted from the non-commissioned ranks during the Russo-Japanese war number about three thousand. Some of them will be admitted to Toyama and other military colleges, for the completion of their education, while some will be released from active service before the end of this month.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

POLITICAL NOTES.

Friday, March 1.

The Progressists seem to have determined that they will oppose the *gun*-abolition bill, but that they will not join hands with the *Daido* Club immediately at all events. This resolve is variously explained. Some attribute it to a desire to ascertain, by direct reference, the views of the wire-pullers of the Club. The *Daido* Club is regarded, rightly or wrongly, as an instrument of the statesmen represented by the last Ministry, and it is not unnatural that the Progressists should feel doubtful as to the possibility of a permanent union with the latter in the face of such a record as the Party possesses. There has not as yet been any possibility, however, of making the direct reference here referred to, and therefore the Progressist leaders are apprehensive that if they join the *Daido* Club they may find themselves thrown over at any moment as the *Seiyu-kai* has now been. Rumour also attributes to Dr. Hatoyama a strong disinclination to form a union with the Club, whereas Mr. Oishi is supposed to advocate union. Whatever be the truth of that analysis, is seems certain that there will not at present be any definite amalgamation, and that the Progressists, while going into the lobby with the Club, will remain independent of the latter. This point was to have been discussed at a general meeting on the 1st instant.

The *Seiyu-kai* members of the Lower House held a meeting on the 28th instant, when the proceedings were prefaced by a statement from Mr. Haseba, emphatically and categorically denying the rumours recently circulated as to attempts made by the Minister of Home Affairs to placate the *Daido* Club or to come to an understanding with the Progressists, or to confer amicably with this statesman or with that. These stories were denounced, one and all, as absolutely baseless. Nothing had been done except to announce, in reply to an intimation of the *Daido* Club's intention to oppose the *gun*-abolition bill, that the *Seiyu-kai*, having carried the matter so far, would continue to support the bill.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* confirms the rumour that on the 26th ultimo a meeting took place at Marquis Ito's residence between the Premier and Count Katsura, who is supposed to control the actions of the *Daido* Club. On that occasion the Count informed the Premier that he could not possibly support the *gun*-abolition bill, but that there should be no change otherwise in his friendly attitude towards the present Cabinet. Our contemporary adds an emphatic denial of any intention on the Government's part to withdraw the bill. Already the local governments thoughout the empire may be said to have approved the measure, and the Ministry has no idea of abandoning, in deference to the dictates of a small political coterie, an amendment which is emphatically in the interests of the nation.

Before these lines are in print the special committee appointed to report upon the *gun*-abolition bill will have formulated its decision. The issue hangs in a very delicate balance for the constitution of the committee is such as to defy all predictions. It is composed of 12 *Seiyu-kai* members, 6 Progressists, 6 *Daido* Club representatives, 2 from the Yuko-kai and one Independent. If all the non-*Seiyu-kai* men ranged themselves against the bill, the numbers would be 15 "noes" and 12 "ayes." But one of the Progressists is chairman, and therefore possesses a casting vote only; one of the *Daido* Club has already declared himself a supporter of the measure; the attitude of the two *Yukō-kai* men is not known, and the Independent member has not declared himself. Thus the bill has 13 assured supporters and if one of the *Yukō-kai* or the Independent vote in its favour, the measure will be carried.

Meanwhile there are slightly varying estimates as to the probable voting in the Chamber when the bill comes up for second reading. The *Nichi Nichi's* calculation is as follows:—

Seiyu-kai	159	Supporters of the Bill.
Yuko-kai	19	
Unattached	3	
Daido members	2	
	183	
Progressists	94	Opponents of the Bill
Daido club	74	
Yuko-kai	17	
Unattached	10	
Total	196	

But the *Mainichi Dempo's* estimate is:—Supporters:—*Seiyu-kai* (159); *Daido* (2); *Yuko* (18); Progressists (6); Unattached (3), making a total of 188; while the opponents arek—Progressists (87); *Yuko-kai* (18); *Daido* Club (75), and unattached (20), giving an aggregate of 190. The *Mainichi* furthes thinks that there will be several absentees among the opponents of the measure, so that the final issue, even in existing circumstances, is very doubtful.

We are sincerely pleased, in the interests of constitutional government in Japan, that the *Seiyu-kai* have determined to hold on their course unflinchingly, and, above all, that the Progressists are abstaining from joining hands with the *Daido* Club. The Progressists, as we stated in our last issue, have a fine record as a political party. It can be truly said of them that they have never thrown aside their principles for the sake of facilitating their ascent to the seats of power, and that they have fought steadily for the cause of party cabinets, whatever may be thought as to the merits of that cause. An alliance with the *Daido* Club would be emphatically a bid for power at the expense of principle, for by no stretch of imagination can the *Daido* men be regarded as advocates of party government. We ourselves are not by any means whole-hearted believers in party government, and we therefore fully appreciate the *Daido* Club's opposition to that particular development of constitutional institutions. But we can not possibly endorse the *volte-face* which the Club is making, in whatever interests the members be acting.

Saturday, March 2.

A curious development of the political situation took place on Friday. When the Special Committee for reporting on the *Gun*-abolition Bill met at 10 a.m., it was found that while the whole of the 12 *Seiyu-kai* members were present, not one member of either the *Daido* Club, the Progressists, or the *Yuko-kai* had put in an appearance. Our readers are aware that the Committee consists of 27 members in all, among whom only 12 belong to the *Seiyu-kai*, the rest being made up of Progressists, *Yuko kai* and *Daido* Club. Consequently the *Seiyu-kai* committee-men alone did not constitute a quorum. It was very plain from this concerted absence that the opponents of the Bill had some manœuvre in view, and therefore the *Seiyu-kai* representatives determined to stand solidly to their guns. Presently a message came from the chairman, Mr. Koizuka (Progressist), to say that illness prevented him from attending. This tended to confirm the suspicions of the *Seiyu-kai* and they remained at this posts more resolutely than ever. By and bye Mr. Terai, of the *Daido* Club, arrived. Mr. Terai is one of two members of the Club who have obtained special permission to vote independently of their party. One other member was now alone needed to make a quorum, and this much desired individual is said to have been on his way to the Diet when he was stopped *en route* by emissaries of the Opposition. These latter now seem to have concluded that they had succeeded in their strategy, which apparently was to absent themselves from the Committee Room until the *Seiyu-kai* members, weary of waiting, had left the Diet building, whereupon the Opposition would muster speedily and vote a report unfavourable to the measure. We do not pretend to affirm that such was really the device contemplated, but it is said to have been. The *Daido* Club and their allies had not been able to "stop all the earths," however. At 40 minutes past noon, when the *Seiyu-kai* men had been waiting for over two hours, a member of the *Yuko kai* suddenly turned up, expecting, perhaps, that everything was over. He was quickly impressed, and thus, a quorum having been obtained, a report favourable to the Bill was passed forthwith.

Tokyo journals appear to accept this version of the incident as correct, but it undoubtedly represents a very tricky kind of parliamentary procedure. The organs of the Progressists accuse the *Seiyu-kai* of meanness and tyranny but, frankly speaking, this seems like putting the saddle on the wrong horse. If the Progressists and the *Daido* Club feared to put their fortune to the test, how can they possibly blame the *Seiyu-kai* who appeared stoutly on the field and complied with all the prescribed forms of procedure? What we regret is to see the Progressists descend to such unworthy manœuvres. And what we regret still more is that the Progressists have evidently thrown in their lot with the *Daido* Club, on this occasion at all events. The Progressists last session voted in favour of abolishing the *Gun* system, yet they are now turning round and voting against it for no better reason, apparently, than that an opportunity has been found to approach closer to the seats of power. It is an unhappy blot on an otherwise honourable escutcheon.

If these manœuvres were likely to be crowned by complete success, they would find some to applaud them among that section of the public who judge solely by results and who hold that the end justifies the means. But success seems to be at best problematical. The Progressists, indeed, will vote solid against the Abolition Bill. They have decided to do so, and they have moreover declared that no latitude shall be allowed to individual members: all must follow their leaders or drop out of the ranks *in toto*. The *Daido* Club, however, has been partially shattered by the shock. Five of its members, headed by Mr. Takahashi Tetsushiro, once the silver-tongued orator of the Lower House, have seceded, and have openly based their secession on grounds exceedingly distasteful to their Party. They recall the fact that, in view of the urgent need of unanimity in domestic politics at this time of the nation's career, the *Daido* Club supported the Government's Budget *en bloc*, yet now this same Party, merely for the sake of promoting selfish interests, is joining the Opposition. Moreover, the *Yuko-kai* have

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

decided not to make the matter a party question, and it seems pretty certain that a majority of them will vote with the *Seiyu-kai*. Thus the issue is doubtful. The present expectation is that the Government will have a majority, however slender.

We agree with the *Asahi Shimbun* that the really important feature of this situation is the procedure of the Progressists. This great Party has virtually placed itself in subservience to a coterie of opportunists who, if they stand for anything solid, must be said to advocate precisely the principle against which the Progressists have hitherto resolutely struggled, the principle of independent Cabinets. Our contemporary, analysing this strange incident, attributes the action of the Progressists to their weakness in the House of Peers. They possess no following of any consequence in the Upper Chamber, whereas that is precisely where the *Daido* Club are strong. The probability is that though the *Gun* Bill passes in the Lower House, it will be thrown out in the Upper, and the certainty is that whatever be the fate of this particular measure, the halcyon days which the present Ministry has hitherto enjoyed are past. All its measures will henceforth have to encounter vehement opposition in the Lower House.

Of course there are the usual wheels within wheels. This *Gunsei* abolition Bill is not such a simple measure as it seems to be at first sight. The *gun* system was established under Marquis Yamagata's regime and many of the local offices thus created are occupied by men who follow the politics of the Yamagata section. Now 1908 is the year for the general elections, and if these men remain in control of *gun* affairs, their influences will be exerted against the *Seiyu-kai*. Doubtless the abolition of the system is expedient, but it does not present itself to the politicians of the day in the light of public expediency only. That is one explanation, but we hesitate to accept it.

Sunday, March 3.

The above predictions have proved approximately correct. When the House of Representatives met on the 2nd instant, the Special Committee reported in favour of the Bill, a report which was received with acclaim. There followed an inconclusive and brief debate. The supporters of the Bill urged that the House would be stultifying itself if it rejected a measure this session which it had passed in the previous session, and the opponents insisted that to abolish the *Gun* system while preserving the *Gun* official organization was an illogical procedure. This last point deserves attention. It has been stated, as explained above, that the present Ministry's anxiety the pass the Bill is due to electioneering expediency, inasmuch as the *Gun* officials are mainly nominees of the Yamagata Cabinet. But if the *Gun* officials are to be preserved while the *Gun* organization is abolished, that analysis of motive fails. When a division was taken the voting went as follows:—

For the Bill—	
Seiyu-kai	163
Daido Club	1
Yuko-kai	21
Independents	3
Total	188
Against the Bill—	
Progressists	87
Daido Club	61
Yuko-kai	8
Independents	8
Total	164

Thus the Bill was carried by a majority of 24. But its fate in the House of Peers is likely to be different. That Chamber of the Legislature showed its mood on the 2nd instant when the Budget came up for discussion. It rejected *en bloc* the Government's programme of improvements in Hokkaido, while passing all the rest of the Budget. This ten-year programme for Hokkaido had been specially taken under the auspices of the Home Department. It was evolved originally by Mr. Sonoda, former Chief of the Hokkaido Administration, and its gist—as explained some time ago in these columns—was to carry out extensive public works with funds obtained from forest exploitation. When this came before the Peers Mr. Komatsubara Eitaro, former Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, stood forth as its vehement opponent, and in spite of minute explanations offered by Mr. Hara, Minister of the Home Department, the House slaughtered the whole of this section. Probably its attitude toward the *Gun*-abolition Bill is here portrayed.

The *Daito* Club has lost 10 members by its procedure on this occasion. Eight have gone over frankly to the *Seiyu-kai*, one has joined the Independents, and one, Mr. Terai, has been expelled from the party. Mr. Terai was the man who, by putting in an appearance at the meeting of the Special Committee on the 1st instant, gave the meeting a quorum and enabled it to deal with the Bill. His offence appears to have been simply that he played so signally into the hands of the *Seiyu-kai*. For his Party had previously decided that he and another member should be free to vote as they pleased since their names had become too closely associated with the Bill to allow opposition at the eleventh hour. He had therefore a strict right to act as he acted, but probably the consequences of his action were more than his Party could stomach.

Victory rests with the Cabinet. A hostile vote in the House of Peers will not shake the Ministry. On the other hand it is plain that the Cabinet no longer commands a docile House of Representative. In the interval of 24 days that remain before the conclusion of the session, the Opposition may be expected to eagerly watch for an opportunity of exhibiting its newly acquired strength. Still, no measure of cardinal importance is on the Order for discussion. It may be, therefore, that the session will end quietly.

Certain journals—for example the *Nippon* and the *Yorozu*—write in the sense that Mr. Hara, Minister of Home Affairs, is the real object of the Opposition's attack. They say that were he removed from the Ministry the latter would not contain any really effective element of the *Seiyu-kai*, and that whereas the last ministry looked forward to having its own way with its successors, Mr. Hara is found to be a fatal obstacle to such complaisance.

Monday, March 4.

The *Daido* Club is considered to have performed the familiar operation of bringing out the snake by disturbing the brake. Already the Club has lost ten members and it is threatened with the loss of still more. It has no margin of strength, however, for such abrasions, and if its dimensions be further whittled down, it will lose all its value as a make-weight. The situation is curious. The Progressists say that they opposed the *Gun*-Abolition Bill because it did not go far enough. It ought to abolish the offices of *Gun* officials as well as the *Gun* organization. The *Yuko-kai* take the same view. But the *Daido* Club oppose the Bill *in toto*. Thus there is no common *locus standi*, and while the *Daido* folk have succeeded in creating a commotion, they do not find that they themselves have benefited by it, or that they are likely to emerge with any competence to make head against the *Seiyu-kai*, whose solidarity is strengthened and whose numerical force is increased.

Tuesday, March 5.

The *Gun* question is not yet fully disposed of. Mr. Shimada Saburo has introduced in the Lower House a Representation urging the abolition of the *Gun* offices as well as of the system itself. But although the Progressists and the *Yuko-kai* will support this Representation, the *Daido* Club members must go into the opposite lobby or abstain from voting. Thus the fate of the Representation is assured. We may here remark that the strictures—our own among the number—passed upon the Progressists for voting in this session against a bill which they supported in the last, appear not to be altogether deserved. The Progressists allege that they voted in the last session under the impression that the *Gun* offices were to be abolished, and that, discovering that such is not the intention of the Government, they found it impossible to support the present Bill. As to the House of Peers, it seems to be by no means assured that they will reject the Bill. In their eyes its most objectionable feature is removed when the *Gun* offices are not menaced.

Wednesday, March 6.

It is now stated in some circles that the origin of the conflict over the *Gun*-abolition Bill was more recondite than has been generally supposed. The explanation given is that the conservatives—for by that name the so-called Yamagata section may be best described—had it in view to organize a crusade against the Liberals (*Seiyu-kai*) when a convenient opportunity should arrise, and that the forces they intended to marshal for the purpose were the House of Peers and the *Daido* Club. But in connexion with the *Gun* Bill an unlooked for development took place; namely, a partially successful intrusion of Liberal influence into the House of Peers, so that there seemed to be a danger of this conservative stronghold being shaken. Thus the necessity for some immediate step became apparent, and the *Daido* Club received instruction to march against the *Gun* Bill. The programme has failed in large degree, but there appears to have arisen an impression that the situation has developed a new feature, namely, the probability of an alliance between the Progressists and the conservatives. That would have been deemed quite incredible a few months ago, but it must be confessed that the Progressists, having descended from their pedestal of inveterate opposition to all representatives of independent cabinets, have ceased to be a calculable factor, and may be found at any moment in an unlooked-for camp. Meanwhile it is predicted that, after all, the Gun-Aboliton Bill will pass the Upper House. An analysis of the voting is on the following lines:—

Name of Section.	Supporters of Abolition.	Opponents.
Chawa-kai	6	40
Mokuyo-kai	35	17
Unattached	24	20
Doyo-kai	29	15
Jitsugyo Club	8	—
Various	10	10
Totals	112	102

But from this list the *Kenkyu-kai* are omitted,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

and the *Kenkyu-kai* are at once the most powerful and the most compact of all the sections in the Upper House. They command 88 votes, and where things are so nearly balanced as the above table indicates, the adhesion of the *Kenkyu-kai* to either side would be conclusive. Probably if no special influence were at work, 6 out of every 10 members of the *Kenkyu-kai* would vote against the Bill. But it is said that a sentiment of camaradie has intervened. The old court nobles, of whom there are some 20 in the ranks of the *Kenkyu-kai*, have awoke to the fact that the present Cabinet is headed by one of their own order, and that such a conjuncture has not taken place since the retirement of Prince Sanjo in 1885. Therefore they have stood forward in support of Marquis Saionji, and this feeling will probably turn the tables. The *Mainichi Dempo*, however, alleges that the *Kenkyu-kai* leaders, late on the evening of the 5th, decided to oppose the Abolition Bill *en masse*, and that its fate is therefore sealed.

It is not impossible that at the conference of the Houses which must follow the Upper Chamber's rejection of the Hokkaido programme in the Budget, an attempt may be made by the implacables among the Representatives to upset the Budget altogether by stubborn opposition to the Peers' amendment. But one can not see how the parties could be re-grouped successfully for such a purpose. The Parthian shot will probably be a motion declaring want of confidence in the Home Minister. Japan is somewhat impatient of foreign precedents; yet we may be allowed to observe that to propose a vote of censure on a Minister of State because he has succeeded in piloting a measure through the Home, would be a complete novelty in parliamentary procedure.

A new association has been formed under the auspices of Mr. Kono Hironaka and Mr. Shimada Saburo—a strangely matched couple. It calls itself the *Seikai Kakushinkai*, or political reform association, and its object, a most laudable object, is to wean the political world from the engrossing pursuit of private interests to the furtherance of the public good. Mr. Kono Hironaka, despite his somewhat unenviable reputation as an advocate of extreme measures—he is an ardent disciple of the *Zen* sect—, has never been accused of a dishonorable act. He has a prefectly clean record. It is said of him that while he would petard his political enemies, he might be fully trusted to administer their estates after their demise.

MANCHURIA.

Governor Chiao seems to be prosecuting his schemes of taxation with much industry. He is now endeavouring to impose a transit tax on Chinese products sent by Japanese subjects from Mukden to Hsinmintun and *vice versa*. The Japanese Consul naturally holds that there is nothing in the treaties to warrant such an impost. The treaties provide for the levying of customs dues on merchandise exported from China or imported into China over sea, but they do not provide that Chinese produce sent by foreigners from one open mart in China to another shall be liable to taxation. Telegrams say that a joint note will be addressed by the Consuls to Peking on this subject.

The Chinese authorities are said to be endeavouring to establish a title to exercise jurisdiction over Korean subjects in Mukden, on the ground that the treaties do not secure to Korea any privilege of consular tribunals. But the Japanese are resolutely opposing any such contention, and in the meanwhile a Korean subject has been arraigned before the Japanese Consul in Mukden on a charge of gambling and has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment. It would seem, therefore, that Korea has definitely recognised Japan's right to exercise jurisdiction over Korean subjects abroad; a right which follows, indeed, from Korea's surrender of the charge of her foreign relations to Japan.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* from Peking says that it has been definitely decided to raise Manchuria to a Viceroyalty, and that the first Viceroy will be Hsu Shih-Chang, who was one of the Travelling Commissioners last year. There is no assured prediction as to the destiny of Governor Chiao of Mukden. It is added that the new Viceroy will proceed to his post about the middle of March.

The local authorities in Manchuria continue their efforts to impose restrictions upon the practical interpretation of the opening of the country. It is stated that the Governor of Kilin has enacted regulations providing that the settlements shall be without the walled town; that no business shall be carried on by foreigners outside the limits of the settlements; and that, with the exception of judicial affairs, everything shall be under the supervision of the Chinese local authorities. This means that the Chinese are desirous of enforcing in Manchuria a narrow system like that which nominally prevailed in Japan forty years ago. But there is a cardinal difference between the two arrangements. In Japan everything was done with the consent and cooperation of the Foreign Representatives and Consuls. In China, the present method is to proceed in defiance of foreign agreement. If the Chinese contemplated the imposition of such restrictions, it is manifest that they should have made their original agreement conditional. But they promised broadly to open certain places, and we do not see how they can now enforce their own narrow interpretation of what is meant by "opening."

It is telegraphed that by the 2nd instant the Russian troops at Kilin had been wholly withdrawn with the exception of one company of Cossacks. From Kwangchengtsz also evacuation has been effected, the troops at the communications station having moved to Chitah—some accounts say Tsitsihar.

The Japanese consulate-general at Harbin was opened on the 4th instant. Mr. Kawakami, the former Japanese commercial agent at Vladivostock, is the first consul-general. He enjoys a very high reputation owing to the skill shown by him during his days of difficult duty at Vladivostock.

The Chinese Government is said to have determined upon posting a force of 1,000 men with 6 guns in the Amur region. These troops are to be sent northward by the Japanese railway, and application for transport facilities has been duly made to the Japanese authorities.

Hsu Shih-chang, the new Viceroy of Manchuria, it said to have determined upon making the Viceroyalty at Changchung, which has now the distinction of being the border town between the Russian and Japanese spheres of influence.

Governor Ta of Kilin seems to be maintaining his obdurate attitude with reference to foreign residence. In replying to Consul-General Hagiwara's remonstrance against Ta's proclamation, the Governor insisted that until the settlement area is accurately delimited and until rules for the control of foreign residential affairs were clearly enacted the residence of aliens could not be permitted. So far from admitting that his contention in this respect is a breach of the Treaty, he declared that if there was any such breach it was on the side of those who attempted to avail themselves of privileges not granted by the Treaty. He added, however, that in consideration of the friendly relations existing between Japan and China, due consideration would be given by the local authorities to any application signed by a would-be Japanese lessee and a Chinese lessor. To this Mr. Hagiwara is said to have answered that Kilin had been duly opened by Treaty and by proclamation based on the Treaty; that to forbid residential privileges to the subjects of one of the high contracting parties was to render the Treaty nugatory; and that unless the veto were withdrawn, Japan must consider that a flagrant violation of treaty had taken place, and must act accordingly.

The number of Chinese troops to be sent to the Amur region is now stated to be, not 1,000 with 6 guns, as reported in our last, but 5,000 with 14 guns. They belong to the army commanded by General Ma and they will start by rail from Hsinmintun, proceeding thence over the Japanese lines as far as the latter can carry them.

A Japanese who has just returned to Yingkow from Harbin says that the place is virtually in a state of anarchy. Even in the day-time the streets can not be walked without danger of robbery and violence, and to go out by night is to meet almost certain assault. The case is mentioned of Dr. Kazama and his wife who were recently murdered in cold blood and whose assassins are still undiscovered. This correspondent adds that all Japanese subjects are subject to suspicion and severe treatment at the hands of the Russian authorities. He himself spent a night in prison for some imaginary offence. Such an evil state of affairs is thought to be attributable to the confusion consequent upon the withdrawal of the troops, and to the excitement caused by revolutionary agitators who preach the doctrine of force in every shape.

The new Japanese Commercial Agent in Vladivostock, Mr. Nomura, is expected to start for his post on the 15th instant. His predecessor, Mr. Kawakami, kas been appointed Consul-General in Harbin.

The negotiations with regard to the Kwanchengtsz question are proceeding favourably in St. Petersburg. It is understood that the recommendations formulated by the Russian Commissioners have been set aside, and that things are taking a turn favourable to Japan.

DEATH OF MR. K. HIRANUMA.

The death was announced on March 4th of Mr. Hiranuma Kuhei, acting Chairman of the Yokohama City Assembly, who had been suffering from consumption since the end of last year. He was a native of Hodogaya and one of the leading land owners and prominent traders of Yokohama. In 1879, he was elected a member of the Kanagawa prefectural Assembly and occupied the seat for twelve years. In 1901 he became a member of the City Assembly. The deceased devoted himself to the improvement of common education, for which purpose he presented funds to several schools. He was sixty-four years of age at the time of his death. The funeral will take place on March 7th at the Gwanjoji temple.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The latest debacle on the Stock Exchange is attributed to the unloading of 230,000 shares of various kinds which been held, and probably are still largely held, by the band of speculators known as the *Nari-kin-to*—a term derived from the game of chess, in which, when a pawn reaches the 8th line, it becomes a king (*kin*). These shares were purchased in January for March delivery, and they have to be disposed of by hook or by crook. The ruin of the *Nari kin-to* speculators appears to be imminent, and until they are out of the field the share market is not likely to recover its tone. It is probable that buyers will quickly enter the market, for at present rates many of the recently depreciated stocks are fine investments. Thus the shares of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha at 114 represent a return of 5.3 per cent.; those of the Totetsu at 106, represent 3.54 per cent. (on the hypothesis of a 7½ dividend); those of the Fuji-boseki, at 140, represent 8.9 per cent.; those of the Tokyo-boseki at 99 represent 10.1, and those of the Kanegafuchi-boseki at 136 represent 7.4.

One result of the break between the *Seiyu-kai* and the *Daido* Club in connexion with the abolition of the *Gun* system is that the proposal for establishing a second Exchange in Tokyo will have to be abandoned. No less than 150 members of the Lower House had been found to support the project, but the falling asunder of the two parties has changed the whole complexion of affairs, and nothing more will be heard of the matter unless it comes up again next session.

On the 2nd and 4th instant another slump took place in the share market, many securities which are generally regarded as gilt-edged falling by from 7 to 10 points during the two days. It is plain that the market is in a very delicate condition, doubtless because many speculators are carrying shares which they seek the earliest possible moment of unloading, and consequently every upward tendency is checked by a flood of sales. That is precisely the kind of reaction which usually follows periods of inflation. It had been anticipated by all experienced onlookers. Japanese journals assign various causes now for an upward movement, now for a downward, but the most perspicacious among them agree that heavy sales have still to be effected before anything like stability is established. Meanwhile the rage for companies has necessarily been checked. Even projects of unquestionable promise can with difficulty fill up their lists of shareholders, and although intelligence is published from time to time alleging that such and such stock has been largely over-subscribed, these statements are regarded with little confidence. It appears to be generally believed, however, that April and May will see a very easy state of the money market. The demand for accommodation, never very large at that season, is expected to be abnormally small this year. Further, although the Treasury, during March, receives 34 million *yen* in the form of land tax, it has to pay out 6,700,000 *yen* as interest on State bonds, and to return 31 millions to the Bank of Japan, while, at the same time, a sum of at least a million *yen* will accrue in the shape of dividends paid by various enterprises. These facts, supplemented by the completion of the transaction for converting the foreign 6-per cent. loan, can not fail to have an effect on the share market, but we venture to think that until the process of compulsory unloading is completed, bottom will not be reached, and when that time comes it will find so many sadder and wiser men that anything like a boom on the old scale can not reasonably be anticipated.

Japanese journals attribute the recent rapid rise in the market price of Tokyo Railway shares to the prospect of electric-lighting work being undertaken by the Company on a large scale. That would be welcome news to the citizens of Tokyo, for most assuredly they are not satisfied with the services of the present Electric Light Company which has a virtual monopoly of this valuable business. One may fairly apply the adjective "dear" and "bad" to the electric lighting of the city as it is now.

According to the *Mainichi Denpo* a trustworthy authority declares it a mistake to suppose that the Government's policy towards the Tokyo Stock Exchange is definitely fixed in the sense of not allowing the establishment of any financial institution side by side with the existing one. It is a question solely of the competence of the present Exchange to deal effectively with real transfers. The Government is carefully observing the course of events, and should the measures of reform about to be carried out by the existing Exchange prove sufficient and satisfactory, there will be no sanction of any other institution. This same authority is quoted as alleging that there is no chance of the match-monopoly measure being approved by the Cabinet.

The shock given to public confidence by recent slumps in the share market has proved fatal to several enterprises which, having passed their inception stage, were waiting for their subscription lists to fill. Those already abandoned, are the Nagoya Insatsu, and the Hinode Cement. A number of others are now reported to be on the verge of collapse. They are:—The Tokyo Water Power Electric Company; the Ozaki Water Power Electric; the Japan Water Power Electric; the Shimotsuke Brick; the Imperial Unyu Jido (*i.e.* Motor Bus Company); the Kyodo Unyu; the Nippon Ham; the Ina Electric Tram; the Tokyo Sakusan; the Oriental Beer; the Manchuria Brick; the Hirono Taika Renga; the Pacific Fishery; the Manchuria Flour and the Meiji Flour. This makes a total of 18 companies in all. Some of them, doubtless, will merely defer continuance of their enterprises until better times.

The fluctuating share market attracts much attention. No sooner do signs of a recovery present themselves, than a debacle follows. It is abundantly plain that many holders of stocks are still awaiting an opportunity to dispose of them, and that, at the first sign of improved prices, they hasten to unload. Mr. Suzuki Kiugoro and his followers are said to have lost very heavily. In fact the newspapers assess Mr. Suzuki's losses at over six millions of *yen*, and compare him to the celebrated Mokuami of Hideyoshi's days. He is said to have been driven to repudiating his engagements, and the Stock Exchange has been compelled to sell his shares for whatever they would fetch. It is this state of things which is responsible for the fluctuations, and for the heavy-headed tendency of stocks in general. Could the over-loaded speculators get rid of their burden a healthy tone would probably set in at once. Day by day the papers allege that bottom has been reached or is within measurable distance of being reached, but each day another descent is witnessed. The *Shogyo Shimpo* says that only 40,000 doubtful shares remain to be disposed of. These were bought at high rates in January for March delivery, and they constitute the residue of 230,000 similarly acquired. So soon as this remnant is settled, things will recover their tone. There will be no panic.

HOKKAIDO.

The people of Kushiro and Tokachi in Hokkaido are very irate with the Budget Committee of the House of Peers for rejecting the ten-years' Hokkaido improvement programme introduced by the Department of Home Affairs. Mr. Komatsubara, the leading opponent of the measure, based his opposition on the ground that the revenue to be devoted to this programme is of an uncertain character, being derived from timber-felling operations, and that, consequently, there would be danger of the works having to be abandoned for lack of funds. Such reasoning is obviously a subterfuge, for the objection advanced by Mr. Komatsubara must have been patent to the official experts responsible for the project and they must have had much better means of ascertaining the validity of this danger than the Peers' Committee can possibly possess. Doubtless the inhabitants of Kushiro and Tokachi had fully counted on the adoption of the programme—which had passed the Lower House without any amendment—and they are correspondingly wrath that the Peers should reject it. Meetings have been held and vehement protests are being prepared.

Meanwhile there is said to be a movement to introduce in the Lower House a representation declaring want of confidence in Mr. Hara, Minister of State for Home Affairs. This is doubtless an outcome of the extreme chagrin felt by the Progressists and the *Daido* Club at the ill-success of their recent campaign; but, since they labour under the reproach of failure, they themselves will not introduce the Representation. That task will be entrusted to the anti-Cabinet section of the *Yuko-kai*. The *Seiyu-kai*, having now only a slender majority, are adopting all precautions not to be caught with a snap vote, and the political atmosphere is considerably charged with electricity.

On the 6th instant the House of Peers adopted, without division, the report of the Budget Committee recommending elision of the ten-year programme for Hokkaido. Mr. Sonoda, formerly Chief of the Hokkaido Administration and now a member of the House of Peers, by whom the programme was elaborated, ascended the rostrum and spoke in support of it, but his advocacy did not produce any effect. It is understood that the Ministry does not set much store by this programme. The Home Department had included it in the Budget in deference to the earnest representations of Mr. Sonoda. But the present chief of the Hokkaido administration, Mr. Kawashima Jun, is not particularly keen about the matter, and, at any rate, there is no occasion for hurry. Thus the *Seiyu-kai* representatives are not likely to adopt an obsinate attitude at the conference of the Houses which will follow the Peers' action, and the General Budget will not be imperilled.

A snow-slide occurred on March 4th in the district of Lower Niikawa. A woman was crushed to death.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Saturday, March 2.

There has been an attempt to assassinate the Korean Prime Minister. A bomb was sent to his house in an ivory box. On opening the box it was found to contain a bomb, which happily failed to explode. Strenuous efforts are being made to apprehend to plotters.

Sunday, March 3.

It is stated that the would-be assassin of Pak Cheh-son was a man entirely unknown to the policemen guarding the Prime Minister's house. He handed to the constables a small box, neatly wrapped in paper, and having a superscription in the sense that the box contained a letter. The subscription was in foreign ink. Evidently the presumption was that the Prime Minister would himself open the box. With that object it was fastened with a lock and no nails were used, the arrangement being that the act of tearing the paper lining the inside would explode the bomb, which was buried in a quantity of iron fragments. But the box was too carefully prepared to escape suspicion. Mr. Pak handed it over to a servant, and the latter opened it without causing any explosion. It is thought that this outrage was planned by the anti-Japanese party, Pak Cheh-son having been Minister of Foreign Affairs when the November Convention was concluded.

An extremely silly device has been set on foot in Korea. It is that subscriptions should be collected for the purpose of paying off the debt of 35 million *yen* owed by the country to Japan. Japanese journals say that the editor of the *Korea Daily News* is deeply implicated in this scheme and that the plain purpose of the movement is anti-Japanese. But to all thoughtful persons the query at once presents itself, how can Korean independence be in any way promoted by paying off the debt. The money has been lent by Japan for purposes of progress in Korea. It will be applied to such purposes whether it comes out of the pockets of the Koreans themselves or out of the pockets of Japan. We have no doubt that Japan would be very pleased to get the money back and to be able to prosecute her programme of improvement in Korea without having to draw upon her own resources. But her position in Korea does not depend in any degree whatever on the latter's pecuniary obligations to her, and if any silly folks are preaching that kind of folly to the Koreans, they are merely working for their own selfish ends.

Tuesday, March 5.

It is stated that an unexpected factor has contributed powerfully to the solution of the copper cash problem in Korea. The Japanese financial authorities have been doing everything in their power to compass the withdrawal of these most defective tokens from circulation in the provinces, but there being no equally convenient coin to take their place and the Japanese bank-notes not having yet obtained credit, the operation proved exceedingly difficult. Machinery was organized for buying up the coins and throwing them into the melting pot, but this process promised to be an affair of years. Then suddenly a new solution presented itself, namely, the signal appreciation of copper. This created a keen demand for the cash on the part of exporters, who paid prices many times greater than those offered by the Japanese, with the result that no less than 104,000 *yen* worth of the coins are said to have left the country. The situation is thus greatly eased, and as the demand continues, it seems not improbable that Korea's defective monetary tokens will disappear without any further efforts on the part of the Japanese. This incidental effect of the growth of electric enterprise is noted with interest by Tokyo journals.

The Koreans in the north of the peninsula and those settled in the so-called island, Chien-tao, appear to be much perturbed at the prospect of the withdrawal of the Korean police-station. This withdrawal has been announced by the Korean Government in the sequel of Japan's resolve to keep a military force at Hoiryong, and the Koreans are said to be apprehensive that, after the departure of the police, they will be exposed to Chinese exaction and oppression. Accordingly, the inhabitants of the districts around Hoiryong and those in Chien-tao have petitioned not only for the retention but also for an increase of the police force.

On the 2nd instant a body of Japanese constables attacked a mob of over 400 Wi-pyong insurgents at Chhyong-chhon in north Chhyong-chhondo. Twenty-nine of the rioters were apprehended, one was killed and one wounded, and a quantity of arms were seized. The constables are still in pursuit of the insurgents.

Wednesday, March 6.

The Prime Minister, Pak Cheh-son, is reported to have tendered his resignation. The reason assigned by rumour is that his Excellency's nerves have been shaken by the arrival of the abortive bomb. If that be so, the senders of the missile will have accomplished their main object.

On the morning of the 5th instant a fire broke out in the Japanese quarter at Chemulpo and about 700 houses were destroyed. Some lives are said to have been lost, but details are still wanting. The buildings burned seem to have been mostly Japanese. One account says that the number of houses destroyed was 3,300 and that the loss will total some 2 millions of *yen*.

The Seoul correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo* writes that, during the first five months subsequent to the issue of the Korean Mining Regulations, some 200 applications for mining privileges were received. Of these about one-fifth were disposed of, the concessionaires being most by Korean and Japanese subjects. The concessions related to mines under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. But all the best mines throughout the Empire are owned by the Household Department, and in the case of these the privileges hitherto granted have been almost entirely to Occidentals. Thus the Kison mine has gone to a British concessionaire; the Sonchhon to a German; the Hwichhon to a German and a Japanese in combination; the Changsong to a Frenchman; and the Chosan to an Englishman, Dr. Rutherford Harris. The explanation of this is that Occidentals were the first to recognise the mineral wealth of Korea. The first concession was obtained by an American citizen at Unsan; the second by a British subject at Yunsan; the third by a German at Kinson, and not until the fourth, at Chiksan, was in question, did a Japanese concessionaire appear upon the scene. Among these four the American alone proved successful. The rest were all failures and the concessionaires applied for new fields. This happened just as the war broke out, and it became necessary to postpone the matter. So soon as peace was restored the would-be concessionaires renewed their applications, but some of them were so vaguely worded that it was found necessary to undertake troublesome investigations. Finally, these researches having been completed, the consent of the Resident-General—then in Japan—was telegraphically obtained, with the proviso that all due formalities must be complied with as regards the Korean Authorities. Formal reference was therefore made to the Prime Minister, Pak Cheh-son, and he, approaching the Emperor direct, obtained his Majesty's consent in the case of three of the mines. But when this fact came to the knowledge of Mr. Chin, Minister of the Household, he declared that Pak had acted *ultra vires*, and that, so long as he, Chin, remained in charge of the Household Department, no mining concession should be granted to a foreigner. No little difficulty was experienced in breaking down this obdurate attitude, but at length the exertions of General Hasegawa proved successful and all the foreign concessionaires obtained their grants. The story has special interest in view of the accusations freely formulated against the Japanese Authorities at the time of the promulgation of the new Mining Regulations. It was then declared in the most positive terms, especially by the *Korea Review*, that the Regulations had been purposely so framed as to exclude all non-Japanese concessionaires, and that the rights of Occidentals would be trampled under foot. Yet it now transpires that these Occidentals have obtained all the best mines and that they owe their success mainly if not entirely to Japanese assistance.

Thursday, March 7.

The latest charge of that most injurious newspaper, the *Korea Daily News*, is, in effect, that Viscount Tanaka, who recently visited Seoul as the Mikado's Delegate, has caused the Song-do Pagoda to be fraudulently taken from its place and carried to Japan. The *Korea Daily News* commences by referring to an extraordinary statement of its own, made some days ago, that Viscount Tanaka had endeavoured to obtain the Pagoda as a present from the Emperor of Korea to the Mikado, and had failed in the attempt. It now caps this wholly incredible story by alleging that "somebody connected with the Home Department had assured the Japanese Envoy that the present would be forthcoming, but that when Viscount Tanaka, at his farewell audience, commenced to thank the Emperor for the gift, his Majesty, in unmistakable terms, repudiated the intention of parting with a monument of such historical value." It is impossible to imagine any educated man of ordinary intelligence foolish enough to believe such a palpable lie unless he be totally blinded by prejudice, and that is exactly the condition of the editor of the *Korea Daily News*, as his perpetual stream of invective against the Japanese shows. The sequel of the libel is, however, even more atrocious. It is that, in spite of the Emperor's refusal, the Japanese sent a force of armed soldiers, "variously estimated at from 130 to 200 in number," who "invaded the district where the pagoda stood, and, disregarding the protests of the local officials and people, took down the monument in sections and removed it to Songdo station where it was placed upon a train and carried to Fusan," "a cordon of Japanese police surrounding the railway station while the act of piracy was being carried out." Having published this tale in leading-article type on the authority of "a report which was received in the Palace yesterday," the Seoul newspaper professes itself "loath to believe that the incident has been cor-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

rectly reported," and concludes by saying:—"Should the report prove to be true it will be evident to all that Viscount Tanaka's representatives have deliberately flouted the Korean nation. The Koreans have already shown that they can stand oppression and petty insult, but if Viscount Tanaka has really caused this highly prized landmark to be removed from its place he has made more trouble than he can guess at."

We have more than once expressed the opinion that the wisdom of allowing a wholly unscrupulous and malevolent mischief-maker like the *Korea Daily News* to pour out its venomous slanders day after day to an audience so credulous, so ill-informed and so fond of intrigue as are the Koreans, must be counted very doubtful wisdom. It is probably true that no higher aim animates the editor of the *Korea Daily News* than to be elevated to the pedestal of a spurious martyr and become the recipient of that sympathy which is always accorded by a section of the public to every one coming into collision with the authorities. That kind of cheap notoriety is doubtless the summit of the *Korea Daily News*' ambition, and we should regret to see such a hope justified. It is a choice of two evils. This gross lie will go out among the Korean people, reproduced in the vernacular edition of the *Korea Daily News*, and, being believed by the masses, will help to swell the sentiment of anger which the proprietor of the Seoul journal makes it his sole business to stir up. It is, as we have said, a lie so exceedingly difficult of credence that no editor of the most ordinary caution would think of publishing it without the fullest preliminary inquiry. Yet the *Korea Daily News* publishes it forthwith, and moreover employs language and applies terms which not only enhance the heinous character of the act attributed to the Japanese but also prove plainly that the editor credits the story, desires to be understood as crediting it, and merely makes at the end a contemptible attempt to simulate unbelief. The Japanese should think seriously whether this kind of thing is to be tamely suffered. In laying such charges at the door of the Mikado's special Envoy who is also Minister of the Imperial Household, the *Korea Daily News* deliberately insults the Mikado himself. There is indeed the reflection that this extravagance will not be without compensation, since it will demonstrate conclusively, if any demonstration were needed, how completely unworthy of credence have been the slanders hitherto ventilated by the Seoul journal to bring the Japanese into odium. Nevertheless it seems a very lame procedure that a journal should be quietly suffered to utter seditious and incendiary libels until their patent extravagance robs them of mischievous potentialities.

MR. HOMER B. HULBERT.

Mr. H. B. Hulbert is to be congratulated on his delightful naivete. It is not every man who, reaching the verge of middle life, is still so happy as to carry with him the mental baggage which most of us abandon in our teens, when nursery fables and fairy tales have lost their power to move us to laughter or tears. Mr Hulbert, speaking of the Story letter and of the Korean Government's public denunciation of it as an unblushing forgery, says:—"I have since conversed with the man who was present when the Emperor wrote the letter to Mr. Story, and the evidence of a single man who saw the thing done is worth that of a thousand who did not see it done." Is not that sweetly innocent? Mr. Hulbert's "man" saw it done. Who says that he saw anything of the kind? He says so himself. Of course it must be true. How could any one venture to lie to Mr. Hulbert? The liars are the Ministers of the Crown who pledge their official veracity that the Emperor never wrote the letter, and the arch liar is the Emperor himself who authorized his Ministers to make this denial. But Mr. Hulbert's anonymous informant—of course he must be believed. We offer a suggestion to Mr. Hulbert. It is offered with much regret, for the spectacle of his extreme credulity has a refreshing effect which we are loath to mar. The suggestion is that his "single man" did see a letter written, and that his vision was not overtaxed by the effort since he himself was the writer.

Mr. H. Hulbert has further the naivete to let it be clearly seen that he was the emissary chosen to convey to the United States the Korean Emperor's appeal to Washington for help against Japan. In short Mr. Homer Hulbert is one of the agitators engaged in maintaining a situation highly dangerous to the peace of the East. We have this now on his own confession, and while not disputing his right to act such a part if he pleases, the public, or that small section of it which take interest in these matters, will henceforth discount the value of his utterances as those of an avowed partizan and political busybody.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

The *Hochi Shimbun* professes to have detailed information about the St. Petersburg negotiations. It says that the Japanese contention with regard to the term "inlet" was that it should be interpreted to signify a bay having a width not greater them 12½ miles and a depth not greater than 5 miles. Russia, on the contrary, insisted on the double of these dimensions, namely, a width of 25 miles and a depth of 12½ miles. Had the Russian interpretation been accepted, the result must have been that the fishery privileges guaranteed to Japan by the Portsmouth Treaty would have become a vanishing quantity. Hence the Japanese commissioners opposed the Russian rendering resolutely, and Russia finally gave way in the sense of agreeing that the places to be designated "inlets" should be marked on the map and not determined by any general definition. The St. Petersburg diplomatists are also said to have given way in the main on the subject of curing and packing stations on shore. Passing to the commercial treaty, our contemporary says that the document will not materially differ from that existing between the two countries prior to the war. Hence no serions diversity of opinion has arisen among the negotiators, and the Treaty will not require any lengthy discussion such as has attended the fishery convention. Probably both will be published simultaneously. As to the question of posting Japanese Consuls at Vladivostock and at three other places in Siberia, the present indications are that Russia will agree in the case of Vladivostock and one other place, but she is evidently very reluctant to accept this part of Japan's programme in its entirety. The Japanese appear, if we may accept this account, to have temporarily withdrawn their proposal as to the navigation of the Sungari, and to have agreed that this question shall be subsequently discussed by Russia, China and Japan in conclave. Finally the Kwanchengtsz station problem is progressing steadily towards a satisfactory conclusion.

THE NEW LOAN.

Japanese securities have recovered their tone in the London market. This is attributed to an explanation offered by Mr. Takahashi in contradiction of the unfavourable report sent forward by Reuter's Tokyo agent. But we suspect that other causes also were at work. The London *Times*, for example, must have published by this time an accurate *resumé* of the budget for 1907-8, and must have shown that the pessimistic views inspired in Japan by political bias have no basis of fact.

It is not to be expected that the new loan will command entire approval in Japan. The country had reached the position of borrowing at 4 per cent. and it has now gone back to 5. That is the broad fact which will occupy the public vision, irrespective of the great difference in the price of issue, namely, 99 for the 5-per-cent. loan and 88 for the 4-per-cent. The *Jiji Shimpo* gives expression to this sentiment of dissatisfaction. It takes the ground that whereas the foreign money market is always tight during the winter and in the autumn, easier conditions usually prevail in spring, and therefore the Government would have been better advised had it waited until April or May. We can not think that such an argument evinces the usual perspicacity of the *Jiji*. As to the actual cost of the last 4 per cent. loan and that of this new loan, there is scarcely a perceptible difference, the rate of interest for the former having been 4.88 But the point is that our contemporary seems to infer singular want of foresight on the part of London and Tokyo financiers. In both cities the prospects of the market are gaged with almost infallible accuracy a month or six weeks ahead, and to suppose that either the Treasury in Tokyo or the great financiers of London are ignorant of such an elementary fact as that insisted on by the *Jiji* is really an extreme assumption. Mr. Takahashi seems to us to have made a decided success. Considering the rate of discount ruling in London at present, and considering the uneasy feeling that exists about Japanese finance, the terms obtained by him must be regarded as at least satisfactory.

It is confidentiy stated that the new loan is to be at 5 per cent., and that it will be issued at 99, but that the issuers will receive a commission of 3¼ per cent., so that Japan will not get more than 95¾. Taking the unredeemed period at 20 years, this means that the rate of interest is 5⅛ per cent. The *Asahi* remarks, however, that Japan will save a sum of 2,200,000 *yen* yearly by conversion; that the lien upon the Customs will be removed, and that the way will be again opened for the inflow of foreign capital into private channels.

The *Official Gazette* of the 7th instant announces that, in accordance with the right of redemption originally reserved by the Japanese Government with regard to the two 6 per cent. loans contracted in Europe—one for ten millions sterling in May 1904 and the other for 12 millions sterling in November of the same year,—the bonds will be duly redeemed on the 10th of next September. The holders are advertised to make application before that date to the Specie Bank's branch in London or to its Agency in New York. This means, of course, that the new foreign loan has been arranged.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

We take the following from the *North China Daily News*:—

The officials are very alert to catch and destroy all the revolutionaries whom they can. For the most part these seem to be foolish, half-informed students, who would upset the existing order of things in a violent and un-constitutional way, without having any well thought-out scheme of government or reform. Lacking experience they, of course, soon expose their revolutionary ideas and are easily found out by the authorities. For example the meetings held by them here were to some extent open to the public, and most light-heartedly photographers were engaged to photograph them as they met in various groups and sub-committees. Consequently as soon as suspicion was aroused and one or two caught, the authorities by purchasing the whole stock of the photographer's pictures had most damning evidence against all those concerned.

One method adopted by these revolutionaries will be condemned by most outsiders. In order to obtain protection in case of trouble, some of the students obtained positions in mission schools as students and tried to hide themselves under the protection of the Church. A year or two ago law suits were the great danger of Christian missionaries, many of whom unwittingly were led to interfere in cases which for the good of the Church had far better have been left alone. To-day the danger that threatens is that men with revolutionary and even anarchist views may make a pretence of Christianity in order to be received into the fold of the Church.

Viceroy Yuan, according to telegrams from Peking to the *Asahi*, has issued a proclamation vetoing in drastic terms the circulation of all literature, whether in the form of journals, periodicals, or books, calculated to promote revolutionary ideas. Such matter is not to be passed through the post, and to the educational authorities of the Metropolitan Province is assigned the arduous task of examining the contents of all the book stores with a view to ascertaining whether they contain any literature of the proscribed kind. Should such books or journals be found, they are to be at once confiscated, and if their sale be repeated, the seller will be liable to a fine of a hundred times the price of the matter. This veto will affect the *Minpao* and other journals. It seems to indicate that the Chinese Government has grown very nervous as to the dimensions of the revolutionary movement. We have not, for our own part, the slightest sympathy with incendiary writing of any kind. But when these strenuous measures of suppression are adopted, it is impossible to avoid disquieting inferences.

A telegram received by the Foreign Office from Tientsin says that the ice has broken up at Tongku and in Taku Bay, and that the Peh-ho was open for navigation on the 3rd instant.

When Christian propagandists had been at work in China for 35 years, namely, in 1842, there were 20 missionaries to 6 converts, a ratio of over 3 to 1. In 1905, this ratio had changed so that there were 3,270 missionaries and 150,000 converts. Undoubtedly compared with the dreary record for the first 35 years, there is some encouragement in these statistics. But not very much. Usually Japan is spoken of as showing very poor numerical results of missionary enterprise. But China's case is far worse. Christian propagandism began in the Middle Kingdom with Robert Morrison exactly a hundred years ago—the centenary will be celebreted in April. We speak of Protestant Christianity only, for alike in China and in Japan the Roman Catholics laboured in mediæval times. But in Japan Protestant propagandism is barely 50 years old. Again, China has a population at least seven times as numerous as that of Japan. China, then, should have twice as many converts as Japan from the point of view of time and seven times as many from the point of view of population. Yet the Chinese total is only three times the Japanese. It is therefore a very conservative estimate to say that Christian propagandism has not been half as successful in China as in Japan.

The unfortunate people in the famine-stricken districts seem to be growing desperate. News from Funing in Kiangsu says that they are threatening to attack the city and that the Governor has asked for troops. Nor is this an isolated case. From many parts comes intelligence that, rather than wait tamely for a death of destitution to overtake them, numbers of the people are showing signs of a struggle for bread-stuffs. If this movement assumes large dimensions it will be a climax of horrors. Humanity is revolted by the idea of shooting down starving wretches who are driven to choose between theft and death; and who, probably in many cases, have witnessed the slow starvation of their wives and children.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a telegram from Shanghai to the effect that the pending completion of the electric trams is causing much excitement among the Chinese population. The *jinrikisha* drawers, seeing that the bread is about to be taken out of their mouths, have distributed an incendiary circular, and it has been considered necessary to warn the volunteers, including the Japanese, to hold themselves in armed readiness. The telegram adds that should any rioting occur, a drastic lesson will probably be administered to the disturbers of the peace.

DEATH OF ENGINEER COMMANDER A. R. PATTISON, R.N.

The friends of Engineer Commander A. R. Pattison, Royal Navy, will learn with deep regret hat the breathed his last on the evening of the 2nd instant at St. Luke's Hospital, Tsukiji. On the 19th of February he entered the Hospital, suffering from fever, and although the skilled services of Doctor Wunsch and Doctor Teusler were constantly at his disposal, complications ensued which speedily carried him off. Commander Pattison was a young man. He entered the Navy in 1884 became an Engineer in 1889 and a Chief-Engineer in 1897. An officer of recognised ability, he was chosen by the Admiralty to visit Japan after the Russian War for the purpose of investigating matters connected with his own branch of the service, and he had just completed his work and collected a quantity of valuable notes when, on the eve of setting out for home, he was seized with the malady which carried him off. It is to be feared that the results of his strenuous labours—labours which probably overtaxed his strength—will be lost to his country. Commander Pattison possessed all the gifts of character that make a man lovable. During a residence of several years in Japan, when he acted as instructor in the Navy of this country, he made numerous warm friendships among all nationalities, and his untimely death will be widely mourned. His wife and his children, to whom the cruel news has been conveyed by telegraph, may be assured that many hearts go out to them with profoundest sympathy, and that the shock of their terrible bereavement is nowhere felt more poignantly than in Japan.

The funeral of Engineer Commander Pattison took place yesterday. All the arrangements were in the hands of the Imperial Naval Authorities, and it need scarcely be said that everything was admirably managed. Punctually at half past one o'clock the hearse arrived from the hospital and was received at St. Andrew's Church by a large party of blue-jackets and a numerous body of Japanese naval officers, among whom were Admirals Togo, Dewa, Kataoka and Miyabara. The pall-bearers were engineer officers, and the wreaths, of which there were a very great number, were carried by blue-jackets. Virtually the whole of the British community of Tokyo and some friends from Yokohama were present in the Church, where Colonel Hume, R.A. and Captain Dormer, R.N., assigned the places, so that the crowd of mourners were quickly and quietly marshalled. The Rev. L. B. Cholmondeley performed the service and the Rev. Arthur Lloyd read the lesson. When the bier emerged from the Church and the last notes of the requiem sank into silence, a naval band, waiting outside, played the Dead March in "Saul," and to the strains of that sad music the hearse moved off, preceded and followed by a guard of honour, and almost buried in beautiful wreaths. The cortege extended to a distance of about half a mile, moving slowly in the brilliant sunshine of a Japanese spring afternoon. At the cemetery the Rev. L. B. Cholmondely and the Rev. A. F. King officiated, and from the solemnity that marked the demeanour of all present, it was easy to see what a profound shock has been felt at the untimely death of this brilliant officer and most lovable companion.

His Britannic Majesty's Embassy in Tokyo has taken due steps to thank the Japanese Government for giving a naval funeral to the late Engineer-Commander Pattison. The message was personally conveyed by Captain Dormer, R.N., Naval Attaché of the Embassy.

THE "DAKOTA."

One of the most unfortunate incidents in connection with the wreck of the *Dakota* was the reception accorded to the fishermen of Shirahama. When the village headman, hastily collecting a body of fishermen, repaired to the ship to render assistance, he and his men were mistaken for pirates and were treated to very rough usage. The Japanese were naturally much incensed. When Mr. Tachinni, the headman, and his followers, after braving the perils of the sea, found themselves received with kicks and blows, their indignation and chagrin must have been keen. To their very great credit they did not in any way resent this evil treatment, but, so soon as the mistake was discovered, they spared no effort to render assistance to the passengers, and, subsquently, when the latter would have rewarded their services with money, they refused all guerdon. What renders this incident particularly unfortunate is that the conduct of the Japanese towards vessels in distress has always been of the most exemplary character. Never in one single instance has there been a case of the "wrecking" which has often taken place on the coast of China and which used to be habitual in certain parts of Europe. The Japanese record in this respect is quite unrivalled, and it is plain that the crew of the *Dakota* were entirely ignorant as to the manner of men they had to deal with.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE KIRIN BREWERY QUESTION.

To onlookers having no direct interest in the fate or fortunes of the Kirin Brewery the correspondence that has appeared in the local newspapers and the debate at the recent meeting have not suggested very pleasant impressions. This enterprise has had a most successful career, a career crowned by its conclusion. It has paid substantial dividends to its shareholders and it has finally sold out to a new Company which hands over a sum greatly in excess of any amount that could have been contemplated a year ago. For these fine results—and "fine" is almost too feeble an adjective to apply to them—the Directors have been mainly responsible, especially the Managing Director, Mr. F. S. James, without whose tactful and able procedure the deal with the Japanese Company which now acquires the Brewery could scarcely have been brought to such a signally satisfactory conclusion. In these circumstances it might have been reasonably expected that gratitude would be the ruling sentiment of all the shareholders, and that, seeing themselves enriched to a wholly unanticipated degree, they would not grudge some reasonable emolument to those who have worked so faithfully and ably to promote the interests of the concern. Doubtless that is the case with the great majority of the shareholders. But there are a small body who appear reluctant to give even a petty part of their good fortune to those that have been chiefly instrumental in securing it. These discontented shareholders have not hesitated to disfigure the brightest episode of the Brewery's career by addressing complaints instead of gratitude to the Directors. Not satisfied, it would seem, to share their prosperity with its contrivers and promoters, they not only withhold applause from the latter but actually accuse them of greed. Frankly speaking, one would be disposed to say that the display of grasping conduct is on the side of the accusers. What is worse, however, is the distrust they exhibit towards the Directors. They do not, in so many words, charge the Directors with chicanery, but they formulate a plaint so closely resembling such an accusation that the difference is scarcely discernible. Against the Managing Director especially they speak and write, because for performing the duty of winding up the Company's affairs, he is to receive a certain percentage of a remaining sum which can not yet be reduced to exact arithmetic. It must be quite plain to any one who reposes any ordinary measure of trust in the Directors that they know approximately what figure this honorarium to the Managing Director is likely to reach and that, whether the actual amount be a little more or a little less than this estimate, there is no margin of undue dimensions. But they justly hesitate to make any definite statement on such a subject. Their silence is warranted, not only because throughout their long connexion with the Company they may fairly claim to have established some title to confidence, and because they are all men whose careers in Yokohama place them beyond the reach of the faintest suspicion, but also because there must always be some uncertainty in such matters and they naturally hesitate to publish a statement liable to error however slight. We should have supposed that these views would have suggested themselves to all the shareholders without exception, but such has not been the case, and there has resulted an incident fortunately rare in the history of Yokohama, where the pursuit of business has taught men not alone the uses of industry but also the value of mutual confidence. Were directors exposed habitually to such treatment as the Directors of the Kirin Brewery have experienced on this occasion, good men could not possibly be expected to discharge such functions.

THE CALIFORNIA QUESTION.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that the Japanese settlers in California possess no small amount of land. There are three kinds of tenure; namely, actual ownership; renting for money (*genkin kosaku*), and renting on condition of paying to the landlord a certain proportion of the crops (*shukaku Bumpai kosaku*). The Japanese have been gradually acquiring larger holdings under one or other of these conditions, and the development has been very marked in recent years. Thus, whereas at the end of 1905 the area of land in actual Japanese ownership was only 2,442 acres, it had increased to 8,671 acres at the end of 1906, and if the above two kinds of rented land be included, the total area stands at 97,000 acres. Very likely this rapid growth has attracted the attention of the Californians, and without reflecting that by far the larger portion of the land is thus rented for the convenience of American citizens as well as for the advantage of the Japanese tenants, the anti-Oriental section have devised the mean plan of whipping the devil round the bush by legislating against the tenure of land by all aliens, with full knowledge that the veto would apply to Japanese subjects only. This action, coming just as the school question had been settled after a fashion, is most disquieting. It indicates an inveterate determination to close the doors of California against Japanese ingress in any shape, which means that the people of this country are to be excluded from the nearest Occidental territory. If President Roosevelt's bill for permitting the nationalization of Japanese subjects becomes law, the situation will be met, but otherwise it is difficult to see a remedy. Of course the spirit of the Treaty is violated, grossly violated, by such procedure as that of the Californians, but the letter of the Treaty can scarcely be said to be impugned. The manœuvre is contemptible and will always stand to the discredit of its devisers.

It is not yet clear whether the Japanese children recently excluded from the San Francisco schools have been allowed to resume their studies. The Government of Japan is said to have addressed an inquiry to Mr. Consul Uyeno on the subject.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Professor Dillon's writings about Russia and Japan are attracting considerable attention in the latter country. Speaking broadly his contention is that Russia, resting satisfied with what remains to her in Far-Eastern Asia, should devote herself to its administration and material development, and that Japan should cease to adopt any precautions against a war of revenge. The *Kokumin Shimbun* quotes largely from Professor Dillon and heartily endorses his views, being plainly of the opinion that the conclusion of the treaty and convention now under negotiation ought to mark the opening of a new era of mutual confidence. We wish that it were possible to fully endorse this optimistic view. But there stand in the way two great obstacles, namely, the utterances of prominent Russians, not excluding Kuropatkin himself, and the distribution of Russia's military forces along the northern bank of the Amur. It appears to us that the one hope of a really peaceful solution lies in the *entente* which happily seems to be pending between St. Petersburg and London. If that can become an accomplished fact, then the inclusion of Japan and France in the agreement would naturally follow, and the doors of the Temple of Janus might be closed at last.

THE X-RAY FOR DETECTING SMUGGLERS.

The latest use for the *x*-ray is to detect smuggling. Quoting from *The Technical World* the *Literary Digest* gives this account of the method:—

"The plan is to have every passenger on board a vessel from a foreign port pass in front of the *x*-ray apparatus and subject himself to a thorough examination. In this way smuggled articles concealed anywhere about the person can be instantly detected. As it is not necessary to remove any of the clothing, the passengers are caused absolutely no annoyance, and as all are treated alike they suffer no indignity by being obliged to stand in front of that searching, penetrating little *x*-ray machine. The process is quick and the expense is more than counterbalanced by the cutting down of the number of custom-house officials. One man can examine all the ships that come to port in a day, and there is no patience-trying delay.

"In the trial mentioned one hundred and sixty-seven persons were found with jewels and merchandise hidden for the experiment. Watches were discovered sewed in the lining of one man's coat. In the hem of a woman's skirt were found the rings put there to test the system. A tiny jeweled locket was revealed hidden in a young man's mouth, underneath his tongue, while under the coils of a woman's hair the *x*-ray showed quite plainly several watch-chains and a bracelet. Another 'smuggler' carried several card-cases spread out flat against his feet. Right through his shoes and stockings the *x*-ray penetrated, and the clasps on the card-cases stood out good and clear to the eye of the examiner. The buttons on several pairs of gloves betrayed their presence next to the skin, somewhere in the region of the heart, of a French official who tried to fool the little machine by wrapping each glove up first in linen then in tissue paper. The *x* ray saw through his deception immediately. He was accused of 'carrying concealed buttons which were perhaps attached to some dutiable articles.' He confessed like a man and the *x*-ray received another good mark as a detective. Headed by Mr. Le Roux (the outsiders gathered together for the examination being dismissed) the officials tramped over to the post-office with their *x*-ray machine, and there proceeded to pry into envelops and packages without removing flaps or strings. All sorts of foreign articles were found hidden in innocent places.

"With every country using the *x*-ray at custom-house and post-office, smuggling would soon cease, for there seems to be no way to fool this little agent. Every means of baffling it were tried at Mr. Le Roux's test. Articles were wrapt in many thicknesses of paper and woollen fabrics, and they were hidden in all sorts of queer places, but once the *x*-ray got busy they might just as well have shouted out their whereabouts, for not a single hidden article escaped detection."

DEATH OF MR. SAMUEL SIMON.

Mr. Samuel Simon, a member of the silk importing firm of J. R. Simon & Co., 19 Greene Street, New York, and a prominent figure in the silk market, died on January 25 of heart trouble at his home, 50 West Seventieth Street. His illness commenced about five months ago. Mr. Simon, says the *American Silk Journal*, was a son of the late Ulrich and Caroline Simon, and was born in New Orleans in 1852. He first came to New York in 1863 to secure an education, and later completed his studies in Europe. His business career began in San Francisco, where he remained until 1880, when he again came to New York. Since then he has been identified with the firm of which he eventually became a member. Mr. Simon was a bachelor and a well-known collector of Japanese ivories.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Hamada at 3.30 p.m. on March 4th.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Jiji Shimpo* completed its 25th year of journalistic existence on the 1st instant. It celebrated the day by issuing a paper of 244 pages—a book, in fact—accompanied by four pictures of the seasons. The *Jiji* has had a great career. It has been noted throughout the whole of its life for upholding the best traditions of journalism and for supporting the right in defiance of all opposition. No paper has contributed so much to raise the status of Japanese journalism, and though it has now powerful rivals in the *Asahi Shimbun* and the *Mainichi Dempo*, it stands easily first in the matter of a lofty and unblemished record. We offer it our hearty congratulations. and our sincere wishes for continued and increasing success.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce is taking measures to promote the breeding of foreign fowl in Japan. In the *Official Gazette* we find an announcement that eggs or chickens will be given to applicants on a system of deferred payments. At present eggs only are available, but after a time fowl also may be obtained. Nine kinds of fowl are indicated, so we may expect that the scanty varieties hitherto existing in Japan will soon be largely supplemented.

We have already related that the Russians have abandoned their mining operations in the Amur district. News now comes that they have taken a similar step with regard to three places in the neighbourhood of Kilin. They have stipulated, however, that if the Chinese, who take over these mines, should need foreign capital for working them, recourse must be had to Russia.

The death of Sir Francis Plunkett is announced by telegram. Sir Francis was made G. C. B. in 1901, G. C. M. G. in 1894, G. C. V. O. in 1903 and a member of the Privy Council. He was born in 1835 and was the youngest son of the ninth Earl of Fingall. He married in 1870, May, daughter of Mr. C. W. Morgan of Philadelphia. He entered the diplomatic service in 1855, was Secretary of Legation in Tokyo from 1873 to 1876, in Washington from 1876 to 1877; was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan from 1883 to 1887, was then transferred to Stockholm, Brussels and Vienna, and retired in 1905.

The foreign trade of Japan for the month of January totalled 68,736,098 *yen* against a corresponding figure of 59,206,502 *yen* for last year, the increase being 9,529,596 *yen*. This increase, as divided between exports and imports, was 3,397,740 *yen* for exports and 6,131,856 for imports. Exports stand for 28,380,923 *yen* and imports for 40,535,175 *yen*, so that there is an excess of 11,974,252 *yen* on the side of imports, against an excess of only 9,240,136 *yen* in the corresponding period of 1906. The movements of specie and bullion were insignificant, the exports totalling only 1,908,196 *yen* and the imports 560,119 *yen*. There was a marked increase in the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, namely 1,007 ships of 1,609,480 tons against 796 ships aggregating 1,233,383 tons in 1906.

There is a movement on foot to erect a monument to the horses that died in the war. No statement has been officially published as to the number of animals that perished but it must have reached very large proportions, and when we reflect upon the hardships they endured we can not but sympathise with the project now on foot. But it is to be regretted that the scheme is not more effectively placed before the public. Thus far we have learned about it only through the medium of applications for a subscription.

On the 2nd instant the application of Mr. Amenomiya and his friends for a charter to construct an electric railway between Osaka and Tokyo was definitely rejected by the Authorities. It is said that the projectors of the line will now have recourse to agitation, and that a monster association will be formed in the two cities under the name of the *Denki Tetsudo Kisei Domei-kai*, for the purpose of promoting the scheme. But the *Mainichi Dempo* alleges that the Government itself intends to join the great towns by electric railways and ultimately to bring these railways into connexion. The first road will be from Tokyo to Yokohama; then Nagoya will be brought in and ultimately Osaka. When the plan is worked out, the present railways will be devoted mainly to the carriage of goods, and the electric lines will take passengers.

The Far-Eastern New Agency informs the *Asahi Shimbun* that the War Department has chosen Kurume, Fukuoka, Fukuchiyama, Gifu, Utsunomiya and Shibata as the sites for the head-quarters of the new Divisions raised during the war or to be now raised. If this information be correct, it means that all the new Divisions, from the 13th to the 18th, are to have depots in Japan, whereas it has hitherto been supposed that the Divisions forming the garrisons of Manchuria and Korea would have their head-quarters in those countries.

Mr. Charles Warne Batting has written a striking essay on the subject of railway accidents in the United States. The following is an extract:—

The Interstate Commerce Commission, which appeals in vain for more power to correct abuses, has to content itself with "reminding Congress every three months in bulletins, and every year in a more comprehensive report, that the railroads of the country are killing men, women, and children at the rate of twenty six a day, and injuring 237 a day." The record of collisions and derailments for the period defined gives a total of 13,113, one every ninety minutes, or "one to every sixteen and a half miles of track." Mr. Batting, whose article appears in *The Van Norden Magazine*, brings out the interesting fact the "on the death-roll of the railroads it is the employee's name that predominates." We read:

"There were 3,718 employees killed in the year ending March 31, 1906, and since there are 1,382,196 employees of railways in the United States, it is seen that one out of very 371.7 was killed. During the same year 49,266 employees were injured, which means one out of every 28. This, in plainer words, tells that the railroad service is so hazardous under present lack of Federal regulation that a man who enters it stands one chance in twenty-eight of being injured, and one chance in 371.7 of being killed. This risk of mortality is almost as great as if he bared his breast to the bullets of modern warfare, and, indeed, if the war with Spain be taken as an example it is quite probable that he would have stood a better chance of life and freedom from injury by entering the army than by entering the railroad service.

"Passengers have much less danger to fear. During the year just mentioned there were only 492 passengers killed out of 738,834,667, or one out of 1,501,694. It thus appears that the person who buys a ticket on a railroad in the United States and boards a train has one chance against a million and a half of being killed."

The Russian Minister in Tokyo is to entertain their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Kanin at dinner on the 13th instant.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

(COMMUNICATED.)

In order to secure a proper perspective, it is necessary to go back some distance in history before the statement was made by James Monroe, President of the United States from 1817 to 1825, which has become crystallized as "The Monroe Doctrine," if we are to try to show that it was not, as some apprehend, merely an exposition of a selfish intention to keep America for Americans, not only at the time when the declaration was made, but inferentially for all time. Napoleon Bonaparte's successes were never looked upon with complacency and satisfaction by any of the hereditary monarchs of Europe; that may, we think, be assumed as a proposition needing no demonstration; and after his power had been broken, those sovereigns assumed authority to reorganize geographical and political matters on the continent which had, directly or indirectly, been disturbed by Napoleon. A general council was called at Vienna in the year 1815, and these monarchs, or their representatives, undertook to adjust affairs, entirely in the interest of ruling families; without the least regard to the welfare and rights of the people at large.

The Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia entered into a "Holy Alliance" by which they bound themselves "to remain united in the bonds of true and brotherly love, to help and assist each other mutually, to govern their people like fathers of families, and to maintain religion, peace, and justice in their dominions." In its outward appearance it was a beautiful thing but in spirit it was intended to maintain absolute power in the hands of rulers, and furthermore to discourage and energetically to suppress all efforts on the part of the common people to assert their rights: of which they were not considered to have any.

The Holy Alliance had not to wait long for an opportunity to assert itself and to show its hand. In 1820 a revolution occurred in Spain, and the Bourbon dynasty of France (restored after the fall of Napoleon) had sent an army into Spain to suppress the revolt, acting in this matter as an agent of the Alliance. Spain's colonies in America (excepting those in the West Indies) had promptly availed themselves of the embarrassment of the Mother Country, and had acquired substantial independence, which was recognized by the United States in 1822. It was distinctly understood throughout Europe that the so-called Holy Alliance, after making misgoverned peoples in Europe submissive to their yokes, intended to take in hand these Spanish-American colonies, and compel them to return to their allegiance to Spain. Hence its proceedings were closely watched with anxiety and indignation by Great Britain, as well as by the United States. Viscount Castlereagh, Foreign Secretary in the British Cabinet from 1812 to 1822, had lent the weight of his influence, in the main, to support Metternich and the Holy Alliance on the continent of Europe, in their efforts to bind the hands of the people and to support existing governments in their power, as well as in their effort to compel those who had thrown off allegiance to return to their duty as such was conceived by the members of the Alliance. But when George Canning assumed again the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the British Cabinet in 1822, he carried the foreign policy of England in a new direction. While the desire for peace had previously led the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Ministry to support the Holy Alliance, Canning broke loose from those old traditions. He made himself loved or hated by offering, without purpose of aggression or aggrandizement, aid or countenance to nations threatened by the great despotic monarchies, and he thus, to some extent, placed limits on the power of the military despotism of the continent of Europe, by showing his disposition to respect the rights of the people, especially in the question between Spain and her revolted American colonies.

Believing that the time had come to take a stand against the designs of the Holy Alliance, he gave a hint to the American Minister in London that a strong expression, along the lines of his views, would meet with approval and support from the British Government. It was suggested that Great Britain and the United States act together in opposing the trans-Atlantic projects of the dangerous league, the Holy Alliance. No positive or definitive arrangement for that purpose was made, but when, in December, 1823, the President of the United States prepared his customary message to Congress, it was decided in his Cabinet that he should state plainly the determination of the United States to oppose European interference in American affairs, and that such declaration was entirely consonant with British views. This was in the second term as President of James Monroe, and that his official acts voiced the sentiments of the people of the United States, may justly be inferred from the fact that in his second election he received 231 votes of the Electoral College, only one other being cast for John Quincy Adams, who, four years later, succeeded Monroe as President.

It has been claimed, with probable truth that Adams, as Secretary of State, after consultation with the British Minister at Washington, was the author in substance of the declaration as it appeared in the President's message; but it has never been the case that a President of the United States disclaimed entire personal responsibility for his messages to Congress; and in this particular instance the same doctrine of American policy had been set forth by the President more than once. The official statement of it by President Monroe gave the principle an importance which it has kept, for the reason that it expressed the mind of the nation, then and since, and that it was, moreover, entirely consonant at that time (as it has really been since) with the views of Great Britain. That it was effective at that psychological moment, needs no affirmation here.

The language that embodied the so-called Monroe Doctrine, appears in two parts of the message. First, in allusion to Russian claims and movements on the Pacific coast of North America, it was said: "The occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Powers." With reference to the supposed intentions of the Powers acting under the Holy Alliance, the language used was, in part, as follows: "In the wars of European Powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. * * We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their (political) system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere, but with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Powers, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Since there is no longer any reasonable ground to apprehend on the part of any nation of Europe an attempt to gain such a foothold in either North or South America, as would contravene the principles expounded by the Monroe Doctrine, and since there is probably little likelihood of another Pope issuing a Bull to grant all the world to his faithful servants, as was done in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, there seems to be no reason to insist upon maintaining the strict letter of the Monroe Doctrine, and such is not the apparent desire of the American people. But it becomes clear, we think, from what has been said that, even in the first enunciation of its principles, there was nothing that justified the charge of selfishness on the part of the United States, or that in receiving the Hawaiian Islands, in purchasing the Philippines and other Spanish islands of the Pacific, that nation stultified itself. It was the expression of this opinion by Professor Burgess in Berlin that was disapproved by some Americans who did not clearly understand the tenor of his remarks. Frequent attempts are made to give a broader meaning to the Monroe Doctrine than it can reasonably bear; as though the United States undertook to stand between other American States and the Powers of the Old World in all matters. It bears no such meaning. The purpose expressed and the objects aimed at are plain, namely (1) that ambitious Powers in Europe shall not make conquests in the Western hemisphere, or overturn existing governments, or extend their own political system to it, if the United States can prevent: and (2) that the American continents are no longer to be looked upon as open fields for new colonies under European control.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE KOYO-KAN.

Mr. C. Benda, Managing Director of the firm of Singleton, Benda & Co., Ltd., is paying his first visit to Japan and on Saturday was splendidly entertained at the Koyo-kan (Maple Club), Tokyo, by about one hundred leading members of the ivory, bronze, and fine-arts goods' trades. The foreigners present on this interesting occasion included Mr. and Mrs. Benda, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. S. Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Brockhurst, Mr. G. Dell Clarke and Mr. Willard. Before dinner an entertainment consisting of conjuring, top-spinning, dancing, etc., was carried out, some of the best performers in Tokyo appearing, and then the company adjourned to the dining room.

Mr. Kaneda, in the name of the hosts, cordially welcomed Mr. Benda to Japan and wished him and his firm unbounded prosperity.

Mr. Benda, in reply, said that it had been a source of regret to him that the pressure of business cares had prevented him from coming to Japan before. He was delighted with the welcome he had received and appreciated very greatly the kindness shown him by the many Japanese with whom he had come in contact. He hoped that his next visit would come off at a much shorter interval. (Cheers.) Great Britain and Japan were now allied politically and it therefore behoved them all to do their best to draw more closely together the ties of business which also connected the two countries.—(Applause.) His firm he believed was the pioneer in introducing the fine art products of Japan to the English public, and from the start they had taken the place of leaders: they had had many followers in the years which had rolled by since they started, but he was glad to say that they were still leaders. He was glad to make the personal acquaintance that evening of several gentlemen whose names had been familiar to him in business transactions for many years past, and he would like to assure these old customers and the many new ones which each year brought to them that his firm was keenly interested in all attempts to increase the overseas trade of Japan. If British merchants received the cordial support of the Japanese traders in their business ventures he felt sure that within a few years Japan's trade would be doubled, nay trebled, to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned. So far as the firm of Singleton, Benda & Co., were concerned, he could say that they were prepared to push Japan's business interests in every way, and he trusted the new and pleasant relations made that evening would be but the means towards a larger end. Mr. Benda concluded by again thanking his hosts for their courteous hospitality, and before resuming his seat called for cheers for the prosperity of Great Japan.

Other speeches of a most cordial character followed. These were interspersed by some clever knife-throwing, conjuring and dances, a very pleasant and varied entertainment concluding at an early hour.

STUDENT FEDERATION MOVEMENT.

A very interesting meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 27th, in the Chapel of 221 Bluff.

Miss Rouse, World Secretary of the Student Federation—Woman's Department, and Miss C. Spencer, World's Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, just arrived from London, also Miss Matsuda, of Tokyo, Editor of the *Meiji no Joshi*, and one of the Committee of arrangements for the great meeting to be held in Tokyo next month were present.

The meeting was semi-official, representatives of the Kencho, principals of Jo Gakko, and officers of the local Y.W.C.A. making up the audience, and nearly filling the small chapel.

Miss Rouse, excellently interpreted by Miss Matsuda, spoke of the aims of the Student Federation, the reasons for its organization and of what it has accomplished. She is a forceful and very pleasing speaker of charming personality. It is impossible in a few brief notes to give an adequate idea of the beautiful address. We hope that, instead, opportunity may be found for all to hear who wish to do so before these ladies leave Japan. A world movement of sufficient importance to bring together six hundred delegates to meet in Conference over the problems of the students is something worth hearing.

Following Miss Rouse, Miss Matsuda, who is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, told of the work done in Japan, particularly in Tokyo, of the six Y.W.C.A. boarding homes now under way in that city and the need they are designed to meet; also of their great hopes from this meeting in April of a mighty uplift on moral and spiritual lines. The ladies from abroad are happy in having one so well qualified by her knowledge of English and thorough interest in their work, to interpret for them. Miss Spencer did not speak for the Y. W. C. A. as time did not permit.

The Student Federation and the Young Man's and Young Woman's Christian Associations are closely allied, but not identical; the one being specially designed for students, the other for all young people.

All friends of these Organizations, and who is not?—can but be greatly pleased to see, from the well considered and practical plans of the leaders, and the enthusiasm of all members, that the success of the meeting in Tokyo is assured.

C. V. P.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CALIFORNIA AND JAPAN.

THE Californians are certainly acting within their legal rights when they legislate against the tenure of fixed property by aliens in the State of California. So long as their legislation is directed against all aliens, no complaint on the score of unfair discrimination can be preferred by any special nationals. Japan's Treaty with the United States guarantees to her most-favoured-nation treatment in such matters, and if all nationals are subjected to a similar disability there is no ground for protest. Yet in point of fact it is practical discrimination, for whereas other nationals may become naturalized and this cease to be "aliens," no such privilege is enjoyed by the Japanese. California is determined not to have Japanese; or rather the labour party in California are so determined. It is mere persiflage and deception to talk of any inherent defect which disqualifies the Japanese from making good citizens. The plain truth is that they are too industrious, too frugal and not sufficiently exacting in the matter of wages. Of course this new prohibition will be a fatal blow to their settlement in California. And it is a blow directed, not against the contract labourer, but against Japanese of the industrial and commercial classes. Nevertheless Japan has only to suffer in patience. She has no way of retaliating. We do not like to contemplate the temper which such treatment must ultimately foster, but in this particular matter of real property the Japanese should remember that, technically speaking, they are themselves as illiberal as the Californians since they do not concede to aliens the privilege of owning real estate in their individual capacity. It is true that California has no such mitigating device as superficies, but nevertheless the naked fact is that an individual alien can not acquire a lawful title to immovable property in Japan. The Californian measure is said to go a great deal future, however, than the question of ownership. It appears to forbid the tenure of fixed property in any manner for a longer period than five years. Japanese subjects will find it very hard to carry on business under such conditions and it becomes a very serious problem whether in thus limiting their rights as house-renters and land-renters they are not deprived of the commercial status guaranteed to them by the Treaty. The second article of the Treaty says:—"The subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties may trade in any part of the territories of the other * * *; and they may there own or hire and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops and premises, which may be necessary for them, and lease land for residential and commercial purposes? It is plain that to limit the lease-period of buildings to 5 years—or to one, as some accounts allege—would be an infraction of the Treaty, and therefore we hesitate to believe that the contents of the California bill are rightly telegraphed by the *Jiji's* correspondent. Another question that presents itself relates to Japanese subjects who have already become owners of land. The *Asahi Shimbun* seems to think that the new law will have retrospective effect and that the tenure of such property will be limited to five years. But however unreasoning may be the mood of the Californians, we can not suspect them of an act of deliberate spoliation. We agree with the *Asahi*, however, when it observes that the recent settlement of the San Francisco complication is now proved to be illusory. There is a wholesale determination on the part of a section of the inhabitants of the Pacific Slope to exclude Japanese altogether from California. Hitherto they were supposed to be animated by hostility to the labouring classes only, but this last measure is not directed against labourers. It is a most unhappy situation, and we greatly fear that if such procedure be continued, something in the form of retaliation will be attempted on this side. Japanese patience is not inexhaustible.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Japan in Days of Yore; by WALTER DENING. Methodist Publishing House, Tokyo.

MR. DENING'S work as an interpreter of old-time men and things in Japan is already familiar to the public. Four tales from his pen have been published in as many volumes from time to time. These he has now brought together in one book and has supplemented them with six others, so as to form a very interesting and instructive series, vividly illustrating certain phases of the life of mediæval Japan. Mr. Dening is a faithful recorder. His own imagination is not suffered to obtrude itself at all in the recital of these stories, and excepting certain forms of expression there is no trace of the translator's individuality. The original tales do not show much art in the manner of their compilation. They are in the main a collection of incidents without any local colouring or any effort at dramatization, and Mr. Dening has not attempted to repair that feature. Such defects, however, though they detract from the interest of the book, possess the compensatory advantage of appealing to the reader's sense of truth. One feels that there is here little romance and much history, and if figures that appear upon the stage are left to unfold their characters by action rather than by analysis, that method is not without recommendations. On the whole the glimpses afforded of Japanese deeds and motives in the times prior to contact with Occidental influences, leave a very pleasing impression. We can scarcely agree with the author's opening remark in his preface:—"It is in the calm waters of ancient Japanese life that the permanent traits of national character are most clearly reflected," for the water into whose depths we here gaze must be described as essentially troubled not calm. But it is certainly true that the reflections are vivid, and that if they occasionally reveal to us men and women swayed by very evil passions, and systems calling urgently for reform, they also reveal a high code of ethics and much faithful obedience to it. Each of the tales is supplemented by an appendix containing a great deal of valuable information about manners, customs, ideals and conditions in pre-*Meiji* Japan. These appendixes alone would make a book of great merit: they show much research and deep acquaintance with the subjects treated of. The volume contains 620 pages and is well printed on paper of medium quality. It costs only 2½ *yen*.

The Christian Movement in Japan.

WE have before us the fourth annual issue of this book. It covers the year 1905 and when we say that it is edited by the Rev. D. C. Greene, an assurance is at once offered of its excellence. From the title one might suppose that the work is devoted mainly, if not entirely, to unfolding the story of Christian endeavour during the year under review. That is not the case. Dr. Greene, persuaded that "the advance of Christianity is bound up with the new life which is manifesting itself so clearly in every department of activity throughout Japan," has extended the scope of the book so that it constitutes a valuable and instructive review of all the main features of Japan's career, even domestic politics being treated in so far as they bear upon foreign affairs. Thus the volume comprises such subjects as "Foreign affairs;" "Domestic affairs;" "The Budget;" "The Population;" "The Business World;" "Social work;" "Publication;" "Churches and Missions," and so forth, so that even for one not directly concerned with Christian propagandism it has much interest and importance. As an example of the temper shown in dealing with current events we may quote this reference to the September riots:—"A few churches were more or less badly injured, but this seems to have been due to a very temporary and local feeling resulting from the indiscreet utterances of a single evangelist." Dr. Greene also bears testimony in Japan's favour in Manchuria:—"Without claiming for her Government an unique degree of altruism, it is believed that they are entirely sincere in their declared purpose to maintain the policy of the open door in Manchuria and to make that policy effective, just so soon as the social order, everywhere disturbed by the war, can be restored." Referring to domestic politics Dr. Greene makes the interesting statement that there is a large body of young men, graduates of the University and High Schools, who stand strongly in favour of non-party government. These, "while sufficiently progressive in other things, support the old-time conservatives on this question and have checked to a considerable extent the tide which, a few years ago, set so powerfully toward the British system of parliamentary government." It must be confessed that, looking at the multitudinous and earnest efforts made to spread Christianity in Japan—efforts very clearly though not deliberately demonstrated by this volume—the actual results obtained are not striking. Thus the number of communicants in 1905 was only 48,087, though there were 5,099 adult baptisms during the year. Doubtless Christianity is exercising an influence far greater than statistics indicate, but to those who for so many years have devoted their lives to propagandism, the numerical outcome must be disappointing. They have at all events the consolation of knowing that their teaching, illustrated by the noble lives they lead, can not fail to elevate the Japanese nation.

The "Kokka."

No. 200 of the *Kokka* is rendered particularly interesting by an essay, apparently from the pen of the editor, on the subject of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

"Japanese Chromo-zylography, its Present and Future." This is written with expert knowledge and should be carefully read by any one who collects or admires the now-so-highly-prized colour prints of Japan. The writer claims, with apparent justice, that the *Kokka* has had in its employment the greatest modern masters of the art of wood-engraving in this country. The two first of these, Nagatoshi Mitsui and Ryosuke Iiyama, died in 1895 and 1897, reseeptively, both under 40 years of age. The outside world had heard little of them, but they have left eloquent evidences of their skill in the pages of the *Kokka*. Their places have been taken by Shinkichi Izumi and Yegawa Kinjiro, who seem not less expert. The *Kokka* and the publishers of the *Shimbi Daikan* have certainly done much to preserve this art in which old-time Japan excelled so greatly.

A Russian Version of the Shogaku Nihon Rekishi.

MR. D. M. POPODONIEFF has taken the trouble to render into Romaji and also into the Russian language the national history studied in the Elementary Schools of Japan. The work seems to us to be well done, and it ought to prove of great assistance to Russian students of the Japanese language. The system of transliteration employed is, we are glad to see, that which has been in general vogue during all these years and which yet holds its own in the face of the vagaries of the new school.

Memoirs of a Person of Quality, by ASHTON HILLIERS. London, Wm. Heinemann.

THIS is one of the most delightful books which we have read for many a long day. The author is entirely an unknown man, we gather, and we therefore hasten to congratulate him upon placing his mark the very first time of trying. The book purports to be "extracts from certain journals written at different times by my great uncle, the Honble. George Augustus Frederick Chorley Faushawe, second son of the fifth Earl of Blakenham and Bramford in the County of Suffolk, wherein are given the authentic particular of his connection with the Regiment of—th Dragoon Guards: his breach with his family, residence among the Yorkshire Quakers, his restoration to Society and other matters. Privately printed A.D. 18—. Edited by Ashton Hilliers." Using this mode of addressing his hearers the author has succeeded in drawing a striking picture of the times when George III. was King, when the besotted brutality of all classes of the English folk had reached its nadir, and when the first faint beginnings of better things ahead were but feebly glimmering in the uprising of Methodism and the general demand for a larger share in pohtical life which was heard among the upper middle classes. The Hon George Fanshawe is a typical specimen of the younger son of aristocratic parents, if old Memoirs of the time can be relied on, and though rather a thick-headed, unobservant and somewhat uncritical kind of fellow—"slow at the up-tak," as the Scotch say—he soon wins the affections of his readers. Very charming are the chapters which are devoted to the Quakers of Yorkshire. Most vividly do they stand out in their uprightness of life and action and in their passive resistance to the accepted canons of the time, showing patient and heroic against the dark background of English middle and lower-class life in those dreary years which followed the loss of the North-American Colonies and the uprising of Napoleon to the military dictatorship of Europe. It was among the Quakers that the Hon. George Fanshawe eventually found his bride and we thank Mr. Ashton Hilliers most sincerely for the lovely portrait of Phoebe Ellwood which he has given us. The "Methodys" and the Quakers of the closing years of the eighteenth century were verily the salt which leavened the gross, despairing mass of the common people of England, and if Phoebe can be taken as a typical Quaker maiden then her native broad-acred county may be proud of this very beautiful upgrowth of its soil. "Memoirs of a Person of Quality" is decidedly a book to read and to recommend to the kind consideration of one's friends.

The Old Riddle and the Newest Answer, by Father JOHN GERARD, S.J., F.L.S. London, Longmans, Green & Co. Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

ORIGINALLY published in 1904, Father Gerard's contribution to modern scientific discussion has now run into its third edition. But the newest edition has been thoroughly revised, new matter has been appended, while the most recent discoveries concerning the pedigree of the horse find place within its chapters. Father Gerard's primary object was to examine the assumption underlying such works as Haeckels Riddle of the Universe, namely, that the discoveries of Modern Science have lifted the veil which shrouded the secrets of nature from the eyes of former generations and revealed the world as its own sufficient cause, competent to produce all that is, by means of those same forces which we find now actually at work, and which are the object of experiment and observation. He contends, on the contrary, that, on the testimony of her most authoritative representatives, far from achieving any such result, Science has but made it more manifest that, in the words of Lord Rayleigh, 'the higher mysteries of being, if penetrable at all by the human intelligence, require other weapons than those of calculation and experiment.' He proceeds to argue that by such inference as has ever commended itself to thinking minds, we are imperiously led to the recognition of a First Cause, which, however inadequately, we can rightly apprehend, as supereminently possessing intelligence and will of which the laws of Nature are the practical expression. Incidentally he is led to discuss current evolutionary theories, and especially Darwinism, in order to show how slight are the foundations upon which they rest, and how narrow are the limits of our knowledge which has any claim to such a title. The objections to Darwinism and kindred systems, Father Gerard holds to be nowise theological, but wholly scientific. The price of the new edition is 2/6 net, and it should easily secure a wide sale.

A new story by Mr. Victor L. Whitechurch, author of "The Canon in Residence," is appearing in Unwin's Colonial Library. The title is "The Locum Tenens." The book has an original plot, and many striking incidents and situations. The leading character is a tramp, a cynical philosopher who enters the camp of the orthodox in a daring manner, and poses as a teacher of morals. A rigid, ascetic cleric of the extreme advanced school is an important figure in the drama, and one purpose of the book is to show that the sternest ecclesiasticism must bow before a human passion. Part of the story is laid in Paris and centres round Helen Grange, an English girl who has fought the battle of life in that city. The closing chapters portray the climax of the tramp's life, and contain some remarkable scenes.

"The New Chronicles of Don Q," by K. and Hesketh Prichard, is one of the latest additions to Unwin's Colonial Library. In these "New Chronicles" are related the adventures of the famous Spanish brigand after his return to the mountains and resumption of his leadership. He will here be found even to surpass himself in his humours, his weaknesses, his cruelties, and his mercies. These Chronicles tell among other things, how Don Q. fought for the Valderojos; how he had need of a surgeon; how he treated a great English cricketer; and how he dealt with a thief who was incidentally a swindler known all over the world and seeking asylum in Spain.

Mr. Unwin is adding to his Colonial Library "The Baxter Family" by Alice & Claude Askow, authors of "The Shulamite." This novel depicts the result of a sudden change of fortune on a family, middle-class and conventional, who lived in a dull London suburb. How sudden access to wealth, throwing them out of their accustomed groove, acted on the different members of the family, is told with much insight, and we also read of the Baxters' final return to their old station of life. Two love stories, one of them tragic, are interwoven with the tale.

Mr. Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library a new book by Dr. Emil Reich, whose lectures on Plato at Claridge's Hotel proved so great an attraction to fashionable London. Its subject is a universally interesting one—"Successs in Life"—and Dr. Reich, who is a Hungarian with a wide knowledge of English life and an astonishing mastery of the British language, gives some shrewd criticisms of British education as well as much sound and suggestive advice to young men on the way to "get on."

A new addition to Unwin's Colonial Library is "The Modern Way," a volume of stories by Mrs. W. K. Clifford. The stories depict with great delicacy and insight, some phases of latter-day life on the higher levels of society. The interplay of the human passion of love and the complex conventions of modern civilisation, form the main theme.

FIRES.

A Takamatsu telegram says that on March 2nd, fire broke out in the barracks of the Eleventh Division. A stable was destroyed and thirty horses were killed.

An outbreak of fire occurred at 11 a.m. on March 1st, in Lower Tsuga, Tochigi prefecture. There was a strong south westerly wind blowing at the time and the flames spread rapidly, destroying about 300 houses including a Court house, a prison, taxation office, a gas company, and other buildings, as well as the Hongwanji Temple, which was the largest building in the town. The prisoners were removed to the Utsunomiya prison

Early on the morning of March 2nd, fire occurred in Ta-cho, Kanda, Tokyo. Owing to strong winds, the flames, which originated in a restaurant, spread at once through the adjoining houses. Twenty-eight buildings were burned down. Three persons were killed and a policeman was injured.

A conflagration was reported on the night of March 28th in the district of Awa, Chiba prefecture. A hundred and fifteen buildings, including a post office, were destroyed. Eight telegraph and five telephone poles were burned down.

On the night of March 3rd, fire broke out in the compound of Yokosuka Dock. The flames, which originated in the iron casting department, were put out before severe damage was done.

Fire broke out at 2.30 p.m. on March 2nd in the village of Nishiura near Numadzu. Forty-eight houses were destroyed.

On the evening of March 5th, fire broke out in the premises of the well-known lamp factory, Osaka. Thirty-five buildings belonging to the factory were destroyed.

At 2.30 a.m. on March 7th, a fatal fire occurred in Okina-cho, Nicho-me, Yokohama. The flames, which originated in the residence of K. Nomura, a carpenter, spread at once to the adjoining houses. Forty houses were burned and eight damaged. Ito (71) the mother of the carpenter, and two employees were killed while struggling to escape from the fire. The cause is reported by the Kotobuki-cho police to be negligence.

Another fire broke out the same morning about 4.30 o'clock at No. 187, China Town, Yokohama. This building is divided into five tenements, and all were destroyed. It is said that the flames broke out between the residences of Mr. G. M. C. de Silva, the well-known Indian jewellery dealer; and T. Masu, a Japanese butcher. The cause is under investigation by the Kaga-cho police. Heavy loss is reported to have been sustained by the jeweller.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

IMPERIAL DIET.

House of Representatives.

The *Gun* Abolition Bill was the first item on the Order of the day on Saturday. There was a large attendance of the public. Among the Government representatives present were Viscount Hayashi, Mr. Hara, Mr. Yamagata, Mr. Matsuda and Mr. Matsuoka. The House sat at 1.05 p.m., Mr. Sugita occupying the chair.

Mr. Kamimae, Director of the Committee to consider the *Gun* Abolition Bill, reported that Mr. Koizuka, Chairman, having been absent, he had taken the chair. On the motion of Mr. Yukihiko Yamamoto to decide the question at once, because the Bill was one that had been unanimously passed in the last session of the Diet, the Committee unanimously passed the Bill. This announcement was received with cheers.

Mr. Goro Arakawa, of the *Daido* Party, addressed the House, in opposition to the Bill. The *Gun* system, he said, was only a few years old and the time was not yet ripe for denouncing it. Mr. Hanai, of the *Yuko-kai*, supported the Bill. He said that he had been in the House for 10 years, but this was the first time he supported a Government Bill. Village autonomy was natural but district autonomy was artificial. In order to promote natural autonomy, the artificial should be suppressed. He advised the House to maintain its integrity by remaining faithful to its former decision in supporting the Bill.

Mr. Junichiro Otsu, of the *Shimpo-to*, said that last year the Government got the Bill passed by the House of Representative by declaring that it intended to abolish *Gun*. But the Government repudiated this intention in introducing the Bill in the Upper House. The House was duped by the Government last year, but should not be duped again.

Mr. Hara, the Home Minister, spoke but was much interrupted.

Mr. Yukio Ozaki regretted the attitude of the political parties with regard to the question. Mr. [illegible] said last year he had been duped by the Government, and next year he would regret that he had been duped by the *Daido*. He regretted that this question had been made a party question. He supported the Bill as a preliminary to the abolition of *gun*.

Mr. Shimada opposed the Bill in order, he said, to stem the tide of a pernicious tendency in the political world.

Mr. Seiji Hayami, supporting, said the *gun* system prevented the progress of the town and village system. On the motion of Mr. Haseba, the debate was closed and the House voted by closed ballot, the result, being: For 181, Against 164, Government majority 24. Thus the Bill was passed to the second reading.

House of Peers.

The Budget for the 40th fiscal year, and the abolition of the county system comprised the chief topics of the sitting on Wednesday. The audience room was over-crowded, and a number of the audience invaded the space apportioned to members. The House met at 10 a.m., Prince Tokugawa in the chair. Marquis Saionji, Premier, and other Ministers and Government commissioners attended the meeting. After the transaction of other business the revision of the law concerning the construction of railways was taken up. Marquis Nijo, chairman, reported that the committee had unanimously approved of the Bill. The reading was omitted, and the Bill was passed. The Budget for the 40th year of Meiji and the Budget for the Special Accounts of the 40th year of Meiji were then taken up. Count Ogimachi, the chairman, reported the proceedings of the committee meetings and said:—

"The Budget for this year has considerably increased in the matter of expenditure. The increase of expenditure is due to the fact that the system of two years' service was adopted and other various undertakings were taken for the replenishment of the military equipment. Such an increase will be necessary for the maintenance of our position among the first class Powers of the world, but in revenue, there is a deficit of over *yen* 100,000,000 and some members wanted an explanation from the authorities as to whether this deficit on the part of the revenue was to be continued in future. A private meeting was held at which the Premier was present and gave a detailed explanation on the question. By this explanation of the Premier, we could know the fundamental policy of the Government with regard to finance. Therefore the committee approved the whole of the Budget with the exception of that of Home Affairs." The chairman explained the reason why the expenditure on the Rumoe harbour construction and on the forestry expenses in Hokkaido had been cancelled. Dr. Sakatani, Minister of Finance, said: I regret that opinions are different between the Government and the committee concerning a part of the financial administration in the Hokkaido. I will take this opportunity to express the will of the Government concerning the problem. At present the revenue from the forests in the Hokkaido amounts to only *yen* 150,000. Everybody will recognize the fact that such a small revenue from such large forests in Hokkoido is due to mismanagement. The Government after a careful investigation has found means of increasing the revenue from the forests and for the 40th year the Government expects an income of *yen* 500,000 from this source. The construction of Rumoe harbour will take from four to ten years, and if these plans are changed they will need the approval of the Diet." Count Yanagiwara said according to the report of the chairman, the committee meeting seemed to have been held in private and though it was informed of the contents of the Government financial programme those who were outside of the meeting must know the particulars before they could decide, so it was necessary that a private meeting should be held. Baron Osaki seconded and Baron Date asked a few questions. The motion of Count Yanagisawa was accepted and the secret session was held at 10.25 a.m. The meeting adjourned at 11.45.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The editorship of the *Gokyō* (Methodist) has again been resumed by Dr. Takagi, who has just returned from a visit to Canada and the United States. In an article entitled "the Church and Students" published in No. 811 of the *Gokyō* Dr. Takagi tells us that prior to his foreign travels he had always heard that in Canada and the States Christianity had a very strong hold on young men. So that he was greatly surprised to find that the attendants at church were mostly women or old people and that the paucity of young men was very conspicuous. On inquiry on the spot, he was told that it is a fact that young men have no sympathy with the Church, and that, furthermore, divinity students are on the decrease all the time, (*Waga hai no tambun seshi tokoro, ni yoreba ko wa tada wagahai ga hyōmen ni mitaru jijitsu nomi ni arazu shite, jissai seinen wa konnichi no kyōkai ni fuzakari tsutsu ari*, &c.), and the men who offer themselves for theological training to-day are in the great majority of cases lacking in high qualifications for the ministry. Young men of talent and character as a rule are averse to becoming pastors. The quality of the theological students in the various divinity halls to-day is not what it was some years ago. This is acknowledged to be an indisputable fact. But in saying this, proceeds Dr. Takagi, we do not intend to represent that Christianity is losing ground among young men. People are too apt to think that antipathy to the Church implies antipathy to Christianity, but this does not follow at all. The young men of Canada and the States are out of sympathy with the church because they perceive that the church is behind the age. The churches are run by a coterie of bigoted conservatives who are opposed to all innovations, to up-to-date education of pastors; and the like. Hence reform of any kind becomes next to impossible. To find young men who will consent to proclaim exploded doctrines, to keep repeating dogmas that are contrary to reason, contrary to commonsense, and still more contrary to the facts of history without a blush is not easy.* The men who fill the pulpits to-day do not feel free to make public their convictions. It is hardly surprising therefore that they should exercise little influence over young men. Such is the situation the other side of the Pacific, but here in Japan at the present time the attendants at our churches are chiefly students. There is undoubtedly a great awakening among young men and not a few of them are earnestly seeking for light and solace from religion. Are our Churches to-day able to satisfy the aspirations of educated young men? We have our doubts on this point. The James school of Christians† do nothing but appeal to feeling. Men whose emotions have been moved but whose reason is unconvinced will not remain long under the influence of church teaching. Thought and religion are of course different, but religion that ignores modern thought, that fails to satisfy the demand for evidence that men's rational faculties prompt them to make, cannot long retain its hold on the minds of intellectual young men. Will inquiring young men in this country be any more satisfied with what ministers of Christ have to tell them than they are in Europe or America to-day? We cannot affirm that they will (*Waga kuni no kyōkai mo mata Ei Bei shokoku no tetsu wo fumi, sekkaku motome-kitareru seinen gakusei wo shitsubō seshimuru koto nashi to iubekarazu.*)

In the *Gokyō* of Feb. 23rd, under the title "A Question" Dr. Takagi comments as follows on the gift of 100,000 *yen* made by American young men to the Japanese Young Men's Christian Association. The liberality of the donors of this magnificent sum is such that we are quite at a loss for words wherewith to express our gratitude. In Mr. Mott's letter informing us of the donation made, referring to the influence which led to the raising of the money these words occur:—"All of them (the donors) were profoundly impressed by the opinion of His Excellency the Minister of Education, quoted in your (Mr. Honda's) letter, as to the great need of more students' boarding-houses under good moral influences. They gladly indicated their desire to co-operate in helping to meet this need." Now, in the first place, it is perhaps pertinent to remark that the moral needs of our students are not a subject on which either we or our American well-wishers are dependent on a Minister of State for information. There are people in this country who are perhaps better acquainted with the morality of students than Mr. Makino. If the money was given because a Minister of State seemed to the readers of Mr. Honda's letter to hint that the moral condition of Japanese students was in such a deplorable condition as to call for an extraordinary display of charity in another country, more's the pity; for then the money was given under an entirely false impression; and in that case we, its recipients, cannot but feel great regret that the real state of affairs here should have been so misunderstood by the subscribers to the Boarding-house Fund. It seems to me that we are paying a pretty high price for this money —(*Kono jū man yen no kifuzein wa kesshite mondaika ni yetaru mono ni arazu shite, suibun kōka* (効果) *naru daikin wo harai yetaru koto nari to su.*)—when the words of a Minister of State bearing on the morals of students are circulated in a foreign country and used there as a means of raising a big charity subscription. In this case was there any warrant for theuse to which the Minister's words were put? Is Japanese student morality so bad as to demand an appeal to foreign charity for help? There are bad students in this country as well as in the West; but are our students sufficiently bad to make it necessary for Japanese Christians to represent them to foreigners as objects of pity? Those of our Christians who appeal to American Christians for money habitually exaggerate when they describe the state of affairs here. They seem to go

* *Sairitote dōri ni hanshi, jōshiki ni hanshi, amassae, rekishiteki jijitsu ni hanshitaru kyūshiki no dokudan-setsu wo okunen mo naku noburu wake ni mo yukazu.*

† The reference is to a Captain James who taught in a school in Kumamoto some time in the seventies. —(Writer of Summary.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

on the principle of drawing as dark a picture as possible in order to induce people to subscribe. There are some Americans and Canadians who do this also. When I was in Canada last year this kind of thing was going on. A certain foreign lady was trying to raise money for establishing six boarding-houses for school girls in Tōkyō. Her speeches were reported in the Canadian newspapers. According to them one would suppose that most of the girls attending schools in Tōkyō were prostitutes and that existing boarding-houses give accommodation to these girls for the sake of the immoral uses to which the girls are put. Deceived by the representations of this lady, a daily newspaper in Canada, the *Toronto Globe*, published a leading article entitled "Leader of the Orient!—Whither?" The writer urged that since Japan's young men, and young women were generally immoral it was no cause for gratification that Japan was the leading country of the Orient. He seemed to take for granted that the missionary lady in question had kept to facts in her addresses. This good lady is no doubt actuated by the best of motives and she has done much for our women here, but at the same time her misstatements have injured us not a little. We must say that we are strongly opposed to the methods adopted by certain Japanese and foreign Christians for raising money in Canada and the States for various objects here. It is said that money for the establishment of the girls' boarding-houses has been collected. But what has it cost to do it? Nothing less than the sacrifice of the reputation of all Japan's school girls (*Nihon jogakusei no meiyo wo gisei to shite, kaitaru mono nari to no koto wo kioku sesaru-beharesu*). It is the same with numerous other boarding-houses and establishments of various kinds, the support obtained for them abroad has been bought by us at a terribly high price—the loss of our reputation among the donors. We do not go so far as to say that Japanese Christianity to-day can get on without the aid of foreign money. Our churches are still in their infancy and in many things we have to depend on the benevolence of foreign donors. But we can regard with no pleasure at all the raising of large sums of money by a gross misrepresentation of the actual moral condition of Japan to-day as compared with other countries.

* * *

There are people who assert that no high-class morality can exist apart from the profession of religious belief, but we cannot understand how anyone who knows this country and its many fine schools can continue to hold this belief. The Keiōgijiku and the Waseda Semmon Gakkō, not to mention scores of other purely secular schools, have always maintained and are still maintaining an extremely high moral tone, and many of the men turned out by these establishments are ornaments to Japanese society of which it may well be proud. Before us lies a copy of the *Mita Shōgyōkai*. As its name implies, it is a purely business organ, but in every number there are sermons on morals and the necessity of high moral culture. The late Mr. Fukuzawa's system of ethics has been expounded and applied by numbers of able men among his disciples. Among these the President of the Keiōgijiku, Mr. Kamada Eikichi, is conspicuous. The basis of the ethics taught at the Keiōgijiku is purely utilitarian, but it is effective. The students are told that moral culture is necessary to success in life, that the best business men everywhere are men of integrity and honour. An address given at a meeting of the Keiōgijiku Shōgyō Gakkō Kōyukai a few weeks ago on character culture by Mr. Kamada, reported in the February number of the *Mita Shōgyōkai*, strikes this note in a very pronounced manner. In this address Mr. Kamada dwells on the keen competition that is taking place in the business world. The success of business is largely dependent on the characters and talent of employees, and so there is throughout the country a growing demand for young men who are strong physically, strong intellectually and above all strong morally. Nothing will make up for moral defects in business men. Strict integrity is now demanded by the heads of firms. To win the confidence of employees is the one object of young men, and to do this they show themselves to be men of strict principles, says Mr. Kamada. He is of opinion that Japan's business world is showing clear signs of moral improvement as a result of the example set by the young men who have been educated at commercial schools. Mr. Kamada says that the four great commercial nations of the West, Germany, France, England and America, differ considerably as to the relative importance to be attached to the necessary qualifications for business men. Germany puts technical knowledge first; America, talent France, ability to pass examinations; England, character. Let us follow England, says Mr. Kamada.

* * *

Of Dr. Inoue Enryō, the popular Buddhist public speaker and the indefatigable investigator of the labyrinth of superstition which exists in this country, one has heard little for several years. He has been suffering from brain disease, but this has not prevented him from carrying on his interesting explorations in that spirit and ghostly world which he knows better than any man in Japan. It may not be news to some of our readers to be told that Dr. Inoue is known among Japanese as *Bakemono no Sensei*; so great an authority is he on ghosts, apparitions, witchcraft, and alleged possession of all kinds. On Japanese superstition he has published six good-sized volumes, each volume running into some 300 pages. The work is called (妖怪學講義) *Yōkwaigaku Kōgi*. It embodies the results of many years of scholarly research and of hundreds of long journeys into remote country districts. The treatment of the beliefs of the uneducated classes by Dr. Inoue is thoroughly scientific in method and highly philosophical in spirit. Dr. Inoue is a most voluminous writer, as may be seen by the long list of books to be seen at almost any bookseller's, but this work on demonology and kindred topics is rightly regarded by many as his greatest achievement. It is a reproduction of lectures delivered at his well known Tetsugakkan. He has just returned from a visit to China and Korea where he has been collecting information on the many forms of superstitious belief there. This information in the pages of the *Daiyithon* he calls the *miage*, which he has brought back for presentation to his fellow-countrymen. He will no doubt publish something on this subject before long. He was very much struck by the *sang froid* with which low-class Chinese regard death by execution. Even women and children are accustomed to witness public executions with the greatest indifference. With all his superstition, there is no man who dies more resignedly than the Chinaman, says Dr. Inoue.

* * *

In a recent number of the *Kiritsutokyō Sekai* we find an article entitled: "Two Under-Currents which Call for Attention." One of these is described by the writer of the article as a reaction from the shallow optimism which followed the conclusion of the Portsmouth Peace Treaty. It is designated "Social pessimism." There are many young men, says the *Kiritsutokyō Sekai*, who take a delight in looking at the dark side of everyday life in this country. The weaknesses and shortcomings of their fellow-men; the pretence, hollowness and hypocrisy that they see here and there disgust them. Even the late war is viewed by them in a gloomy light. They doubt whether it did anything to permanently elevate and improve the nation. They are in favour of radical social reform. Society as it is to day seems to them to be incapable of making life worth living. The other current may be described as an astonishing growth of mammonism, of greed for pecuniary profits. It would seem as though the whole nation had grown crazy over stocks and shares. New companies are being rained on us and the money-making fever has attacked men of all professions: lawyers, doctors, officials, even teachers. We must say we regard the whole movement with much misgiving, says the *Kiritsutokyō Sekai*. In the scramble for riches we seem to have out-Americaned the Americans. We have often enough denounced the money-worship in the States, but here we are as a nation following the example of the West. Preachers of the Gospel to-day should set themselves to combat the two sinister influences referred to above.

* * *

Mr. Imai Judo, writing in the *Nichiyō Sōshi* (Episcopalian) on "Japanese Christianity and its Future," says in effect that perhaps it is too early to speak of Japanese Christianity as distinct from other forms of Christianity. Though the name "Japanese Christianity" has been in existence a long time, the thing only exists *in posse*. Yet Mr. Imai thinks that it will certainly be created later on. He then proceeds to consider what are likely to be the characteristics of this Christianity. He thinks that Japanese Christianity will be cosmopolitan in type and that in organization, ceremony and articles of belief it will not disconnect itself with historical Christianity. We presume that he refers especially to Protestant Episcopalianism, because his theory does not hold good if applied to certain Congregational and Presbyterian Churches. Mr. Imai seems to be of opinion that the Western type of Christianity as taught here is capable of being nationalized in Japan, and that this is what will take place in the future. He thinks that in no Japanese Church has Christianity as yet assumed anything like a permanent form. There will be changes and new developments for a long time to come; and Japanese pastors and others will gradually make the necessary alterations in ceremony and organization that are necessary. He is of opinion that foreign missionaries had better not meddle with such Japonicization of Christianity as is going on. Let them preach Christianity as they know it and believe it and leave after-developments and modifications to the Japanese. Among all the things that have been imported into Japan by the Christian missionary the Japanese will one day have to decide what shall be permanently kept. For this kind of eclecticism great experience, judgment, and keen insight will be required. It is too early as yet to set about such work. Mr. Imai hopes that the day may come when Japan shall become a great centre of Christianity. Originally an Asiatic religion, for many centuries Christianity's chief centre has been in the West. But now at last this religion is beginning to be espoused by an energetic Asiatic race. Is it too much to expect, asks Mr. Imai, that after coming back to its native element, Christianity in the Far East should, as it were, renew its youth and by our means spread to neighbouring Asiatic countries?

In another article which appears in the *Nichiyō Sōshi* on "Preaching and Audiences," Mr. Imai contends that the lack of influence exercised by the sermons delivered in churches to-day is principally the fault of the audiences addressed (*Kōdan ni seiryoku naki wa sono seme ōini chōshu ni ari*). He thinks that on the whole preachers sow the right kind of seed, but that it falls on ill-prepared ground and hence bears no fruit. The conditions of the growth and maturing of the seed sown must be present in the heart of the hearer or the preacher's sermon will do no good, argues Mr. Imai.

The *Koe* (Roman Catholic) in its New Year's number publishes a review of the year 1906 from a religious standpoint. The title of the article is "The Lessons to be Learnt from the Past Year." The writer, evidently the editor of the Magazine, Mr. Kudo Ōnosuke, sees in the events of 1906 much cause for gratification, but also much that devout Christians can only think of with regret. Among the former the first he mentions is a widespread interest in religion—a feeling that human life is a very poor thing without it. Among our educated classes, says the *Koe*, there is a growing conviction that the strength of a nation depends on physical and mental development in time of peace. And the thing that best conduces to this development is morality that has religion as its basis. Our people are beginning to see that a civilisation which has no religion at its back cannot reach a very high level. Of course it may be affirmed that, though there are numerous writers of various schools of thought who favour this view it is as yet only held as a theory; it leads to nothing practical. This is to a certain extent true. The men who acknowledge that religion is a necessity to man are by no means satisfied with the religion that is offered to them. They lack the humility and self-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

knowledge that are so indispensable to all who seek to benefit by religion. Instead of realizing their own weaknesses and defects, they do nothing but complain of what they conceive to be the inadequacy of existing religion. It is astonishing to us that very superficial arguments should suffice to deceive people who profess to be in search of a religion. Here is one of them. Japan is too advanced to be satisfied with the old religions. They are quite behind the age. Its adaptation to the requirements of modern life in Japan is an essential condition to our acceptance of a religion, and none of the creeds taught in Japan to-day fulfils this condition. Now in reply to this, says the *Koe*, we would point out that granting that man's intelligence has greatly increased in modern times, it is not necessary, even if it were possible, to explain the great truths of religion in an entirely new way, that is, to alter them in order to make them palatable to the modern intellect. The men to whom we refer keep clamouring for the alteration of religion in order that it may suit their notions of what it ought to be. But the reply we make to that demand is, "Alter yourselves. Approach religion in the right mind and it will satisfy you." During the past year hundreds of articles on religion have appeared in secular magazines and newspapers. But among them all how many are there that have preached humility and modesty? They have talked much about truth, but how much have they contributed towards its attainment? Practically nothing. Where they have not displayed ignorance or shallowness, they have shown entire misapprehension. Without knowing what they really want, they clamour for religious reform. At a loss what better to say, they insist on the necessity of the appearance of some great religious teacher. Now it appears to us that where there is real thirst a man will not spend much time in examining the pipes which convey to him the water for which he craves. They may be made of this material or that, but so long as they do not render the water undrinkable he will not complain. When one hears one objection after another to existing religion and to the methods of its propagation, one is constrained to ask: Do these objectors really crave for religion at all? There are some who during the past few years have been trying to satisfy the demand for something novel in religion. But what permanent good have they done? The people who were attracted by their attempts to lighten up the general darkness have fared like the summer insects who flit around a glaring lamp. They have burnt their wings and scorched their bodies. Those who are qualified to act as guides to the nation in religion are not mere critics, nor are they sophists, nor are they men who while constructing nothing themselves delight in dragging down the structures of others. What is amiss in this country to-day is just this: the attitude of men's minds to religion is all wrong. Till that be altered religion cannot benefit them.

The February *Koye* has a very well written article entitled 超人乎聖人乎, *Chōjin ka Seijin ka*? which consists of a comparison between two ideals—Neitzsche's *Uebermensch* and the Christian Saint.* We give below a full statement of the views of the writer of this article.

Society to-day in Japan as well as elsewhere has to choose one of two ideals whose claims are pressed upon them by various writers. The ideal expressed by the term *Surhomme* was not originated by Nietzsche, but through his writing, this ideal has attracted throughout the civilised world a large amount of attention, and as for the term *Uebermensch*, it is his child.† It is true to say that Japanese educated thought follows the lead of Nietzsche and not that of Christ. Nietzsche has had some zealous disciples in Japan.* Though the Nietzsche fever is not so virulent to-day as it was a few years ago, the influence of his teaching is still great in this country. It is correct to say that by the lucidity of his arguments, by the brilliancy of his literary style, and by pure force of character Nietzsche has succeeded in giving new life to an old ideal. His point of view has special attractions for a certain class of Japanese thinkers. His ideal is undoubtedly the ideal of Japan to a considerable extent. This being so, we purpose examining that ideal and comparing it with that embodied in the Christian word "Saint." Some may say that such a discussion as this is too academical to be of any service to Christians; that it has little practical bearing on our lives. But that is not so. Nietzsche's glorification of human nature as he finds it appeals strongly to that human vanity from which none of us is free. When warring with the lusts of the flesh, when suppressing desires that it would be a sin to gratify, there are times when such suggestions as those of Nietzsche find an echo in some part of the heart. They seem to say, "Why continue the strife? Why not let nature have its way?" Then we must not forget that in Nietzsche's ideal there are many elements whose external appearance is in some respects so very attractive that they may easily deceive us. (*Koto ni yohai no miru tokoro wo motte sureba, kono risō ya aru hōmen ni oite sukoburu rippa naru gwaikwan wo yū suru ga yuye ni, issō gojin wo azamuki yasuki ōinaru yūwaku* (誘惑) *taran osore ari*). What we all must admire in Nietzsche is the great weight he attaches to the development of individual character. In insisting on man's self culture he was dwelling on a subject second to none in importance. But when he proceeds to point out on what lines and in what way the self-development is to proceed he preaches most dangerous doctrines. According to him each man is a law to himself. His standard of morality is of his own making, the force, the energy, the merits which he possesses are all the result of self development and they enable him to become a lord over others. The morality of his *Surhomme* he calls *Herren-moral*, lordly morality, that of Christianity he denounces as servile (*Sklavenmoral*) Here is his Gospel in his own words:—"Brethren, the new law (moral) which I proclaim is this:—Be strong. Be apathetic. In all things that concern yourself, be relentless. In all that concern others, be pitiless. To save people from certain misfortunes is most cruel. The destruction of the degenerate should never be delayed" Again he says "Servile morality (*Sklavenmoral*) was invented by slaves. Its development was assisted by Judaism and by Christianity. Those who observe this morality profess to be able to help and comfort mankind. By righteousness, love and mercy they think to assist others. They comfort people by promising them future bliss. Mercy, pity, meekness, forbearance, humility, kindness—what are these but parts of a system of servile morality? The truly wise man, that is, the *surhomme*, creates his own morality and his own truth." According to this the *surhomme* is a man whom strength of will, and force of individuality render superior to all external morality. Intense energy, the combative spirit highly developed—these are the chief qualities that go to create the *Surhomme*. The notion that certain strong feelings or striking highly developed personal qualities give heroes and heroines a super-moral rank, make them too great to be guaged by the ordinary moral rules of their fellow-men, long before Nietzsche began to write on this subject, was an article of belief with the Romantic school of fiction and play-writers.† According to them great men are not to be controlled by the laws which apply to ordinary individuals. Their superior natures give them the right to act just as they please. Acts which they commit, though they would be wrong were they committed by others, are right, and proper in them. This glorification of strength and even of great violence against others in the heroes of fiction and the stage pleases the unthinking public. Human vanity is appealed to when men are told that each man may be a law to himself in this way. Herein lies the danger of the Nietzsche Gospel.

It is unnecessary for me to describe to the readers of this article the Christian saint, the life of Christ and his Apostles being familiar to all. In comparing the two ideals it is important to point out in the first place that the standpoint of the Christian saint and that of the *surhomme* are directly opposed to each other. With the latter self is the centre and the end of all the development that takes place. A man's own strength, energy and capabilities are to be developed to the utmost possible limit. There is no ulterior object. But with the Christian saint the will of God and how in this life it may best be carried out are the supreme consideration. We worship God, but the disciple of Nietzsche worships himself.

Now when we come to consider the means to be used respectively for the realizing of the two distinct objects, that of the Christian and that of Nietzsche, the superiority of those of the Christian becomes apparent. The *surhomme's* moral ideal is to be realized by self-gratification, by the satisfaction of personal desires, by general self-assertion. The rule of life is determined according to each man's own inclinations, ambitions and aspirations. But with the Christian saint the development of the intellect and the feelings is carried on in accordance with the will of God and all that is contrary to that will is suppressed or righted. The *surhomme* holds in contempt all who keep to the commonly observed moral rules of life, calling them slaves, and maintaining that these persons may be sacrificed to the supreme object of his life, self-development. But the Christian saint acts towards his fellow-men loyally and justly, he treats them with brotherly love, he attends to their bodies and their souls; he sacrifices his own desires and inclinations for the sake of others; he devotes himself wholly to the bettering of society.

Considering the fruits of this teaching of Nietzsche, one cannot but perceive that with the exception of the few instances where special gifts may enable a man to map out his own course in life with safety, the liberty which he gives to individuals is likely to be abused; when men are told that none of the moral laws which society observes are binding on them they are likely to transgress these laws, causing anarchy and the undermining of the principles which hold society together. Christianity in insisting on each man's being as true to society as he is to himself, in exalting the duty of self-sacrifice and devotion, in enjoining love for all men brings peace and happiness to thousands of human beings whose welfare is totally disregarded by the *surhomme*. Compare the force of the *surhomme* with that of the saint. The force of the *surhomme* can only be likened to that of a wild rushing torrent that makes a bed for itself by sheer violence, leaving wrecked houses, fallen trees and devastated fields behind it, whereas the force of the Christian saint resembles that of a stream which flows within banks fixed by the will of God so regularly and so gently as to contribute to growth and fertility all along its course.*

---

* As far as we are aware there is no suitable English rendering of *Uebermensch*. "Over-man" and "Superman" have been used, but they are both objectionable. The French *Surhomme* and the Japanese *Chōjin* are happy renderings compared to the English Over-man. As we are quoting from a magazine that is connected with French Roman Catholics, we use the French *Surhomme* in the text.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† The term *Seijin* used in the *Koe* is often to be translated by "sage" and in this sense is applied to Confucius, Mencius and Socrates. The *Koe* states, however, that it does not use the term *Seijin* in this sense, but as the equivalent of a "holy man."—(WRITER OF SUMMARY)

* Messrs. Takayama and Tobori are the best known among these.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† In a noted Japanese drama, the *Imose-yama*, there is a passage which distinctly urges the necessity of the hero's adopting a super-moral attitude, of his acting as though the morality that is based on human relationships did not exist. Here is the passage:—"The fact is, the terms parent and child are only names suggested by man's self-interested point of view. From nature's standpoint parent and child inhabit the same world as the maggots that are generated by the thousand, (and are as insignificant as they) so what reason is there for sparing the life of either?"—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

*Among short books that that have been written on the life and philosophy of Nietzsche that of Professor Henri Lichtenberger is the most fascinating. It is entitled "*La Philosophie de Nietzsche*" and was published in Paris in 1899. Whether one agrees with this writer or not, one cannot but learn an immense deal from his lucid exposition of the teaching of one of the most daring thinkers and charming stylists of modern times.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

WRECK OF THE "DAKOTA."

Considerable excitement was manifested in Yokohama on Monday morning when the news became known that the Great Northern Steamship Company's steamer *Dakota* (Capt. Francke) inward bound from Seattle, was ashore on the Awa coast, just outside the entrance to Tokyo Gulf. The *Dakota* was known to have a full passenger list and thus much relief was felt when news came that all on board were safe. The strip of rocky coast known as Shirahama, which stretches from Nojimasaki to Sunosaki, bears an unenviable record as the scene of the wreck of the *Belgic* and the *Tokyo Maru* many years ago, and no surprise was therefore expressed at the intelligence that the *Dakota* had badly damaged her bottom and was taking in water fast. The sixty saloon passengers and thirty steerage passengers were safely landed and found shelter in the lonely villages which at this point face the wide Pacific, the fishermen doing all they could to make them comfortable during the night. The *Dakota* went ashore in broad daylight, and the calmness of the sea allowed the ship-wrecked people to land without accident. It was on a moonlight night in 1897 that the navigators of the O. & O. steamer *Belgic* made such a mistake; when the *Tokyo Maru* went ashore there was no moon.

The *Omi Maru*, which left Yokohama on Monday morning for Shirahama, with a view to giving assistance, returned late the same evening. According to Capt. Arakawa and others of the crew, the *Dakota* is stranded two and a half miles off Shirahama, Awa peninsula. When the *Omi Maru* approached the scene, the *Dakota* was almost sunk beneath the water. The strong north-westerly wind which was blowing kicked up a nasty sea and the great ship seemed to be in the centre of a terrible whirlpool. It was found impossible for the *Omi Maru* to approach near the wreck and she proceeded to stand-by in the deep water. Capt. Arakawa made signals to the *Dakota*, but received at first no reply. Finally a message was signalled from the shore that all the passengers and crew were safe and had all landed. Subsequently the *Omi Maru* sent a further signal to the look-out station on land asking those on shore "to send a competent boat at once as the members of the local office are very anxious to land and to afford necessary relief to the passengers and crew." Subsequently a fishing boat with nine fishermen was sent to the *Omi Maru* and reached the vessel in spite of the heavy sea then running. By this junk Mr. Atsumi, assistant manager of the local branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Mr. Tsutsumi, the second engineer of the *Omi Maru*; Mr. C. F. McWilliams, passenger agent of the Great Northern Steamship Co., and one Japanese landed. Meantime, the cruiser *Yayeyama* and a torpedo boat arrived from Yokosuka but they also were prevented by the high waves from approaching the wrecked steamer. After making all possible investigations under the circumstances the warships returned to Yokosuka.

The passengers and crew of the *Dakota* found shelter in a few Buddhist temples, *yadoya*, and fishermen's houses, in the hamlets which lie scattered about this bleak extremity of Awa peninsula. Food was very scarce, with the exception of boiled rice and some dried fish, while fresh vegetables were quite unobtainable. As for fires to warm their benumbed bodies, the only thing the villagers could do in that direction was to light the small charcoal braziers which most Japanese houses use. But in some houses, firewood was burnt throughout Sunday night and the attention thus shown was greatly appreciated. By Monday morning the officials of the local government offices appeared and they did their utmost, by giving all necessary assistance to the shipwrecked foreigners, to ameliorate their sad condition. A quantity of fresh beef and tinned meat was brought from Chiba and a number of blankets were also distributed among the passengers and crew. The provisions and comforts which were sent down by the *Omi Maru* could not be landed on account of the ugly sea which continued throughout Monday. The *Omi Maru* eventually returned to Yokohama with a small number of postal bags. It is reported that almost all the personal luggage of the passengers and crew is still on the *Dakota*.

About 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning the Shanghai liner *Hakuai Maru* was despatched to the scene to bring up to Yokohama the passengers and a portion of the crew. The *Hakuai Maru* carried everything necessary for the distressed foreigners.

It is reported by the *Tokai Asahi*, of the Tokyo Bay Steamship Co., that she saw the *Dakota* when on her way from Katsunuma, Kadzusa province. At 5 p.m. on Sunday, the American steamer was seen steering for Shirahama, and the crew of the coasting boat were all expecting the *Dakota* to make an acute turn to avoid the ugly rocks which here stick their nasty heads above the reef. To their surprise she carried on without slackening speed and presently ran on to the rocks with a tremendous crash. Her bows at once sank, and at such an angle that two of her masts disappeared. The *Dakota* sent up no signal of distress and subsequently the coasting vessel reported the accident to the Nojima Light House.

The details of the *Dakota's* cargo are:—625 tons cotton, and 425 tons flour and sundry goods, to be landed at Yokohama; 2,035 tons cotton, and 340 tons flour and sundry goods to be landed at Kobe, 40 tons flour and sundry goods to be landed at Nagasaki; 40 tons shirtings and cotton piece goods, and 875 tons flour and sundry goods to be landed at Shanghai; 200 tons wooden materials, 950 tons flour and sundry goods, and 1,200 tons wheat to be landed at Hongkong. Total: 6,720 tons.

It is said that the *Dakota* was insured in Lloyds for three million dollars and this amount was then re-insured in six other marine insurance companies in London and New York.

According to a prominent member of the local staff of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha who went to the scene by the *Omi Maru*, the *Dakota* lies in a hopeless condition. He sees no hope of salving her. As to the cause of the disaster, he believes that the commander of the unlucky vessel took Shirahama for the other entrance to Tokyo Bay. At the time of the accident, a dense fog hung over the shore and nothing on land was visible.

From the accounts of passengers who have arrived in Yokohama from the *Dakota*, it appears that the accident occurred so early in the evening that the coast was clearly discernible. She sighted Inuboye about noon on Wednesday and during the rest of a beautiful afternoon ran to the south-west practically all the time within sight of the land. Soon after four o'clock in the afternoon, as the passengers were taking tea on deck, the vessel appears to have come up with the Noshima light and about five o'clock ran up on a reef about a mile off shore, having meantime changed her course, doubtless with the view of going up the channel. The ship had run so far up that her bows dropped on the other side of the reef, and very soon after the casualty she was submerged as far aft as the bridge, but local craft came off quickly and the *Dakota's* numerous boats were also promptly in the water. The passengers therefore after being warned to be reasonable in the matter of luggage were sent to their cabins to prepare for a landing. When they came on deck again the ship's bows were under water. Some of the passengers were landed at the nearest hamlet, most of the others appear to have found their way to Shirahama, a small town to the east of the lighthouse, and afterwards proceeded to Tateyama, where they were taken off by the *Hakuai Maru* and brought to Yokohama.

In the course of an interview which Messrs. Naritomi and Hori, first and second officers of the *Hakuai Maru*, accorded our representative on their return from Tateyama, we learn that the steamer arrived at Shirahama at 8 40 a.m. on Feb. 5th, intending to take off the passengers and crew of the *Dakota*. Owing to the high sea running and the dangerous proximity of the rocks at this part of the coast, commonly called the Onigase—"Strait of the Devil,"—the ship was unable to approach the wreck and when boats were sent alongside it was found impossible to use any of the ship's ladders. After a time ten of the *Dakota's* sailors managed to let themselves down into two fishing boats by mean of rope-lines, and these were taken to the *Hakuai Maru*. They brought off detailed instructions from the representatives of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, already on land. In compliance with the orders, the *Hakuai* at once left for Tateyama, where she arrived at noon. Three hundred and fifty-one passengers and crew had gathered in the small town, having arrived in successive batches. They were nearly all accommodated at the small restaurant known as the Matsuoka-ro. As we surmised at the time the supply of jinrikisha at Shirahama was quite insufficient to carry the whole of the shipwrecked persons and some of the lady passengers and children travelled by goods carts on which Japanese mattresses were spread. Some of the lady passengers whose nerves had been badly shaken after the disaster, and who could not take the food offered at Shirahama, managed to eat two or three fresh eggs at the Matsuoka-ro. The gentlemen suffered most on account of the scarcity of accommodation in the fishing hamlets. The whole party embarked on the *Hakuai* at 4.30 p.m. and the vessel arrived at Yokohama at 9 o'clock that night.

Capt. E. Francke of the *Dakota* and a few of his officers, some representatives of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and Capt R. Tipple, the local surveyor for Lloyds Agents, are still at Shirahama.

Mrs. S. B. Forbes and one other Dutch lady and a Russian gentleman sustained injuries at the time of the wreck. Two ladies and a German military officer left Tateyama prior to the arrival of the *Hakuai*, and proceeded over to Yokosuka by a small steamer, from whence they came up to Yokohama by train. The *Hakuai* brought ten mail bags containing 299 packets in all. The rest of the postal matter is lost; indeed, one foreign gentleman who has come up from the scene of the wreck speaks of seeing postal matter floating about in the sea, while he himself picked up a letter containing a bank draft for a considerable amount.

According to Mr. Kusakabe, of the Osaka Iron

Professor Lichtenberger's book may be described as *multum in parvo*. It is full of condensation throughout, a masterly summary of doctrines and personal traits—the latter time and again throwing light on the former. We have only space here for a few quotations to serve as specimens of the enlightening character of the whole book. It is by no means easy for any man who does not claim to be a *surhomme*, to thoroughly understand the point of view of such a profound thinker as Nietzsche. Here are a few things that Professor Lichtenberger, who has made an exhaustive study of all his works says about him:—"*La grande, l'unique passion de la vie entière* de Nietzsche fut la *recherche de la vérité. Voyons quelle, est chez lui, l'origine de cet instinct et quelle forme particulière il revêt. . . . . Aristocrate par ses instincts, épris de vérité et d'art, tout à la fois intellectuel et sensitif, volontaire et passionné, penseur, savant, musicien, poète, Nietzsche nous apparaît comme une nature singulièrement riche et complexe. Mais cette variété d'instincts, de goûts et d'aptitudes ne fait pas tort, chez lui, comme chez tant d'esprits modernes, à l'unité essentielle de la personalité. Rien ne serait plus faux que de comparer à Heine, par exemple, que nous voyons tiraillé toute sa vie entre les tendances contraires de sa sensibilité et de sa raison athée par son intelligence, vaguement religieux par instinct, tout à la fois croyant et sceptique en amour, démocrate et socialiste par raisonnement abstrait et franchement aristocrate dans sa manière de sentir. Nietzsche avait fort bien conscience dela complexité de toute âme moderne.*" Here is the brilliant passage with which Professor Lichtenberger closes his review of the character of Nietzsche. "*Chez Nietzsche dont la valeur est extraordinairement développée, l'unité harmonieuse de la personalité n'est jamais menacée. Jamais nous ne le trouvons en guerre avec lui-même irrésolu, flottant. Malgré sa complexité, il est tout d'une pièce: lorsqu'il pense ou qu'il agit—car agir et penser sont pour lui tout un—c'est son être tout entier qui pense et qui agit; toutes ses facultés sa volonté son intelligence, sa sensibilité, son goût artistique s'unissent irrésistiblement pour le conduire là ou il veut aller. L'histoire de sa vie nous montrera l'évolution d'une individualité aussi puissante que riche, consciente de très bonne heure du but vers lequel elle tend et marchant dès lors invariablement vers ce but; il lui arrive de se tromper: il se laisse, pour un instant, entraîner par des influences étrangères vers une direction qui n'est pas la sienne; mais il revient bientôt, conduit pas un instinct sur, dans sa vraie voie; il guide et discipline en vue de la conquête de son idéal la multitude variée des facultés spéciales qui sont à son service et il les fait toutes concourir à la grande tâche qu' il s'est assignée. Jusqu' au jour, où, après des années de lutte et d'efforts, il arrive enfin à la pleine conscience, à la pleine maîtrise de lui-même et incarne dans l'âme complexe et harmonieuse de son Zarathoustra les aspirations multiples de sa nature d' aristocrate, de prophète et d'artiste.*"—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Foundry; Mr. Sato, an official of the Department of the Agriculture and Commerce; and Mr. K. Hori, who were all among the *Dakota's* passengers, the ship passed Inuboye on Sunday morning. At 4.20 p.m., when off Shirahama, a severe shock was felt all through the ship, followed by a tremendous crash. In ten minutes, the ship had a big list to starboard. Subsequently the bows gradually sank and the stern rose up. The passengers quietly awaited instructions from the captain and no signs of panic could be seen. In the meantime, the coasting steamer *Tokai Maru* was observed passing the scene. For some minutes she remained near, but as the captain did not display any signal asking for assistance the *Tokai* went away. After about an hour, Mr. T. Tachimi, headman of Shirahama village, came off to the ship accompanied by several fishing boats and the fishermen at once offered to give any assistance required. The crew of the *Dakota* did not permit the villagers to come near the ship at first perhaps mistaking their intentions; but all the Japanese passengers, nevertheless removed to the fishing junks with their baggage. Later many of the foreigners followed the example of the Japanese. About two hours after the accident, all of the passengers and some of the crew had landed. As to the rumour that Capt. Francke attempted to commit suicide the Japanese passengers all declare that he tried to end his life with a revolver but was prevented by Captain C. Thomas and Mr. Uriah Harris, U. S. N., who were among the passengers. At 8 p.m., the Captain went to sleep, and the following morning, went off to the ship and brought back his personal property and a portion of the ship's papers.

It is reported by Mr. T. Tachimi, the headman of Shirahama village, that he was looking out to sea on Sunday afternoon when some of his family drew his attention to the approach of an enormous steamer. She came straight towards the rocks. After the accident, he went down to the scene in company with several villagers. They put off in some fishing boats, with the intention of giving all necessary assistance, but at first the crew of the *Dakota* refused to allow them to approach, beating them back by blows from sticks. But at last the foreigners understood what the fishermen wished to do, the information being interpreted to them by some of the Japanese passengers. Then they heartily thanked the fishermen for their heroic efforts amid the raging waves.

It was announced on Wednesday morning that all the shipping documents—copies of bills of lading, the cargo manifest, etc—were lost, consequently telegrams have been sent to the office in Seattle asking for duplicates of the missing documents to be forwarded by the first mail. About half of the cargo has already been destroyed by sea water. Representatives of the landing department of the N. Y. K. have been sent to Shirahama to ascertain the nature and extent of the damage done to the cargo.

A telegram received at the Yokohama Customs says that a small portion of the cargo stored in the holds in the stern has been landed.

Captain Tipple, his staff and a number of Japanese divers, commenced an investigation of the damage to the hull on Wednesday. At the request of Lloyds agents the Mitsu Bishi Kaisha's salvage ship *Oura Maru* left Nagasaki on the morning of Tuesday to give assistance.

Mr. Kagami, the Manager of the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co, believes that the *Dakota* was insured for four million dollars in all and the cargo for one and a half million dollars. He says that some years ago a steamer of over ten thousand tons was wrecked off Montreal, Canada, and her cargo was all lost: that was the record disaster for some years. The loss of such a big steamer as the *Dakota* occurs for the first time in the history of the world.

Certain resolutions were passed at a meeting of the passengers held on Wednesday afternoon at the Grand Hotel as follows:—

"Whereas, we, the passengers aboard the steamship *Dakota*, bound for Yokohama, having been unfortunately wrecked upon the Japanese coast, at a point near Nojima lighthouse, more particularly known as the village of Shirahama, on Sunday afternoon, March 3rd, 1907, at about 5 o'clock; and

"Whereas, during the trying ordeal experienced under these conditions, the Japanese residents who furnished hospitality and the provisional and governmental authorities who extended us every possible consideration and attention, and accorded us the most uniform courtesy in every instance, placing their homes and entire facilities at our disposal, relieving the distress, comforting the weak, and using every effort to make our stay among them as pleasant, agreeable and comfortable as possible, exercising the greatest disregard of personal inconvenience and discomfort in contributing to our wants:

"Be it resolved that we hereby, each and every one of us, personally and collectively extend to these Japanese people our profound thanks, assuring them of our great appreciation of the services rendered, courtesies extended, and the sincere spirit which prompted it, being representative of the human fellowship for which the Japanese people are universally known:

"And be it further resolved that copies of these resolutions be sent to the American Ambassador at Tokyo with the request that same be brought to the attention of the proper Japanese authorities; also that copies be sent to the associated and local Press and distributed among the passengers for personal reference and record in such form as might be decided most convenient."

The Yokohama branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha received a telegram on the afternoon of March 6th from Shirahama. It says that a general investigation as to the damage done to the *Dakota* has been made and it has been found that the ship can be floated. After the sea calms down further investigations will be carried on. It is said that many naval officers of the Yokosuka Naval Station are also of opinion that the steamer may be floated.

At 11 a.m. on Tuesday, Capt. Francke, his officers and some members of the Yusen Kaisha held a conference at the Nanashima-ya, at Shirahama. At this time, the Commander described the cause of the accident. His statement was at once despatched to the head office at Seattle through the Yusen Kaisha.

A correspondent of the *Jiji* had an interview with a German officer, one of the passengers of the *Dakota*—in which the latter is reported to have said that the accident occurred at 5 p.m. The day was fine and the light was so good that the light houses were clearly discernible. When the ship came about eight hundred metres off Shirahama, the shore-line was clearly visible. As to the cause of the accident, the officer did not hesitate to say that it was entirely due to negligence on the part of the ship's commander. The speaker added that after the ship stranded all the crew became excited and were quite ignorant as to what steps to take to secure the safety of the passengers.

On March 6th, the Chinese Consul in Yokohama paid a visit to the American Consulate with regard to 217 Chinamen among the crew of the *Dakota* who are staying in Yokohama. The Chinese official asked the American consular authorities to make necessary arrangements for the Chinese and also asked that they receive their wages.

The divers who have been examining the wreck of the *Dakota* report that the ship lies on four rocks, while it is evident that she slid through a very narrow passage between two of them when she struck the reef. She has four big holes on her starboard side and many plates on the port side are dented or buckled in. Her rudder is about 10 feet above water. Very little damage has been done to her comparatively and the prospects of salving the vessel are considered quite feasible. But of course this question can not be definitely solved until the arrival of the salvage steamer from Nagasaki.

Two cases of plague were reported on March 2nd in Osaka. The patients were a girl of five years old and her younger brother. The girl died the same day.

HOCKEY.

Y.C. & A.C. V Keio University.

The return match between above teams was played on Saturday, on the Keio Ground, Tokyo, and resulted in a win for the visitors by 4 goals to 1.

The Y.C. & A.C. took up a strong XI. Mollison being the only absentee, the team consisting of:—

Goal, A. Maull, Backs: W. S. Moss and J. H. C. Goodban; ½ Backs, O. M. Poole, H. Greig and H. Kilby, Capt.; Forwards, D. E. Drummond, B. C. Foster, E. N. Lambert, L. S. Hudson and E. C. Jeffery.

The game started punctually at 3.00 p.m., the visitors being supported by three or four Yokohama enthusiasts, and during the first half the play was practically confined to the home team's half of the ground, the visitors left wing forwards playing a particularly good game.

Four goals were scored by the Y.C. and A.C. (L. S. Hudson (2) E. N. Lambert (2)) and at the interval the score stood at 4—0 in favour of Yokohama.

After change of ends, the homesters played together much better, and had by no means the worst of the play. The Yokohama side became somewhat slack, and the only score in the second part was a goal scored by the Keio team, which roused considerable enthusiasm amongst the spectators.

Jeffery on the outside left kept up his good form and several centres from his stick went a begging, although the nature of the ground offered some excuse for passes not being accurately taken.

The ground, though level, was very dusty, and several times during a melée the ball was quite lost to sight.

When the whistle blew, the score was as above stated in favour of the Y. C. & A. C.

For the Y. C. & A. C. Jeffery and Hudson played well together, while W. S Moss at full back saved brilliantly when called upon to do so. The arduous duties of referee were undertaken by the Rev. W. Grey, who gave the utmost satisfaction to both teams by his decisions, and it is worthy of remark that the Japanese XI., who have only taken up the game this season, were penalized much less frequently than the Yokohama team for breaches of the "sticks" rule.

After the match the visitors were entertained at tea by their hosts, and a laudatory speech concerning their play was made in Japanese by one of the professors of the Keio University, himself an ardent player of Rugby football, and a keen advocate of sports of all kinds, to which Mr. Poole replied in a few well-chosen words.

Ladies Hockey Club.

A game of hockey took place on Saturday afernoon at Sanno-tani. The weather was gloriously fine. The teams were:

"Colours."		"Whites."
J. Tresize	Goal.	Dwyer-Neville
Miss M. Cain Miss A. Tripler	Backs	Miss E. Blundell Miss B. Tripler
Mrs. Summers Miss D. Kilby Miss A. Blundell	Half-Backs	Mrs. Read (Capt.) Miss M. Talbot Miss R. Kenderdine
Miss G. Kenderdine Miss E. Kilby (Capt.) Miss Tripp Miss McCallum Miss E. Talbot	Forwards.	Miss G. Tresize Miss Cahusac Miss Silver Hall Miss A. Talbot Miss Brockhurst

Referee—Mr. A. W. Read.

The game resulted in Colours 3, Whites of The first goal was made by Miss E. Kilby; the other two were chiefly scrambles, though an opinion prevailed that they were scored by Miss McCallum and Miss E. Talbot; all were scored in the first half. The play in the first half was all near the Whites' Goal, Colours playing a much better and stronger game. After the interval, the positions of the Whites were altered, Miss S. Hall playing centre half back, Miss A. Talbot centre forward, and Miss M. Talbot outer wing. The game then became a series of rushes up and down the field. No more goals were scored. After the game tea was served.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Yokohama Literary Society devoted the whole of Friday evening to a consideration of the life and works of Edvard Grieg, the Norwegian composer, and it goes without saying that a thoroughly enjoyable time was spent in company with this master of harmonic melody. The paper, contributed by Mr. W. Karl Vincent, gave an excellent insight into the development of Grieg and of his place in the musical world. Mr. Vincent was also responsible for the arrangement of the musical programme and had drawn up the following list of numbers. Unfortunately the calls of business prevented Mr. Poole from being present; Miss Ballagh was unable to leave Tokyo; to everyone's regret a sore throat prevented Mrs. J. P. Mollison from singing the songs set down to her name; while Mr. Hay dropped out at the last moment. Though shorn of these items the programme proved decidedly attractive, and the three ladies were warmly applauded for their efforts.

Pianoforte Duet, "Norwegian Scenes"..op. 63 No. 2.
"The Herdman's Call."
"Harvest Dance."
Miss Blundell and Miss Cain.

Violin Solo..... "Sonata" .....F. Major, op. 8.
"Lento Doloroso."
"Allegro vivace."
"Allegretto tranquillo."
"Allegro animato."
Mr. H. A. Poole.

(Accompanied on the Pianola by Mr. J. G. Crane.)

"EDVARD GRIEG."

An Appreciation, by Mr. W. Karl Vincent.

Pianoforte Duet.."Peer Gynt Suite"...op. 46 and 55.
(a) "Dawn."
(b) "Asa's Death."
(c) "Arabian Dance."
(d) "The Storm."
Miss Blundell and Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown.

Songs .....(a) "I love thee."
(b) "Two Brown Eyes."
(c) "Solvejg's Song."
Mrs. J. Bender Mollison.

Pianoforte Solo(a) "To Spring,".....op. 43, No. 6.
(b) "Gade" .....op. 57, No. 2.
(c) "Bridal Procession,".op. 19, No. 2.
Miss Blundell.

Songs .....(a) "The old, old story."
(b) "The Princess."
Mr. C. H. P. Hay.

Violin Solo .....(a) "Dance," .....op. 35 No. 1.
(b) "Elfentanz."
(c) "Anitra's Dance,"..op. 46, No. 3.
Miss Ballagh.

Pianoforte Duet..... "Holberg-Suite" .....op. 40.
(a) "Gavotte."
(b) "Sarabande."
(c) "Rigaudon."
Miss Blundell and Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown.

Mr. W. KARL E. VINCENT said:—

In November, 1903, I had the pleasure of reading a paper on Norway before this Society. Therein I mentioned the names of a few celebrated men that old Norway had given to the world. In the list, among musicians, was mentioned one, Edvard Grieg. In that lecture I expressed my admiration of Norway and things Norwegian; in this, I trust I will amply express my admiration of one whom I consider the greatest exponent of Norwegian music.

Through Grieg, to use Bjornson's words, "Norwegian moods and Norwegian life have entered into every music-room in the whole world." Schumann remarked that "the North is most assuredly entitled to a language of its own," certainly when a master appears to give that tonal-language such decided form that the local characteristics and peculiarities shall decidedly stamp it as National;—such a Master we have in Edvard Grieg.

During the troublous times which followed the fall of the Pretender, Charles Edward Stuart, many a Scotsman left his home to seek rest and comfort in various foreign lands. Among these was one named Alexander Greig, a merchant of Aberdeen. He selected Norway, which in climate and general aspect sufficiently resembled Scotland to induce him to settle down permanently in the "Land of the Midnight Sun." He did not, however, sever his connection with his native country entirely, for once a year, as a member of the Scotch Reformed Church, he travelled over to Aberdeen to partake of the Communion, and in order to see the friends of his youth, for the

"Fond attachment to the well-known place
Whence first we started into life's long race
Maintains its hold withsuch unfailing sway
We feel it e'en in age, and at our latest day.

Alexander Greig married a Norwegian lady and changed his name to Grieg, thus making it correspond to the Norwegian form of pronunciation. Their son, John, married and settled down in Bergen as British Consul; to him was born a son named Alexander. Alec succeeded his father in his mercantile pursuits, and at the same time acted as Consul for Britain. He eventually married a lady by the name of Jensine Hagerup, and unto them, on June 25th, 1843, was born Edvard Grieg, the subject of our paper to-night; thus he is the great-grandson of the old Aberdeen merchant, Alexander Greig.

Schopenhauer's doctrine that men of genius inherit their gifts from their mothers is well borne out in Edward Greig's case. From her he inherited not only his Norwegianism but his artistic tastes and musical gifts. Madame Grieg was no mean pianiste. She appeared several times in public in Bergen and in London. Her intrepretation of some of Beethoven's, and more particularly Weber's, works made a long and lingering impression on her son. The mother's heart was set on making her boy a musician—she succeeded beyond her fondest hopes. Though Beethoven and Weber were Madame Grieg's favourite composers, she was not deaf to the beauties of contemporary music. Mendelssohn and Chopin received a fair amount of her attention. It is probable that Chopin's novel and audacious harmonies sowed the seed which ultimately bore fruit in the loveliest creations of Grieg's genius. His first serious attempt to compose was made when he was a boy at school, about the age of 12 or 13 years. His Opus 1, "Variations on a German melody," fell into the hands of his school-master who promptly lectured him on his idleness, and for wasting his time over such rubbish as music—subsequently Opus 1 went into the fire.

Ole Bull, the "Paganini of the North" was the first to recognise the gifts of Edvard; after listening to several of the boy's attempts at composition, he induced the parents, who wisely raised no objections, to send the lad to Leipzig to study.

At Leipzig, Grieg had Moscheles as his pianoforte instructor, and from him learned many a little technical secret. For the theory of music, his first teachers were E. F. Richter and Papperitz, but with these he did not get on very well. They would not allow his free harmonies. Papperitz, on reviewing a "lesson" said, "This will not do, it is too chromatic, really you are becoming as bad as Spohr." Mauritz Hauptmann recognised Grieg's gifts of composition, and encouraged him as much as possible; he was so pleased with his scholar's work, a fugue on the name of "Gade," that he exclaimed, "Very good, very musical, come, we must be friends." The atmosphere of the Leipzig Institution was rather uncongenial to Grieg—he did not care for hard work; again, Mendelssohn was the approved model, whilst Grieg's favourities, Chopin, Schumann and Wagner, were looked upon as dangerous revolutionists: so many a time the young Norwegian was drawn into a hot argument. In his musical studies Grieg was left behind by his friends Arthur Sullivan, Franklin Taylor, and Eduard Dannreuther. In due time the truth dawned on Grieg that if he would progress like his friends he must work, and like them must submit to drudgery. So to work he went, scarcely allowing himself time to eat and sleep—the result being a complete breakdown in the Spring of 1860. The mother was informed of his condition and hastened from Bergen to his bedside. The illness culminated in a severe case of pleurisy. In those days physicians had not discovered modern methods of dealing with this serious malady, and the result was that Grieg's health remained impaired all his life, and from then to the present time he has had only one lung to breathe with. But genius cannot be curbed by impaired vitality; if it could, then the best works of Chopin, Mendelssohn, Wagner and Sullivan would never have been written.

Recovering from his illness, Grieg returned to Leipzig, and in the Spring of 1862 passed his examination with credit, winning praise and applause both as composer and performer.

Returning to Bergen, Grieg set to work, but the result of his labours was not very lucrative, so, in 1865, he took up his abode in Copenhagen, as that city offered better opportunities to an aspiring musician than Bergen; moreover, it was the home of the celebrated Danish composer, Niels W. Gade. It has been said that Grieg studied under Gade, but this is not so. Gade encouraged the young aspirant in his work but could not influence him, for Grieg's musical individuality was fast developing. It is related that when he showed his 1st Violin Sonata to Gade, the latter remarked that it was "too Norwegian" for his liking, adding, "the next Sonata you write, my dear Grieg, you must make it less Norwegian." Grieg, who was in a defiant mood, exclaimed, "On the contrary, Professor, the next will be more so." Luckily two musicians, Ole Bull and Nordraak, both Norwegians, shared his ardent patriotic nature, and led him away for ever from the academical atmosphere of Leipzig days, led him back from the over-tilled German fields to the virgin forests, the peasants, the peaks, and fjords of old Norway. Henceforth Grieg followed the bent of his own genius, he was relieved at being free to do as he pleased, and in a short time the germs of individuality that are not absent even from his early works, grew and expanded until they formed "a new kind of music differing as much from the classical German art as an exotic orchid of the forest differs from our no less beautiful but more regular garden flowers."

In 1864 Grieg married his cousin, Nina Hagerup. An excellent singer, and accomplished musician, she encouraged her husband in all his work, sang his songs as first he sung them in his heart, and with him gave concerts in the leading cities of Europe, so helping to made his music known and appreciated by the world. Her last public appearance was in 1898 in London; in the same year she also sang for our late Queen Victoria, at Windsor. She now sings only for her husband and his friends. Grieg deeply regrets that so few people had the opportunity to hear her when her voice was in its prime. However, her talent is not wasted. It inspires Grieg to renew his efforts. His best songs were and still are written for her, they embody his personal feelings, and he confesses that he can no more stop expressing them in songs than he can stop breathing. May her kind encouragement ever uplift him in his work. Surely when two such kindred souls are united in the art they love, nothing but artistic worth can be the result. It is an interesting case, showing how conjugal affection may be the inspirer of the arts, quite as well as the romantic love which precedes marriage.

In 1868 Grieg received a letter from Franz Liszt, informing him of the pleasure he had derived in the perusal of his Sonata Opus 8, adding that "it bears witness to a strong talent for composition, a talent that is reflective, inventive, provided with excellent material, and which needs only to follow its own natural inclinations to rise to a high rank." This letter had its own momentous consequences, unsolicited encouragement from one so famous as Liszt induced the Norwegian Government to grant a certain sum of money to Grieg, thus enabling him to travel abroad to Rome, and there meet Liszt personally. With Grieg's compositions Liszt was so pleased that when they parted his last words of advice were "Keep steadily on; I tell you, you have capacity, and,—do not let them intimidate you."

Grieg returned to Norway, and in due time formed a "Musical Society" at Christiania. As Conductor to the Society he thus had opportunity for acquiring a thorough familiarity with the master works in diverse branches of music—a familiarity which, while it widened his horizon and shaped his tools, did not in the least impair his originality, which grew apace with every successive work. Not a few of his compositions were inspired by the literature of the well-known writer Bjornstjerne Bjornson.

In 1874 the Norwegian Government granted a life pension of about £90 per annum to Grieg—this amount may not seem large, but it enabled him to give up teaching and conducting, and to devote himself entirely to composition, and to make his works known at home and abroad. So he left Christiania after a sojourn of some 8 years and took up his abode once again in Bergen. He now resides in a picturesque villa called "Troldhangen" about 15 miles out of Bergen, on the steep sides of the Hardanger Fjord, and further down, near the water's edge, is his "Sanctum sanctorum." Here he studies and composes; entirely oblivious to the cares and worries of the world, he lives in his own musical atmosphere and in this solitary little spot some of the world's loveliest melodies and grand unique harmonies are created.

Of Grieg's personal traits a few words must be said. Grieg is of short stature, very slight, with decided "round shoulders," his hair now white, is brushed straight backward, "a la Liszt." His face is as individual, unique, and attractive as his music; his eyes "a green gray in which one seems to catch a glimpse of Norway, its melancholy fjords and its luminous mists." His gaze is serious, and tender with a peculiar expression, at once ailing, restless and childishly naive. The entire effect is that of tenderness, gentleness, sincerity and genuine modesty. He has remained what he always was—a man who detests clamour, abhors ovations, the triumphs of vogue and celebrity.

It is said that when Grieg was "concertising" in Germany, one of the reigning Dukes of the smaller States invited him to visit him. Grieg went. In due time, in the course of conversation, the Duke presented the composer with a badge of one of his Orders. Grieg simply said, "Thank you," put the decoration into one of his rear pockets, and continued the conversation. The Duchess, who was present, saved the somewhat awkward situation; she went up smilingly to the composer saying, "Please let me show you where to wear such a badge," and proceeded to fasten the decoration to the lapel of his coat with her own hands.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Grieg is an enthusiastic politician, and among his political views he has always maintained that Norway should be entirely independent of Sweden. No doubt he greatly rejoices at the recent turn of affairs. He is an ardent Norwegian; he has always stood by the left; during the great Dreyfus trial Edward Colonne, the eminent French conductor, invited Grieg over to Paris to conduct his works during the Exhibion of 1900. Grieg, however, like many other patriots the world over was so indignant at the verdict given at Rennes that he refused the invitation in a letter which, unfortunately, found its way way into print, and which enraged the French public. I may here add that the late Theodore Thomas, the "doyen" of American conductors, refused to go to Paris for the same reason. Grieg no doubt in time regretted his mistake, so that when Colonne renewed his invitation in 1903, he accepted it. As soon as the date of his concert was announced, the unforgiving ones saw their opportunity to stir up feelings against him. When Grieg appeared at the conductor's desk on the concert day he was received with thunders of applause. As soon, however, as these had subsided his opponents gave their share of hisses, stamping and blowing of tin-whistles. The malcontents, however, were gradually silenced by the majority of the audience protesting. At the close of the overture "In Autumn," Grieg was received with cheers, mingled of course with faint hisses here and there. Happily all misunderstanding is now a thing of the past; Grieg's items are always welcomed on Parisian concert programmes.

Sir George Grove, speaking at the Birmingham Festival in 1888, remarked "a very interesting item was Grieg's overture last night, and the conducting of it. How he managed to inspire the band as he did, and get such thrilling bursts and such charming sentiment out of them I don't know." The *Musical Times* of May 3rd, 1888, said concerning Grieg's A minor Pianoforte Concerto: —"Nothing could be more neat, clear and intelligent than his rendering of the solo. In it the artist predominates over the mere executant, and the audience were held closely observant of what seemed to be in Grieg's hands, a new work. The success gained was immense, while its causes were the most legitimate conceivable. Grieg as a conductor gave equal satisfaction—of the applause showered upon the Norwegian musician it would be vain to speak. Grieg, though personally a stranger, seemed intimately known to the audience, and appeared to have all their sympathy. This was no doubt due to the songs and pianoforte pieces which have long since made his name a household word. It is hoped that the greatest representative of "Old Norway" will come amongst us every year." Grieg visited London in June of last year, and needless to say, received a very warm and hearty welcome.

In 1893 the University of Cambridge conferred the degree of Mus. Doc. Honoris Causa, on Grieg. The occasion was amost interesting one, for Tchaikovsky' San Saens, Max Bruch and Arrigo Boito also had degrees conferred on them on the same date, and assisted at the musical performances. Unfortunately Grieg's state of health did not allow him to be present.

In 1872 Grieg was appointed a member of the Swedish Academy of Music; in 1883 a corresponding member of the Musical Academy of Leyden, and in 1890 a member of the French Academy of Fine Arts. He has received many badges and orders, but has never once been known to wear one of them. Grieg is often spoken of as the embodiment of Scandinavian music. But as he himself pointed out in a letter to the *New York Times*, "I am not an exponent of Scandinavian music, but only of Norwegian. The national characteristics of the three peoples—the Norwegians, the Swedes and the Danes—are entirely different, and their music differs as much." Yes, it differs very much, as the scenery does; the Norwegian is much bolder, rougher, and wilder. A wiseacre remarked once that Grieg made a very promising beginning at Leipzig, but after his return to his home he unfortunately turned unconsciously to Norwegian folk-music and struck with the freshness of the native dances and melodies, transplanted them bodily into his academic flower-pots." This in nonsense pure and simple. Ernest Closson wrote in 1872 that "Grieg has so thoroughly identified himself with the musical spirit of his country that the roles have become as it were reversed. His personality —a personality which in itself has nothing in common with the people—seems to have become the prototype of this same music of the people." Grieg's compositions are unmistakably Norwegian, but there it more of Grieg in them than of Norway. The melodies, though redolent of their native soil are emphatically his own—such melodies you do unfind in Norwegian folk-songs—and still more otn mistakably his own are his bold harmonies; for folk-music in its primitive state has no harmonies at all, whereas Grieg's music represents the very latest phase in the evolution of harmony. I believe I am correct in stating that among his 73 works (*i.e.* up to the present time, 1907) there are, besides three volumes of pianoforte arrangements of popular tunes, only three, viz, Op. 30, 35, and 64 in which he has incorporated Norwegian melodies, the rest are his own. On the whole there is more Norwegian colouring in Grieg's pianoforte pieces than in his songs; but the more one studies Norse folk-songs and Northern composers before Grieg's time, the more are we surprised at his originality.

Tchaikov ky instantly recognised Grieg's rare gifts, and in his Diary (Life and Letters of Tchaikovsky, translated by Mrs. Rosa Newmarsh) says, "Hearing the music of Grieg, we instinctively recognise that it was written by a man impelled by an irresistable impulse to give vent by means of sounds to a flood of poetical emotion, which obeys no theory or principle, is stamped with no impress but that of a vigorous and sincere artistic feeling. Perfection of form, strict and irreproachable logic in the development of his themes, are not perseveringly sought after by the celebrated Norwegian. But what charm what inimitable and rich musical imagery, what warmth and passion in his melodic phrases what teeming vitality in his harmony, what originality and beauty in the turn of his piquant and ingenious modulations and rhythms, and in all what interest, novelty and independence are exhibited in his works."

The late eminent pianist, Hans von Bulow, was a warm admirer of Grieg, whilst d'Albert, McDowell, Raul Pugno, Brodsky, Johannes Wolff, Lilli Lehman and Teresa Carrene, are well-known Grieg "disciples," and on their concert-programmes his music occupies a prominent place. It is a matter of regret that Grieg's poor state of health curtailed his productiveness in the fields of musical literature. He has expressed his appreciation of the great masters of the past and many of his contemporaries, in letters and essays to various magazines. His warm tribute of praise to Verdi, Sullivan, Tchaikovsky, Dvorak, Wagner, etc., shows him to be a sincere admirer of the particular genius of each of these eminent composers. His "Schumann," "Mozart" articles and other essays dealing with modern music, contain interesting criticisms, and stamp him at once a musical scholar of no mean order. Grieg himself, although a keen and interesting writer, has told the public very little about himself and his works. Brilliant offers for an autobiography have been made him, but, partly from disinclination, partly from ill-health, he has not accepted them. We can only trust it will not be long before good influence will persuade him to tell the world something about himself—in the meantime we wait and cherish what he gives us of his musical thoughts, and pray that the Giver of Life will guard and keep him in our midst for many years to come.

The speaker went on to review a few of Grieg's works illustrating by the reproduction of a few chords on the piano the characteristic effects that he desired to call attention too. One of these which he described as of great beauty and of striking Norwegian originality was the use of a "snap" somewhat akin to the Scottish snap, as in the opening of the well-known Solvejg's song. Again, had G minor anything to do with E minor? They would answer "no." Yet Grieg commenced his lovely baritone song "Der Einsame" with the progression G minor II major and E minor. Many other original effects were illustrated, and the composer's chief works were appreciatively referred to. In conclusion Mr. Vincent said:—

Wagner, the late Antonin Dvorak and Grieg are certainly the greatest creators of harmony of the past century. Fresh harmonic progressions, are rare in Brahms, more frequent in Dvorak, while Grieg's compositions simply teem with extraordinary effects.

Grieg by his charming pianoforte works "has brought it about that Norwegian moods and Norwegian life have entered into every music-room in the world." All these works, over a hundred of them, are artistic specimens of musical workmanship, and polished as any exquisite Japanese vase. It would be a matter of great difficulty to single out a few of them and label them as "the best"; individual tastes differ, what may please some, may not be to the liking of others. In them the trivial and commonplace you will not find, and in all the composer's works there is not exhibited a trace of morbid or mawkish moods. As previously said there is nodoubt more of the Norwegian colouring in Grieg's pianoforte pieces than in any or his other works. Theorists have used their spectroscopes to analyse this "local colour" but in so doing thay have not made clear what is Norway's and what is Grieg's.

Concerning Grieg's larger vocal works; at the Cloister Gates. Recognition of Land, and Olaf Trygvason, they are, I think, seldom heard outside of Scandinavia. At the Cloister Gates is a charming cantata. It cannot be classed as a difficult work, and why it is not included in the repertoire of many a good Choral Society in the Home-land I fail to see.

Among Grieg's 125 to 130 songs, many a gem can be found; they are unique in their delicate voicing of the tenderest, most elusive personal feelings as well as in their consummate finesse of workmanship.

It is a matter of regret that Grieg's songs are not more frequently heard, for in these musical gems he has given us his very life's blood,

"From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began;
From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
Through all the compass of its notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man."

DRYDEN.

THE MEIJI GAKUIN.

Under the title of "A Meeting in Recognition of Twenty-five or More Years of Service in Meiji Gakuin of President Ibuka, Dr. Wyckoff, Mr. Ballagh, and Dr. Imbrie," a very interesting gathering was held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall at Kanda, on the afternoon of Saturday, March 2nd. About five hundred persons, alumni, pupils and friends of Meiji Gakuin were present.

The meeting began with a piano solo by Mrs. P. A. Davey, After reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. A. Inagaki, a short address was made by the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Y. Kumano. He stated that although the time mentioned in the invitation was twenty-five years, it was really about thirty-five years since the beginnings of Meiji Gakuin were made, and that of these four teachers all had been connected with the school for at least twenty-six years, and Mr. Ballagh's term of service extended to nearly thirty-two years. In the case of Dr. Wyckoff, his service in the cause of education in Japan began in 1872, when he went to Fukui as successor to Dr. W. E. Griffis, the author of "The Mikado's Empire."

Congratulatory papers on behalf of the students and the teachers of Meiji Gakuin were read by Mr. H. One and Prof. S Adachi, respectively. In the absence of Mr. S. Nishimura, an address of congratulation from the graduates was delivered by Prof Miyachi, and this was followed by an address by Judge N. Watanabe, on behalf of the Trustees of Meiji Gakuin.

Then a song was rendered by Messrs. Mac Nair, Fisher, Cowen, and Iglehart. Prof. T. Noya, of the Peeresses School, one of the earliest pupils of Dr. Wyckoff, made a congratulatory address telling something of how Dr. Wyckoff had impressed and influenced him in his student days. A written address of congratulation to Dr. Wyckoff from Rev. Kota Hoshino, who was unable to be present, was read at this time.

Dr. Wyckoff replied briefly. He said he was glad to have had the opportunity of doing the work of the past twenty-five years, and thanked the alumni and others for their congratulations and words of appreciation. Remembering that Socrates, or some one of his contemporaries, had said that it was better to write on human hearts than on pig skins, the writing material of that day, he had tried to write the best of himself on the hearts and in the lives of his pupils, and the process had been pleasing and the results gratifying. He closed by referring to the great opportunities that were before the school and urging both alumni and pupils to be loyal and helpful to Alma Mater.

After a song by students of Joshi Gakuin, Mr. Matsumura Kaiseki, the well known author and historian, made an address of congratulation to his old tracher, Mr. John C. Ballagh. His amusing description of some of the doings of his student days kept his audience in audible good humor, and all were much impressed as he showed the bible that had been presented to him in his school days by Mr. Ballagh and told of how much the book had been to him.

Mr. Ballagh replied with some reminiscences of those early days, and said that he felt amply repaid for the long years of work when he saw the useful lives of his boys.

Rev. S. Hattori, one of the early pupils of the theological department of Meiji Gakuin, spoke

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

of the good work done by Dr. Imbrie both for the school and for the Church of Christ in Japan, and said that although there was much talk of church independence, and real progress in that direction, there would be need for the assistance of such foreigners as Dr. Imbrie for yet many years.

In replying, Dr. Imbrie forcefully called attention to five points about Meiji Gakuin that ought to be held in remembrance.

1. The first Christian church organized in New Japan, the Kaigan Church of Yokohama, consisted almost wholly of pupils in the schools in which the Meiji Gakuin began.

2. More than one hundred of the Japanese ministers who are now leaders in the religious life of the empire, were trained within its walls.

3. Meiji Gakuin has taken a leading part in obtaining religious freedom in education.

4. Meiji Gakuin has long stood for and practised co-operation on equal terms of Japanese and foreigners.

5. When Meiji Gakuin applied for and received a charter from the Government the Creed of the Church of Christ in Japan was embodied in one of the articles of its constitution as a foundation upon which the school is established.

After Dr. Imbrie's address Mrs. Matsunaga sang very sweetly and impressively, "I'll be what you want me to be."

Dr. Y. Honda, President of Aoyama Gakuin, and a life-long friend of President Ibuka, then offered his congratulations to the latter and, in a somewhat humorous vein, gave a very truthful portrayal of some of the difficulties of being a college president. To this Dr. Ibuka replied, thanking those present for the reception and the kind words that had been spoken. He said that though the school had done quite well they were far from being satisfied with present attainments, and are desiring and planning for enlargement and constant improvement, and his hope is that Meiji Gakuin, either in co-operation with other schools or alone, may some day do university work in some departments.

At the close of President Ibuka's address Mr. K. Muto ascended the platfrom and speaking in English, in behalf of the alumni and students of Meiji Gakuin, presented a piece of silver ware to each of the professors.

The undergraduates then sang a new college song, composed by Mr. Shimazaki, of the Class of 1891, after which the meeting was dismissed with the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Y. Ogawa, the first man in modern Japan to be ordained a Christian minister.

Later seventy-four persons met at the San Tei Restaurant in Shiba Park and had an enjoyable dinner together.

THE GOLFING ASSOCIATION.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Yokohama Golfing Association was held on Thursday afternoon in the Board of Trade Rooms, International Building, the Vice-President, Mr. Williamson Jones, occupying the chair, while Mr. F. W. R. Ward acted as Secretary, pro tem.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that it was a mistake to call the meeting the annual general meeting, as it was in reality simply a general meeting called to receive the report of the provisional committee elected some time ago to carry on the affairs of the Club. "In regard to the financial situation of the Club, you have all seen the links and know just what has been done. We opened up last November, Governor Sufu, our president, striking the first ball. A small prize was offered for our opening game, and Mr. Showler, our best player, carried off the trophy. In December we had another contest when the prize was won by Mr. Mollison, whom I consider our second best player. Since then we have had monthly contests for medals, which contests will be continued until October next, when the members will compete for the gold medal presented by the Captain. Referring again to the finances, I would say we have 122 members who have contributed *yen* 10 each as entrance fee. We have a credit balance in the bank of *yen* 438, in addition to which we have just received our first consignment of clubs, which are valued at *yen* 400, so that we have practically over *yen* 800 to our credit. We now have to consider resolutions covering what we have done as a provisional committee, as we no doubt took more upon ourselves than provisional committees were justified in doing, and we ask you to confirm our work."

Mr. CAESAR HAWKINS.—I have much pleasure in proposing that the local rules and bye-laws drawn up by the provisional committee be approved of and passed, as they have been shown to the Nippon Race Club Committee and received its sanction.

Mr. A. J. MCCLURE—I take pleasure in seconding that motion.

Mr. LINDLEY.—Before the motion is put to the meeting, I beg to call attention to rule number 10, in regard to penalizing, which I think is against the spirit of the game as played in England and Scotland.

The CHAIRMAN.—I would like to say these rules were carefully considered by us. We have worked under peculiar conditions owing to the softness of the ground and the rules were made especially to test local conditions, and later as the ground improves the rules can be amended, and I would like to ask Mr. Lindley if he makes a motion as to rule 10 or only a suggestion.

Mr. LINDLY.—Only a suggestion.

The motion approving of rules and byelaws was then put to the meeting and unanimously passed.

Mr. EASTON—I take pleasure in proposing the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:—President: Governor Sufu. Vice Pres.: Mr. Williamson Jones. Captain: Mr. A. J. McClure. Secretary: Mr. F. O. Stuart (Mr. Ward acting, pro tem, during his absence). Treasurer: Mr. W. Ferrier. Committee: Messrs. W. Y. Showler, G. G. Brady and A. B. Lowson.

MR. ARGYLE ROBERTSON seconded the motion, which was put to the meeting and passed.

Some of the members made inquiries about caddies, balls and lockers, when Mr. Showler stated that a head caddie had been appointed and that he had tickets which were supplied to all the others, who were thus duly registered. Some 24 lockers would soon be ready for the use of members, who were instructed to apply to the Secretary for allotment.

It was decided that 3 *sen* only be allowed to caddies for recovering lost balls.

A vote of thanks having been tendered the Chairman the meeting dissolved.

THE LAW COURTS.

OBJECTION TO ATTACHMENT.

An application laid by a Chinaman named Chujin against Mr P. Helm, petitioning for the cancellation of forcible attachment on immovable property, came up again on March 1st in the Yokohama District Court.

A Chinese contractor named Liang Yi was examined as a witness. He deponed that at the request of Yiu Iu Tung who was representing four other Chinese merchants, witness erected the buildings—three 2-storied brick houses, two stone bungalows, two 2-storied wooden houses and two warehouses—on lots Nos. 121 and 122, Yamashita-cho. The building was completed in July, 23rd year of Janchi, of the Chinese Calendar, which corresponds with 1897. The buildings were owned by seven Chinese jointly. Witness did not know the proportion of their possessive rights. Plaintiff and Chong Ming-chi collected the rents from the tenants on behalf of the owners.

At the conclusion of the examination of witness, plaintiff's Counsel produced a document and said that it was a certificate given by the Chinese Consul confirming the statement that the houses belonged to the Chinese owners. Defendant's Counsel replied that he saw the document for the first time.

The case was adjourned till March 25th.

ACTION FOR CONFIRMATION OF POSSESSIVE RIGHTS.

An action instituted by a Chinese merchant named Chong Tat-Kin against Mr. Paul Helm petitioning for the confirmation of possessive rights over immovable property, was resumed on March 1st in the Yokohama District Court.

Plaintiff's Counsel said that the houses in dispute were owned by his clients. The property was registered on August 21st, 1899, in the Yokohama City Office. Later, the registry was changed by Chong Minlu and defendant. Plaintiff's Counsel added that his clients built the houses for twenty-eight thousand *yen*. Defendant's Counsel contended that the change of registration was made by Chong Minlu but Mr. Helm did not participate in the alteration. Counsel refused to admit that plaintiff and Chong Chong Ming-lu had built the houses for the amount declared by plaintiff's Counsel. Subsequently, Counsel produced five documents and letters and said that plaintiff, in 1891, obtained a twenty years' lease from Mr. Helm at a rent of *yen* 375 per year. Later the tenant failed to pay the rent and accordingly the lease was cancelled by Mr. Helm, information of which was given to the Chinaman through the Yokohama Local Court. The cancellation of the contract was confirmed as shown by Exhibit No. 3-B. Plaintiff, however, occupied the ground and the houses thereon lawlessly and further registered the houses in November 1901 at the city office as if they belonged to him.

Plaintiff's Counsel refused to admit the evidence and asked the Court for leave to examine two Chinamen and two Japanese as witnesses. The Judge gave consent to the request and adjourned the hearing till March 25th.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGE.

The hearing of a case in which Messrs. the Clifford-Wilkinson Tansan Mineral Water Co., Kobe claims *yen* 161,019.47 from the Crown Cork Co., Ltd., of which Mr. E. Mendelson is the local representative, was resumed on March 5th in the Yokohama District Court.

K. Uyeda, an employe of the Kameya, a well-known provision merchant of Tokyo, was examined as a witness. He deponed that he had been engaged in the office for twenty-six years. His duty was to manage the mineral water business:—viz. the Wilkinson's water, Hirano water, Phoenix brand water, beside imported mineral beverages. During the years 1903 and 1904, some defects were found as to the corking of the Wilkinson water bottles through which a leakage occurred and the gas escaped. Before 1903, cork and wire were used to stopper the bottles but later the stopper was changed to the crown cork, which is still used. With regard to the changed quality of the mineral water consigned by the Clifford-Wilkinson Tansan Mineral Water Co., witness at first thought that some old bottles had been sent. He consequently wrote very often to complain to the manufacturers and asked him to send newly bottled water. About half of the bottles in a case were sometimes found useless, and most of the other cases were in a bad condition, from 20 to 30 per cent. Finally the manufacturers replied that they always sent newly bottled water to all customers. The defects complained of by their customers were attributed to the imperfect nature of the crown-cork. The damage that was sustained by witness through the defect in cork was refunded by the water manufacturess, and accordingly Kameya made good the loss sustained by their customers. After the defects in the cork were discovered enquiries for the Wilkinson Tansan water fell off considerably. In reply to defendant's Counsel, witness said that his office sold the water at both wholesale and retail. The broken or imperfect bottles among the forty-eight in each case were changed for good ones. Such bad bottles always averaged two or three per case.

After the conclusion of the examination of witness, the Court declared that the statement of Mr. David Reich, of the Borneo Co., Borneo, now in Osaka, who was examined in the Osaka Local Court as a witness in connexion with the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

present case was not to hand but that it will shortly be received.

The proceedings were therefore adjourned till March 12th.

ALLEGED DESTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

The hearing of a case filed by T. Tanaka and C. Yonetani against Capt. R. Tipple claiming *yen* 1,755 and 384.70 respectively, was resumed on March 7th in the Yokohama District Court.

Referring to the record of the Local Court with regard to a petition instituted by Capt. Tipple for the preservation of evidence in connection with the collapse of the stone wall on his premises and, as the result, the destruction of four Japapese houses, plaintiff's Counsel said that there was no doubt about the cause of the destruction of these buildings. Relying on the statements of Mr. K. Furuya, an assistant civil engineer of the Kanagawa-Kencho, and Mr. K. Nakagawa, a contractor, who inspected the fallen wall and the destroyed houses in accordance with the request of the Court, Counsel insisted that the foundation of the wall was defective, and had been softened by rain. As a result the wall collapsed. The damage sustained by the owners of the crushed houses amounted to the sum now claimed.

Defendant's Counsel refused to admit several statements made by plaintiffs' Counsel, and contended that the evidence was too vague to fix the cause of the accident or the nature of the damage. Counsel asked the Court to inspect the place concerned and to examine five men, who are living near the residence of Capt. Tipple.

The Judge gave consent to the request and adjourned the case till March 15th.

CLAIM FOR INSURANCE.

The case lodged by J. Kimoto against the New York Life Insurance Co., claiming *yen* 9,559.68 and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from June 1st 1904, came up again on March 7th in the Yokohama District Court.

It may be remembered that plaintiff's younger brother insured himself on March 29th, 1904, with the defendant's firm for ten thousand *yen*. The contract was made for a twenty years' endowment policy, the premium to be paid quarterly. After the first installment of the premium had been paid, the insured died. The survivor, the plaintiff in the present case, asked the insurance company for the amount insured. The insurance company refused payment contending that the deceased had made a false declaration in his application for insurance and that his alleged death was doubtful. After several hearings, the case was adjourned for a long time in accordance with the request of Counsel.

The parties now repeated statements given at previous sittings as there had been an alteration in the organization of the Court, after which they produced their evidence and discussed it. In the course of his address, plaintiff's Counsel said that the deceased was a farmer owning land from which about three thousand *yen* was realized annually. For sometime he was headman of his village. The deceased also insured himself with several Japanese insurance companies as he was quite able to pay the premiums. He died after suffering from an illness, as certified by the doctor who attended him. The deceased made an honest declaration for insurance with the defendant firm. Defendant's Counsel held that the deceased was a poor man, and was employed in a primary school at a salary of twelve *yen* per month. He therefore could not afford to pay the premium on the policy. There was a suspicion that the insured was still alive and residing abroad. Plaintiff had planned to obtain the money from the insurance office by unlawful means. Counsel asked the Judge for leave to examine an expert connected with life insurance business and Mr. N. W. McIvor, one of the directors of the local branch of the defendant company. The Court decided to summon the first mentioned expert and dismissed the request for examining Mr. MacIvor.

The hearing was adjourned till March 21st.

TAKASHIMAYA.

Takashimaya (S. Iida) is now a name known in all quarters of the earth to which Japanese silks and embroideries have penetrated. It is a firm with a very long history behind it though only a quarter of a century has elapsed since it began to cater for the trade of the Occident. Starting with a large store in the ancient Capital of Japan, Kyoto, Takashimaya now has branches in Lyons, Tientsin, London and New York, with agencies in Australia and elsewhere. On the 1st of March the firm opened a new store at 81, Main Street, Yokohama, in the building so long the residence of Mr. Gielen. Here a store fitted with all the latest modern contrivances has been arranged in which are set out the marvellous silken fabrics for which Takashimaya is famous. It is a stock which can only have the parent store in Kyoto for rival. On Thursday the firm, to celebrate the opening of the Yokohama establishment, entertained the journalists of Yokohama and Tokyo to dinner at the Chitose-ro, Sumiyoshicho, when some fifty availed themselves of the invitation. A very pleasant evening was spent with the usual accompaniments to a Japanese feast, though on this occasion several old customs associated with Kyoto were introduced, and added that touch of novelty which made the affair unique. Prosperity to the house of Takashimaya was most cordially drunk in the course of the evening.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The work of the local Society is progressing rapidly and it is hoped that in a short time the fund will permit of the appointment of a second Inspector. The present Inspector has been doing excellent work and has caused a great many reforms in various stables where cruelty was unconsciously being practised.

A good number of donations have been received since the annual meeting in January, including the following: Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell *yen* 100, Mr. E. C. Davis *yen* 150, Mr. Runge *yen* 150, Mr. S. Isaacs *yen* 150, Mr. V. Blad *yen* 150, Well Wisher *yen* 50, Proceeds of Mr. Randall Hargreave's Recital *yen* 70.48.

The work now on hand by the society includes the placing of water troughs in suitable places for the use of horses, the offering of prizes to coolies for care and attention to horses and improvements in the methods of destroying stray dogs. This is in addition to the ordinary work of guarding against overloading on the hills leading to the Bluff, and protecting horses against cruelty by being worked in an unfit condition, as well as efforts to secure the better treatment of animals generally.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE WATT.

We announce with regret the death of Mr. George Watt, an old resident of Yokohama, which took place on March 2nd at the General Hospital. The deceased gentleman, who was in his sixty-ninth year, had been ill for a considerable time. He came to Japan some forty years ago and engaged in business as a builder. The sympathy of the community will be extended to his family.

The funeral of Mr. Geo. Watt took place on Monday afternoon. The first portion of the service was conducted by Dr. Dearing at Union Church and the remains were then conveyed to the Cemetery, the pallbearers being Mr. J. MacBeth, Mr. F. Pawsey, Mr. F. Booth, Mr. H. W. Kilby, Mr. L. Graham and Mr. W. Graham. The two daughters were the chief mourners.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Lieut.-Colonel M. Fukuda of the infantry, has been appointed an attaché to the Embassy at Vienna.

Professor Hara Ryotaro, a well-known civil engineer, and director of the Engineering Bureau of the Tokyo City office, has been engaged by the Yokohama City Office, as superintendent of engineering enterprises.

A floating mine was washed ashore at Kumifu, Echizen province, on March 5th.

A dead rat infected with plague was found on March 4th in the village of Kawanoishi near Matsuyama.

Telegrams from Maidzuru and other western places report that on March 5th, a heavy snow storm was experienced.

During February, the export of coal at Moji was 231,094 tons. At the end of the same month, the stock was 290,380 tons.

According to a London telegram received in Osaka, on March 5th, the price of copper has gone up, making quotations £111.10.0.

At 11.44 a.m. on March 7th, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. The duration was one minute and thirty-five seconds.

A case of small-pox has appeared on the *Kajo Maru* which arrived at Shimonoseki on March 5th from Dairen. The patient is a fireman.

A Ladies' Literary and Musical Circle has been inaugurated in Hongkong. The title of the society indicates pretty clearly its objects, and it is to be hoped that it will thrive. Mrs. C. Virginia Shaw Rice, a schoolmistress from Seattle, is the founder.

A telegram from Asahikawa says that Lieutenant Saito, of the Seventh Cavalry regiment, who was charged with having cruelly treated a soldier named S. Hamada, was punished on March 4th by the Court Martial with five days' imprisonment.

On Mar. 2nd, the following officers were placed on the reserved list: Lieut.-Generals Katsura, Yabuki, Kurose and Yamauchi; Major-Generals Awaihara, Fukunaga, Nakamura (Masao), Sena, Yamaguchi, Imahashi and Ikeda; Surgeon-Generals Ochiai and Kikuchi.

At the annual general meeting of members of the Kobe Foreign Board of Trade the following officers and committee were elected:—Chairman, Mr. Alf. Woolley; Vice-Chairman, Mr. H. V. Henson; Committee, Messrs. W. Campbell, F. Lildecke, G. Petersen, C. G. Town, M. J. Moses.

The Committee which has been compiling the Law of the Imperial House, having concluded its labours, the building in the compound of Akasaka Palace in which they conducted their work is no longer required. The Crown Prince has accordingly presented the house to Marquis Ito, who will pull it down and re-erect it at Omori.

The P. and O. steamer *Manila*, which arrived at Kobe at 4 p.m. on Saturday, brought four members of the crew of the Japanese sailing vessel *Kongo Maru*, which capsized in a storm off Ozaki light house, Iyo province. The remainder of the crew, seven in number, were drowned. The rescued men were clinging to wreckage when they were saved.

About 2.30, on March 2nd while some 50 tons of coal from the steamer *Sagami Maru*, now in port, was being transported to the Kono coal yard at Yoshihamacho, Yokohama, a lighter struck a rock near Yato bridge and sank. Communication through the canal was therefore interrupted until the evening. Great inconvenience was caused by the blocking of the Creek.

A meeting of foreigners in the habutai business was held in the foreign Board of Trade room, on Feb. 28th to form an association for the protection of foreign exporters. On the proposal of Mr. Morey Weale, Mr. C. J. Strome took the chair and Mr. Coleman was asked and consented to act as secretary. After some remarks by the Chairman and by Mr. Coleman it was proposed that an association should be formed, to be called the Yokohama Silk Piece Goods Association. This was seconded and carried. The following officers were appointed:—President, Mr. C. J.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Stromc; Committee—Messrs. T. Mendelson, Keen (E. T. Mason & Co.), Wilson (Strauss & Co.), D. H. Blake (American Trading Co.) and P. C. Coleman (Jardine, Matheson & Co.). Nineteen firms it was stated, have signified their intention of joining and it was decided to keep the membership roll open untill the 31st of March.

According to to a Peking telegram, H. B. Collins, who was recently arrested in Tientsin, has undergone an examination. In the course of the trial, he said that he smuggled the dynamite in accordance with a request of a prominent member of the Chinese administration who was contriving to bring about a disturbance in official circles. This high official employed the defendant but arranged that the latter should state in Court that he was employed by the opposition.

The stone-cutters of Yokohama held a meeting on Wednesday and the following day at the Hinko-kwan and decided to ask for an increase in wages. They demand twenty *sen* per day over the present rate, which is one *yen* on the average. The decision was at once conveyed to their employers. Some of the contractors proposed an increase of *sen* 10 per day and asked the workmen to settle the matter amicably, but the men refused and subsequently trouble arose between the parties. The Isezaki-cho police are closely watching the workmen.

The World's Student Christian Federation Conference delegates are beginning to arrive for the Student Federation Conference in Tokyo. President Hall is expected next week, and Sir Alexander Simpson and Prof. Macalister are on the way. Prof. Macalister is lecturing in Canada and Sir Alexander Simpson in India on the way to Japan Applications for attendance upon some of the sessions have been made by a large number of friends, but the Committee on Delegates has announced that no application will be granted until the middle of March

A telegram to the *Jiji* says that H. B Collins was arrested by the Chinese authorities on Feb. 27th at Tientsin on suspicion of being a spy in the pay of the revolutionists. Collins had for some time been staying at a Japanese hotel, and was arrested at a railway station on his way to Peking. He is said to have had explosives in his possession. It may be remembered that Collins was sentenced to twelve years' confinement with hard labour in the Yokohama District Court on a charge of having acted as a military spy for Russia during the war, and was pardoned at the conclusion of hostilities.

Mr. W. Karl Vincent delivered his lecture on the Oberammergau Passion Play before a large meeting of the Tokyo Literary and Musical Society on Monday evening. The Rev. St. George Tucker was in the chair, while the Rev. T. M. McNair operated the lantern, the lecture being illustrated. Some trouble was at first experienced with the light, but on a stronger lantern being procured the pictures came out splendidly, particularly those dealing with the theatre tableaux. During an interval Mr. S. H. Somerton delighted all present with a capital rendering of "The Skippers of St. Ives" and "The Groman's Wedding."

It is worthy of note that, with the completion at Greenock of the twin screw steamship *Nore*, which is to begin her maiden voyage from London to the Far East on March 16, there comes the first break in the P. & O. Company's shipbuilding programme for a period of thirteen years. In the interim forty-five vessels have been removed from the fleet, which now numbers fifty-eight steamers, of 383,264 tons gross register. The additions to the company's fleet during the period in question are twenty mail and passenger steamers seventeen intermediate passenger steamers, and twelve cargo vessels, aggregating more than 300,000 tons, and costing nearly £8,000,000.

Awadzu Tsunekichi, thirty-five years of age, residing at No. 25, Shimoyamate-dori, 2 chome, Kobe, was arrested on Saturday, says the *Kobe Herald*, on a charge of having stolen three finger rings, one set with a diamond, and five other articles, valued at over *yen* 400, the property of M. G. Abily. The stolen articles were on a mantelpiece in the premises of the Messageries Maritimes Company at the time of the recent fire. It has been ascertained that Awadzu sold the diamond to Nikkai Tameyuki, a silversmith of Kitanagasa-dori, 2 chome, and that he disposed of the other articles, after endeavouring to prevent their being identified, to various other persons, retaining only the ring from which the diamond had been removed, and a cross. The whole of the property has, however, been recovered and restored to M. Abily. The thief has been sent before the Public Procurator. The police are once more to be congratulated on a smart piece of work.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland was unanimously elected chairman of the recently organized association of life insurance presidents in New York on Jan. 31. He will also act as its chief counsel at a salary of $25,000 a year. In addition Mr. Cleveland will act as the referee in cases of disputes between the companies. He will also remain trustee of the majority stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, but for these services will receive no compensation.

Secretary Metcalf on Feb. 2nd issued a statement showing in detail the exact cost of construction of the battle-ships *Connecticut* and *Louisiana*, the former built by the Government atathe New York navy yard and the latter by the Newport News Ship building Company. From this it appears that the Government-built ship cost $359,425 more than the private-built ship. The exact figures were (including armor, turret mounts and machinery): For the *Connecticut*, $6,340,247; for the *Louisiana* $5,980,82.

The Omaha courts have decided that works of art by famous painters, including Van Dyke, Rubens and Vanderwerf, are indecent, and that reproductions of them cannot be sold in Omaha stores. For persisting in their sale John Greenberg was on Jan. 25th fined and warned that on the next offense he would be sent to jail. Greenberg had on sale copies of Rubens' "Judgment of Paris," the original of which is in the Dresden Art Galley, Van Dyke's "Diana" and "Golden Reign of Jupiter," and Vanderwerf's "Magdalena" and others of that class.

The authorities of the University of Nevada headed by Matron Kaye of Manzanita Hall, have put a ban upon skating, and have issued an order prohibiting the "co-ds" of the hall from visiting the rinks, either for the pupose of looking on or skating. While the male students have not been interfered with it has been announced that an order including them under the same rule will soon be issued. The only explanation given by members of the faculty regarding the order was that they did not think that the rinks were uplifting to the morals of the students. Any one of the students discovered breaking this new rule will be subject to im- mediate dismissal.

The Rev. Henry Martyn Field, the well-known clergyman and author, died at his home at Stockbridge, Mass., on January 26th, was his birthplace. He was the last survivor of a family noted for longevity. His father David Dudley Field, a clergyman, had nine children, several of whom attained high distinction among them being David Dudley Field, the great lawyer of New York; Stephen J. Fied, Justice of the United State Supreme Court, and Cyrus W. Field, who laid the Atlantic cable. For many years Rev. Henry M. Field was the editor and proprietor of the *Evangelist* published in New York. He wrote numerous volumes of travel.

A gift of $1,000,000 from Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage, widow of Russell Sage, to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy was announced on February 1st at a dinner of the alumni of the institute at the St. Regis Hotel. The announcement was greeted with prolonged cheering. It was also made known that Mrs. Sage recently made other gifts of $350,000, of which $150,000 goes to the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association for the erection of a new building for the committee's executive offices in New York and $100,000 to the Emma Willard School of Troy, from which Mrs. Sage graduated in 1847. It is is understood Mrs. Sage will make other gifts to the Emma Willard School.

A dispatch to the *Tribune* from Washington says: Scandalous conditions have been found in various Government departments as a result of the investigations being made by the House Committee on Appropriations. The committee has discovered that in one branch of the House service contracts have been let at exorbitant prices for material invented by an employee, who was a member of the board which made the award. In another department contracts have been awarded for material in the manufacture of which one of the officers was engaged. In still another, inventions which will developed by employees during their Government service have been used by the Government at high cost. If the members of the House are successful in the campaign they have begun thousands of dollars will be saved the Government annually, and there will be a more sharply defined right of an employee to control exclusively an invention he has developed and perfected in the course of his official duty.

The famous American battleship *Oregon* is to be modernized, and Secretary Metcalf announces that he has authorized the expenditure of $1,000,000 out of the naval repair fund for that purpose. Of the best type of war ship when she was launched, the *Oregon* is already almost obsolete, and to make her equal to modern men-of-war she must be extensively overhauled. The changes will be similar to those ordered for her sister ship the *Indiana*, the most important being the substitution of balanced turrets for the present round turrets, which cause the ship to heel when all four twelve-inch guns are pointed at the same quarter. The alterations will be made at the Puget Sound Navy station, where the *Oregon* has been lying since her return from the China station, and will consume one year.

The daughter of "The Village Blacksmith," made famous by Henry W. Longfellow—a woman whose husband was a direct descendant of Commodore Stephen Decatur—died in Chicago on January 28th in want. Mrs. Mattie E. Decatur's life ended amid surroundings of misery, after a life rich in memories and comparative affluence. Mrs. Decantur was an artist and designer of theater curtains; having been a student at the Art Institute. Her husband, who was a chemist in a large Chicago wholesale firm, died in 1894. From that time misfortune pursued his widow. The father of Mrs. Decatur, Francis O. Henley, was a friend of Henry W. Longfellow in the latter's boyhood days in Portland, Maine. Henley was a blacksmith and Mrs. Decatur used to tell with pride of her father's acquaintance with the poet and declare that he was the inspiration of "The Village Blacksmith." Mrs. Decatur was 61 years old.

At the annual luncheon of the Vassar Alumnae Association on Feb. 3rd. President Taolor of Vassar College said that while the standard of Vassar was equal to that of any institution of its kind in the world, whether for men or women, yet the number of students, closely approaching the 1000 mark, made the problem of individual attention a difficult one. He said that recently the trustees had fixed the limit of the number of students at 1000, and he believed it was a good idea to hold to that limit, at least until some solution of the problem was found. He declared that large universities were facing the same problem that it was the least easy of sclution and one that needed more attention than any now before the educational world. He said more and more attention was to be paid to the aesthetic side of life at Vassar, and that when plans now under discussion were carried out, Vassar's campus and surroundings would be the most beautiful in the word.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE KIRIN BREWERY CO.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—May I ask you to publish the rest of my speech (enclosed) which I consider I was unwarrantably prevented from completing at the recent meeting of the Japan Brewery Co., as it may interest that very large body of shareholders whom I know to be in sympathy with the opposition, but who, for various reasons, have not taken any active part in the movement against the action of the Directors.

I may add that I am doing this at the request of a number of people who are interested in this matter.

Yours, &c., H. J. SNOW.

Yokohama, March 2nd, 1907.

ENCLOSURE.

"In view of the fact that it is proposed in these resolutions to pay 2½ per cent on the *net* cash available for return to the shareholders, it is necessary for me to refer to the accounts for 1906. It appears there is a considerable sum to be paid out for buildings and machinery which affects this cash available for return to shareholders, about which nothing was said in the report, nor does it appear in the accounts presented to the members, as it should have done, it being a liability on the old Company.

"The accounts were therefore not true accounts, but were, to say the least, incomplete, and calculated to mislead the ordinary shareholder.

"I would like to ask why these liabilities were not put into the accounts? And I would also like to ask why no mention was made of them in the report?

"The excuse that the exact sum could not be arrived at owing to various circumstance, is no reason why a sum, sufficient to cover the estimated expense, should not have been put to a Suspense Account; then the shareholders would have had some idea as to how things stood. We have no fault whatever to find with the sale of the Brewery, but we do most emphatically protest against the way the Directors have gone about this business of proposing to divert to themselves large sums of the shareholders' money, which they have not earned and have no right to. It is most objectionable, and although we may not succeed just now in remedying the evil, we reserve to ourselves the right to take legal action to recover what we consider we have been illegally deprived of.

"Another question which I desire to ask also, as affecting the amount to be distributed to shareholders, is whether all the new shares, issued in December, were taken up, and if not, what sum is likely to accrue to the benefit to the Company through those shares not being taken up?

"Then there is another and more serious matter which is in a way connected with the passing of these resolutions, and that is the *yen* 20,000 for the Directors.

"Now, as Managing Director, does the Chairman participate in that bonus? And does he also participate in the bonus to employés? If so he receives not only his salary and other emoluments attached to the position, but part of the bonus to Directors, part of the bonus to employés, and the 2½ per cent as Liquidator.

"Is not that altogether too much?

"This bonus is objected to in the first place as being illegally voted, and in the next as being altogether too much, and out of all proportion to the services rendered. No outside shareholders had any idea such a sum was to be voted to the Directors; no one could be got to second it, outside the Board; it had to be done by a Director. This proposed bonus was known beforehand by the Board of Directors, who were prepared to carry it through. I am sure that had it been known to the shareholders generally, there would have been a much larger attendance at the meeting and strong opposition shown.

"Legal advice has been take on the point as to the way in which this bonus was voted, and we are advised that it is contrary to the Company's Articles of Association.

"I therefore propose that in view of the fact of the *yen* 20,000 voted to the Directors at the General Meeting held on Wednesday, February 13th, affecting the amount on which the Liquidator will receive the 2½ per cent. mentioned in Resolution No. 5 now before this meeting, I move that that sum of *yen* 20,000 be struck out and the vote declared null and void, it not having been passed in accordance with the law, nor in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, paragraphs No. 60 and 86.

"The paragraph of Article 86 referred to reads:—'No Director shall vote in respect of any contract or *matter* in which he is individually interested otherwise than as a member."

THE JAPAN BREWERY MEETING.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—Permit me through your columns to bring the attention of those interested in the Brewery question, to the composition of the late Meeting of the Japan Brewery Co., as it is very significant. I find those present consisted of Messrs. Stronie, Weaver, Snow, Russell, Wood and Rosenthal, all independent shareholders, who voted *against* the resolution; and Messrs. Nomura, Ohashi, Okawara, Thomson, Eichelberg and Dinsdale, *employees of the Company*; Messrs. James, Bernard, Fachtmann, and Healing, *Directors of the Company*; Mr. Litchfield, *Solicitor of the Company*, Messrs. Lind, Lowson and Lambert, *of the Company's Bankers Staff*; Mr. Seekamp, *partner of a Director*; Mr. Conder, *personal friend of an absent Director*; Mr. B. C. Howard, *fellow Director on the board of another Local Company*.

From amongst these gentlemen the sixteen or seventeen votes, which passed the original resolutions, were obtained.

Enclosing my card.

I am, &c., VERB. SAP.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In the *Japan Daily Mail* of March 4th there was a review of "The Christian Movement in Japan" in which the author says; "It must be confessed that, looking at the multitudinous and earnest efforts made to spread Christianity in Japan, the actual results are not striking" and (having given the number of reported communicants) he adds "the numerical outcome must be disappointing."

In the first place the report of the number of Christian believers is far from complete. Many of the small churches have no pastors to make a report, and there are groups of believers all over the country who are not counted. It is a rule also to tax each church for general mission or denominational work according to the number of enrolled members. For this reason as members remove, or for any reason cease attendance, it is customary to drop their names from the list. Thus a considerable percentage of those who have once been enrolled are no longer counted.

While their names are no longer in the church record it does not follow that such persons have given up their faith. On the contrary there is a larger percentage of Christians among the Japanese who have gone abroad than there is at home. As an illustration there is a fine self-supporting Japanese church at Dalny with a foreign pastor, another at Tientsin, one at Seoul, several in Formosa, still more in Hawaii, and there is no large city on the Pacific Coast that is not represented by one or more Japanese churches.

There is also a great number of Christians in the army and navy. The head of the Commissary and Pay Department during the late war and the most of his staff were Christians. The Commander of the fleet at Chemulpo which opened the war was a Christian as well as the chief surgeon of the navy and two members of Admiral Togo's staff.

The Sanyo Railroad has a large number of Christians in its service; and the officials have asked one of the missionaries at Yamaguchi if he would hold services at the nearest station for the special benefit of the employees.

The author of "How I became a Christian" has been for many years teaching Christianity, and his followers are counted by hundreds, if not thousands but as they are not gathered into churches their number is unknown, and no report of this work is available.

One of the most distinguished pastors in Japan, Rev. Mr. Miyagawa of Osaka, recently said to a representative of the home churches: "There are in Japan more than a million of people who have not publicly professed Christianity but who are ordering their lives by the teachings of the Bible, and who require now only to be brought to a public confession of their faith."

This statement was repeated to Dr Nakashima, who is the Professor of Psychology in the Imperial University, and he remarked," Yes, there are more."

It is therefore quite true that "The influence of Christianity in Japan is far and away greater than the statistics of the churches would indicate."

H. Loomis.

Yokohama, March 6th, 1906.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

London, February 28.

The House of Commons by a vote of 198 to 90 has adopted a resolution expressing the desirability of disestablishing and disendowing the Church of England. Mr. Augustine Birrell said that he personally believed that if the Church were freed from the trammels of State it would be restored to a position of spiritual authority, but the Government did not intend to assume responsibility for the resolution: its hands were already full.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

The discussion of the Army estimates centred on Mr. Haldane's proposals. The details were criticized but his ideas were generally well received.

DEATH OF MR. C. W. ALCOCK.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles William Alcock, J.P., Secretary of the Surrey County Cricket Club since 1872

[Mr. Alcock, who was born in Sunderland on the 2nd Dec., 1842, was an old Harrovian and all through life took the keenest interest in cricket, football, golf, and athletics generally. He was Hon. Secretary of the Football Association from 1867 to 1895 and then Secretary from 1895 to 1896. He published several books on Sport and edited *Cricket* from 1882 to 1966.]

SPOTTED FEVER.

Hitherto there have been 123 cases of spotted fever and 77 deaths in Belfast. Four attacked on Tuesday evening died on Wednesday.

TRANSVAAL GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill, Under Secretary for the Colonies, announced that the Imperial Government had approved of the nominations for the Transvaal Council. The Government is satisfied that it adequately represented the different sections and accepted the fullest responsibility. There could be no question of a revision by the High Commissioner, Lord Selborne, who was satisfied the Council would perform its task impartially.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

London, March 1.

At present it is premature to indicate the definite lines of any Anglo-Russian agreement. The negotiations are making satisfactory progress. One tangible result is the joint offer of a loan to Persia. The non-acceptance of the loan will not affect the new attitude of the two Governments. The progress of the Anglo-Russian negotiations naturally creates an atmosphere of conciliation, extending to the Russo-Japanese negotiations.

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

The Naval Estimates show a reduction of £1,427,091 and a thousand men, while new construction will cost £8,100,000 compared with £9,235,000 last year. The Estimates for this year include two or, unless the naval Powers reach an understanding at the Hague Conference, three improved and slightly larger *Dreadnoughts*, one fast unarmoured cruiser, five ocean-going destroyers, twelve torpedo-boat destroyers, and twelve submarines.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

London, March 2.

It is expected that the Japanese five per cent. loan for the conversion of two six per cent. loans will be issued about the 15th March at 99.

DIPOLMATIC CHANGES.

The Hon. Lancelot Douglas Carnegie, who since 1901 has been Secretary of the British Legation in Peking, has been appointed Councillor of the British Embassy in Vienna. Mr. Leech, Secretary of the British Embassy in Christiania, goes to Peking.

AMERICAN SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

The House of Representatives in Washington has struck out the clauses in the Ship Subsidy Bill providing for a fast mail service from San Francisco to Hawaii, Japan, China

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

and the Philippines; also the lines from San Francisco to Australia and from Puget Sound to Japan, China and the Philippines.

Reuter's Washington correspondent telegraphs that the House of Representatives has passed the Ship Subsidy Bill as amended.

ENGLAND AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Prime Minister, in an article contributed to the new Liberal Weekly, *The Nation*, considers the objections against discussing the limitation of armaments at The Hague as baseless. He points out that the original conference was convened for that object. Great Britain had already shown her sincerity by reductions in her army and navy. He was convinced that the world recognizes that British naval preponderance is non-aggressive.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN JOURNALIST.

The death is announced of Lionel Decle, at the age of 48.

(NOTE.—Lionel Decle was born at Rocourt, St. Quentin, France. He became a naturalised Englishman and did much work for the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He travelled very extensively, but more particularly in Africa.)

TRANSVAAL POLITICS.

Botha's ministry has been recast and will be sworn in on Monday. Mr. Smuts will be Secretary and acting Attorney-General; Mr. Hull will be Treasurer; Mr. de Villiers, Minister for Mines; Mr. Rissix, Minister for Agriculture.

CHURCHILL AND CHINESE COOLIES.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Oxford, said that the Government could not abolish the Chinese from South Africa without the consent of the South Africans; but whatever the new assembly's decision the Government would keep its pledges.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-ALIEN

London, March 3.

The Lower House of the Californian Legislature has passed the bill precluding aliens from holding land in California for upwards of five years.

CHAMPIONSHIP SCULLING.

G. Towns, the Champion, defeated Durnan in the sculling championship on the Nepean River, by two lengths.

THE "JEAN BART."

London, March 4.

The French cruiser *Jean Bart*, which stranded on the Barbary Coast, as reported on Feb. 20th, is regarded as a total loss. Only her armament can be saved. Her crew will be distributed among other vessels.

RUSSIAN OUTRAGES.

Baron Ludberg, a member of the Council of the Russian Empire, while driving at Reval, was attacked by six men. He and his servant were killed and the coachman was wounded.

The Chief of gendarmerie on the Transcaucasian Railway was shot dead in the street at Tiflis. There have been 493 Dumaists elected and 311 of the opposition.

THE WRECK OF THE "DAKOTA."

Reuter's correspondent in Tokyo telegraphs news of the wreck of the steamer *Dakota*.

TRANSVAAL POLITICS.

Sir Richard Solomon has finally declined to join the Transvaal Cabinet. Mr. Edward Solomon, President of the Nationalist party, has joined the Cabinet and taken the portfolio of Public Works. South (? Smuts) is Secretary for Mines and de Villiers for Justice.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL'S FATE.

From Washington it is wired that the Democrats in the Senate have decided to talk out the ship subsidy bill. Congress adjourns at noon.

SERIOUS SHIPPING DISASTERS.

A remarkable series of accidents owing to fog have occurred in the Straits of Dover. Altogether seven steamships and five sailing-ships have been in collision. Two steamers were sunk.

SWETTENHAM RESIGNS.

London, March 5.

Swettenham has resigned the Governorship of Jamaica.

BOTHA AND A COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

General Botha has invited a colonial conference.

ROOSEVELT AND THE RUSSIAN FAMINE

President Roosevelt has given one hundred dollars to the New York Russian Famine Relief Fund. He writes that Russia has been a good friend to America in the past and he appeals for contributions.

PRINCE OF WALES GAZETTED ADMIRAL.

The Prince of Wales has been gazetted Admiral.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

The general attitude in Russia with regard to the opening of the Duma is pessimistic. The only question discussed is how long it will be before the Duma is dissolved.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Congress has closed. The appropriations voted during the session aggregated two hundred millions sterling, which is a record.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal Ministry was sworn-in yesterday. Botha, interviewed after the ceremony, said that Great Britain would never have cause to regret the trust placed in the Boers. Mr. Hull, the Treasurer, said that the fears that the Cabinet would damage the mining industry were groundless.

OPIUM IN THE MALAY STATES.

London, March 6.

Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to Mr. Acland Allen (member for Christchurch) said Lord Elgin had informed the High Commissioner of the Malay States that the practice of partly paying Chinese miners in opium must cease.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

The Japanese loan mentioned in a former telegram is for 26 millions sterling. It will be issued next week at 99½, half in London and half in Paris.

THE "DAKOTA'S" INSURANCE.

Underwriters are largely interested in the *Dakota*. The last insurance of six hundred thousand pounds sterling involved a premium of forty guineas, which was paid thereon yesterday.

GERMANY AND PERSIA.

The correspondent of the *Daily Mail* at Teheran says that Germany demands an indemnity of five thousand pounds sterling for the recent murder of a missionary and the execution of the murderers. Failing satisfaction she will occupy land near Bagdad.

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

The British Naval Estimates have been presented to Parliament by Mr. Robertson, First Lord of the Admiralty. He was of opinion that the maintenance of a two-power standard had been adequately provided for. As regards the latest types, namely the *Dreadnoughts* and *Invincibles*, in the spring of 1909 we shall have six battleships and three cruisers completed, while France and Germany will have none. In 1910 we should have 9 battleships and three cruisers, France 2 and 0 respectively, and Germany 4 and 2.

THE QUAYS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Constantinople says that the Bank of England and the French branch of the Ottoman Bank have jointly bought the quays at Constantinople from the French owners. This is regarded as the most important development for British trade that has occurred since the eighties.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

London, March 7.

The Japanese loan is for twenty-three, not twenty-six millions. The bonds are at a premium of a quarter to a half.

GERMANY AND PERSIA.

It is reported from Berlin that the German Minister has presented at Teheran a demand for an indemnity but the report as to the occupation of territory is wholly baseless.

[BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "JAPAN ADVERTISER."]

TO DISESTABLISH THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

San Francisco, March 1.

The British House of Commons has passed a vote, amid great excitement, calling for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Eegland.

This measure was introduced as a direct slap at the House of Lords for its action on the education question, and is, indirectly, the entering wedge for setting the Education Bill rejected by the Lords.

A bitter fight will be waged in the House of Lords, the Liberals using all the influence at their command to try and effect its passage through the Upper House.

SAN DOMINGO IN THROES OF REVOLUTION.

Revolution has broken out in several districts throughout the Republic of San Domingo, and grave fears are entertained at Washington that the present administration there will be overthrown.

The United States South American fleet has been ordered to the waters of the turbulent Republic, and Colonel Colton, who was put in charge of the Customs by President Roosevelt, has been ordered to remain at his post, as a large force of American marines will be landed to protect him and American interests.

CONGRESS REJECTS SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

San Francisco, March 2.

The United States Congress yesterday, after several lengthy discussions, defeated the pet Bill of President Roosevelt by a large majority, namely the "Ship Subsidy Bill." The Bill was reported on favourably by the House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, had the hearty endorsement and support of President Roosevelt and his Cabinet, and until the vote was taken yesterday, it was taken for granted that Congress would approve.

The rejection of the Bill is looked upon as a "protest" and set back to the policy pursued by the President in the recent question of State rights raised in the San Francisco controversy: many Congressmen, knowing how anxious the President was to have the Bill passed, taking this means of showing their displeasure.

COSTA RICA GETS SEVERE SHOCK.

A very severe shock of earthquake was felt yesterday evening at Costa Rica, follow-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ed by several minor shocks last night. Several buildings were damaged at San Jose, the capital, but so far, no reports have come to hand as to casualties.

ENGLAND TO BUILD THREE MORE "DREADNOUGHTS."

The British Admiralty has planned to build three additional battleships of the *Dreadnought* type, the keels to be laid down at once.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

San Francisco, March 4.

It is reported that Congress has failed to pass the Ship Subsidy Bill. There are as yet no particulars as to whether this means that the Bill is totally lost or merely changed by important amendments. The Pacific Mail S.S. Co. is reported to have threatened to withdraw from foreign traffic as a result of this action on the part of Congress.

BRUGES CANAL OPENED.

The Bruges Canal was formally opened yesterday, by King Leopold in person.

FRANCE TO STUDY JAPANESE MILITARY SYSTEM.

The French Government has deputed a number of leading French Army officers to come to Japan officially, for the purpose of studying the Japanese military,—its constitution, tactics, discipline and management.

EXPERTS RIDICULE GERMAN NAVY.

San Francisco, March 3.

German Navy experts have caused a flurry throughout Germany, by holding the German Navy up to ridicule, as compared with the navies of other nations.

It is impossible, they claim, for Germany to go to war with any first class Power until the year 1920, when her present naval programme is completed. Many of the present battleships and cruisers now in commission are obsolete, and although ranked as first class by Germany, are in reality rated as third class by other Powers.

U. S. SENATOR RESIGNS.

Senator John Spooner of the United States Senate, yesterday resigned his seat.

TERRIBLE LANDSLIDE IN ALGERIA.

A terrible landslide occurred in Algeria, burying 85 inhabitants and injuring many others.

THE OPENING OF THE DUMA.

San Francisco, March 6.

The new Duma has been opened at St. Petersburg by the Tsar, and the ceremony passed off without any untoward incident, though labor riots took place in the capital and in various parts of Russia. Elaborate precautions were taken by the police and military to protect the Tsar and the members of the Government from terrorist attempts.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that Russia plans an increased navy, and that two 21,000-ton battleships will be assigned to Far Eastern waters.

THE U. S. NAVY.

San Francisco, March 7.

The United States Naval authorities have made the necessary arrangements for the combination of the Pacific, Philippines and China squadrons into a single fleet, with Admiral Brownson in supreme command.

THE PRESIDENCY.

President Roosevelt is reported to be strongly favoring Geo. B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury, as a Republican candidate for the Presidency. It has hitherto been supposed that Secretary for War Taft was the President's favorite, but Taft is apparently not over keen to run, though willing to accept the nomination if offered.

TARIFF WARS.

The French Government is initiating retaliatory legislation against the American tariff.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

JAPANESE BONDS.

London, March 1.

On the Stock Exchange Japanese Bonds have recovered. The market closes firm and very high.

MOROCCO.

From Tangier it is reported that the Moorish officials are consulting certain Europeans with reference to the best methods of escaping their responsibilities under the Algeciras Conference. The financial situation grows daily worse. The anti-reformers are exploiting the Sultan.

BRITISH FLEET.

With reference to the redistribution of the Fleet, the British Admiralty announce that the new Home Fleet scheme will provide for a considerable increase in all nucleus crews: ships of the first fighting line will complete their manning; six battleships; six cruisers; 48 destroyers and some small cruisers which will be concentrated will render the Home Fleet constantly ready for any emergency.

THE REICHSTAG.

Berlin, March 1.

The Reichstag debates are characterized by sharp criticism of the Government's policy. It is evident that the Chancellor has not yet secured a promise of co-operation from certain leaders against the Socialists and Centre. His programme seems nowhere to have been received with complete confidence. There are rumours afloat of another dissolution.

RUSSIAN NEWS.

St. Petersburg, March 1.

The Japanese military delegates have arrived to discuss the question of the railway junction at Chan-chung.

The *Bourse Gazette* expresses satisfaction at the news that the Anglo-Russia pourparlers are proceeding successfully, because the day when the agreement is concluded the Russo-Japanese relations will be assured.

On the Stock Exchange Japanese bonds continued their advance.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

London, March 3.

The Japanese are not mentioned in the measure passed by the Californian Lower House. It is described as an anti-alien property-holding bill but members speaking in support of it have admitted that it is directed against the Japanese. It is a clever move, from the point of view of the Californians for they contend that a state law prohibiting aliens from holding property is not unconstitutional. The Upper House will probably pass the measure and the Governor is reported to be willing to sign it.

THE BRITISH PREMIER'S VIEWS.

London, March 5.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's optimistic views about the limitation of armaments are unfavourably received by common-sense Frenchmen, who are beginning to ask whether certain British Liberal statesmen are not living in a fool's paradise. Several papers call attention to the aggressive attitude of Germany, who is constantly improving her armament.

The Times points out that the results of the Prime Minister's newspaper article dealing with a delicate international problem have been the cause of uneasiness and misgivings amongst our French friends.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

In the London County Council elections the Progressives after 18 years of office have been routed by the municipal reformers. This result is largely attributable to the voters' dissatisfaction at the extravagance and enormous expenditures and to their fears of Socialistic tendencies. The result is a severe blow to the Government, which strenuously supported the Progressives.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the editor of the *Novoe Vremya* declares that General Kuropatkin has informed him that he is convinced there will be war with Japan sooner or later. M. de Witte reminds the newspaper that Russia is without a fleet.

RUSSIAN POLITICS.

London, March 6.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that there is a singular calm in that city on the eve of the opening of the Duma. All political parties appear to be profoundly conscious of the gravity of the coming task. The Socialists and the Constitutional Democrats vie with one another in counselling prudence and moderation. No one ventures to say out loud what every one thinks: namely, that the reactionary forces are only awaiting a pretext to deal a crushing blow at constitutional reform. There are rumours of a plot to dissolve the second Duma and proclaim a military dictatorship.

COAL SHORTAGE IN INDIA.

Telegrams from Calcutta say that in consequence of the shortage of coal wagons some railway mills (?) are so dangerously short of coal that traffic may have to be suspended. It is suggested that the Government should borrow three millions sterling to provide thirty thousand wagons.

BRITISH ARMY RE-ORGANIZATION.

The House of Commons listened with apathy to the War Secretary's statement of the Army Re-organization Bill. He dealt mainly with the proposal to 'amalgamate the militia, the yeomanry and the volunteers into a territorial force of three hundred thousand. The bill was read the third time.

JAPANESE LOANS.

London, March 6.

On the Stock Exchange, Japanese 4's declined sharply in view of the coming Loan.

GERMAN DESIGNS IN THE BALTIC.

From Paris comes trustworthy information that Germany is energetically working to establish the closest relations with the Scandinavian countries with a view to making the Baltic a closed sea by neutralizing the Danish straits. Germany has already acquired a solid commercial footing in Denmark and will soon have established absolute preponderance in the Baltic.

THE GERMAN CENTRE.

The debates on the estimates have been closed in Berlin. The effect has been the widening of the breach between the Government and the Centre party.

OPENING OF THE DUMA.

In St. Petersburg the Duma was opened in the simplest fashion. The Tsar was absent. The Opposition majority were silent when cheers for the Tsar were invited. M. Golovin, the Moscow Zemstovist, was elected President. The City was quiet but the police nevertheless frequently attacked the crowds, injuring numbers.

THE COST OF THE PHILIPPINES.

London, March 7.

The *New York Evening Post* publishes Government returns showing that the cost

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

of the Philippine Islands to the United States since their acquisition has been over 308 million dollars.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

The Dowager Empress of Russia arrived in London on Thursday. *The Times*, welcoming her editorially, says it believes that great progress has been made already with the Anglo-Russian negotiations, which will put an end to misunderstanding and difficulties. The real interests of the two Powers in Asia do not conflict or hinder their mutual peace.

FACE COVERED WITH SCURVY

Little Boy so Terrified By It that He Could Not Sit Still—Miserable to Watch Him—Suffered Nine Months—Now Rid of Disease.

WHOLE FAMILY PRAISES CUTICURA

"I am quite willing to state how grateful we are for the great benefit received from the Cuticura Remedies. Each of us, five in family, have used either one or the other of the Cuticura Remedies and have found them equal to what they are claimed to do. In fact, it is marvelous to see the change in so short a time. Our son, ten years old, had patches of scurvy on the face and lower limbs, and was so terrified by it that he could not sit still, and it was miserable to watch him. He had it nine months and now is quite rid of it, by taking several doses of Cuticura Pills, constant use of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for about six weeks, using about one half box Cuticura Ointment and one half vial Cuticura Pills for his cure. We had tried several other remedies before, without much effect. You are quite at liberty to use this if it may benefit any sufferer. Any sufferer wishing to write us personally, we shall be pleased to testify to the quality of the Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. A. Jones, 8 Avenue Road, Dover, Eng., Feb. 12, 1906."

CUTICURA TREATMENT

For Torturing and Disfiguring Humours of the Skin, Scalp and Blood.

Consists of warm baths with Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and mild doses of Cuticura Pills to cool and cleanse the blood, and put every function in a state of healthy activity. A single treatment is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of eczemas, rashes, irritations, and inflammations of the skin and scalp, from infancy to age, when the usual remedies, and even physicians, fail.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

☞ Mailed Free, "All About the Skin and Scalp."

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. L. D.	..Prinz Ludwig 2	Sa. Mar. 9
America.....	P. M.	.....Siberia	Su. Mar. 10
Hongkong...	B. T.	.....Tremont	Su. Mar. 10
Tacoma.....	B. & S.	...Tydeus 3	M. Mar. 10
Europe	M. M.	.....Ernest Simons 5	W. Mar. 13
Hongkong...	T. Y. K.	...H'kong Maru 6	Th Mar. 14
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	....Em. of Japan	Th Mar. 21
America.....	T. K. K.	..Nippon Maru	Sa Mar. 30
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	..Em. of India	Su Mar. 31

2 Left Hongkong on the 2nd inst.
3 Left Tacoma on the 22nd ult.
4 Left Hongkong on the 5th inst.
5 Left Hongkong on the 6th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K.	...Yamashiro Maru	Sa Mar. 9
Europe	M. M.	.....Tonkin	Sa. Mar. 9
Australia ...	N. Y. K.	...Kumano Maru	Sa. Mar. 9
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	...Monteagle	Sa Mar. 9
Hongkong...	P. & A.	...Nicomedia	Sa. Mar. 9
Tacoma.....	B. T.	.....Tremont	M. Mar. 11
Europe	P. & O.	...Manila	Tu Mar. 12
Hongkong...	P. M.	.....Siberia	Tu Mar. 12
Europe	N. D. L.	...Prinz Ludwig	Sa. Mar. 16
America.....	T. K. K.	...H'kong Maru	Sa Mar. 16
Seattle	N. Y. K.	...Shinano Maru	W. Mar. 20
Europe	N. Y. K.	...Kawachi Maru	W. Mar. 20
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	....Em. of Japan	Th Mar. 21
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	....Em. of India	Su Mar. 31
Portland.....	P. & A.	...Aragonia	Su. Mar. 31
Hongkong...	T. K. K.	...Nippon Maru	M April 1

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Monmouthshire, British steamer, 3,296, G. E. Warner, 1st March,—London via ports, and Kobe, 27th Feb., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, A. O. Cooper, 1st Mar.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 2nd March,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 2nd March, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Tjinegal, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. de Brouwers, 2nd March,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, H. Metzenthin, 2nd March,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General. P. & A. S.S. Co

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,462, P. H. Going, 2nd March,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Cyclops, British steamer, 5,748, J. Pulford, 3rd Mar.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, A. Dixon, 4th Mar.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Arratoon Apcar, British steamer, 2,931, A. Stewart, 4th March,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Lothian, British steamer, 3,223, J. C. Williamson, 5th Mar.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Basilia, German steamer, 4,235, Russ, 5th Mar.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 1st Mar., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 5th Mar.,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., 20th Feb., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 5th Mar.,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., 14th Feb., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Gobi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,824, I. Hamada, 5th March,—Portland, General.—N. Hiromi.

Corvaris, Austrian steamer, 3,727, R. Colledani, 5th March,—Trieste via ports, and Shanghai, 1st March, Mails and General.—Heller Bros.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Y. Nomura, 6th Mar.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Usuri, Russian steamer, 1,692, Piede, 6th March,—Vladivostock, General.—Pollack Bros.

Manila, British steamer, 2,711, F. E. Andrews, 6th Marce.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 7th Mar.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

Princess Alice, German steamer, 6,721, Ch. Polack, 2nd March,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, A. O. Cooper, 2nd March,—Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Aragonia, German steamer, 3,324, Ernst, 2nd March,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 2nd Mar.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, H. Metzenthin, 3rd March,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Monmouthshire, British steamer, 3,296, G. E. Warner, 3rd Mar.,—Rangoon via Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 4th March,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Arratoon Apcar, British steamer, 2,931, A. Stewart, 5th March,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 5th March,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 5th March,—Hongkong via Nagasaki and Shanghai, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 5th March,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Moyune, British steamer, 3,016, Jas. Milheuch, 6th Mar.,—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, A. Dixon, 6th March,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Cyclops, British steamer, 5,748, J. Pulford, 7th Mar.,—Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, March 8.

Some enquiry for Shirtings and Woollen Cloths. Active business in Raw Cotton.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling...	37.15
Indian Broach...	30.75
Chinese (Old crop)	28.50
Chinese (New crop)	—

COTTON YARN.

	PER LBS.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	Y. 1.05
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	1.10 to 1.40
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	1.20 to 1.40

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	6.50 to 6.65
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	Y. 5.00 to 5.60
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	5.60 to 5.70
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	6.05 to 6.15
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	4.10 to 5.20
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40
	PER PIECE.
Turkey Reds—4lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	3.05 to 3.20
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	11.55 to 12.45
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y. 0.75 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.30 to 8.25
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.40 to 9.10
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All Other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb	1.05 to 1.85
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.60 to 1.67
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

A fair business. No change in prices.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y. 5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.00 to 6.10
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (¾" to 1½")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G	11.50 to 12.00
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.50 to 8.00
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.20
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

The market continues quiet.

American	Y. 3.59 to 3.62
Russian	—
Langkat	—

SUGAR.

An active business has gone on during the week.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. —
Brown Manila	—
Brown China	—
White Java and Penang	11.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German	15.00 to 15.50

INDIGO AND ARTIFICIAL DYE.

No change.

	Yen.
Calcutta first	320
" second	—
Java, first	290
" second	—
Madras, first	170
" second	150

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

COPPER.

Business is active.

		Yen.
Refined	per 100 kin	63
Bessemer	„	65
Electric refined	„	68

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

There is a considerable demand from Korea and Manchuria.

		Yen.
Subnitrate of Bismuth	per lb....	2.43
Carbolic acid cryst	„	0.34
Glycerine	„	0.25
Caustic Soda	100 *kin*...	7.10
Nitrate Soda	„	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine	per lb....	0.52
Quinine sulphate	„	0.38

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There is an active demand but as stocks are small business is restricted.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra Best, Coarse ...	1,270 to 1,285
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,300 to 1,310
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	1,270 to 1,285
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	1,270 to 1,280
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	„ 1,265 to 1,270
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	—
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	„ 1,255 to 1,260
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	„ Nominal.
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	—
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½...	—

WASTE SILK.

Nothing doing in waste.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	210
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	170 to 175
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	230
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	195 to 215
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	185 to 190
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	175 to 180
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	130 to 135
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	150

TEA.

Nothing to report.

QUOTATIONS.

	Y.
Choicest	
Choice	
Finest	
Fine...	
Good Medium	
Medium	
Good Common	
Common...	

HABUTAE.

There was no special business done during the week but small enquiries were repeated from abroad. Prices, however, were steady owing to the scarcity of stocks.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5¼ *me.* Yen.
19½ ...	—	—	—
22½ ...	—	10.75	10.60
27 ...	11.10	10.60	10.55
36 ...	10.70	10.60	10.55

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″ ...	10.55	10.40	10.05	10.20	10.40
27″ ...	10.40	10.20	10.10	10.10	10.20
36″ ...	10.40	10.20	10.05	10.05	10.20

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½″ ...	10.60	10.50	10.45	10.35
22½″ ...	10.60	10.50	10.45	10.35
27″ ...	10.60	10.50	10.35	10.40
36″ ...	10.30	10.15	10.30	—

RICE.

The market was quiet, the general tendency being towards further weakness. According to a telegram dated March 5th from the Japanese Consul at Singapore, the price of first class Rangoon rice was $154; the quotation of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class Siamese rice was $192, $184, and $178 respectively.

The market was generally quiet but prices were steady. There was no stock of Saigon rice.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa ...	1,579,930
Foreign rice in Fukagawa ...	113,741

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
March ...	16.11
April ...	16.73
May ...	16.71

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

	(Tokyo.) per *koku.*
Superior ...	Yen 16.95
Medium ...	15.87
Common ...	14.49
Average ...	15.77*

koku, 4.9629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
March ...	15.60	March ...	15.53
April ...	15.81	April ...	15.68
May ...	16.08	May ...	15.86

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market remained quiet during the week as there was no special matter to affect the situation. The money market was also favourable. A London telegram which was received on Thursday in Tokyo says that some Japanese bonds have gone down. It is said in the Tokyo market that the fall is due to the issue of the new loan.

EXCHANGE.

Quotations March 7

London silver ⅛ lower and China sterling quotations are ⅛ to ⅛ lower have caused a corresponding rise in local rates on China.

London—Bank T/T ...		2/0 3/8
— — Bills on demand ...		2/0 7/16
— — 4 months' sight... ...		2/0 5/8
— Private 4 months' sight ...		2 0 11/16
— — 6 months' sight ...		2/0 3/4 (@ 1
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...		257
— Private 4 months' sight ...		261
— — 6 months' sight ...		262 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight ...	per $100	109 1/2*
— Private 10 days, sight	do	107 1/2*
Shanghai—Bank sight ...		67*
— Private 10 days' sight...		68 1/2*
India—Bank sight ...		151
— Private 30 days' sight ...		153 3/4
America—Bank sight...		49 3/4
— Private 30 days' sight ...		50 3/4 @ 5/8
— Private 4 months' sight ...		51 @ 50 7/8
Germany—Bank sight ...		208 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...		214 @ 13 1/4
Bar Silver (London) ...		31 3/4

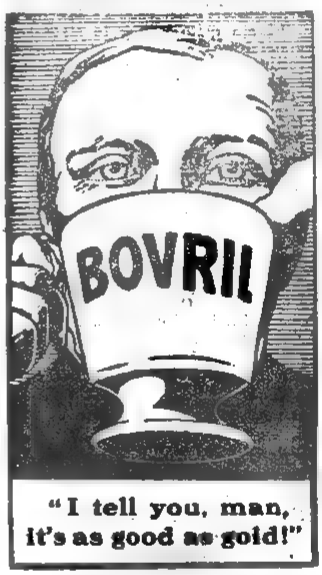
Noon 1.

(毎土曜日一發行)
編輯人 エフ ブリンクリー
發行兼印刷人 エー ピー プラオン
發行所 横濱市山下町五十五番 ジヤパンメール新聞社

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.



"I tell you, man, it's as good as gold!"

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion, Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation, and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE; they contain no deleterious matter and may be taken by the most delicate

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (Late 533, Oxford St.) London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

日曜土週 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 11 | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. | YOKOHAMA, MAR. 16TH, 1907. | 明治四十年三月十六日 第三種郵便物認可 | VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 269
Political Notes ... 270
Manchuria ... 270
The Formosa Lottery ... 271
San Francisco ... 272
Viscount Hayashi's Reply to Mr Machidaki ... 273
China ... 274
The "Seoul Press" ... 275
The Development of Enterprise in Japan ... 275
Wealth of the Japanese Navy ... 275
Korea ... 276
Death of General Baron Tachimi ... 276
Death of Baron Matsumoto ... 276
The New Loan ... 277
The Anglo-Russian Negotiations ... 277
The Diet and the Stock Market ... 277
The late M. Casimir-Perier ... 277
Parliamentary Proceedings in Japan ... 278
The "Dakota" ... 278
Notes on Current Events ... 278
Star-Lily ... 279
The late Mr G. J. Penny ... 279
Death of Baron Shiba ... 279
Kerosene Lighter on Fire in the Harbour ... 279
Fires ... 279
Leading Articles:—
The Japanese in Korea ... 280
Lafcadio Hearn ... 280
The Bookshelf ... 281
Imperial Diet ... 282
Yokohama Base Club ... 283
The Asiatic Society of Japan ... 284
Wreck of the "Dakota" ... 286
Miss Schaefer's Concert ... 287
Japan-China Steamship Co. ... 287
Yokohama Silk Conditioning House ... 287
Yokohama Specie Bank ... 288
The Law Courts ... 288
Yokohama Yacht Club ... 289
Osaka Mokuzai Kaisha ... 290
News of the Week ... 291
American Topics ... 292
Correspondence:
Aliens and California ... 292
Foreign Ownership of Land ... 293
The Famine in China ... 293
War Rewards ... 293
Stock Exchange Speculators ... 293
Yokohama Yacht Club ... 293
Discovery of the Tomb and Mummy of the most Famous of Egyptian Queens ... 293
Telegrams ... 294
Latest Shipping ... 294
Latest Commercial ... 2-9

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1907.

DEATH,

On March 13th ITALA, beloved wife of EMILE TRUDEL, in her 27th year

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE present session of the Imperial Diet will be closed on March 27th.

SCARLET fever is prevalent in Nagoya. Eighteen out of thirty patients have died.

ON the night of March 10th, severe shocks of earthquake were felt in some provinces of Kyushu.

ACCORDING to the latest investigations, the Nippon Red Cross Society has 1,275,572 members.

THE cherry blossoms have begun at Atami. Numerous visitors have been staying there during the winter.

THE *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* arrived at Singapore on the night of March 11th on the way to Jamestown.

DENSE fog was experienced on the morning of March 9th in Moji Strait. Shipping traffic was temporarily stopped.

A TELEGRAM to the *Nichi Nichi* says that the *America Maru* on the morning of March 9th collided with a sailing vessel at Nagasaki while entering the harbour. Fortunately no one was injured.

ON March 27th, *yen* 29,850 of the Yokohama Industry loan bonds will be redeemed. Payment will be made at the 74th Bank.

THE Hamburg-Amerika Linie has ordered from Messrs. Harland, Wolff & Co. a steamer which will be the largest in the world.

A SLIP occurred on March 11th in the second working of the Yubari Coal Mine. Two men were crushed to death and three were injured.

THE construction of the Yokohama Railway between Yokohama and Hachioji will be completed by the beginning of December, this year.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's new steamer *Nanyo Maru* (3,500 tons) was launched on March 9th at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe.

THE Tokyo Metropolitan Police Office intends to change the uniform of the police to khaki According to the *Dempo*, the alteration will take effect on April 1st.

MR. K. TAKAHIRA, Ambassador to Rome, and Mr. K. Uchida, Ambassador to Vienna, will leave Yokohama on April 17th and May 1st respectively for their posts.

THE Yokohama municipality has decided to rebuild the City Office at a cost of a hundred thousand *yen*. The building will take three years commencing this year.

THE steamer *Yodo Maru* went ashore at 6 a.m. on March 9th at Hakato, Kyushu. She was floated in the course of the afternoon. The hull and cargo are safe.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS KUNI, whose marriage ceremony took place on Saturday, left Shimbashi on Monday for Numadzu Their Highnesses had audience of the Empress there.

BARON MUMM VON SCHWARZENTSTEIN, German Ambassador, who returned from leave of absence on Feb. 25th, was received in audience by the Emperor at 11.30 a.m. on March 7th.

THE Emperor will shortly decorate American diplomatic officials who rendered assistance to Japanese during the war with Orders varying between the first and fifth classes.

ACCORDING to a Russian newspaper, the *Orient*, the Russian military authorities have asked the Military Council for ten million roubles to strengthen the defences of Vladivostock.

SOME two hundred oxen and cows have been killed by poison at a stock-farm in the district of Asaki, Hyogo prefecture. Arrests have already been made in connection with the crime.

SOME Japanese journals say that the date of the international military and naval celebration which was fixed to take place on May 13th at Jamestown has been changed to April 26th.

A YOUNG girl was run over in Kanagawa by an electric carriage on March 10th. She sustained severe injuries. The conductor of the carriage was summoned to the Kanagawa Police Office.

THE Yokohama City Authorities have decided to establish an exhibition of aquatic products in connexion with the Tokyo Industrial Exhibition. They held a conference on March 8th to make preparations.

THREE hundred and ninety-nine officers and men of the Army, who remained in Japan during the war were rewarded on March 7th with various orders of Merit and with money. Among there was Major T. Togo who was captured by the Russians at Wiju before the outbreak of the war.

A WEALTHY farmer named G. Irii, residing in Taiho, near Mito, committed suicide in a train on March 5th by cutting his throat with a razor. It is said that the man sustained heavy losses in rice speculations.

DURING ten days ending March 10th, the foreign trade of Japan was as follows: Exports *yen* 10,082,000, and imports, *yen* 14,312,000; the exports of gold and silver were *yen* 750,170, and imports, *yen* 40,250.

LATE on the night of March 6th, the Osaka Foreign Trading Steamship Co's steamer *Yorihime Maru* went ashore at Hakodate while trying to avoid a collision with the *Okura Maru* which was then leaving the port. Ship and cargo safe.

A FATAL fire occurred in the village of Beppu, Hyogo prefecture. Matsumoto, a charcoal dealer and five children were killed and his wife sustained severe injuries The merchant and his wife were trying to save their children, when the father lost his life.

ALL the coolies employed at the Ikushubetsu Coal Mine, belonging to the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. have struck for an increase of wages. The police of the Iwamisawa Station pacified the workmen. The company agreed to increase the wages by 10 per cent.

THE annual meetings of local governors will be held about the middle of April at the Home Office, lasting for about a week. Marquis Saionji, the Premier, and Mr. Hara, Minister for Home Affairs, will address them on administrative affairs during the forthcoming fiscal year.

ANOTHER floating mine exploded with fatal result on March 9th, about five miles off Idzumozaki, Niigata, while the crew of three fishing boats were attempting to secure it. The junks were blown to pieces and ten fishermen were killed. Another mine was washed ashore on March 8th at the village of Wakimoto not far from Aomori.

EARLY on the morning of March 12th, four men armed with large sticks broke into the house of a wealthy farmer named C. Ono, residing at Itabashi, in the district of North Toyoshima not far from Tokyo. The intruders used wire to bind the nineteen occupants of the house and helped themselves to eighty yen and four silver watches.

OWING to the rise in the price of raw silk, *habutae* manufacturers in Kanazawa are in an awkward state, loss being sustained by between *sen* 50 and *yen* 1.50 or 1.60 per price according to quality. On March 9th, the manufacturers and dealers held a conference and decided to stop business till August when new silk will be obtainable. This decision was circulated among all manufacturers throughout the prefecture and they were asked to endorse it.

A MAN who has been found to be suffering from brain complaint attempted to present a letter to the Crown Prince at Shimbashi shortly before noon on Saturday, when His Highness was about to enter his carriage on his return from Hayama. He was immediately arrested and sent to the Shiba Police Station. This unfortunate person, whose name is M. Mikami, attempted to present a petition to the Empress in September, 1902, while Her Majesty was on her way to Uyeno to be present at a general meeting of the Nippon Red Cross Society.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

POLITICAL NOTES.

Saturday, March 9.

The contest in the Peers with regard to the Gun-abolition Bill is attracting a great deal of attention, mainly because the result has become very doubtful. At one time it was regarded as inevitable that the measure should be rejected by the upper chamber, but it seems to be now thought that the division will show a very close result, and that neither the opponents nor the supporters of the measure can yet count on a certain majority. Strenuous efforts are being made by both sides to win votes, but no confident predictions are now essayed. The Bill is in the hands of a Special Committee, but the day for the presentation of the Committee's report is not fixed.

Meanwhile the Progressists and the *Daido* Club do not appear to be drawing very close together, but, as the *Jiji Shimpo* justly remarks, the movements of politicians are beyond calculation. The *Daido* Club have lost another member, who has passed over to the *Seiyu-kai*, so that the latter seem likely to be the chief gainer by the commotion.

The *Daido* Club are said to be working with the hope of causing a deadlock on account of the Peers rejection of the Hokkaido programme, but we do not think that success is likely to attend any such manœuvre.

Monday, March 11.

The *Kenkyū-kai* members of the House of Peers held a meeting on the 8th instant for the purpose of discussing their attitude towards the *Gun-abolition* Bill. After a lengthy debate a vote was taken, when 42 were found opposed to the Bill and 22 in favour of it. The party then decided that no liberty of action should be left to individual members, and that a unanimous vote must be given in opposition to the Bill. This settles the fate of the measure. Exclusive of the *Kenkyū-kai* it was expected to have 145 supporters and 104 opponents, and had the *Kenkyū-kai* agreed to leave its members free to vote as they pleased, the Bill would have received 167 "ayes" and 146 "noes." But the accession of the *Kenkyū-kai en bloc* to the opposition, gives the latter a vote of 168 against the supporters' 145.

Three more member of the *Daido* Club have passed over to the *Seiyu-kai*. This means that the latter has gained an accession of 12 *Daido* Club members, so that the *Seiyu-kai* now commands 171 votes in the House. On the other hand, the *Daido* Club has had 14 seceders—12 of whom have entered the *Seiyu-kai*—so that its strength is reduced from 77 to 63, and further defections are anticipated.

The *Seiyu-kai* has decided to accept the Peers' amendment of the Budget in the sense of eliding the Hokkaido ten-years programme. They held a meeting on the 8th instant to determine their attitude towards this question. Mr. Hara, Minister of Home Affairs, addressed the meeting. He said that the Ministry certainly regretted the rejection of this item, but was not prepared to sacrifice the whole Budget for the sake of one minor appropriation. Besides, the Peers had not rejected the programme *in toto*. They had merely decided that fuller investigation was advisable. In these circumstances the Cabinet recommended adoption of the Peers' amendment.

Mr. Haseba Junko also spoke. He reminded the meeting that the Party had several times in the past made large concessions when the interests of the State seemed to demand such a course, and since the rejection of the Budget *en bloc* would be little short of a calamity, he urged the Party to give way on this comparatively trifling point.

It was then unanimously agreed that the amendment of the Peers should be accepted by the *Seiyu-kai*. The *Daido* Club and the Progressists, as well as the *Yuko-kai*, are also said to have come to a similar resolve, so that the amendment will doubtless be accepted at once by the Lower House and there will not be any occasion for a conference.

The general opinion seems to be that the Ministry will not be disturbed by the Upper House's rejection of the *Gun*-abolition Bill. They regard the problem as in no sense cardinal.

Tuesday, March 12.

The agitation among the members of the House of Peers with regard to the *Gun*-abolition Bill has become very keen. The supporters and opponents of the Bill are both very active, and inasmuch as to force the measure forward in the face of this agitation, would probably impair the relations between the sections of the House, it is thought not improbable that the Bill will be quietly shelved by the old device, namely, failure on the part of the Select Committee to present any report. So long as the Committee does not report, the House can not proceed to the second reading of the Bill, and as the session is now drawing near its close, a little delay on the side of the Committee may prove the most convenient solution of the dilemma. No one cares about the measure itself; or, at any rate, no one cares about it sufficiently to make it a crucial question. The enemies of the *Seiyu-kai* have shot their bolt and it has behaved after the manner of a boomerang. Victory is with the *Seiyu-kai* in the Lower House at all events, and it is unnecessary to force the Upper House to pronounce between the two sides. That seems to be the dominant feeling now. As for the talked-of motion of want of confidence in the Minister of State for Home Affairs, it seems to have been placed on the shelf. Meanwhile there are many rumours of dissension in the ranks of the Progressists. Some papers allege that the trouble is connected mainly with the choice of leaders. The two sections of the Party are agreed as to Messrs. Inukai and Oishi, but they differ about Dr. Hatoyama. We should not imagine that this divergence will widen to any serious dimensions.

Thursday, March 14.

Three more members have seceded from the *Daido* Club and are said to be about to join the *Seiyu-kai*. This makes 18 secessions from the Club since the beginning, and reduces its membership to 60, whereas the *Seiyu-kai* has altogether received an accesion of 16, and has thus become 175 strong, and in consequently more powerful than the Progressists and the *Daido* Club combined. Some scandal has been associated with this re-casting of parties, as will have been seen by persons reading the reports of the Diet's proceedings on the 12th instant. The *Yamato Shimbun*, one of the yellowest journals in Japan, openly charged a number of the *Daido* Club seceders with receiving bribes, and a motion was introduced in the Lower House by Mr. Fujisaki for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the matter, which motion was unanimously adopted. We have not seen the *Yamato Shimbun*. It is not read by any self-respecting person, and certainly we can not but wonder that the House of Representatives should take such a journal seriously. The natural course, one would think, would have been a criminal prosecution instituted by the members whom the *Yamato* had traduced by name. The House of Representatives can not be congratulated on the possession of a high sense of parliamentary dignity.

MANCHURIA.

Monday, March 11.

News from Peking is to the effect that in return for restoring the Kwanin-shan and Fucho Mines to China, the latter has agreed to grant to the East Chinese Railway Company five mining concessions within a belt 30 *li* (10 miles) wide along the road, and two concessions outside that belt. It is also expected that the problem of timber felling at Kilin will soon be settled though it is not quite clear whether the settlement will take the form of Russia's abandonment of this claim. It will be remembered that she made the claim for a forestry concession in Kilin by way of set-off to the timber-felling agreement between China and Japan in the Yalu Valley. It may be that the fact of this claim having been preferred by Russia is more or less responsible for the hesitation hitherto shown by Peking in implementing the Yalu agreement.

Tuesday, March 12.

The Consuls of America, England and Japan have addressed to Governor Chao a joint protest against the illegality of subjecting to police supervision the renting of houses in Mukden by subjects or citizens of the Treaty Powers. We learn this from a telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo*. It appears, however, that the German Consul refrained from associating himself with the protest; not that he differed from his colleagues in principle, but that, pending definite instructions from his Minister in Peking, he did not consider himself empowered to raise the question.

Tokyo journals unite in saying that, with regard to the Sungari River, the idea of Russian statesmen is a joint arrangement on the part of Russia, China and Japan to place the navigation of the river on an international footing, as is the case with the Danube and the Congo. A committee would be appointed by the three Powers, with competence to control police matters, judicial matters and river conservancy. This is the kind of compromise suggested in St. Petersburg, and it only awaits Japan's consent. It will be remembered that Japan asked for the opening of the River—it lies entirely within Chinese territory but it flows into the Amur, whose embouchure is in Russian territory. This proposal was among the terms of the settlement now under discussion in St. Petersburg, but subsequently the Japanese Government was understood to have withdrawn the proposal in consideration of a scheme to bring the matter under the purview of the three States, Russia, China and Japan.

A telegram to some of our Tokyo contemporaries says that Russian timber-felling operations in the forests which lie some 400 *li* (133 miles) east of Kilin, have become an object of protest from China. Originally the privilege was sought on the ground of obtaining sleepers for the East China Railway, but although the time of the concession has now expired, the Russians, so far from showing any sign of abandoning the work, are laying plans to extend it on

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

a large scale. Hence the Governor of Kilin has entered a protest.

The new Japanese Consul, Mr. Shimakawa, has arrived in Kilin.

It is alleged that Russia has assumed a very strong attitude with regard to the line of railway planned by the Chinese, from Sansin, in the province of Kilin, across the Sungari region to Chuanlintsz on the Amur. The Russian contention, according to this report, is that, by granting the concession for the East China Railway, Peking forfeited the right to build any lines in the Kilin or Amur districts without Russia's agreement, inasmuch as such lines might injure the East China Railway. We do not know on what grounds this statement—it is taken from a *Mainichi-Dempo* telegram—rests, but if Russia's attitude be rightly reported, she has made a new departure in the interpretation of railway concessions. It can not be denied that there is much justice in the view attributed to her, provided it be enforced within due limitations, but the fixing of such limitations might invoke an exercise of very arbitrary power. At all events these incidents make it easy to understand how extreme must be China's reluctance to grant any railway concession to foreigners within her territory, and how keen must be her anxiety to recover possession of concessions already granted We are all apt to sneer at the "rights recovery" crusade of the Chinese but can we honestly wonder at it?

Wednesday, March 13.

There appears to be no longer any doubt as to the raising of the three Eastern Provinces to a Viceroyalty and as to the first Viceroy being Hsu Shih-chang. Mr. Hsu owes his rise in official life mainly to the support of Viceroy Yuan, but he now represents one of the most prominent leaders of the rights-recovery crusade, and it is consequently possible that his relations with the Japanese in Manchuria may not be of the smoothest character. On the other hand, his close connexion with Viceroy Yuan may have the effect of rendering him conciliatory. The question is open, but its importance can not be over-rated, for on his manner of handling the Manchuria problem a great deal depends.

The anniversary of the capture of Mukden is reported to have been celebrated with much eclat in that city on the 11th instant. Mr. Consul-General Hagiwara, in the course of a short speech of congratulation, mentioned that the recovery of Mukden had restored Chinese Sovereignty, but Governor Chao seems to have repudiated that idea, and to have alleged that Chinese Sovereignty had not been at all impaired prior to the battle of Mukden. The telegrams (*Jiji* and *Nichi Nichi*) allude to this matter in a very cursory way, but it has much interest, for if Governor Chao considers that Russia's procedure in Manchuria did not affect China's Sovereignty, his estimate of the latter is at least novel, and does not at all consist with the rights-recovery doctrine of which he is an active exponent.

The closing of the Chinese military school at Liaoyang has been followed by that of the school at Haicheng, and of course the Japanese officers who were engaged as instructors at these places have been released from duty. The event is attributed to the rights-recovery fever.

At Peking the Japanese troops gave an entertainment in celebration of the battle of Mukden. Military representatives of all the Powers were present, and the enthusiasm of the British spectators is reported to have been so earnest that some of the men appeared upon the stage.

M. Pokotiloff has left Peking for Harbin. It is thought that this expedition will exercise much influence on the course of the Russo-Chinese negotiatiations, and the Waiwupu has instructed the Governors of Mukden and Kilin to pay special attention to his Excellency.

The Japanese Consulate at Kilin was opened on the 10th instant.

Friday, March 15.

Mr. Odagiri, formerly Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai and now Agent for the Specie Bank in Manchuria, says (*Mainichi Dempo*) that the Specie Bank has already established nine branches and agencies in Southern Manchuria. The most northerly of these at present is at Kwanchengtsz. Agencies will be established at Harbin and at Kilin also in the course of time. One of the functions of these branches and agencies is to exchange the Japanese war-notes still circulating in Korea for silver *yen*, but, according to Mr. Odagiri, the Chinese merchants have such confidence in these notes and regard them as such convenient media of exchange, that they will not part with them readily, and about ten millions remain in circulation. The Specie Bank's convertible notes are also readily received but the Chinese traders show a disposition to hoard them rather than to employ them for purposes of circulation. They prefer to use Chinese notes and defective monetary tokens. This disposition proves an obstacle to trade, for Japanese merchants, when they carry their goods into the interior, receive in payment only Chinese notes and currency, which the Specie Bank's branches and agencies decline to accept in payment for bills of exchange. It might be supposed that the Americans, who sell large quantities of cotton stuffs in Manchuria, would experience similar inconvenience. But that is not the case. The Americans transact the greater part of their business in Shanghai with Chinese merchants, who there take delivery of the cottons and carry them to Manchuria, dealing with the local middleman according to established usages in the matter of currency. In fact, these Shanghai Chinese stand between the American merchant and the local distributor and relieve the former of all embarrassment. Something will have to be done, Mr. Odagiri thinks, to remove the handicap thus placed upon Japanese tradesmen, but his view is that no radical remedy is possible until the Chinese Government introduces a uniform system of currency throughout the empire.

Mr. Pokotiloff's visit to Harbin is naturally much discussed. The *Jiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondent wires a conversation he had with the Russian Representative, in which the latter spoke in a pessimistic strain of the conduct of the military in Manchuria. He said that rumour, whether true or false, narrated various collisions between the Japanese civil and military authorities in South Manchuria, while, as for the Russian troops in the North, they held complete control of the situation, and would not listen to the civil administrators. They declared their resolve not to allow the troops of General Ma to enter the territory where the Russians were still in occupation, and Mr. Poketiloff is said to have expressed apprehensions that if Ma attempted to obey the orders of his Government and to assume military charge of the Amur district, a collision between his men and the Russians would be inevitable. It is difficult to believe that the Russian Minister employed such language, but a certain degree of colour is lent to the statement by the fact that the departure of General Ma's troops, which were to have been conveyed over the Japanese railway, has been postponed. The proximate reason assigned for this step is that, owing to the necessity of despatching provisions by the Siberian line for the relief of the famine-stricken districts in Russia, a difficulty has occurred in providing transport for the Russian troops, and consequently evacuation will not be completed until the 23rd instant. April the 15th being the conventionally fixed day for the completion of evacuation, Russia is still well within the limit.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a somewhat perplexing telegram from Peking, which says that Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Representative in Peking, has officially intimated to the Chinese Government that the whole of the leased territory in Kwantung is to be "free," and that there shall be no limitation of the free railway zone. By the "free railway zone" is signified a belt 100 *li* (33¼ miles) wide on either side of the railway. This was one of the conditions of Russia's original agreement with China when the latter granted the concession for the Manchuria Railway, and Russia is understood to have insisted on its continuance with regard to the portion of the railway remaining in her possession. Hence Japan would naturally claim a similar privilege along her section of the line. That is not difficult to understand. But the telegram speaks of a 20-per-cent. customs compensation, which we do not all understand.

It is reported that the negotiations for the transfer of the Hsinmintun-Mukden Railway to China have been brought within sight of settlement. This was a question of amount. Japan asked for over 2 million *yen* and China offered 1½ millions. Rumour now says that the Japanese have made a concession, but as to the exact sum that will be received by this country, the telegraph is silent.

On the 12th instant the Japanese force which garrisoned Hsinmintun was entirely removed. This would lend confirmation to the rumour that the transfer of the railway to China is imminent.

THE FORMOSA LOTTERY.

A strange situation has arisen with regard to the Formosa, lottery. The lottery is legalized in Formosa and Japanese subjects residing there are free to purchase tickets as much as they please. But if any one in Japan proper be found in possession of a ticket, he is subject to all kinds of pains and penalties. Already in Osaka the police have been making themselves very busy in this matter, and the Tokyo police have now taken it up, so that holders of tickets are trembling in their shoes. The fact is that the Japanese authorities seem to have been misled when they established lotteries in Formosa. Their belief was that to the Chinese inhabitants of the island a lottery was an essential of existence, and that if they could not have this want supplied in Formosa, they would send their money to Amoy or Canton to invest it in tickets there. But experience is said to have proved that it is the Japanese mainly who buy the Formosa Lottery tickets, and that these sell at a premium of some 30 or 40 per cent. in Japan proper. Evidently it is out of the question that Japanese subjects in Tokyo and Osaka should be punished for doing what they can lawfully do in Taipei. The lottery system must either be legalized everywhere or vetoed everywhere.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SAN FRANCISCO.

An attempt has been made, according to the telegrams, to pass through the Californian Legislature a bill providing that all Japanese children over ten years of age must be excluded from the ordinary schools and admitted only to the special Oriental School. The Senate of the State rejected the bill by a vote of 19 to 3, on the ground that an agreement with reference to this matter had been concluded between the State's Delegates and the Government in Washington. The telegram adds that they will reject the land-ownership bill also.

It is difficult to ascertain from the telegrams exactly what is happening as to the latter measure. Thus the bill forbidding alien ownership of real estate or the renting of lands and houses for more than a certain period, is said to have passed the Senate and reached its second reading in the Lower House, when suddenly it was re-entrusted to a Committee, and the idea seems to be that this will temporarily seal its fate.

Tokyo journals say that the United States Government has entrusted to His Excellency Mr. Wright the duty of negotiating a new treaty with regard to Japanese immigration into America. Our contemporaries give some particulars of the lines on which the treaty is to be framed, but it is probable that they speak mainly from conjecture. Of course the principal object of the American negotiators will be to contrive that limits shall be set to the passage of Japanese subjects from Hawaii to the Pacific slope. At present the JapaneseGovernment's passports to emigrants for Hawaii distinctly indicate that place as the point of destination, but so soon as the emigrant lands in Hawaii he ceases to be controlled by his passport.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* alleges that the Senate of California has unanimously passed a resolution condemning the naturalization of Japanese subjects or any other Orientals. Another telegram to the same journal alleges that the Senate, on the 9th instant, decided to postpone the general question of Japanese exclusion until the voice of the people can be ascertained at the elections in 1908. But the Senate at the same time adopted a bill for excluding from the primary schools any foreign students over 10 years of age. It is doubtful, however, whether there can have been time for these measures to reach the Lower House, which was to close its session on the 12th.

We have now an official statement bearing upon the San Francisco question. It comes from Mayor Schmitz and, before publication, was submitted to President Roosevelt and Secretary Root. The text is as follows:—

We find that the Administration and Congress are entirely alive to the situation in California and anxious to meet the wishes of the Californians.

They are also desirous of keeping on the best possible terms with Japan and of doing nothing which may break the ancient friendship between that country and the United States. It has been explained to us that the form of action taken by the School Board of San Francisco in relation to the Japanese school question has been misunderstood and misconstrued as an attack upon the Japanese as such, and that this misunderstanding and misconstruction has been and now is one of the chief obstacles to achieving the purpose California really has in view, this purpose being to secure by honorable and amicable agreement with Japan the mutual exclusion from the countries of the laborers, skilled and unskilled, of each country.

This earnest desire of the people of California, and, we may add, in our belief, the people of the entire Pacific Coast, to check the coming of Japanese laborers and our entire willingness and desire that Japan should similarly put a stop to the going of American laborers, skilled and un-skilled, to Japan, spirings from no motive other than to bring about commercial and industrial conditions to the satisfactory understanding of the two friendly nations.

Events have convinced us, however, that many of the Japanese laborers who come hither are really brought over to this country in violation of the contract labor law, and that the wellbeing of our wage workers imperatively demands that immigration of Japanese laborers to this country, skilled and unskilled, shall cease. There are other countries as well as Japan against which we feel that in all probability there will have to be similar legislation, owing to the fact that we are convinced that the laborers who come here from these countries also really come in violation of the contract labor law.

We have every reason to believe that the administration now shares and that it will share our way of looking at the problem and that the result we desire—the cessation of the immigration of Japanese laborers, skilled and unskilled, to this country—will speedily be achieved.

A striking proof of the administration's attitude is shown by the passage of the immigration bill, which will bar outJapanese coming hither by way of Hawaii, Mexico, Canada and the canal zone by enforcing limitations which Japan voluntarily puts into the passports issued by her Government.

More than two-thirds of the Japanese laborers who come hither come from Hawaii, Mexico and Canada and, in our judgment, almost all so coming really reach these shores in violation of the contract labor law, although such fact would be well nigh impossible to prove in a court of law.

We are satisfied from our numerous interviews with the President that in the event the amendment to the immigration bill introduced in both houses of Congress February 13th shall prove ineffectual for the purpose herein mentioned and intended, every effort will be made by him not only to obtain a treaty with Japan authorizing legislation by both Japan and the United States to exclude from each of their respective territories the immigration of all subjects of the other of said nations who are laborers, skilled and unskilled, but in any event he will favor such form of legislation as will in the most speedy manner accomplish the results desired.

The national Government has no purpose whatever to attempt to infringe upon the rights of California as a sovereign State, and the purpose of the administration of the national Government was merely to fulfill a bounden duty to a friendly nation with which it had a treaty, to ascertain as a matter of international comity and courtesy whether or not by the true construction of that treaty such right or rights had been accorded to the subjects of Japan.

In view of our numerous interviews with the President and our understanding thereof we feel that the question whether the right at issue was or was not given by treaty has been passed and has been absolutely eliminated from this controversy and the proposition involved is one of comity and public policy. Such being the case, we are fully in accord with the view of the administration to the effect that the attainment of the exclusion of all Japanese laborers, skilled or unskilled, should not be complicated with or endangered by the exercise of right of segregation by the School Board, authorized by section 1662 of the Political Code of the State of California.

As a condition to the modification of the resolution we respectfully insist that the legal proceedings heretofore instituted be dismissed forthwith and that it is expressly understood that we have not conceded, and do not concede, or intend to concede, that our action was in violation of any of the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and Japan, but on the contrary, we do claim and assert that if any stipulation in said treaty contained is inconsistent or conflicts with the power and authority given by section 1662 of the Political Code of the State of California, then so far as said treaty attempts to circumscribe or prevent the Board of Education from regulating its own school affairs, as an exercise of local police power, such provisions in said treaty are nugatory and void.

It is therefore proposed by the Board of Education of San Francisco to modify the order segregating the Japanese public school children of San Francisco heretofore made by amending the resolution to read as follows:

"Section 1—Children of alien races who speak the English language, in order to determine the proper grade in which they may be entitled to be enrolled, must first be examined as to their educational qualifications by the principal of the school where their application for enrollment shall have been made.

"Section 2—That no child of alien birth over the ages of 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 or 16 years shall be enrolled in any of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh or eighth grades, respectively.

"Section 3—If said alien children shall be found deficient in their ability to speak or deficient in the elements of the English language or unable to attend the grades mentioned in section 2 by reason of the restrictions mentioned therein, such children shall be enrolled in special schools or in special classes established exclusively for such children, as and in the manner the Board of Education shall deem proper and most expedient.

The State Department, since the passage to-day of the immigration bill, is prepared to take up again the negotiations that were already in progress with the Japanese Government looking to the regulation of Japanese immigration into the United States. It is expected the negotiations will result in an agreement between Japan and the United States for the withholding by the former of passports to Japanese of the working classes seeking to enter the United States.

For several years past the Japanese Government has declined to issue any such pas-ports, but the intention is to make this matter a formal agreement if possible. In the short time remaining of the present session of Congress it is not possible, it is said, to frame anything in the nature of a treaty which would require the action of the Senate. In fact, it is by no means certain that a formal convention is necessary to insure the continuance of the present Japanese policy of refusing passports to the United States to coolies, so it may be decided to give this agreement another form than a treaty.

The Department of Commerce and Labor, being in charge of immigration, will at once, upon the signature of the immigration bill, proceed to instruct the collectors at the various ports of entry of the restrictions placed upon the admission of immigrants by the new act.

No mention is to be made of Japanese laborers, but the collectors will be enjoined to enforce the passport provision of the new act, which will meet the needs of the Pacific Coast.

Mayor Schmitz said:—

This is only a temporary agreement. President Roosevelt has given us direct and positive assurances that he will at once begin negotiations with Japan for the purpose of bringing about a new treaty that will exclude Japanese laborers, skilled and unskilled, from continental United States.

It will be observed that this is couched in diplomatic language. The Mayor and his fellow-delegates distinctly declare that they are "desirous of keeping on the best of terms with Japan and of doing nothing which may break the ancient friendship between that country and the United States." We are not surprised at finding such terms employed. It had been evident from the outset that all the bitterness and heat imported into the matter were due to the influence of roughs and the intemperance of newspapers. So far as the San Francisco authorities were concerned, there was every wish to conduct the whole business in an orderly and amicable manner. Further, the Mayor's statement completely confirms the impression originally formed as to the whole trouble being based on the labour question. California, or at any rate the section of it represented by Mayor Schmitz and his colleagues, had from the outset only one aim, namely, to bring about the complete exclusion of Japanese labour, skilled and unskilled alike, from the Pacific slope. Whether the educational complication was deliberately conceived in the interests of the labour problem, it is not possible to say positively, but perusal of the Mayor's declaration makes it plain that the school question was set aside solely because it seemed likely to more or less compromise the attainment of the main object, namely, labour exclusion. As for the school question itself, two points are observable. The first, is that on the side of the San Francisco authorities there has not been any admission of illegality. They explicitly premise that the abandonment of the pending law suit is not to be interpreted as in any sense an acknowledgment that the State of California is incompetent to regulate its educational affairs precisely as it pleases, irrespective of any treaty. The second point is that the new educational system adopted is exactly analogous to that already in force

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

in Hawaii. This is clearly shown by the following extract which we take from the *Advocate of Peace*:—

The educational authorities at Honolulu have managed the Japanese school matter with much more wisdom and tact than the San Franciscans. The same difficulty existed in the two cities, except that it was really much more pronounced in the Hawaiian Capital, where the number of Japanese school children numbered three thousand, or nearly thirty times as many as were in San Francisco. In an interview in the Honolulu *Advertiser*, Mr. Edgar Wood, principal of the normal school, corroborated by Mr. Robert Law, assistant principal of the Royal school, says that they arranged the matter with perfect satisfaction and without giving any offence to the Japanese, by simply applying the language test in grading the pupils. "Japanese who could not meet that test were assigned to the primary grades and the older ones left. They simply could not sit in the seats provided for young children. There was no room for them to stow away their legs under the desks." "It was all done courteously and as a matter of course. No different treatment was accorded to the Japanese than to Americans or any other nationality, so no affront was taken by the Japanese." The Japanese pupils that were thus excluded went to different private schools, etc. "Yes, any Japanese children who can pass the examination for any particular grade are admitted to whatever school is convenient and there is absolutely no trouble. Those coming up to the required standard of knowledge in any class are likely to be respectable enough, with regard to other conditions of admission, to associate with other children."

If Mayor Schmitz' account of the regulations now adopted in San Francisco be compared with the above, the two will be found to be identical. Another point which will be noticed by careful readers of the Mayor's statement is that he studiously avoids the assignment of any specific reason for excluding Japanese labour. "The well-being of our wage-workers" is the vague form in which he couches his analysis of the necessity. And indeed there is no occasion to be more explicit. The plain fact is fully recognised everywhere, namely, that, owing to her protective system, America's labourers have gradually been placed in receipt of wages such are quite inconsistent with the admission of free competition. Whether the people of the United States themselves will benefit in the end by building up artificial barriers to preserve the high cost of production, is very problematical indeed, but that the Great Republic has an inalienable right to adopt this exclusive attitude, there can not be the least doubt. Mayor Schmitz and his fellow-thinkers are evidently doubtful as to the possibility of making exclusion altogether effective without the consent and cōoperation of Japan, and they have obtained the promise of the State Department that negotiations shall be resumed with this country to that end. Japan will be well advised if she receives these overtures in a friendly spirit. The United States Government has it absolutely in its power to legislate in any manner whatsoever for the regulation of labour immigration, and while Japan can gain something by amicable cōoperation, she would only lose by futile opposition. The good-will of America is a very precious asset.

Evidently the anti-Japanese measures which were pending in the California Legislature have been suspended owing to the President's intervention. The reason advanced by Mr. Roosevelt is that all such measures, if carried through at this stage, must seriously imperil the progress of the negotiations between Tokyo and Washington for a peaceful settlement of the labour question. To that view the California legislators are said to have bowed, and it now appears probable that the main question of exclusion may be deferred until the people at large can pronounce an opinion on it at the general elections next year. In this purview the land bill is included. That bill contained two principal clauses: one declaring the ownership of land by aliens illegal, and allowing 5 years for aliens now in possession of land to dispose of their holdings; the other vetoing leases of fixed property for a longer term than one year. The former provision, namely that relating to ownership, is within the right of any State of the Union to determine according to its own free will, but we fail to see how the projected limit could be imposed on the leasing of houses or buildings without a plain violation of the Treaty. At all events these disturbing issues are happily now relegated to a distant future.

Telegrams received in Tokyo show that the California Legislature closed its session on the 13th instant. It is expected that the rescinding of the order for segregating Japanese school children will be issued immediately on the return of the Mayor to San Francisco. He is now absent from the city.

VISCOUNT HAYASHI'S REPLY TO MR MOCHIZUKI.

In replying to Mr. Mochizuki's Interpellation on the 9th inst. with regard to the San Francisco Affair, Viscount Hayashi said that he entirely agreed with Mr. Mochizuki as to the friendly sentiments animating the President of the United States and the great bulk of the people towards Japan, and as to the fact that this exclusive agitation was the work of a small section of the nation. It had to be remembered, however, that the President was the Chief Magistrate and representative of a great nation and that he could not possibly be expected to take a foreign State into his confidence at every stage of a negotiation. As to the question whether Japanese were regarded as Mongolians, the Viscount said that such a matter was within America's province to decide as she pleased: it did not enter into Japanese calculation. It was an error to say that the American Government had hitherto tacitly permitted the immigration of Japanese from Hawaii; the American Government had been always opposed to it. The President might have the best disposition possible towards Japan, but the Treaty stood always, and to revise it was not the work of a moment. At the end of January, when replying to a similar interpellation from Mr. Mochizuki, he—the Viscount—had explained that in view of the friendly sentiments of the President and of the bulk of the American nation towards Japan, an amicable settlement seemed then imminent. At that time the case was awaiting decision by the Judiciary. But subsequently the President had changed his method, and had fallen back upon the rights secured to the United States by Treaty, which change of programme had not been made a subject of consultation with Japan. This was not an agreeable alteration from Japan's point of view, but the President's analysis of the situation was understood to be that all the questions at issue in California—the school question, the boycotting of Japanese restaurants and the assaults upon Japanese subjects — were merely secondary troubles which would cease so soon as their prime cause, labour immigration, was remedied. As to that, however, the President had not consulted Japan. It was incorrect to allege that there had been errors in Viscount Aoki's telegrams: the Foreign Office was not conscious of anything of the kind, nor had the Foreign Office relied on Viscount Aoki's information only. When the Revised Treaty with the United States was under discussion, it happened that the American Government was very solicitous about the question of labour immigration, and it was well understood that had not the Treaty reserved to America the right of specially controlling this matter by legislation, the Senate would never have accepted the Treaty. The Japanese Foreign Office had therefore to decide whether it would make a concession on this point, or whether it would sacrifice the nation's long cherished ambition, namely, the abolition of Consular jurisdiction. Several of Japan's best statesmen had unanimously or in succession decided in favour of the concession, and thus the present Treaty had come into existence. Nevertheless, as this matter touched Japan's dignity, it had been subsequently (1896) agreed that Japanese immigrants might proceed direct from Japan to the United States under passports granted by their own Government. But in 1898 the matter had been suddenly complicated by the inclusion of Hawaii in the United States, which inclusion conferred on all residents of Hawaii the right to proceed freely to the States. This right, however, had not been largely exercised until after the San Francisco earthquake, when Japanese from Hawaii began to flock to California in such numbers that the Japanese Government itself deemed it wise to withhold passports for emigration to Hawaii. It was thus the labour question had suddenly sprung into prominence, and all kinds of complications had ensued, with the result that the United States Government had felt compelled to put into force the power of exclusion conferred on it by treaty. Whether this sequence of events or the present situation constitute a ground of complaint against the Japanese Government, he (Viscount Hayashi) left fair-minded men to determine. It was futile to talk of denouncing the present Treaty or seeking exemption from its provisions. Japan had to abide by her own deliberate act so long as the Treaty's period had not expired. Some people again talked of insisting on the principle that while it was within the competence of the American Government to veto the entry of Japanese immigrants, their movements could not be restricted when once an entry had been effected, and consequently Japanese residents for however brief a period in Hawaii were entitled to cross thence to the States. Such a contention altogether ignored the fact that the United States Government possesses powers much greater than those hitherto exercised by it. For example, it might altogether forbid the entry of Japanese immigrants into Hawaii. How would such an act affect Japan's interests? The best course for this country in existing circumstances was to take what it could get, and not jeopardise all by claiming too much. There were various rumours within the past few days about renewed troubles in California, but nothing had yet been officially learned on the subject. Should they prove true, it would be most regrettable on account of the ill-feeling that would certainly be engendered between the two nations. But the equity and good disposition of the President and the friendly sentiments of the great bulk of the American people might be trusted, and it was most sincerely to be hoped that these questions would be approached in a calm, judicial and amicable spirit.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Saturday, March 9.

If one-half of the things said of the Chinese were true they would be folks of the most complicated and contradictory disposition conceivable. Many observers have agreed to give them a high character for fidelity in observing their obligations, yet we now find the following dictum in the *Hongkong Daily Press*:—

> The Chinese are not only adepts in the art of bribing, in the science of which they are easily past masters, but they have attained equal rank in the art of receiving the bribe. No people can so blandly and gracefully receive a douceur, and so readily pledge their entire soul for the fulfilment of their obligations, with the full intention of forgetting the whole thing five minutes afterwards.

A more thorough-going contradiction of the commercial morality usually assigned to the Chinese, it would be hard to conceive. Without attempting to prove, however, whether the *Hongkong Daily Press* is right or whether the majority of other witnesses have been wrong, we venture to call attention to a point which has often been noticed in these columns before, namely, the great unwisdom of thus publicly insulting the Chinese to their faces. When we say "to their faces" we mean that whereas a journal published outside China may exercise a large measure of licence without any prospect of reaching Chinese ears, such an excuse can not be pleaded on behalf of the leading English journal published in a Colony like Hongkong where incomparably the larger portion of the community consists of Chinese many of whom are sufficiently conversant with the English language to understand what appears in an English Journal. This same article from which the above extract is taken contains elsewhere a statement that the Chinese "does not love the foreigner." How can it be expected for an instant that he should love him when a foreign newspaper shows such readiness to insult the Chinese? It is precisely the kind of harvest that Occidentals have been sowing in China for the past century. At one moment in Hongkong, at another in Shanghai, or yet again at some other treaty port, the Chinese are alluded to in terms of the most insulting nature, and then the fact that they are anti-foreign is cast in their teeth as a constitutional failing. It is not constitutional; it is educated and the foreigner himself has been the school-master.

Monday, March 11.

A telegram from Peking says that the efforts of Chinese Representatives at the various European Courts to bring about the employment by China of military officers from the countries to which their Representatives are accredited, have ended in inducing the somewhat timid Tieh Liang to decide against the employment of any foreign officers whatever except those engaged for work in the schools.

There have been various conflicting rumours about the action contemplated by the Chinese Government in the case of the Lu-Han (Peking-Hankow) Railway. The latest, and apparently the most authentic, statement is that it has been determined to nationalize the line in September, by which time the right to do so will mature under the charter. China will invite the various foreign syndicates to tender for a loan on account of this operation.

Prince Ching is still dangerously ill, though he appears to be making a great struggle against his malady. It is now quite a long time since his illness was spoken of as critical, and about 10 days ago the Throne was reported to have sought his final advice about the administration of the Empire. The latest news says nothing about his physical condition, but relates that the Government's attitude towards the draft scheme of provincial administrative reform awaits his advice. The scheme itself is described as a comparatively conservative measure.

The Dalai Lama has not yet returned to Tibet. He is now said to be at Chingtu in Shensi—so, at least, say the telegrams, but we do not know of any Chingtu in Shensi: Chingtu is the capital of Szechuan. It is alleged that the Lama has two reasons for his reluctance to return to Tibet. One is that his enemies have greatly strengthened their hand in his absence; the other that his reputation has not yet been cleared of the disgrace attending his flight.

It is stated that Cheh Liang has addressed to Viceroy Yuan a document demanding explanations as to the expenditure of the sum of 4 million taels raised by Yuan last year. The Viceroy is said to be much incensed by this demand, and to have declared his intention of resigning so soon as the money is paid back, but it is thought most improbable that the Empress Dowager would accept his resignation. The telegram adds that his bitterest enemy in Peking is Prince Chun.

The Antung custom house is to be opened from April 1st.

We may mention here that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to establish a line of steamers between Kobe and Antung Three vessels have been assigned for the purpose, namely, the *Takamatsu Maru* and the *Dai Ichi* and *Dai Ni Ohayo*. The sailings commence from the 16th instant.

Tuesday, March 12.

Telegrams from Peking show that Tieh Liang continues his attempts to deprive Viceroy Yuan of political power. Tieh, who succeeded to the command of the Pehchili Army after the latter's transfer from the hands of Viceroy Yuan to the control of the Central Government, is now said to be pressing the Viceroy for an exact statement of accounts with regard to the expenditures on the Army prior to its transfer, and also to be urging the Throne to remove from the command of General Ma Yu-kon one half of the forces (20 battalions) now under his orders, and to transfer these troops to the command of a Tartar officer. In short, Tieh Liang, who now holds the post of Minister of War, is evidently playing completely into the hands of the Manchus. Viceroy Yuan, who, as a thoroughly sincere reformer, did not hesitate himself to set the example which he desired others to follow, must now feel that in prematurely handing over the Northern Army to the Manchu Government, he merely placed a powerful instrument in the hands of the latter, without materially promoting the prospects of reform. There is also a movement in favour of placing the complete control of the metropolitan police in the hands of Na Tung, another Manchu. In fact the whole tendency seems to be towards restoring the Manchus to a higher place than ever.

In its Notes on Native Affairs the *N.-C. Daily News* says:—

> As may be recalled, Sun Yat-sên, the notorious anarchist and Red Republican, has been recently making inflammatory speeches in Japan seeking to incite Chinese students there against their own Government. In consequence of this the Peking Government has laid a formal complaint before the Japanese Government through the Chinese Minister in Tokyo against Sun Yat-sên with the result that this notorious anarchist has been ordered to leave Japan.

As to these "inflammatory speeches" delivered by Dr. Sun to Chinese students in Tokyo, we had heard nothing prior to the above note, nor were we aware that Sun had been deported, but there has been news that he is *en route* for Singapore by the same steamer which carries Admiral Baron Yamamoto.

Thursday, March 14.

On the 18th instant the Emperor of China is to proceed in person to worship at the tomb of Confucius. That this measure would be taken was announced some time ago by Imperial Decree and it is now about to be put into practice. There appears to be a element of apology in the ceremony. It seems as though the Throne were asking pardon of the great sage for having strayed temporarily from the paths indicated by him hundreds of years ago, and trodden until very recent times with unswerving feet by generation after generation of his countrymen. But it may be, also, that the Throne is moved by political exigency, and that this visit to the grave in Chifu is merely intended to reconcile the Confucianists to reforms which mean a certain loss of reverence for the Analects and the Classics. Reform in China, however, has evidently lost much of its temporary vitality, and we read the Emperor's obeisance to the Sage as a declaration of renewed allegiance rather than as an apology for continued aberration.

From various parts of the famine affected districts in China news is received of rioting which, in one case at all events, has led to bloodshed. This catastrophe was in Canton where the people, attempting to rescue some men who had been apprehended for breaking into rice-stores, came into collision with the police, and had two of their number killed and fifteen wounded.

We learn from the *N.-C. Daily News* that the recent story about the failure of Chinese banks in Mukden is untrue. Our Shanghai contemporary says:—

> Our native correspondent in Mukden denies the report of the failure at the end of last Chinese year (first part of February last) of all thirty-four banks in that city, and states that there are actually thirty-five of these institutions, of which none has so far closed its doors to business with the beginning of the present New Year. He also states in effect that the majority of the native Banks in Mukden have business relations with Chinese banks in Shanghai, so that were this report to gain credence the financial condition of Mukden arising therefrom can hardly be imagined.

It seems to be a pity that the man Collins was released from prison in Japan. His acts in China are evidently productive of wide-spread trouble:—

> It is reported from Tientsin that the two Anarchists, Tang and Fêng, who were arrested the other day upon the evidence of the foreigner Collins have confessed that they intended to blow up Li Lien-ying, the Head Eunuch of the Imperial Palace, and other prominent reactionaries, who had been traitorous advisers to the Empress Dowager to the detriment of the nation and Empire. Two other alleged anti-monarchists, recently arrested in Peking, have further confessed that there are at least two thousand of their comrades in Tientsin, Peking and other towns in the vicinity of the Capital, vowed to the destruction of all reactionaries who are working the ruin of the Empire.

There is telegraphic news of a riot in Chekiang at Hsiang-shan. Two missionaries are said to have been killed and a church has been wrecked. As the memory of the Boxer movement grows fainter, the penalties which were then exacted for local officials in whose jurisdictions such troubles might occur, are ceasing to be deterrent, and we are driven to think that these sanguinary incidents are bound to be a perpetual feature of China's relations with the West.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE "SEOUL PRESS."

The *Seoul Press* made its re-appearance on March 8th in a considerably enlarged form and as a morning journal. We offer it a hearty greeting. The opening number avoids all controversial subjects. Is that to be the fixed role, we wonder. The journalistic atmosphere of the Korean capital abounds with falsehoods. They are scattered abroad nearly every day in the week by the English local contemporary of the *Seoul Press*, and it can not be that they do not find some credence. Are they to remain uncontradicted? We trust not. Newspaper controversy is sometimes a very fruitless and unserviceable business. There are very few editors, we imagine, who would not gladly adopt and follow the rule of never controverting any statement made by a contemporary. That kind of reticence conduces greatly to happiness and peace of mind. But, after all, the prime function of a journalist is to inform the public truthfully. Our own experience—a tolerably long one—includes a great deal of controversy from which we should have much preferred to abstain, and indeed, we have often been asked whether the game was worth the candle. But it appears to us that while personal attacks are quite beneath the notice of a self-respecting editor, it is otherwise with erroneous statements of fact which, if left uncontradicted, may prove misleading and mischievous. That is the line we have always endeavoured to draw, and we venture to think that the *Seoul Daily Press* will have to choose the same line. It can not keep silence in the presence of the falsehoods and slanders daily ventilated by the *Korea Daily News*. For example, we should have expected that the *Seoul Daily Press* in its opening number would have dealt with the extraordinary tale which its local English contemporary had just told, the tale of the theft of the Song-ho Pagoda by the Mikado's Envoy with the assistance of Japanese troops and constables. Our Japanese contemporary may deem the tale too incredible to merit attention, but, curiously enough, it comments, in its first number, on "the astonishing readiness with which the Occidental public swallows all sorts of absurd news about Oriental peoples." "The absurd news" to which special allusion is here made is the statement that a number of destitute Korean students in Tokyo cut off the little finger from one hand and sent them to the Government in Seoul, enclosed in a petition for relief. Now it happens that leading Tokyo journals were the source from which that story emanated, and we ourselves, fully believing it as we do still, republished it, especially as we know that to cut off a little finger and send it to an unfaithful lover was a device formerly practised in Japan. If the *Seoul Daily Press* wonders that such incidents can be credited by Occidentals, it may class the Pagoda fable in the same category, but we assure our contemporary that the latter statement will find plenty of believers, and that its authentic denial would be useful. We hope, therefore, that the editor of the new paper will devote some of his space to contradicting the falsehoods constantly uttered by the *Korea Daily News*.

In the *Seoul Press* of the 9th instant we find the following editorial paragraph with reference to the so-called "foreign friends of Korea":—

Ever since Japan assumed her task of protection in this country, these worthies have occupied themselves with a campaign of slander and vilification at her expense. Their efforts in this line, however, do not deserve any serious notice; they only deserve the contempt with which they have invariably been treated by all large-minded men. They may be safely let alone in the prosecution of a task which is doubtless congenial to their nature, but which can not do much mischief, for the crudity of their method and their transparent disregard of truth are fatal to the success of their undertaking.

Probably this is a declaration of the policy our contemporary intends to adopt. Well, if so, we do not agree with it. It appears to us that there can be no more important function for the *Seoul Press* than to save the public from being permanently "filled up" with the slanderous lies ventilated perpetually by the persons to whom the above paragraph alludes. The credulity of newspaper-readers is illimitable. They will believe some part of anything which is told to them, and every libeller is well aware of the fact. Therefore we think that the *Seoul Press* must come down from its pedestal and assist to stem the torrent of vindictive falsehoods.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENTERPRISE IN JAPAN.

The record of capital pledged for new undertakings or involved in the development of already established Companies grows constantly, or, at least, grew steadily up to a very recent date. The Osaka Commercial Intelligence Bureau has investigated this matter, and published the following table:—

TOTAL OF CAPITAL PLEDGED IN THE PERIOD FROM JULY 1905 TO THE END OF FEBRUARY, 1907. PERIOD OF 20 MONTHS.

Nature of Undertaking.	Number of Companies.	Amount of pledged Capital in *yen*.	Amount paid up in *yen*.
New companies already registered	2,411	365,502,593	321,404,119
New companies planned	584	1,718,373,000	—
Increases of Capital already registered ...	385	152,105,987	67,507,622
Increases of Capital, planned	122	297,197,550	—
Company Loans, already registered	26	40,227,792	40,227,792
Total	3,528	2,573,406,922	229,139,533

This is a very formidable list, but, when analysed carefully, it loses much of its serious character. In the first place, increases of capital by companies already engaged in prosperous enterprises is a sound operation in most cases. We believe that this has been largely due to the dearness of money abroad and its cheapness in Japan. Had the foreign money market been accessible, it is probable that a large part of the 67½ million *yen* subscribed on account of increased capital would have been sought and obtained in Europe or America, and if Japan can do without recourse to the foreign markets, all the better. The same is probably true in the case of debts contracted by companies in the home market. At any rate both these items may be held to represent development along sound lines. As for the new companies, it is observable that the fraction of their capital paid up does not amount to one-tenth of the amount pledged; and it is further to be observed that the companies planned but not yet carried to the stage of registration represent nearly five times the aggregate capital of the companies registered. Probably several of the former will fall out before materializing; will, in short, prove to be *homatsu kaisha*. Nevertheless the list represents a great movement of commercial and industrial expansion, and if one-half of the above enterprises become accomplished facts, the wealth of Japan will be materially increased.

In our issue of the 8th instant we gave figures taken from statistics compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Bureau of Osaka. Results differing considerably are now published by the Commercial Intelligence Bureau of Tokyo. They show that, during the interval from July 1905 to February 1906, inclusive, the number of new companies actually registered was 465, with an aggregate capital of 426,816,660 *yen*, whereof the amount paid up was 191,151,609 *yen*. Further, the number of companies projected was 412, and their aggregate capital 775,197,800 *yen*. It will be remembered that the Osaka figures were very much larger, the registered companies being stated at 2,411, and their paid up capital at 321,404,119 *yen*. The Tokyo Bureau's detailed figures are:—

Nature of Enterprise.	Capital of Projected Companies. Yen.	Capital of Registered Companies. Yen.	Paid up Capital. Yen.
Cotton Spinning	47,568,000	27,852,000	7,025,000
Insurance	26,200,000	5,500,000	1,375,000
Maritime Carrying	30,000,000	782,400	337,040
Mining	33,770,000	12,630,000	4,275,000
Railways	153,500,000	231,795,000	129,846,250
Electric	35,780,000	29,845,000	7,943,750
Warehousing	15,300,000	6,127,000	1,601,170
Banks	11,175,000	25,305,000	5,705,250
Manufacturing	243,769,800	59,571,500	23,328,650
Marine Products	22,425,000	6,842,000	1,789,410
Commercial and others.	95,110,000	20,546,760	7,927,089
	775,197,800	426,816,660	191,151,609

HEALTH OF THE JAPANESE NAVY.

The usual annual report of the health of the Imperial Navy has just made its appearance. It is for the year 1904, so that no improvement in celerity of compilation is evident. From it we learn, among other things, that the average body-weight of men in the Navy (taken from cadets, petty officers and men, 31,585 in March and 34,798 in September) showed an increase of 157 momme ($1^{3}/_{10}$ lbs. approximately) as compared with the figure for the preceding year, and an increase of 402 momme (3¾ lbs. approximately) as compared with the average weight for the previous 20 years. This would seem to indicate that the Japanese race is increasing in body-weight; a fact very palpable in the case of women. With regard to the personnel of the Navy during this year of great warlike stress, the report shows that it was 37,180 of all ranks, and that this figure represented an increase of 5,600 as compared with the previous year, which difference was due, of course, to the calling out of the first and second reserves and the prolongation of period in the case of men who had served their term. The increase is not large. It shows that no very great margin of expansion exists in present circumstances. An interesting fact indicated by the report is that in spite of the hardships suffered by the men during the campaign, the number of cases of infectious disease was comparatively smaller than in the preceding year of peace. The total number of petty officers and blue-jackets wounded during the year was 2,630 and the number killed in action was 1,662.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Further news comes from Seoul confirmatory of the statements recently published in these columns as to mining claims. It is repeated that the delay which occurred last year in acceeding to the applications put in by foreigners was due entirely to contentions among the Korean departments of state. The mines affected were the property of the Household, and the Minister of the Department set his face obdurately against granting any concessions. It took a considerable time to over-rule his objections, but he was finally induced to become current, mainly through the efforts of the Japanese Residency-General. In these circumstances it is amusing to find the Seoul slanderers laying the blame for the delay at Japan's door.

We are glad to see that the reports as to the destruction wrought by the fire at Chemulpho were exaggerated. The number of houses burned is now put at 400 not 700. But the resulting loss is estimated at two millions of *yen*, which means 50,000 *yen* per house, an extraordinary figure, it seems to us.

Tokyo jorunals publish telegrams in the sense that the Chinese Government has approached Japan on the subject of the lumber industry in the Yalu Valley. Peking's proposal fails either to fix a term or to indicate clearly the regions of exploitation. It is, in fact a wholly invertebrate project, and the Japanese Representative has urged the Wai-wu-pu to substitute Japan's programme which is free from these defects of vagueness. It does seem that China is treating this problem with singular perfunctoriness. Months have passed since she was first approached by Japan and she appears to have forgotten that December 1905 was the time when she pledged herself to the joint undertaking.

It is stated that the Korean Ministers of State will visit Japan in succession to see the Exhibition which opens on the 20th instant.

A party of seven Japanese were attacked by Korean bandits on the Kingju high-road on the 4th instant. One of the Japanese was killed; one escaped barely, but as to the other five the telegram says nothing. All valuables were taken from the person of the murdered man. It is well to remember these outrages when the account is cast up between Japanese colonists and Koreans.

The ice on the Yalu has broken up but navigation will not be possible for some days. On the Tadong navigation has already commenced.

The celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Mukden—10th March—took place on the 10th instant in Seoul as well as in Tokyo. The Emperor of Korea contributed 1000 *yen* to the expenses. In Tokyo the celebration consisted in an entertainment at the Kaikosha which was attended by the Prince Imperial. A special stamp was also issued.

The anniversary of the Battle of Mukden seems to have been celebrated with much eclat in Seoul. There were various official ceremonials, and the town was be-flagged and illuminated.

The ceremony of selecting a bride for Prince Yong is in progress in Seoul. It appears that the business of choosing is very elaborate. The candidates, from 9 to 13 years of age, are in the first place sifted down to 45 in number by the officials concerned in the business. These 45 are then conducted to the Palace, where a minute inspection takes place, resulting in the reduction of the number by one-third—so far as we can make out. The remnant is subsequently reduced by another inspection, and then the third and final examination decides the happy unit. It is all very matter of fact, and it places the business of betrothal on about as low a plane as can be reached.

The Emperor and Empress of Japan have contributed a sum of a thousand *yen* for the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire in Chemulpho. With regard to this fire the *Seoul Press* says :—

Details of Tuesday's destructive fire at Chemulpo are just to hand. The flames, it seems, broke out at 5.05 a.m. and spread rapidly in four directions. At first a northerly wind was blowing somewhat hard, but it subsequently changed into a southerly one, which did much to make the outbreak so destructive. The fire was under control at 10 a.m. but was smouldering here and there as late as 3 p.m. The area destroyed extends, west, to the borders of the General Settlement, south, to Tsukiji, east, to the street below the French Church, and, north, to near the road to Seoul. Indeed, an area of near 15,000 *tsubo* was totally ruined, and the loss involved is roughly estimated at one million *yen* which means one-fourth the whole property of that unfortunate town. The houses burned number exactly 400: 373 Japanese, 18 Korean and 9 Chinese. In addition, four telegraph and telephone stations were destroyed and both service were temperarily interrupted.

Throughout the fire, both Japanese and Korean fire companies assisted by officers and men of the cavalry squadron and the 58th Regiment, bravely fought against the advance of the flames, and a force of native water carriers also did good service by carrying water to the pumps.

Relief work was promptly started by the local corporation of the Japanese colony, aided by the garrison at the port.

The outbreak involves a most sorrowful tragedy. The head of the house in which the fire originated was away in Yangsan at the time. He had three daughters, aged between 16 and 7, and they all perished in the flames. The mother, carrying the youngest at her bosom was running out of her bedroom, when falling timbers struck and killed the little one.

We regret to note that our Chemulpo contemporary, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, suffered heavy loss. Its buildings, press and other materials except some important documents and papers for Tuesday, were, we are told, all reduced to ashes.

It is believed that it will require a long time before the city totally recovers from the present blow.

Contributions, both in cash and kind, are arriving from all directions. Up to 3 p.m. on Tuesday a fairly large sum was collected, the principal contributors to which are as follows :—

	Yen.
Messrs E. Meyer & Co.	400
Mr. C. Wolter	250
Chemulpo Branch of the First Bank	200
Akita Shokai	200
Chemulpo Branches of the 28th and 18th Banks	300
Chemulpo Branch of the N. Y. K.	150
Chemulpo Branch of the O. S. K.	150

The *Keijo Nippo* has opened the relief fund for the benefit of the sufferers.

Marquis Ito renewed his long acquaintance with Professor Ladd during his (the Marquis') visit to Kyoto *en route* for Korea. The two men have been friends for many years, and it is stated that Marquis Ito has now secured the services of the Professor as an adviser in Korea. We presume that the post is that of adviser, but the telegrams are silent on the point. This step, if it has really been taken, seems to us very wise. Japan's doings in Korea are subjected to very close and not very friendly scrutiny, and the Resident-General could not take any course more likely to silence calumny than the engagement of men of established reputation like Professor Ladd.

DEATH OF GENERAL BARON TACHIMI.

We regret to announce the death of General Baron Tachimi, which took place in Tokyo on the 7th instant. The Baron had suffered from cancer in the stomach, which declared itself from the time when the Division commanded by him reached Tieh-ling in April, 1905, and his case was long recognised to be hopeless. He is known as the hero of Heikautai, since he commanded the Japanese forces in that memorable battle. The deceased belonged originally to the Kuwana clan (Ise) and was born in 1844. He showed marked abilities from his childhood, but at first his inclinations seemed to be entirely in the direction of literature. At the time of the fall of the Shogunate, however, his real disposition declared itself. He fought vehemently for the Tokugawa, and distinguished himself as an eminently capable officer. The result of this was that he fell under official displeasure and for a time lived a hard life. We next find him as a judicial official which profession he appears to have adopted under the conviction that only members of the Satsuma or Choshu clan could hope for distinction in the Army or the Navy. The Satsuma outbreak brought him back to arms. He obtained the commission of major and commanded the troops which attached Shiroyama. In the China-Japan war he led the flanking attack against the Chinese Army at Pyong-yang, when the celebrated assault was made on Peony Hill. His name was often heard of afterwards during the campaign, but it was at Heikautai that he achieved the sucess of his life when he drove back Grippenburg's flank movement. The obsequies took place on the 11th instant, the cortege leaving the residence of the deceased in the Ushigome suburb at 1 p.m. and proceeding to the Awoyama cemetery. It was very largely attended.

DEATH OF BARON MATSUMOTO.

Surgeon-General Baron Matsumoto, one of the pioneers of foreign medical science in Japan, died at his Oiso Villa on the 12th instant at 2 p.m. He had made a rally from the illness recently reported and it was understood that some hopes were entertained of his recovery, but the malady subsequently developed an unfavourable phase. The deceased was elder brother of Viscount Hayashi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. Baron Matsumoto was born in 1832 and held the post of private physician to the last of the Shoguns. After the abolition of feudalism, he succeeded, with much difficulty, in establishing a hospital in Tsukiji, the first hospital in Japan. He advocated milk-drinking, a practice abhorrent to his countrymen at the time. It is related that one day he received an unexpected visit from Mr. Yamagata—now Marquis—who desired to inspect the hospital. This led to Dr. Matsumoto's appointment—reluctantly accepted by him—to a post in the War Department, where he organized the beginnings of Japanese military sanitation. All those who served under him at that time are now prominent men. He inaugurated the system of examinations for medical officials, and up to the last he devoted himself uniquely to measures for benefiting the public health. One of his works is now in the hands of thousands, namely, the *Minkan Chiryo-ho*, which has doubtless been the means of saving many lives. Probably his last act on the public behalf was the inauguration of the *Kaisui-yoku* at Oiso. He was in very truth a benefactor of his country.

New 10 *sen* silver will be issued on April 1st. The new coin is smaller than the old. The weight is grms. 2.25 and the constituents are 720 and 280.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE NEW LOAN.

The particulars of the new loan are as follow, compared with the terms of the last loan:—

Last Loan.	New Loan.
Amount £25,000,010	£23,900,000
Rate of Interest 4 per cent.	5 per cent.
Issue price, 90	99½
Commission, £3½	£4
Time of paying in subscriptions, six months.	Six months.
Period of Loan, 25 years.	40 years, during 15 of which the loan must remain unredreemed, but thereafter it may be redeemed at any time by giving 6 months' notice.
Actual rate of interest, 4 6.	5.2.

The saving of interest by effecting this loan is, 1,600,000 *yen* yearly. It is stated that the agreement was signed on the 6th instant, and that the banks concerned are the Hongkong and Shanghai, Parrs, and the Specie Bank in London, and Rothchilds in Paris.

We may here note that some comment has been caused by the fact that Germany takes no part in the loan. But this is explicable on purely financial grounds. Money is very dear in Germany at present. The rate of discount lately rose to 7 per cent. in Berlin, and in these circumstances it would been futile to invite subscriptions for such a loan as the above. Meanwhile the loan seems to be very well received in London and Paris. It already stands at a premium of ½ per cent. and as the four banks mentioned above do their own underwriting they will have reaped a very handsome profit.

The *Jiji* and the *Asahi* are both opposed to the loan. They are of the opinion that the transaction has been premature and that the much better plan would have been to wait until the money-market conditions were more favourable, when New York and Berlin could both have been included in the issuing centres. But we may here observe that among all the financial transactions effected by the Japanese Government abroad, not one, not a solitary one, has been approved by the Japanese press. In every instance without exception the journalistic criticism in Tokyo has been more or less condemnatory. Finance is an extremely delicate and difficult matter. To outsiders it seems simple enough. No one, whose credit is good, finds himself put to much trouble when he obtains accommodation from his bank. But a big international loan is quite another matter. It bristles with considerations which do not find any place in the ordinary financial transactions of individuals. We can not but wonder what our Tokyo contemporaries would have said had Mr. Takahashi returned to Japan *re infecta*. There would then, most assuredly, have been an outcry of another nature. Certainly the new loan costs 0.6 per cent., more than the best loan hitherto made by Japan, but how long do the Tokyo critics think that Japan must have waited in order to obtain the old terms?

In the face of these particulars we become curious to know what London financiers have promised to lend money for the Tokyo-Harbour scheme at an interest of 5 per cent. and an issue price of 96½, If the Japanese Government can not get more than 95½ for its 5-per-cent. bonds, is it conceivable that the Tokyo Municipality could get 96½? There is something to be unriddled.

From the *Shogyo Shimpo* we take figures showing the comparative rates paid by Japan for her foreign loans connected with the war:—

	Nominal Interest.	Issue Price	Commission	Period	Actual Interest.
First Loan.....	6	93½	3½	7	8.26
Second Loan...	6	90½	3¾	7	9.09
Third Loan ...	4½	90½	3¾	20	4.58
Fourth Loan...	4½	90	3¾	20	4 62
Fifth Loan.....	4	90	2	25	4.54
Sixth Loan.....	5	99½	4	40	5.24

Of course the last loan does not compare very favourably with its three immediate predecessors, but when we remember that the rate of discount in London was 6 per cent. quite recently, and that in February the Japanese 4 per-cents fell to 84⅞, it can not be said that Japan has fared badly.

It is very justly pointed out that to defer the floating of the conversion loan on the chance of improved terms being obtainable at some future date would have been a uselessly hazardous procedure. There is no manner of certainty that the condition of the European money market will undergo any material change in the near future. It must be assumed that the best possible counsels were enlisted in this matter, and that the men who decided upon the wisdom of issuing the loan at once were in a much better position to judge than are the outsiders who undertake to criticise their action. Another consideration is that this loan was blocking the way. Other demands for foreign capital were waiting to be satisfied; for example, the Osaka loan, the Manchuria-Railway loan, and the conversion of the high-interest bearing debts of the communes. So long as the Treasury had not completed its big transaction, these minor matters had to be postponed. And finally it has to be remembered that the 6-per-cent. loans which are now to be converted had been contracted on the security of the customs revenue, a condition which Japan should naturally have been anxious to dispense with. On the whole, therefore, it must be agreed that the Finance Department and its agents have chosen the wisest course. Events now unforeseen may arraign their policy, but that is a contingency which could not have been guarded against.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Of course the negotiations between England and Russia are attracting the keenest attention in Japan. Their consummation would mean the assurance of peace for several years to come. There are certain critics, very few in number it must be admitted, who make a habit of calling Japan a disturber of the world's tranquillity and declaring that her ambitions are one of the most disquieting factors in modern times. But, as the *Asahi Shimbun* justly points out, Japan may fairly claim the credit of having paved the way for an Anglo-Russian entente, and such an entente would be of quite incomparable value as making for the peace of Asia. We (*Japan Mail*) vividly recall how, in the days when a cloud of war had appeared upon the Afghan horizon, and when we expressed surprise that the resources of diplomacy were deemed insufficient to elaborate some satisfactory understanding between the two great Asiatic Powers, our remarks were condemned as the academical dreaming of a student. Yet it was always hard for plain people to understand why two States like England and Russia should require to be separated by a semi-civilized country whose internal quarrels and intrigues might at any moment embroil its big neighbours. The buffer-State system is in truth based on a doctrine which does not support intelligent scrutiny. It is as though two householders should agree to leave an uncultivated patch of land between their gardens, preferring to expose themselves to the miasma of the jungle rather than to run the risks of living in direct propinquity. If an agreement could be reached putting an end to that anomalous state of affairs on the Indian frontier, the world would have taken a long step nearer to theoretical wisdom. But the results of the past are not so easy to efface. Afghanistan has been gradually elevated to a position of factitious importance from which it can not quickly be dragged down. Nevertheless it may fairly be hoped that since both sides are animated by a sincere desire to come to an understanding, some route to it will be discussed. And Japan can claim that her war with Russia and her alliance with England have been the steps leading direct to this consummation.

THE DIET AND THE STOCK MARKET.

On the 13th instant a number of members of the Lower House had a consultation in one of the Committee rooms with Mr. Sakatani, Minister of Finance. Mr. Okada Jiyemon acted as spokesman. He said that, prior to the war, the average interest on commercial and industrial enterprises in Japan had been about 8 per cent., but after the war it had fallen to between three and four per cent. owing to a great development of the spirit of expansion, which had resulted in the investment of some two thousand million *yen* in new undertakings or in increasing the capital of old ones. Apparently the Government had thought it necessary to interfere with this state of affairs, and the banks had been warned to restrict their accommodation. Probably this was the cause of the sudden and sharp fall recently witnessed in the share market, a fall which had resulted in raising the average rate of interest to over 8 per cent. Did not the Government consider it a duty to use its influence for preventing a great depreciation of securities as well as for checking their excessive appreciation? Mr. Sakatani replied briefly that he sympathised with the remarks of Mr. Okada, and that the Government would watch for an opportunity to adopt some remedial measure. It is thought that the measure alluded to by Mr. Sakatani may be a reduction of the rate of discount. The general opinion seems to be that bottom has been reached in the slump and that a steady rise may be anticipated. The *Shogyo Shimpo* publishes a brief statement of the rates of interest now obtainable by investors:—

	Dividend last paid.	Interest earned by Shares.
Tanko S S. Company ...	15 per cent.	6.1 per cent.
Tokyo Railway.....	7½ ,,	3 7 ,,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha ...	12 ,,	5½ ,,
Tokyo Gas.....	15 ,,	5½ ,,
Tokyo Electric Light ...	12 ,,	6.4 ,,
Sugar Refinery	20 ,,	10.6 ,,
Fuji Gas ed Yarns.....	25 ,,	9.1 ,,
Tokyo Spinning	20 ,,	20.3 ,,
Kanegafuchi Spinning...	20 ,,	7-3 ,,
Tokyo Stock Exchange..	50 ,,	5 9 ,,

THE LATE M. CASIMIR-PERIER.

M. Jean Paul Pierre Casimir-Perier, whose death is just announced, was born on Paris on November 8th, 1847. He served in the Franco-Prussian War and received the Legion of Honour. Entering political life in 1874 as Deputy for Nogent-sur-Seine he attained Ministerial rank as Minister for War in 1883, becoming President of the French Republic in 1894. He did not hold office long, retiring after a year in disgust over the political intriguing which surrounded him.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS IN JAPAN.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* has a Tokyo correspondent who writes interesting and generally well-informed letters. There is, however, in his letter of February 11th, one point which seems to us to be somewhat superficial. He says:—

> After passing through the committee stages, an enormously swollen budget of six hundred million *yen* is met only by a feeble debate and approved with scarcely any opposition. The result points to one of two things—the Government is either in the enviable position of enjoying unparalleled support from the people and Diet, or, as is often alleged political parties in this country are "rotten."

The "committee stages" appear to be underestimated in this criticism. It may be truly said that all the serious business of the Japanese Diet is done in the committee room. When the House of Representatives met first, it promised to rival the British House of Commons as a debating chamber. Indeed few things in modern Japan were more remarkable than the oratorical aptitude shown by the members whom the constituencies sent up at the outset. They harangued as though to the manner born. A two hours' speech was a common occurrence and whole afternoons were devoted to arguing questions even of minor importance. Then, with a suddenness which has never been fully explained, all this flow of rhetoric ceased. The House fell into comparative silence. No longer were the silver tones of Takanashi Tetsushiro heard, or the robust aggressions of Inouye Kakugoro, or the scathing invectives of Osaki Yukio, or the elegant periods of Shimada Saburo. Problems of large national magnitude which would have kept the rostrum occupied for days in the Diet's infancy, were discussed in a few brief speeches, and every debate that threatened to become lengthy was quickly checked by the closure. What had happened? We have never been able to find out. Enquiries addressed to the members themselves have failed to elicit any information except that the committee system had been found more efficacious than any debate in the open House. Probably that is the true explanation. It certainly seems strange at first sight that a debate of three hours should have sufficed to dispose of a budget so important as that of 1907-8, but the strangeness disappears when we remember that the document had been under daily consideration for a whole month previously by a Committee of 60 members, carefully chosen so as to represent every political section in the House; that by this Committee the Ministers of State and the Government Delegates had been minutely questioned about every item; and that the proceedings of the committee had been circulated freely among the other members of the House from day to-day in the stenographic reports. There remained nothing to talk about, and therefore a three hours' debate sufficed. It is a habit with Englishmen to judge everything by their own standards. Whatever is not after the British pattern must be defective. But truly we question whether even a four nights' debate in the House of Commons can subject a budget to such minute and exhaustive scrutiny as does a month's examination at the hands of a Japanese Committee assisted daily by a host of Government delegates prepared to answer all questions and give information on all subjects falling within their special spheres.

A thunderstorm was experienced at Kumamoto on the afternoon of March 11th.

THE "DAKOTA."

The wreck of the *Dakota* has unfortunately given rise to most disagreeable recriminations. A Yokohama journal having hastened to publish charges of dishonesty against the Shirahama villagers, the leading Japanese journals, while admitting that there was undoubtedly some looting, deny strenuously that it can be justly laid to the charge of the local inhabitants. They point out that there were nearly 200 Chinese steerage passengers and they allege—an allegation which seems to be amply established—that for some days after the accident no steps were taken by the master or the crew to provide for the safety of the passengers' baggage or of the mail matter. It has been already shown that when the village head-man hastened to the scene of the wreck in company of a number of fishermen to render assistance, he and those with him were treated as pirates, a fact which shows clearly that the captain and crew of the *Dakota* laboured under a strange hallucination as to the character of Japanese sailors in general. Tokyo papers now supplement this episode by saying that the captain refused all Japanese aid, declaring that the Japanese could not be trusted, and that he and his officers nevertheless failed to organize any means of guarding the ship. Thus from the time of her stranding until the 4th instant no constables were posted, and in that interval things were at the mercy of all comers. It is certainly singular that if the Japanese villagers were guilty of looting, not the slightest reference is made to the fact in the very warmly worded document of eulogy and thanks signed by the passengers; and it is also singular that men who had been guilty of extensive looting should have refused to accept the handsome guerdon with which the passengers sought to reward their kindness. The utterances of the *Japan Daily Advertiser*, which hastened to constitute itself the mouthpiece of these charges against the Japanese, are bitterly resented by Tokyo journals, and certainly constitute a most unhappy return for the efforts made by the villagers to render all assistance in their power.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The attempt to float the *Kisen Kaisha* (Steamship Company of Japan) has not proved very successful. Sixty thousand shares were offered to the public, but when the lists closed on the 5th instant, Osaka was found to have subscribed only 5,000 and Tokyo less than 40,000. There is a possibility that the subscriptions from other places will make up the number, but it has been found necessary to extend the time until the 10th. Of course the state of the share market has much to do with this difficulty, but another factor is a rumour that the promoters intend to unload one-half their shares as speedily as possible.

The Suzuki band of speculators are said to be finding themselves more and more distressed. On Thursday their compulsory operations dragged down the prices of nearly all stocks by from 4 to 7 points. Their special trouble is said to be that they hold a large block of Kanegafuchi shares which they purchased in January at 200 and on which they have borrowed 150 from the banks. These shares are now quoted at about 130, and the banks have naturally demanded that the margin must be put up. Unwilling to make the heavy sacrifice involved in selling these shares, their holders are unloading everything they possess which commands a better rate in the market, and thus many of the best stocks, as Tanko and Tokyo Railway, have been sold in big blocks. Bottom has not yet been reached, we imagine. Meanwhile shrewd folks are quietly buying in at the artificially low prices now ruling.

We all remember the case of Mr. Yokokawa Seizo, Oki Teisuke and four others who attempted to destroy the Harbin Railway Bridge during the war, and were seized by the Russians and shot, and we remember how General Kuropatkin himself bore public witness to their bravery. Their memory has now been consecrated. The Emperor has bestowed on Yokokawa and Oki the Fifth Class of the Rising Sun together with a sum of 1,500 *yen* and on their four companions the Sixth Class together with 1,000 *yen*.

According to the *Chuo Shimbun* the Government has decided to lay an electric railway between Hiranuma and Kozu within the course of the present year at a cost of 1½ million *yen*. It will be a line of the most modern style, capable of developing a very high speed. This is considered to be the first section of the road proposed by the projectors of the Osaka-Tokyo Electric Railway. How it can possibly be laid for for the sum mentioned, we do not see.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* says that the Government's Conversion Loan having now been accomplished, the Industrial Bank will apply itself to raising the Osaka loan, the loan for converting the high-interest-bearing bonds of the communal associations, and the Manchuria Railway loan. Our contemporary speaks also of the Tokyo Harbour Loan, but we are inclined to think that Tokyo will pause before embarking on this enterprise.

It is officially announced that the Japanese Legations in Rome and Vienna were raised to the rank of Embassies from the 26th of February.

The *Commercial Intelligence* has the following:—

> Enquiries are being made in Cape Town which lend colour to the belief that the Japanese are seriously contemplating the establishment of steamship communication between South Africa and the "Land of the Rising Sun." The enquiries are being conducted on behalf of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company), which has instructed its local correspondent—Messrs. Martin Elgar, Limited—to report on the South African harbours and the facilities they afford for shipping. It is presumed, therefore, that the Oriental Steamship Company—which is the largest shipping company in Japan, and is subsidised by the Government—contemplate sending its steamers to call at one or more South African ports.

The *Toyo Kisen Kaisha* is not by any means the largest shipping company in Japan, and the *Commercial Intelligence* ought to have possessed more accurate knowledge. As to the project in question, it has not yet been much talked of in Japan.

A petition has been presented in the Lower House of the Diet urging that steps should be taken by the Japanese Government to ascertain the losses incurred by Japanese private individuals in consequence of the war and to recoup them. The petitioners go into great detail. They charge, among other things, that many Japanese subjects would have withdrawn from Russian territory at a much earlier date and therefore would have been able to carry off more of their property, had they not been assured by Japanese officials up to the last moment that peace would be preserved. This

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

petition was originally presented in the previous session of the Diet, and was duly adopted for presentation to the Government. It was then couched in language which claimed the payment of compensation as a right. But its tone has now been altered, and it merely asks that compassion should be shown towards the sufferers.

Marquis Ito left Oiso on the 11th instant and proceeded to Kyoto, where his Excellency is to stay 2 days, and then embark on a Korean man-of-war (the *Kwang je*) for the voyage to Korea. On the evening before his departure from Oiso, the Marquis entertained a distinguished party at his Oiso villa, including Marquis Saionji, Marquis Nabeshima, the Ministers of State, Baron Iwasaki, Mr. T. Kato and many other prominent men.

It will be remembered that the local authorities in the Maritime Province issued, some time ago, an order in the sense that Japanese physicians practising in Siberia were not to be allowed to continue their practice after the 14th of March. The Japanese Minister in St. Petersburg was immediately instructed to approach the Russian Government on this subject, and his representations have resulted in the issue of a new order by the Maritime-Province Authorities, directing that, until the receipt of further instructions, Japanese physicians are to be suffered to practise as heretofore.

A reduction of postal charges for newspapers or magazines is announced. Hitherto the rule has been that one copy can be sent for 5 *rin* provided that the weight does not exceed 20 *momme* (2⅔ oz.), but that if two or more copies are enclosed in the same wrapper, the minimum charge is 1 *sen*. This restriction as to the number of copies is now abolished and the weight limit alone is preserved.

We are asked to state that the Imperial Unyu Jidosha Kabushiki Kaisha (Imperial Motor Carriage Co.) which was referred to under the heading of "Unconsummated Enterprizes" in the *Japan Mail* on March 7th, should be erased from the list. The business of promoting the company is successful and improving.

STAR-LILY.

Now God thee keep, Star-Lily!
Now God thee guard, Listelle!
God give thee safe and happy speed
Adown the southern swell!
Beneath the shadow of His hand
May all thy journeys be,
Beneath His shining face, Listelle,
On the land or on the sea!

The days were good, Star-Lily,
The nights were fair, Listelle,
When the sun's red shield dipped down the west
And the starry evening fell.
The sunset still shall kindle,
The stars each night shall rise,
But we'll miss your sunlit hair, Listelle,
And the starlight of your eyes.

The blooms were sweet, Star-Lily,
Which we plucked with you, Listelle,
Amid the wild *susuki* grass
On the hills we loved so well.
The August lilies still shall bloom
For others hand to seek,
But we'll miss the roses fair, Listelle,
God gardens on your cheek.

We loved the brooks, Star-Lily,
The purling streams, Listelle,
That bickered down the brae side,
That whispered thro the dell.
The brooks shall make their music still
For other ears to quaff,
But we'll miss your lilting voice, Listelle,
And the music of your laugh.

Too short the days, Star-Lily,
Too swift the moons, Listelle,
The fair and fragrant summer
Too soon to autumn fell.
The May shall bring the throstle back,
And the daisies to the lea;
But the spring will lack some charm, Listelle,
With your face beyond the sea.

But God thee keep, Star-Lily!
Ay! God thee bless, Listelle!
And send thee happy summers
Wherever thou mayst dwell!
And in our hearts deep-sheltered
Shall glow, in bloom and light,
The Lily and the Star, Listelle,
Thro years of day and night.

OONA MAGEE.

THE LATE MR. G. J. PENNEY.

Commenting on the death at San Diego, Cal., of Mr. George J. Penney, who, for many years past has been one of the most familiar figures in Kobe, the *Kobe Herald* says the deceased gentleman left for San Francisco by the *Korea* on January 5, in hope of improving his general health, which had been unsatisfactory and a source of some anxiety to his numerous friends for about a year. Mr. Penney first came to Japan in the seventies, and for some time was engaged as assistant draughtsman to the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steam Ship Company (he had served as a junior draughtsman in Sheerness Dockyard before leaving England). On leaving the great service built up by the indefatigable energy of the late Mr. Iwasaki Yataro, Mr. Penney returned to England, but came back to the East again two or three years later and once more made Japan his home. This time he joined the shipbuilding yard which the late Mr. E. C. Kirby established here at Ono and did good work in connection with the gunboats and cruisers constructed there for the Imperial Government. When Mr. Kirby's death put a stop to the various enterprizes which seemed to depend for success upon his own strong personality, and the yard was taken over by the Government and removed from Kobe, Mr. Penney took a post as teacher of English in the Otsu Middle School, where he remained until, upon the retirement of Mr. Whelan Boyle from the editorship of this journal he engaged temporarily in journalism. Mr. Penney had already published one or two small books on Japanese subjects. In 1901 he withdrew from journalistic work and started in business as an Auctioneer, House Agent, Appraiser, etc., a business for which he soon developed exceptional aptitude and in which, we believe, he achieved marked success. In this business, as our readers well know Mr. Penney continued actively engaged until the arrival of a capable assistant in the person of the present manager, Mr Gillinders, gave him a good opportunity to seek what was indeed a well-earned rest. Mr. Penney made a host of friends here and we doubt if there are half-a-dozen men in town who were not invariably glad to see his genial face and listen to his cheering laugh; and he was as well liked by Japanese as by foreigners.

DEATH OF BARON SHIBA.

Baron B. Shiba died on March 9th at his villa at Kamakura. He was sixty-five years of age Deceased was chief vassal of the feudal lord of Kaga, now Marquis Maeta, and during the Restoration war, he joined the Imperial Army under Prince Komatsu, who was placed in command of the advance to the north-eastern provinces. In June, 1878, he invested one of the Tokugawa strongholds, the castle of Nagaoka, Echigo,—whose lord's descendant, Viscount Makino, is a member of the Upper House. After taking the strong-hold, the deceased marched to the north where he participoted in several engagements. After the Restoration, he was appointed a councillor of the Kanazawa government, now the Ishikawa prefectural government. In 1900, he was promoted to the rank of Baron. His first son is an assistant professor in the Tokyo College of Engineering, the second is engaged at the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, as a civil engineer. His eldest daughter is the wife of Professor B. Sudzuki of the Kyoto College of Medicine; the second daughter is the wife of Mr. Y. Yoshimura, a councillor of the Army Department; and the third, an adopted daughter, married Dr. T. Enami. The deceased was well-known as a poet in his later years.

KEROSENE LIGHTER ON FIRE IN THE HARBOUR.

A fatal fire occurred at 3.10 p.m. on Monday, March 11th, on a lighter in Yokohama harbour. The junk was laden with 1,360 cases of kerosene oil from the tank steamer *Volute*, (the local agents of which are Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co.), which arrived the same morning at 6 o'clock from Singapore where she had transhipped oil from Europe. After loading the cases one of the two sendoes went on board the *Volute* to give a receipt for the cargo and another was on the junk, the wife of one being engaged in cooking aft. An explosion suddenly occurred among some of the oil cases and at the same time the boat broke in two. When the smoke cleared somewhat it was seen that the woman had been blown into the water and disappeared. The sendo, on the boat was also blown some distance but he was rescued by another boat which was on its way to the English Hatoba. The Harbour police went to the scene at once, and towed the *Volute* to a place of safety. The flames were quite uncontrollable and most of the oil was destroyed. As the cases were burning while floating on the sea, the effect was as if many lighters were on fire. The junk was about to convey the cases to the Ishikawa Inflammable substances warehouse. There is no definite report as to the cause, but it is believed that sparks from the fire which the woman was using for her cooking were the origin of the accident. The lighter belongs to the Kiuchi Forwarding Agents. The body of the woman, shockingly burned, was afterwards found. The shock of the explosion was distinctly felt on the Bluff.

FIRES.

The Iwakura Railway School, Shitaya, Tokyo, was destroyed by fire on the evening of March 7th.

Early on the morning of March 9th, fire broke out in Ogi-machi, Yokohama. Two sheds were burned down.

On March 8th, fire occurred in a forest near the village of Ukari, Shidzuoka prefecture. An area of about a hundred *cho* was burned. The damage is estimated at twenty thousand *yen*. One man was severely injured.

At 8.40 a.m. on March 8th, fire occurred in the office of the Chief Secretary of the Upper House in Tokyo. The flames were put out before serious damage was sustained. A defective stove-chimney was the cause.

Fire occurred on the morning of March 12th in the village of Gonohe, near Aomori. Thirty houses were destroyed and one woman was killed.

On the evening of March 12th, fire broke out in the premises of the second division of the proposed Tokyo Industrial Exhibition. Eleven small tea-houses were more or less damaged.

Fire broke out on the evening of March 13th in Hongo, Tokyo, burning down seven houses including the residence of Baron Ito Kyosaburo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

"THE JAPANESE IN KOREA."

THE *Korea Review* is dead. In our opinion its demise was inevitable, for from the time that it became a mere partizan and ceased to be a collector and dissemminator of trustworthy intelligence, it lost its title to public support. The editor, Mr. HOMER B. HULBERT, unwilling to let his work pass into complete oblivion, has collected and published in pamphlet form all the essays written by him for the *Review* in pursuit of his anti-Japanese crusade. We doubt whether this pamphlet will have a longer life than had the magazine from which its contents are excerpted. For its most prominent features are superficiality, credulity and bias. Mr. HOMER B. HULBERT is largely endowed with the child-like quality of believing whatever he wishes to believe. Every tale whispered into his ears, no matter how inherently improbable its incidents, no matter how slender the testimony supporting it, is accepted implicitly and published with all the aid of enhancing diction, provided only that the story reflects injuriously upon the Japanese. Ofcourse that kind of thing grows wearisome in the long run, and it obtrudes itself so persistently in every page of the pamphlet just published, that the little book is not likely to find a wide audience. So greatly prejudiced is Mr. H. B. HULBERT against the Japanese and in favour of the Koreans that he actually devotes an article—headed "Swift Retribution"—to excusing, if not to actually eulogizing, the deliberate assassination of a Japanese by a party of Korean villagers. The Japanese—so the story runs, an entirely one-sided story—had tied up a man so that he died before being released. There was nothing to show that murder was ever intended by the Japanese. But the Koreans caught him, carried him to the scene of the outrage, and there slew him, cutting out his heart and liver and sacrificing them to the spirit of their dead country-man. To this shocking incident Mr. HOMER B. HULBERT devotes four columns, in which the Korean assassins are constructively applauded, and he arrives at the exulting conclusion:—"We feel sure that Japanese renegades will give a wide berth to that particular village for some time to come." It must be assumed that a writer who can use such arguments has wholly prostituted his judgment to his prejudices. We do not intend to suggest that the conduct of the Japanese in Korea has been blameless. History seems to have repeated itselt in their case. Just as the colonization of foreign lands by Occidentals has always been disfigured by a fringe of lawlessness and outrage, so Japan's flag in Korea has attracted camp-followers who seem to have brought much discredit upon their country. Critics of Mr. HULBERT'S type ignore the records of all colonization and hold the Japanese Government altogether blameworthy for this rabble of wrong-doers. They insist that such scalawags should not be suffered to cross to Korea. How is the thing to be prevented? Has it ever been prevented? The only remedy would be to deprive the Japanese people of the rights of travel and residence assured to them by the Constitution and to subject them to irksome scrutiny such as no Government has ever exercised in a free country. It is not, however, his unpractical attitude towards all problems of administration that chiefly astonishes us in Mr. HULBERT. It is his singular indifference to the cardinal features of this Korean problem. From cover to cover of his pamphlet we fail to detect the smallest evidence that he appreciates the international situation in the Far East. He speaks again and again of Japan as a selfish and aggressive Power which has no manner of right to meddle with Korea, and he never once seriously discusses the problem that would arise if his advice were taken and if Japan abandoned the peninsula to its fate. Apparently he forgets altogether that by doing this very thing, namely, by leaving Korea to herself, Japan became involved in two great wars, and apparently he forgets that in the sequel of these wars the world agreed to recognise the justice of Japan assuming a paramount position in Korea, and adopting there whatever measures might be necessary to preserve the peninsula against foreign aggression. Experience has conclusively shown that Japan's safety depends upon not abandoning the Koreans to their own devices, and all the Great Powers have interpreted the events of the past 15 years in that sense. That is the basic all-important fact which Mr. HULBERT totally ignores, and such a vast hiatus in his line of reasoning vitiates the whole. Japan's right to do what she is doing in Korea is derived from the supreme law of all States, the law of their own security, and so long as Mr. HULBERT and his fellow-thinkers do not recognise that paramount element in the case, their criticisms must be treated as persiflage.

LAFCADIO HEARN.

ARE LAFCADIO HEARN'S books really "marvellous in their insight into the inner life and aspirations of the race with which his lot was cast" during the last fourteen years of his earthly existence? We take the phrase from an interesting review republished from *The Standard* elsewhere in our columns. The reviewer has abundant faith in HEARN. "If any man of European birth," he says, "could possibly have entered into the heart of Japan, it surely was LAFCADIO HEARN." Why so? What special qualifications had LAFCADIO HEARN to make such an analysis? We have never heard that he spoke the Japanese language with any degree of fluency, and we greatly doubt whether he possessed such a knowledge of it as would have enabled him to exchange thoughts with the educated people of this country on any recondite subject. Could he read Japanese books? That, too, is very apocryphal. Without access, then, to the ideas of the people through the medium of either language or literature, how is he to be declared a person supremely qualified to "enter into the heart of Japan?" Besides the man himself was essentially a mysticist. Nothing had any attraction for him unless it was mysterious. If he loved anything the law of his nature compelled him to surround it with rainbow mists of his own imagining, and his splendid gift of speech quickly rendered into most attractive diction these products of his profoundly subtle conceptions. He was, in short, an eminently competent painter of beautiful pictures but whether he could adapt himself to the prosaic feat of making a portrait is a question. "If one thing is written more plainly than another in HEARN'S pages," declares his reviewer, "it is that the spirit of feudalism underneath the veneer of Western manners not merely still survives, but dominates the real convictions of Japan." How easy it is to deliver a fine breezy judgment of that kind, but what, we should like to hear, is "the spirit of feudalism." LAFCADIO HEARN could, we are sure, have given a very picturesque and very striking analysis of the traits that go to the making of "the spirit of feudalism," but had he been asked to identify those traits in Japanese character, he would have been perplexed. "Imagine," he says, "a civilization on Western lines, with cold calculation universally substituted for ethical principle." Yet the man who penned this sweeping assertion tells us elsewhere that "Western civilization gives unbridled opportunities to human-selfishness—aggressive selfishness in its most repellant forms." How are these two dicta to be reconciled? We do not see. It has always appeared to us in reading HEARN'S books that he resembled the child who pulled up the plant to look whether it was growing. He digs so deeply that the things lying on the surface escape his notice altogether. If his verdict be correct, that "cold calculation is universally substituted in Japan for ethical principle," what becomes of the great guide which every Japanese tries to follow in his daily doings, the guide of *giri*? We have known acts performed in obedience to *giri*, acts which savoured very strongly of extreme altruism. It may be that the thoughts of the average Japanese run in a groove different from that followed by the thoughts of the average European or American. We can not tell. Who can tell? Does their literature show anything of the kind? Do their lives show it? But even granting that difference of environment and difference of religious convictions are capable of much, surely it is the very acme of illogical absurdity to allege that somewhere on the surface of this planet an invisible line is drawn, and that to step from one side of it to the other is to pass from among one set of human beings into the midst of another and a radically dissimilar set? That is what

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

is involved in the claim that East is East and West West, and that the twain shall remain for ever apart. LAFCADIO HEARN has helped to confirm that strange hallucination. The mystery of the Orient seemed to him impenetrable, nor did he ever discover it to be a subjective mystery—the mystery of the distant mountain or of the impalpable rainbow. For our own part, we have learned to recognise that the Japanese are in the main as other men are. Twenty-five years ago, after we had spent in Japan only the span of time represented by LAFCADIO HEARN'S whole sojourn, we thought much as he did. Things seemed to be surrounded by a perplexing glamour, and it appeared that something of an inscrutable core underlay a highly polished exterior. But with more careful observation and longer experience a different conviction has come to us, and while delighting in LAFCADIO HEARN'S art, we find that the materials he so charmingly moulds and fashions take under his touch purely subjective shapes at the expense of their original qualities. Not always, of course. Often his paintings appear to have almost photographic accuracy. But on the whole the impression is more or less fictitious.

THE BOOKSHELF.

The "Far Eastern Review."

THE February number of the *Far Eastern Review* has by way of frontispiece an excellently reproduced portrait of Mr. Hermann Krusi, C.E., first Vice-President of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company (the largest hydraulic dredging concern in the world) and General Manager of its Oriental branch at Manila, and an appreciative account of the career, of that gentleman who at the age of 52 is engaged in spheres of activity that appear to be equally limitless in magnitude and in number. The *Review* always devotes special attention and space to industrial, engineering and other works directed to the development of the resources of the Philippines but does not neglect enterprises of such nature in other countries of the Far East. For example it entertains a strong conviction, that there is a grand future in the Islands for the rubber industry and has published a great deal on the subject. In the present issue we find a long article on the Ceylon Rubber Exhibition with many enlightening photographs. Similarly it has concerned itself largely with the development of the mineral wealth of the Philippines, and so the current publication has an elaborate paper on the "Physiography of the Island of Cebu" with special reference to the exploitation of the coal fields known to exist there. We can merely refer to another article, illustrated like the others, on paper making from Philippine fibres and fibrous substances. Our contemporary maintains a high level of excellence.

We owe an apology to the author of the Russian version of the *Shogaku Nihon Rekishi* for mis-spelling his name. Having only the transliterated form to guide us we fell into error. The real name is Mr. D. M. Posdneff.

The Locum Tenens, by VICTOR L. CHURCH. London, Mr. Fisher Unwin.

MR. CHURCH has hit upon some rather novel ideas in this story and the situations which are evolved in the course of its 316 pages are decidedly interesting, even though at times the web of possibility seems to change into the gossamer of improbability. It is a well known axiom of law that the biggest frauds are generally compassed by the simplest means, so that, given a Tramp who has had a University education and who manages to get possession of the Letters of Orders of a clergyman, he could very possibly masquerade as that clergyman for a few weeks in a distant town without fear of detection. Of course there are dozens of chances that he might be detected at once, but our Tramp was perfectly willing to take the chances in his favour and success crowned the scheme, for he acted as *Locum Tenens* sufficiently long to prove the central figure in the story which Mr. Church has to tell. There are other characters in the book, of course—Dr. Vincent, a Miss Helen Grange, a Miss Marshall and her niece, the Rev. Frank Hallett, whom the Tramp personated—but the Tramp dominates them all. It is his adventures which we follow breathlessly rather than the love-story of Dr. Vincent and Helen Grange, or the unfolding of the character of that most ecclesiastical of Anglican priests, Frank Hallett. And in the end, when the game is up, we feel very sorry for the Tramp, though after all brighter days seem to be about to dawn for the man who had wrecked his life after being thrown over by the only woman he had ever loved—thrown over because she desired gold and all that its possession brings to the love of an honest man.

The Secret of the Square, by WILLIAM LE QUEUX, London, Mr. Fisher Unwin.

THIS story has nothing to do with masonic mysteries. A dull, unpretentious London square near Hyde Park is the scene of the story, but though the surroundings are so ultra-respectable the novel is of the most sensational type: Mr. Le Queux' name on the title page is sufficient guarantee for that. So we have mysterious robberies at fashionable crushes, burglaries at quiet country houses, mysterious empty rooms full of weird sounds, hidden passages connecting houses far apart, peculiar hiding-places, the use of cloths soaked in chloroform, anonymous letters, secret messages—in fact all the paraphernalia of the sensational novel of these latter days. It is all very exciting while it lasts, providing just the expected number of thrills—but when all is said and done "The Secret of the Square" does not represent the best work of Mr. Le Queux.

A Citizen of the World.

"The Life and Letters of Lafcadio Hearn." By Elizabeth Bisland. With illustrations. Two vols. (Constable. 24s. net.)

Lafcadio Hearn was a curious, clever man, who led from first to last a life that was not ordinary, but odd. Born of an English father with a slight admixture of gipsy blood in his veins, and a passionate, superstitious Greek mother, he was practically thrown on the world by both parents when a mere child, and, except as a memory, they passed completely out of his life. He was adopted by a relative, who was supposed to be wealthy; a lady who lived in the wilds of Wales, a perfervid Catholic, who was surrounded by eager priests and converts. The little dark faced, delicate boy, with gold earrings, nervous manners, and halting English, shot up into a sensitive, self-conscious, thin-skinned youth, living for the most part in an unreal world of fantasy of his own creation. He picked up his education at Catholic seminaries at home and abroad, but religion had about as much effect upon him as water on a duck's back. Nobody took the trouble to understand him, and he did not understand himself. Even at this stage he was in his own furtive, timid way a lover of the occult and the beautiful. Then came one of his first misfortunes a stinging, accidental blow at play deprived him of the sight of one eye and slightly disfigured his face—a matter which cut deeply into his pride, over which he brooded and grew fierce. Then his careless and improvident benefactress died, and the lad found himself without resources, and, as nobody seemed to want him, slipped off to London, where he came into grim touch with no refuge in the end but the workhouse. At nineteen, taking his courage in both hands, he went across the Atlantic, and stood on the pitiless streets of New York penniless, delicate, half blind, and without a friend in that vast continent. That was in 1869. Handicapped by heredity, the neurotic temperament, and the power to do little else, it might seem, than to haunt the public libraries, he lived from hand to mouth on any chance task and with little capacity except to dream dreams. He wandered west as far as Cincinnati, and then, following the call of the blood, went south to New Orleans, rising painfully from the position of hawker and typesetter to that of police court reporter, descriptive writer, essayist, and critic in the florid, flamboyant, provincial sense of the term. He was making friends, moreover, with other ambitious young fellows, and dropping them with old perversity on a chance unintentional rebuff. He was devouring books also, and starving himself to procure them; living in the intellectual sense with the French Romantics, Gautier in particular, and cultivating a style of his own, vivid, fantastic, subtle, marked by individuality and at least the dawning traces of distinction. If Hearn had the Greek love of colour and the sensuous, romantic outlook, he had also the keen perception of a student of science—the science of life. Presently he fell under the sway of Herbert Spencer's philosophy, which he transmuted by a process which was all his own into a kind of mysticism, and that represented the only religion to which he was inclined to yield obedience. He seems to have lived a little at random in more directions than one, for he was ill balanced, abnormally sensitive, and at the same time audacious in social experiment. He never loved newspaper work; in the end he cordially detested it. But if a man does not live by bread alone assuredly he cannot live without it, though the getting of it to Hearn on such terms represented a thraldom from which he was determined to escape. He wrote in those years "Stray Leaves from Strange Literature," "Some Chinese Ghosts," "Chita," the outcome of a pilgrimage to an island in the Gulf of Mexico, and published also some delicate translations from the French, and at last, in 1890, he heard, in Kipling's phrase, the East a-calling, and, with a commission in his pocket from a New York publisher, set out for Japan—never to return.

He arrived at the opportune moment, and the next 14 years of his life—they were all that were allotted to him—were spent in the attempt to read the riddle of the Far East. Japan, as he exclaimed, was about the "hardest country in the world to understand," even to a cosmopolitan like himself, with a mind not prepossessed with the ideals of Europe, and with an imagination quick to see and to seize the salient points of an ancient Oriental civilisation. Those twelve last years of Lafcadio Hearn's life, when his *wanderjahre* was done, and he was in full possession of his brilliant powers, and in growing ease of outward circumstance, represent the happiest and most fruitful period of a restless, storm-tossed existence. He might well love Japan, for he found himself there, and his other self, in the shape of a winsome native wife. He took a Japanese name, he adopted the native dress, he became a citizen of the Mikado's Empire, and he rose to be a professor in the University of Tokio, and to write books marvellous in their insight into the inner life and aspirations of the race with which his lot was now finally cast. Then came, with merciful suddenness, the great surprise of death—September 26, 1904. He was only 54, but he had lived hard—through years of physical stress and spiritual struggle.

If any man of European birth could possibly have entered into the heart of Japan, it surely was Lafcadio Hearn. But for all that he himself was too honest to think even to his dying day that he had conquered its secret in spite of his leanings to the faith of Buddha. He is talking about the Japanese child, and this is what he says:—"Cultivate his mind, and the more it is cultivated the further you push him from you. Why? Because here the race antipodalism shows itself. As the Oriental thinks naturally to the left where we think to the right, the more you cultivate him the more he will think in the opposite direction from you." He recognised, in other words, the "iron core" underlying the "silken courtesy" of the national character. The irreducible minimum, if you will, which in the last resort divides Oriental from the Western mind. If one thing is written more plainly than another in these pages, it is that the spirit of feudalism underneath the veneer of Western manners not merely still survives, but dominates the real convictions of Japan. In the material sense the Japanese are quite willing to learn from us, to adopt our customs, to import our machinery, to copy business methods, but, after all, to retain, perhaps with a touch of scepticism, their old ideals. Many gulfs have been bridged, but not the deepest gulf of all.

Now let us turn to the Letters—or such of them, at least, as reveal most vividly Lafcadio Hearn himself and things Japanese as he understood them at a period when, with an undivided heart, he had thrown in his lot with this suave, quick-witted people. Most of them were written to his friends in America; a few to his friends in Japan. They are wonderful letters, because they go straight to the heart of things, and only a man finely poised and highly equipped could have written them. They are quite as remarkable as any of Hearn's more

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

leisurely literary contributions, and to this statement not even "Out of the East" is an exception. Hearn entered Japan when, so to speak, it was still in the Middle Ages, and he lived to see it enter the twentieth century. He came just in time to witness the most wonderful transformation of modern times, and his cry was, "Vive le monde antique," even whilst he was educating a newly emancipated race. "This was what Lafcadio Hearn, a little, penniless, half blind, eccentric wanderer, had come to do for Japan. To make immortal the story of the childhood of a people as simple as the Early Greeks, who were to break at Mukden the great wave of conquest from the West and to rejuvenate the most ancient East." These letters show how well he understood his task, if task it was, with his sweet Japanese wife at his side and honours flowing in upon him from England and America and life broadening out at last into splendid opportunity. He was under the spell of no illusions. "Depth, I have long suspected, does not exist in the Japanese soul stream. It flows much like the rivers of the country over beds three-quarters dry—very clear and charmingly be-shadowed." Only made for the moment profound by some storm of passion. He held that Western civilisation gave unbridled opportunities to human selfishness—aggressive selfishness in its most repellant forms. He lays stress on the amazing power of assimilating new ideas which marks Japan in spite of a past of "indefinite complexity and marvel." "Japan ought to produce scientific, political, and military haters of ideologists —Napoleons of practical applications of science." But he saw the danger. "Imagine a civilisation on Western lines, with cold calculation universally substituted for ethical principle. The suggestion is very terrible and very ugly. One would prefer even the society of the later Roman Empire." All this and much more equally significant is in a book the keynote of which is undivided devotion to the land of his adoption. Miss Bisland has done her task well, but she leaves the impression somehow that all has not been told, and she has edited on her own confession—somewhat stringently, I conjecture—the letters of her brilliant, unconventional, not easily understood friend—a man of many moods and rich, if wayward, personality.—*The Standard.*

THE IMPERIAL DIET.

House of Representatives.

The Lower House met on Saturday, Mr. Sugita in the chair.

Mr. K. Mochizuki was heard at some length on a question with reference to the San Francisco affair. He asked what negotiations had taken place and why the Japanese Government had given its consent to the enactment of the law practically prohibiting the passage of Japanese from Hawaii to America, which had been tacitly allowed by the American Government for the last eight years.

Viscount Hayashi, Foreign Minister, delivered a speech which we epitomise in another column.

In reply to Mr. Hirata, who put questions on the same subject,

Viscount Hayashi said that if the Japanese Government should restrict the emigration of Japanese to Hawaii, America might close the doors of Hawaii against Japanese. The American Government was within its rights in restricting Japanese immigration, so long as the Treaty remained in its present form.

The House then passed on to the first Order of the Day, which was the Budget as amended by the Upper House.

Mr. Sakatani announced to the House that the Government had decided to agree to the amendments by the Upper House.

The House then adopted the amendments and the Budget passed.

Resolutions concerning the revision of the laws for Municipal organization, and the Tokyo municipal organization were discussed as one subject. Mr. Koizuka said that in committee this resolution was duly carried. The resolution was carried as reported. The resolution concerning the Tokyo Municipality was also carried as reported. The revision of the law concerning immigrants was referred to a committee of 18 after an explanation by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The resolution concerning the transference of the general accounts to special accounts of the Imperial University was referred to a committee. The law concerning the special import tax for Formosa was referred to a committee, after due explanation from the Vice-Minister of Finance, and the revision of the land tariff was also referred to the same committee after an explanation by Mr. Moromoto. The resolution concerning the election law and five others were reported to have been carried through committee. As various amendments were made in the revision of the election law, Mr. Shimada said that the report was not clear on the subject but it was carried as reported by the chairman. The first item concerning the election law as to standard of requirements for electors was passed and items 2 and 3 concerning the education and military service of electors was carried after various amendments. The House adjourned at 5.15 p.m.

The House of Peers at its sitting on Monday adopted the Bills amending the Quarantine Law, for the Prevention of Leprosy, and for instituting a special account for forestry in Korea.

Bills for amending the Stamp Duty Law and for amending the Customs Tariff Law were referred to Committees.

The House adopted a Bill for amending the Census Law after approving of certain amendments.

The House rose at noon.

Various committee meetings of the Lower House were held on Monday.

The committee on memorials passed memorials for the establishment of higher technical schools at Hakodate and Fukui; for the addition of the art of fencing to the curriculum of schools; the abolition of the death penalty; compensation for losses sustained by individuals in the war, etc.

The Committee on the Bill concerning taxes in Karafuto decided to pass the bill tentatively pending the completion of the Government investigations.

A bill has been introduced in the Diet providing for certain changes in the articles of the Industrial Encouragement Bank.

Bills have been introduced in the House of Peers for the revision of laws concerning the Agricultural and Commercial Bank, the Colonial Bank in Hokkaido, and the exploitation of forests.

The Upper House Committee on the Budget met and after discussing the Budget for the 40th year passed it.

House of Representatives.

The House sat at 1.10 p.m., on Tuesday Mr. Sugita occupying the chair.

The Bill relating to the Taxation in Karafuto and that for appropriating the surplus of the general account for the 39th fiscal year in connection with the Universities was passed.

On the Bill for Amending the Special Reassessment Law of the Land on the Watarase River being discussed, a Government delegate opposed the Bill, saying that there was no necessity for reassessing residential lots.

Mr. Muto supported, saying that the Bill having been passed last year, the House should remain faithful to its decision.

The vote by show of hands being challenged, a ballot was taken with the following result:—

For	199
Against	62
Majority	137

The Bill was then passed.

A Bill (introduced by Mr. Morimoto and others), proposing to indemnify tobacco dealers in connection with the tobacco monopoly, brought up. Mr. Wakatsuki, Vice-Minister of Finance, who opposed the Bill. The Government, he said, could not afford to reverse its decision without promoting an evil usage.

Mr. Keizaburo Miyako, one of the introducers, said that it was an undeniable fact that dealers in tobacco suffered large losses on account of the establishment of the régie, and this was admitted by the Government. The State should not inflict any loss on its citizens without due compensation. There was no reason why bad legislation should not be amended.

Mr. Cho opposed. He said that the Bill had given rise to scandalous rumours. In the end the House adopted by a large majority the Bill as amended by the Committee.

A Bill relating to the redistribution of pensions was introduced by Mr. Yokoi, Chairman of the Petitions Committee. The Bill proposed to redistribute pensions given in connection with the abolition of the feudal system For the sake of equity and justice, Mr. Yokoi said, a redistribution was necessary. In order to have the desired effect, the matter should be allowed to be brought before the Court of Administrative Litigation.

The Bill was carried to a second reading.

Mr. Mori moved that the Bill be made operative from July 1, 1907. With this amendment, the Bill was adopted.

Mr. Fujisaki of the *Yuko-kai* then proposed an urgent motion to change the Order of the Day. He said that the *Yamato Shimbun* had been publishing scandalous news about members (alleged to have taken bribes for the passage of the *Gun* abolition Bill), and announced the names of seven members connected with the scandal. He said it was necessary that the matter should be investigated by a special committee of the House.

The House unanimously adopted the motion, and the matter was referred to a committee of 18 to be nominated by the President.

The Speedy Improvement of Railways.

A meeting of the Committee on the above Bill was held on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Mr. Ooka moved that the Bill be referred to a committee for amendment, as the inquiries concerning the matter had been completed and the intention of the Government was known to all. The motion was unanimously adopted, and the Committee appointed then held a private meeting. The Committee asked for the presence of Mr. Yamagata, Minister of Communications, and Mr. Nakakoji, Vice-Minister, and Mr. Ooka reported that the Committee had decided as an amendment that the term of railway enterprises extending over 12 years should be shortened to 6 years. He explained the reason of the amendment as follows: The present plan of the Government concerning the improvement of railways covers a period of 12 years. But plans formed by the Government have not always been finished within the fixed period. Such being the case, who can tell if the Government may be able to complete it within the 12 years? That railways be speedily improved is an urgent necessity. He was sure that both the Government and the Committee recognized that fact. Mr. Ogawara proposed a term of 8 years instead of 6 years. Mr. Nakakoji said: "The Government has no particular objection to the amendment but can not at once approve of it. Since the railways were nationalized, the Government, especially the Communications authorities, have been striving towards perfecting them. When the Budget for the 40th fiscal year was completed, the authorities formed a scheme that the improvements should be completed in 12 years, by defraying yearly the sum of *yen* 30,000,000; that being the case, if the term should be shortened from 12 years to 6, not only must the defrayments of the national treasury be increased, but even the material for railway construction will be greatly affected. Considering the matter in this light, the Government, I regret, can not approve the amendment." Messrs. Ogawa and Ooka, however, insisted upon the amendment and asked the opinion of the Minister of Communications. The Minister replied that he could not make a definite answer at present concerning the question, but he called the attention of the Committee to the fact that the Government was making every effort for the speedy construction of railways. Mr. Ogawa proposed the following amendment, which was unanimously adopted; "According to the Government scheme, the completion of the railways now under construction, or projected, is to cover the period of [illegible] years. But it is urgently necessary to complete them as soon as possible. The sooner the better. If it takes so long a time, it could hardly apply to *post-bellum* adjustment. Under the circumstances, the Government should form a scheme to be com-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

pleted in 6 years and the Budget for it should be introduced into the next session of the Diet."

Import Tax in Formosa.

A meeting of the Committee on the Bill for the special tax on imported articles for Formosa was held at 10.50 a.m. Mr. Asano asked if there was any necessity for the imposition of a special tax, which question was replied to by Mr. Hazama, a Government commissioner. Mr. Morimoto asked if there would not arise cases where articles on which tax was imposed in Formosa would be free in Japan proper. Mr. Hazama replied, but his answer was vague. Mr. Fukushima moved that as the Bill was a very important one, the Committee should ask for the presence of the Vice-Minister of Finance, and the chief of the Civil Administration Bureau. This motion was adopted, and it was further decided that the committee should ask the Ministers of Finance and Foreign Affairs to attend. The meeting adjourned at 11.30 a.m.

House of Peers

The Supplementary Budget for the 40th year of Meiji was discussed in the House on Thursday. Count Ogimachi reported that the Budget Committee had passed it as sent up from the Lower House. The report was approved and the Budget was passed.

The Bill for the amendment of the Regulations of the Industrial Bank of Japan, so as to authorize the bank to issue 10 *yen* debentures was, with the Bills for amending the Regulations of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, and the Hokkaido Colonial Bank, referred to one and the same Committee.

Mr. Matsuoka, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, explaining the Bill for the amendment of the Forestry Law, said the object of the amendment was to make clear the distinction between public and private forests and to bring them under a uniform rule, so as to improve forestry in general. It was referred to a committee.

The Bills for the amendment of Municipal, Town and Village Laws, sent up from the Lower House, the Bills for the Tokyo Municipality and for the amendment of the Election Law, were referred to special committees.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Tetsugo Moyori, Independent, one of the members charged with accepting bribes in connection with the *Gun* Abolition Bill, was heard at some length on Thursday. He contended that until the case had been decided, the House should not discuss the Criminal Code, for thieves should not be allowed to judge thieves. He described the *Daido* party as a den of thieves but was compelled by the President to withdraw this statement.

Mr. Hayami introduced an interpellation relating to the Conversion loan and in support of it asked why the Government had not waited for a time when it could issue a conversion loan at a lower rate of interest. If as the Minister of Finance said the financial credit of Japan was increasing the Government ought to have waited for a future opportunity to issue the loan.

Mr. Sakatani, Finance Minister replied that the 4 per cent. loan issued in 1905 was used in redeeming 6 per cent. domestic loans. It had not been possible to issue the present loan till now, but as the market was improving many foreign loans were in prospect and it was not advisable that this loan should be forestalled by such foreign loans. Even at present, the Government could, if necessary, raise 4 per cent, or 4½ per cent. loans abroad. But 5 per cent. was judged the most profitable from actual calculation. In the Imperial Ordinance of 1905 it was ordered that 4 per cent. loan bonds should be issued to the amount of 25 million pounds for conversion purpose. By the issue of 5 per cent. bonds, however, only 23 millions sterling sufficed, and the difference was saved. The success was largely due to the friendly feeling entertained by English and French capitalists towards Japan.

A Bill relating to Legislation in Karafuto was explained by Mr. Hara, the Home Minister, and referred to a committee.

A Bill for amending the Quarantine Law was referred to a committee.

Mr. Shiro Isobe, Chairman of the Committee to consider the Bill on the revised Criminal Code reported on the decisions of the Committee and the Bill was carried to the second reading. Criminal Code, Book I. Chapter 1, was passed.

In the debate on Article IX. Chapter II., Mr. Hanai proposed to omit the death penalty from the Code. He said this one amendment would enhance the honour of the new Criminal Code. The death penalty was a barbarous penalty. The State prohibited suicide, and would it dare to kill others? Capital punishment had no effect in teaching repentance to criminals.

Mr. Isobe expressed himself as firmly convinced of the necessity of retaining the death penalty, but on a vote being taken Mr. Hanai's proposal was defeated.

The retention of life imprisonment was also carried against a proposal by Mr. Hanai. Various other articles were adopted and the third reading was entered upon all the original proposals being carried. The House rose at 4 30.

The Committee on Subsidies for the Ofunato Railway and Iron Foundry sat at 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday. Mr. Wada, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, reported the result of an investigation of mines in the neighbourhood of Ofunato as follows:—"In Iwate Prefecture, there are one hundred and twenty-one gold, silver and copper mines, three gold, iron and copper mines, twelve copper mines and one copper and iron mine, one hundred and ninety-four in all. In Akita Prefecture, there are eleven gold, silver and copper mines, two copper mines and eleven manganese mines. In Iwate Prefecture, the area of the gold, silver and copper mines opened for prospecting purposes is fifty-one million four hundred and sixty-three thousand *tsubo*, and of mines in actual operation twelve million six hundred thousand *tsubo*. The area of the gold and iron mines is one million nine hundred and eighty thousand *tsubo* and of the mines dug one million three hundred and nineteen thousand *tsubo*. Copper mines dug for trial cover an area of two million eight hundred and forty-eight thousand *tsubo* and those in practical service cover an area of seven million eight hundred and fifty-two thousand *tsubo*. Iron mines opened for trial purposes are one million eight hundred and fifty-six thousand *tsubo* in area and those in operation are five million eight hundred and forty-five thousand *tsubo*. Other mines dug for prospecting purposes are seven million five hundred and eighty-seven thousand *tsubo* and those in actual operation are two million seven hundred and fifty thousand *tsubo* in area. Thus the total area of all mines dug for prospecting purposes is sixty-six million nine hundred and thirty-nine thousand and of mines in actual operation twenty-six million six hundred and forty thousand *tsubo*. In Akita Prefecture, mines of all kinds opened for trial cover two million eight hundred and fourteen thousand *tsubo* and those in operation two million nine hundred and sixty-eight *tsubo*. The area of mines in Miyagi, Fukushima, and Niigata Prefectures is as follows:—

Kind.	Number.	Area (Tsubo)
Gold-iron mine	1	563,000
Silver, copper and iron mines	6	1,663,000
Iron mines	13	6,222,000

Mr. Yamanouchi, Chief of the Railway Bureau, introduced Mr. Ito, an expert, and requested him to report the result of an investigation of Ofunato Harbour which was made last year. Mr. Ito explained the subject as follows:—"The harbour is situated forty-five nautical miles northward from Kinkwanzan. It faces the south-east, and the width of the entrance is one and a half nautical miles. The width of the harbour is about two nautical miles in the widest spot and about one and a half miles at the narrowest. The harbour is thus better situated than any other in the neighbourhood. If certain improvements are made in the connection by sea and land a haven could easily be secured at the place." Mr. Ooka said he had heard that during a certain period the harbour and its neighbourhood are covered with thick fog and that navigation is very difficult; he asked for a reply on this point. Mr. Ito answered that during July and August there is some fog, but it is not a normal state of the weather for several months. Mr. Morimoto moved that a committee of three should be nominated to which the Bill should be referred. This motion was adopted.

The Committee on the resolution with regard to subsidies for the extension of the tea trade also met on Wednesday. The reasons for the introduction of the resolution were explained by Mr. Matsuura after which Mr. Shimadzu asked whether the Government had any intention of asking for such subsidies as the resolution referred to. Mr. Wada, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, said if it was desired to extend the tea trade with Russia it were better to go hand in hand with Russian traders than to compete with the Chinese tea-men. The Government was giving careful attention to the matter of subsidies. Mr. Makino, Government Commissioner, said he could not give a definite answer with regard to subsidies but the Government was investigating the matter.

A Government bill has been introduced in the House of Peers with regard to the handling of medicines.

The law concerning the promulgation of municipal organizations in Hokkaido was discussed in committee and with some amendments was adopted.

The Committee on the bill for remitting the land tax in districts visited by calamity sat on Wednesday. Mr. Sakurai, Government Commissioner, said he would not necessarily oppose the bill but as the Government had always after careful investigation acceded to appeals by sufferers for the remission of the tax, Ministers were unable to see any necessity for such a bill. After some discussion, however, the bill was adopted.

YOKOHAMA CHESS CLUB.

The annual chess handicap of the Yokohama Chess Club is producing some very interesting games. The conditions under which the tournament is played are that the Champion class allow additional odds to the B class of the Queen's Knight and to C class of the Queen's Rook. The only representative of this class playing in the tournament is Mr. E. Gaiser. The ordinary odds are that players in A class give players in B class K. B. Pawn and move, and in C class Queen's Knight.

The results of the handicap to date are as follows:—

Class.		½	1	2	3	4	5	6	½	Totals.
B	F. Altschüler	½	1	2	3	4	5	6	½	3½
A	J. G. Britton	0	–							0
A	C. E. Bruce-Mitford	0	–							0
C	J. E. Drummond	–								–
B	E. C. Fox	–	0	–						0
A	E. Geiser	0	0	–						0
B	F. Gilbert	–								–
B	G. H. Hanann	–								–
B	W. A. de Havilland	0	–							0
A	V. C. Maher	0	0	–						0
B	A. E. Pearson	–								–
A	Baron Taube	0	0	–						0
B	F. Toffler	–								–
B	M. Wachter	½	1	2	3	4	5	6	½	3½

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held in the Society's Room, 1 Shichome, Ginza, Tokyo, on Wednesday, Feb. 20. Rev. D. C. Greene, D.D., acted as Chairman. The minutes of the last meeting having been published, were taken as read. The Chairman then called upon Prof. E. H. Vickers to read the paper on "Japanese Patent Medicines" by Mr. W. M. Royds, of H.B. M's. Consular Service in Japan. This paper covered the following topics: History; Methods of Selling and Advertising; Number of Patent Medicine Manufacturers; Amount of Medicines manufactured and their value; Patent Medicine Taxes; Export of Patent Medicines; Trade marks; Kinds of Patent Medicine and ways of Packing; Institutions for Protection and Development of the Industry.

The Chairman, in expressing the thanks of the Society to both the writer and the reader of the instructive paper, remarked that he wished some physician were present to give information concerning the real value of these remedies, some of which were undoubtedly efficacious. He also alluded to a servant's derivation of the English word "doctor" from the Japanese *doku-toru* (poison remover)!

Mr. Ernest W. Clement next read the following notes:—

The paper by Mr. Royds on "Japanese Patent Medicines" is all too brief. Its scope seems to have been limited by a purpose to confine the discussion to the historical and mercantile phases of the subject. But it also suggests the immense and very interesting field of "Japanese Folk-Medicine" with its numerous superstitions about medicines, charms, amulets, exorcism, etc., etc. We do not expect to be able to cover this field completely, as we have not had sufficient time at our disposal for a thorough investigation. We merely desire to offer a few notes gathered hastily from various sources.(1)

We wish first to add a few more points about nomenclature, nature, history and popular nostrums. (2)

1. Hōtan (寶丹). A cordial composed of camphor, peppermint, etc. The name means "gem medicine," or "jewel medicine." It is said that there once lived a man named Morita, who was distinguished in penmanship and the art of drawing, and whose classical name was Hōtan. He kept a drug-store, to which one day came an old man on business. The two fell into more intimate conversation; and, when the old man went away, he left with the druggist the prescription for Hōtan, which quickly became popular and distinguished among nostrums. The result was that in a short time Morita obtained great riches; and in order to commemorate the old man's kindness, he laid away a certain portion of his profits to use for the old man. The advertisement of this remedy may be seen in the *Japan Times*.

2. Hankontan (反魂丹). The name means "recalling soul medicine," as it is claimed to be efficacious in resurrecting from the dead. This is one of the nostrums prepared in Toyama.

3. Kakkontō (葛根湯). As the name indicates, this is a decoction from the root of the plant known as *kusu*, or *katsu*.

4. Mankintan (萬金丹) (3). The name means "ten thousand dollar medicine." It is manufactured in Kumano in the province of Kii; it is an anodyne pill.

5. Seikisui (精錡水). The name means "purifying-wonder-water." This is an ophthalmological remedy, invented by Ginkō Kishida, an editor, famous as a scholar of Chinese literature and the art of poetry.

6. Jitsubosan (實母散). A decoction used as a specific in female complaints. The name means "real-mother-medicine," because it takes as good care of a sick person as the real mother would.

7. Chūjōtō (中將湯). A specific for female complaints. The name comes from the Princess Chūjō (Chūjō-hime), who lived in the time of the Empress Koken (749-758 A. D.) and the Emperor Junnin (759-764 A. D.) She was a remarkable beauty, daughter of a noble of the Fujiwara family. At her birth she lost her own mother and was brought up as an adopted child in another home. On account of the cruelty of her step-mother, she lived a bitter and sad life, and finally was sent to the forest, to be killed, by her cruel mother. She was, however, rescued by a faithful retainer, or, as another story goes, by one of his female adherents. One day, when her father was out hunting, he lost his way, but happened to meet his daughter and took her back to her old home. But she again forsook her home and lived in a monastery, in preference to the position of Empress offered to her.

8. Hyakusō (百草). A strong, bitter medicine for diarrhœa and stomach troubles. It is said that there once lived in China a virtuous Emperor who tried to find an excellent medicine for his subjects. He tasted one by one the various plants and at last found this one so profitable to all. From this comes its name meaning "hundred-grasses."

9. Shinyaku (神藥), or Divine remedy. It has a sharp smell, is said to resemble "Pain-killer," and is used in a similar way.

10. Gozōen (五臟圓). These are pills as a tonic for the *gozō*, or five viscera, *i.e.*, the heart, lungs, stomach, liver and kidney.

11. Uirō-gusuri (外即藥), or Uirō. This is a nostrum originally brought from China and supposed to be a specific for expectoration. In Odawara there is a grand old building, which has an eight-ridged roof, is noted for its architectural style and is specially popular among old-style carpenters. In this building is sold Uirō; so that both the nostrum and the building are well-known to the people. For some reason or other, the children of that house are despised by their fellows.

12. Usaikaku (烏犀角), or Rhinoceros horns. The horns of the rhinoceros are powdered and used as a specific in fever cases of all kinds.

13. Kiōgan (奇應丸). The name means "wonderful-effect-pills." They are of the size of a mustard-seed and are given to infants.

14. Kyūmeigan (救命丸), or "saving-life-pills." Similar to the above, but stronger and more effective. As this medicine is produced at a place called Usu, that name is often prefixed, as you may see it to-day in the advertisements in the electric case. There it is specially advertised to cure "worms" in children.

15. Seishintan (淸心丹), or "Refreshing-heat-medicine." Its advertisement may speak for itself. (4)

(4) SEISHINTAN (PILLS.)
INDISPENSABLE BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD.
(in Case, Bottle, Package, Nickel Tin, etc.)
As an Invigorator and for curing Headache, Giddiness, and for refreshing the Drooping Mind. Those occupied in busy professions are advised to provide themselves with Our Pills without fail.
Take a few of Our Pills after every meal, and Your Digestions will be improved, and Your Stomach and Bowels be kept healthy, whereby you will always be a stranger to all sorts of ailments arising from the disorder of those parts.
Very Fragrant; keep the mouth from all Offensive Smell as well as from Fever; clear the throat of Phlegm; keep it moist and clear the Voice Very necessary for a Vocalist and Society Ladies and Gentlemen.
Have Mysterious Powers of remedying Seasickness and every sort of illness to which you may be liable during the hot or cold season. Ward off the Attack of Dangerous Fever.
Good for Stomachache, Diarrhœa, etc. arising from the use of bad or strange drinking water and for any other sort of illness you may often suffer from while on a journey. A Traveller, careful of his health, ought to carry Our Seishintan.
Sold at all the druggists throughout Japan, but purchasers are cautioned against Fraudulent Imitations, looking always for our Trade Mark "Mermaid."

16. Seifuyu (淸婦湯), or "Purifying-women-hot water." Used as a decoction.

17. Someisan (蘇命散), or "Reviving-life-medicine."

18. Ichirokusan (一六散), or "One-six-remedy," used in dental disorders. The expression "one-six" comes from dice used in back-gammon (*sugoroku*); and it is said to suggest that the efficiency of this medicine can be known only by trial. This is widely advertised in front of drug-stores.

19. Hifumi (一二三), or "One-two-three." this is a plaster used for skin diseases. Its name includes a pun on the word *hifu*, meaning "skin"; may also indicate that it is useful for several ailments; and may emphasize the fact that it has no rival.

20. Zenjisui (全治水), or "Complete-cure-water," a lotion for skin diseases.

21. Bannōkō (萬能膏), or "Omnipotent paste." It may also be pronounced Mannōkō. It is a paste, much in vogue among the vulgar classes.

22. Sumōko (相撲膏), or "Wrestler's paste." Used by wrestlers after moxa (*mogusa*) has been applied to their bodies.

23. Mankinkō (萬金膏), or "Ten-thousand dollar paste."

24. Issaigan (一切丸), or "Cure-all pills." Not so well-known as others, through it claims so much!

25. Nihachisui (二八水), or "Twice-eight-water,"—a toilet water which is warranted to make girls "sweet sixteen." The advertisements of this adorn the posts all over Tokyo.

26. Tsuya-no-mizu (艶の水), or "Polish-water," to make the face shine.

27. 'Kirei-sui (キレー水), or "Royal-water," also for a lady's toilet.

28. Rōyaru-sui (ロー ヤル水), or "Royal-water," like the three preceding ones.

29. Mōssieki (毛生液), or "Hair-growing-lotion," for baldness or thinness of hair.

30. Kokkwaigan (克快丸), or "Restorative-pills," for rheumatism, beri-beri and syphilis.

Further illustrations of this kind may be found in "A Suburb of Yedo" (Purcell), p.p. 116-119.

Folk-medicines are numerous in Japan, as the following bits of folk-lore will illustrate:—

If you have a mole under your eyes, drop three red beans into a well, and it will disappear.

If you see a person with trachomæ, spit three times when that person is not looking at you, or you will catch the disease.

The spread of measles may be stopped by writing the name of Chinzei Hachirō (a noted warrior to whom tradition has ascribed supernatural powers in warding off disease) and pasting it on the doors of houses that have been affected.

A sure antidote for small-pox is to keep by one a photo of the pock-marked face of Hon. Kakugorō Inouye, M.P., the idea in this case seems to be that, as Mr. Inouye is such a noted orator, the very sight of his face would over-awe the Small-Pox God (Hōsō-no-Kami).(5)

In the case of *kakke*, or *beri-beri*, there is a famous stone called the *Kaname-ishi*, or Pivot-stone, which is remarkably efficacious. It is shaped like the pin that fastens a fan together; hence its name. Moreover, the location of such a stone is indicated by a pile of salt, which also possesses remarkable powers. This salt is rubbed into the soles of the feet by such as wear clogs, and is dropped into their shoes by the soldiers from the barracks, who are largely afflicted by the complaint it is said to cure, and who even fill their pocket-books with it for future use. (6)

It is the custom, when a cold is feared, to paste a piece of paper over the entrance to the house, the paper bearing ideographs that Katō Kiyomasa or some other old Japanese hero is at present lodging there. This so frightens the demon, or the Wind-God, that he flees at once. There is a certain kind of cold known as O-some-kaze, from a famous O Some San, who had a lover named Hisamatsu.

(1) For a thorough treatment of Medical Progress in Japan," see lengthy paper in Vol. XII. of the T Asiatic Society of Japan.

(2) We would acknowledge the of Mr. Josuke Tatsuno in collectir the "History of Dr. Whitney's ransactions of the valuable assistance g this material.

(3) There is also a Senkintan (千金丹), "thousand dollar medicine."

(5) Concerning this deity, see Hearn's "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan," page 147, on which page are reference to other disease deities.

(6) "A Suburb of Yedo" (Purcell).

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Whenever the cold made its appearance, the notice, "Hisamatsu not at this house," was pasted on the doorway.

In Oki is a famous cedar-tree remarkable for its girth of forty-five feet and its age of more than 800 years. It is alleged that whoever eats with chop-sticks made from the wood of that tree will never have the toothache, and will live to become exceedingly old. There is also a superstition about the *yanagi*, or willow tree, that sufferers from tooth ache sometimes stick needles into the tree in the belief that the pain caused to the tree-spirit will force it to exercise its power to cure. In Oki is also Agonashi Jizō, to whom people who have tooth-ache pray, because he is jaw-less (*ago nashi*). It is explained that Jizō in one of his former lives had such a tooth-ache that he tore off his lower jaw and threw it away. Therefore, the people of Oki made a statue of him without a jaw. His real name, however, is Agonaoshi (Jaw-healer). When people are cured, they go to any running stream and drop into the water twelve peas (*nashi*), one for each month.(7)

In Old Japan there was a famous *dōsha* powder, manufactured and sold only by the priests of the Shingon sect and said to have such wonderful virtues as not only to cure various diseases but also "to relax the rigid limbs of a corpse." Dr. Griffis (8) however, found out by experiment and analysis that it was "a pious fraud." He swallowed a tea spoonful without experiencing any effects. He subjected the *dōsha* powder to careful microscopic examination, to find only quartz sand, with flakes of other minerals. He also fused a quantity of the certified "drug" with some carbonate of soda, dissolved the resultant mess in distilled water, and upon adding a few drops of hydrochloric acid, found nothing but a precipitate of gelatinous silica. He also used up a packet of the holy sand upon the corpse of an old dog, but, of course, in vain.

An abundance of further illustrations of superstitions about diseases and remedies may be found in Brinkley's "Japan," Vol. V., p.p. 237, 238, 239, 240, 242.

Japanese remedies figure in proverbs, as may be seen by a few illustrations, as follows:

"There is no medicine for a fool."

"Medicine costs nine-fold."

"After ginseng, death by hanging." Because ginseng is so expensive, the man who uses such a costly medicine, will be driven to suicide to escape bankruptcy.

"Good medicine is bitter to the mouth."

"Dragon's blood is a sure cure for syphilis."

And the fact that a doctor does not always practise what he preaches, or take what he prescribes, and may not keep well himself, is illustrated, in a concise manner, by the proverb *Isha no fuyōjō* ("The doctor's carelessness").

But we must now being these notes to a close before we succumb to the temptation to enter upon such enticing topics as exorcism, fox-possession, badger-possession, etc.

BOOKS AND PAPERS RECEIVED SINCE THE JANUARY MEETING.

Royal Society, London, Series A. vol. 78, No. A. 525.
Royal Society, S. Australia, vol. XXX. Dec. 1906.
Science of Man, 15 Sept. 1906.
Oesterreichische Monatschrift, Dec. 1906.
Royal Asiatic Society. Bombay Branch, No. LXI. Dec. 1906.
Journal of Anthropological Institute, Jan. to June 1906.
Journal of Geography, Jan. 1907.
Transactions of University of Colorado, Dec. 1906.
Chinese Recorder, Shanghai, Jan. Feb. 1907.
International Studio, Jan. 1907 } presented by
Bellman, 15 Jan. 1907 } Mr. Owre.

(7) Hearn's "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan," pp. 594, 598, 599, 604, 605.

(8) "The Mikado's Empire," p. 207.

Two small bales of new raw silk were received at Fukui on March, from Okinawa prefecture (Lu-Chu) through Mr. Mochinaga, of Hyuga. The new staple is from a factory under the supervision of the local government. The quality proves to be good. The price is *yen* 760 per 100 *kin*.

HAWAII'S VIEW OF EXCLUSION.

PRESENT FEELING IN THE ISLANDS IN REGARD TO THE NEW LAW.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL" BY E. W. THWING.)

A new exclusion law, as a result of California's school difficulty, comes as a surprise to many. Such a course would seem naturally to lead to greater irritation on the part of Japan, and rather increase the present feeling. Hasty judgment at present as to this new law would be unwise, and until more definite information is at hand little can be said about its probable effect. It seems, however, as if the United States had taken another backward step in race discrimination. But one thing gives promise of a better law in the future, and that is the fact that over one hundred members of Congress, more than one-third of the voters, voted against the present enactment. With a campaign of intelligent information, with a growing knowledge of the real character of the Japanese and Chinese peoples, and with a truer conception of what the highest ideals of American thought stand for, it is to be hoped the day is not far distant when an immigration law will be found that shall treat all nations with equal fairness, and embody, in a reasonable measure, the principles of the Golden Rule. America can not expect to develop or continue friendly and commercial relations with the great nations of Eastern Asia, and persist in legislation that is ever a source of irritation and constantly gives rise to feelings of bitter resentment. It is difficult to imagine that Japan would consent to any exclusion law permitting of the treatment of her people, laborers or others, in any such way as the Chinese have been treated. Japan and China must stand together to secure for their citizens right and just treatment.

JAPANESE FEELING IN HAWAII.

The Japanese of these islands are feeling keenly the restriction of their liberty of free exit and entry at the port of Honolulu. The law became operative for the first time to-day, the following communication being received by the Governor of Hawaii:

Washington, D.C., Feb. 19, 1907.

To His Excellency George R. Carter, Governor of Hawaii, Honolulu:

In view of provision of new immigration law just passed both Houses of Congress, President directs me request you to notify Japanese laborers in Hawaii, who came there on passports issued by Japanese Government for Hawaii only, that they will not be admitted to United States mainland, and notify steamships not to transport them.

ROOT.

The great steamship *Mongolia* was in port at the time. It is said some 650 Japanese had purchased tickets, expecting to leave on this boat. The most of them were not allowed to do so. No trouble was made, the Japanese taking their refusal quietly. However it is producing a strong feeling among these sturdy sons of Japan.

Last evening a large meeting was held, of some of the best Japanese in the city, at the Japanese Primary School of Honolulu. The following cable was sent to the President:

"President Roosevelt, Washington.

"Sir: Hawaii Japanese respectfully protest, in the name of humanity and civilization and also in the name of liberty, against the prohibition of their emigration to the States. It enslaves us permanently to Hawaii's capitalists.

"HAWAIIAN JAPANESE IN MASS MEETING."

Another despatch was sent to the Foreign Office at Tokyo as follows:

"Hawaii Japanese unanimous in firm opposition against the American Congress prohibiting them from emigrating to America. Incompatible Empire's dignity, ruinous to Japanese interests in Hawaii. Energetic diplomatic opposition requested."

Other cablegrams were sent to the Japanese Parliament, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, and to the Japanese Press, and to the leading political parties in Japan. Many speeches were made, but no war talk was indulged in. The feeling was that any special legislation, excluding Japanese in a different way from the people of other nations, was most humiliating. It would seem that this exclusion law would give far greater offence to the proud sons of Nippon, than the excluding of a few men from a California school.

Reverend Ito, a Buddhist priest, dwelt principally upon the ethical side of the exclusion, which was contrary to the teaching of Buddha and of Christ. To oppose the carrying out of the exclusion law he appealed to Christian ministers throughout the Union.

Mr. Nagoro, who is in charge of the English edition of the *Hawaii Shimpo*, and who is a graduate of the University of California, made the principal address of the evening and moved the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas the American Congress is about to enact a law prohibiting Japanese immigration from Hawaii and the Philippines to the States, and

"Whereas the same is not an insignificant matter to be passed over unnoticed by resident Japanese, and

"Whereas the inevitable consequence of such a law is the permanent enslavement of Japanese laborers to the capitalists of Hawaii and the Philippines, therefore be it resolved:

"That the enactment by the American Congress of any such arbitrary, oppressive and discriminating law is incompatible with the dignity of the Empire of Japan, and

"That it is destructive of Japanese interests in Hawaii and threatens, in the near future, the complete obliteration of Japan's influence, rights and interests therein."

One can well appreciate this feeling of opposition to a restriction of their right and liberty of travel to any country. Would any class of Americans, for example tea merchants or silk dealers, consent willingly to any form of exclusion from a land where thay had been going in the pursuit of business and wealth? The men from Japan have the same desire, and the same moral right to go abroad, to seek riches, although they may do more labourious toil.

Those born in these Oriental nations are men, members of the one great family of mankind, and are entitled as much as men of any other nation to freedom and liberty wherever they go. It would be a good thing for the world, and for the peace of nations, if all true Americans could be as broadminded as the Governor of Hawaii, and give up their narrow race prejudice. Why should not these men of Eastern Asia, when fitted by education, be granted American citizenship as readily as Russians and Poles, Italians and Irish, and the multitudes of other nations that yearly come to our shores? They will and do assimilate where given kindly and fair treatment. Some of the brightest happiest and most truly American homes may be found among the Chinese and Japanese living in Hawaii.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

It may be well, also, to notice that the Chinese exclusion is not a dead issue. The entrance of Chinese laborers into the United States and into Hawaii is a question that will come up again and again, until right and justice are secured. The mighty Empire of China, slowly aroused to knowledge of her own power and strength, will be able some day to demand of Christian America just and Christian treatment that will not continually break up the family life, forcing away wives who would go to their husbands and fathers who would like to be with their children.

The first step in modifying present Chinese exclusion laws is an arrangement whereby all papers and passports shall be examined before leaving China, so that there shall be no question as to the right of entry when the United States is reached. Modifications may be made in the existing laws permitting a limited number of laborers to come to Hawaii and the Philippines, while not allowing their entering at coast ports. This would require special legislation, which it is said cannot be secured. But special laws have already been made in regard to the Chinese and Japanese, setting aside Hawaii as different from any other State or Territory in the Union.

There will come changes in this exclusion law ust as surely as that the sun will rise. Frank

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

P. Sargent, United States Commissioner of Immigration, in a recent lecture has well said:

"The door is shut now to the Chinese, but they come here notwithstanding the army of inspectors. The Chinese will be coming to us soon, and saying 'Is it not time, Mr. American, to admit us to your country?' I believe that the time will come and come sooner than many of us think. I believe it will be only a few years, before the increasing civilization will compel us to open the door freely.

"I expect that I shall be scored very roundly for saying this but I believe it just the same."

The thoughtful men of America are more and more beginning to see the injustice of our laws against these quiet, orderly and ever industrious men from China. Why should they be branded as a menace to the welfare of our land? Why should they, alone among the nations of the earth, be debarred by most irritating legal enactments, and be made subject too often to the abuse and illtreatment of Government officials? An exclusion law as it is now, cannot stand. Changes most radical are bound to come, and that before very long.

The final end to be sought, however, is a general immigration law which shall treat all nations alike, and which, with proper restrictions applying to all alike, will permit of the best class of laborers from any nation entering the United States. Thousands of the lowest classes of Europe come monthly into New York. Are they a benefit to the country? Two thousand labourers may come from Porto Rico or from Spain. Are they coolies? An early treaty with China was so framed as to prevent the Emperor from interfering with the coming of his people into the United States; and in twenty years special laws are directed against China, singled out among the nations of the earth, to keep out the citizens of that great empire. It is this special legislation that brings the bitter feeling in China, and will continue to interfere with American commerce and trade. A general law excluding the undesirable classes of all nations would never be objected to. The Chinese Government is strongly opposed to a large immigration of its people. Hearty co-operation could be secured for any reasonable restrictions. Less than one-tenth of one per cent. of the people of the United States are Chinese. With or without exclusion there is no danger of a great flood of Chinese. Ten times the number now in the country, if fairly treated, would be a source of prosperity and a blessing to America. Their thrift and persistent industry is a benefit to any nation. Would America allow the poorest, humblest of her laborers to endure such treatment as is given to the Chinese? What other great nation on earth would consent for a moment to such unjust and discriminating laws as now are in force against China?

China has a right to ask better treatment, treatment such as is accorded to the most "favored nation." She will ask it and secure it some day.

Another question that comes up in this Oriental exclusion business is: Who is excluded? The cable states that the bill passed is to "exclude Japanese coolies from going from Hawaii to the mainland."

Who are the Coolies?

The word "coolie" is a most unpleasant word. I never like to use it in speaking of our Oriental friends. We would not like to think of our former ancestors, laboring among the rocky farms of New England, as "American coolies." Even though they may have been poor, and may not all have had the best of education; even though they may have had to work hard in the field from morning until night, with faces tanned by the sun, and hands soiled and toughened with digging in the soil, yet we would not call them "coolies." Better say they were poor men who had to work for a living. Who, then, is the coolie? Some will say he is a plantation laborer, or one who comes from far Asia to do the hard work in the field that the white man cannot do. In fact, the Chinese often use, to express the sound of this rather unpleasing work, two characters, "Ku-li," or the "strength of bitterness," giving some idea of the hard life of these toilers in the field. But the word "coolie" does not mean that. It very likely comes from some Indian or Eastern word. The Hindu word, as Mr. Giles tells us, is "Kolis," the name of a degenerate race of Rajpoots in Guzerat, India. Or perhaps it is from the Turki word "Kuli," "a slave." It is generally referred, at all events, to the hard-working burden-bearer who has to work like a slave. Do our Chinese and Japanese people like to be called coolies? Would it not be better simply to speak of them as laborers? And when it comes to deciding who of the Japanese living in Hawaii, have the right to go to the United States it may be a question hard to determine in many cases. And because a man comes here as a laborer must he always remain so? Has he not a right to educate himself, to try to do something better, to learn to bring himself and his family to a higher standard of living? It should be the boast of a Christian people that all who come and live among them are made better, are given opportunities for higher and broader education. Let us be fair in the treatment of all who come to our shores, especially to these toilers from over the sea, who, by their labors under the tropical sun, have made possible the wealth, prosperity and development of Hawaii.

America was foremost in opening the doors of the closed-in Sunrise Kingdom. May she continue by just and fair treatment to be Japan's best friend. And may peace and friendly intercourse and trade long continue undisturbed between the great nations whose friendly fleets plough the waters of the broad Pacific.

Honolulu, February 19, 1907.

THE WRECK OF THE "DAKOTA."

On the morniug of March 8th, Capt. R. Tipple, the surveyor to Lloyds Agents, who returned to Yokohama by the *Hakuai Maru*, left by the Yokohama Dock Company's steamer *Noge Maru* for Shirahama. The Mitsu Bishi Kaisha's salvage ship *Oura Maru* arrived at Shirahama from Nagasaki on Thursday. The officers of the salvage ship, the commander of the *Dakota* and his officers and the representatives of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha held a conference at the Nanashima-ro at Shirahama immediately on her arrival, and the divers of the *Oura* commenced the work of investigating the damage done to the American steamer on Friday morning.

According to Mr. Atsumi, Assistant Manager of the local branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, whom our representative interviewed on Friday, the extent of damage sustained by the cargo on the *Dakota* is not yet known, as the surveys have not concluded. The damage seems to be heavier than was expected. Negotiations are being conducted between the ship's owners and the insurance companies so that the steamer is practically not under the control of the shipping agents nor in charge of the insurance firms. Under these circumstance, the local agents have left the cargo untouched, but they have taken all necessary measures to protect the goods from further damage, or from loss by waves or thieves. Mr. Atsumi is not at liberty to publish Captain Tipple's report.

Mr. Y. Morita, a well-known marine contractor of Yokohama, who is patronized by the Naval Department, and who recently inspected the *Dakota*, going down by the *Hakuai*, says that the ballast tank was entirely broken having been penetrated by the rocks; one of which is well-known to navigators by the name of Osane. The bow of the steamer touches bottom at eighteen fathoms below the surface of the water. Most probably it will be found impossible to float the hull. The *Belgic*, *Tokyo Maru* and five or six other vessels have run ashore a little distance from the "Sea of the Devil" where there are no rocks so most of them were floated. He further said that if the *Dakota* ran over the reef on which she is lying at a diagonal angle the hull would have reached bottom in eighteen fathoms, and a more severe disaster would have resulted. The passengers and crew of the vessel are lucky in escaping as they did.

An engineer in the service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, now at Shirahama, wired to the local office that severe damage has been sustained on the bottom of the *Dakota* and that there is no hope of floating her. Another telegram says that there are three large holes in the hull and one between the second and third masts.

Little news is to be gathered about the wreck of the *Dakota* though there is still much talk as to the circumstances of her stranding – or rather perhaps one should call it wreck, for though no one who may be presumed to know will speak freely on the subject, there is a general impression that the vessel will be a total loss. But until the *Oura Maru* from Nagasaki, which is now at Tateyama, is heard from nothing can be stated with certainty, and if salvage operations are undertaken the business of floating the ship in such a situation will inevitably be a gigantic task.

Commenting on the disastrous accident to the *Dakota*, the *Fiji* says that during the last six or seven months remarkable shipping accidents have been recorded in the Pacific. On Aug. 2nd last the *Manchuria* went ashore near the entrance to Honolulu; on the 31st of the same month, the American transport *Sheridan* ran on the Oahu reef close to Hawaii; and on Sept. 16th the *Mongolia*, sister-ship of the *Manchuria*, stranded on Midway Island. Such disasters must inevitably cause an anxious feeling to passengers and shippers of cargo availing themselves of lines in the Pacific. As a result of this case the underwriters must pay heavily, and consequently further developement of the trade between America and Japan will be impeded. The *Fiji* in conclusion advises American navigators to be more careful for the sake of the trade and also for the sake of public confidence in their competency.

The Yokohama Dock Company's steamer *Noge Maru*, which left Yokohama on Friday morning, returned on the following evening. The crew report no change in the situation. No work has been done and they confirm the previous impressive that salvage is all but impossible.

The American Consul-General in Yokohama is reported to have sent a telegram to Captain Francke. advising him to come to Yokohama at once, and state whom he desires to be detained to give evidence at the inquiry to be held for preservation of evidence, as the Government desired to ship all of the white crew back to the United States by the steamer *Tremont* of the Boston Steamship Company.

It may be noted that the stewardess of the steamer *Dakota*, Mrs. Walker, was eleven years ago stewardess on board the *Belgic* at the time when she went ashore in the same locality.

Captain Emil Francke, commander of the *Dakota*, is of German birth and served for some time in the Imperial German navy. He was afterwards an officer in the Red Star Line and after serving as second and chief officer in the International Mercantile Marine Co. (American Line) became commander of that Company's Atlantic liner *Philadelphia* (ex *Paris* ex *City of Paris*.) He was specially selected to command the *Dakota* by Mr. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Steamship Company, on the recommendation of Mr. C. A. Griscom, president of the International Navigation Company.

There is still some uncertainty, apparently, as to where the court to be held for the purpose of investigating the stranding of the steamer *Dakota* will be convened. It is learned from the American Consulate-General in Yokohama that the matter is practically subject to the option of Capt. Francke. Whether the court will sit at Yokohama or Seattle has not yet been decided, nor so far as can be gathered has the commander of the vessel signified his intentions to the authorities. It does not appear that as yet any proceedings have been taken with a view to securing the evidence of persons who may not be able to attend the official investigation. It is certain, however, that the American crew of the *Dakota* were shipped off by the steamer *Tremont* on Monday, and that the Chinese leave for China to-day. Whether any of the English-speaking crew have been detained or have left behind them depositions is not easy to state. The officers

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

remain, however, and, contrary to report, the commander did not return to Yokohama on Sunday but is still at the scene of the wreck. Consular officials avow themselves quite unable to state when he will come to Yokohama.

From the same source it is learned that a decision to abandon the ship to the underwriters has been arrived at.

It is stated that such of the passengers as had booked farther than Yokohama were offered by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha free passage to Kobe or China ports but so far as can be learned none took advantage of this offer.

It is reported by the *Asahi* that the Great Northern Steamship Co. has abandoned the *Dakota* and her cargo to the insurance companies concerned. The underwriters will shortly hold a conference to investigate the disaster and to settle their obligations. It is said that the ship and cargo were re-insured by many companies and that the damage to be borne by each is believed not to be heavy.

The mail bags, 299 in all, on the *Dakota*, says the same paper, were all recovered although many of them are stained or torn. The mail matter has all been handed over to the Yokohama Post Office. It is said that nothing was lost.

Some further news with reference to the *Dakota* was obtained on Tuesday. According to Mr. Atsumi, assistant manager of the local branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, whom our representative interviewed, the Great Northern Steamship Co., the owners of the wrecked ship, have abandoned her and consequently the ship and her cargo are now under the control of the marine insurance companies concerned. Capt. Tipple, as representing the companies, is attending to matters rendered necessary by this decision. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha have nothing to do with the wrecked ship. The Chiba police are watching the vessel to protect her cargo from loss by thieves and from drifting away. At present, the steamer has been left untouched.

The Mitsu Bishi Kaisha's salvage steamer *Oura Maru*, which came to Shirahama at the request of the underwriters, arrived at Yokohama on the evening of Monday and left on the following morning for Nagasaki after taking in coal and provisions. It is said that all the divers of the salvage steamer agreed as the result of their investigations that there is no hope of floating the ship. They say that at the present season, the currents are unfavourable for salvage work, and the ship lies on the rocks in a more serious state than was expected. In this connection, it is reported on trustworthy authority that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on behalf of the ship's owners, and the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co. asked the Mitsu Bishi Kaisha, the owners of the *Oura Maru*, to float the wrecked steamer on the no-cure-no-pay condition for two million *yen*. After investigation, the engineers on the salvage ship decided that the work of floating the *Dakota* must be certainly risky. It is also said that Mr. R. Yamashina, a well-known marine contractor of Tokyo, was similarly applied to either by the Yusen Kaisha or by the local representative of Lloyds. The contractor was not willing to undertake the work under such conditions even for five million *yen*. The same view was maintained among prominent divers in Tokyo.

As to the natural question what will be done with the *Dakota*?—it is reported that the cargo and machinery will be landed so far as possible. Some will be brought to Yokohama to be disposed of at auction and the remaining portion, which could not repay the expense of transportation, will be sold at Shirahama. Shirahama, however, is not an open port and therefore the business there must be done under the special permission of the Customs. The hull perhaps will be blown up and the pieces will be saved as far as possible. Perhaps Mr. Yamashina will be employed the final work.

On March 11th Mr. H. B. Miller, American Consul-General in Yokohama, under the instructions of his Government, sent a letter to Mr. S. Sugesawa, Governor of Chiba prefecture, with three hundred *yen*. In the letter the Consul-General expresses thanks for the gallant conduct of the villagers of Shirahama toward the passengers and crew of the *Dakota* in giving assistance in spite of the raging waves which were experienced at the time of the accident, and also for the kindness rendered to the wrecked persons after they landed at the lonely fishing place. He asked the Governor to distribute the money among the villagers.

Many of the crew who left Yokohama on March 11th by the *Tremont* for Tacoma sent letters to the Chief Police Office of Chiba prefecture prior to their departure. They express their appreciation of the kindness rendered toward them and the passengers in their distress by the villagers of Shirahama and ask the office to convey their thanks ao the inhabitants. On Tuesday, about two hundred and twenty of the crew, mostly Chinamen, left by the *Siberia* for Shanghai or Hongkong. Some ship's blankets and a few trifling things belonging to the passengers were taken from their bundles e:e they left the American consulate.

Some packages containing 198 various articles which had been washed ashore at Shirahama from the *Dakota* were brought on March 12th to the Kanagawa prefectural office. These goods were at once exhibited in the upper room of the Chief Police Office which is employed as the meeting hall of the City Assembly. The passengers of the wrecked ship who are still in Yokohama were invited to inspect the articles, most of which are clothing." Some of them were claimed. The remainder were removed to the American Consulate-General by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

It is said by Mr. Tachimi, the headman of Shirahama village, that a quantity of flour and other merchandise among the cargo of the *Dakota* was washed ashore and that these are all kept at the village office in accordance with the wishes of Capt. Francke, who is now at the village with his assistants.

According to the Chiba prefectural Government authorities, two boats with two policemen each are watching the wrecked steamer. Four of the crew are on the ship, having accommodation in cabins in the after part. Capt. Francke is at the inn Nanahama-ya.

A telegram from the Governor of Chiba prefecture says that a Chinese employee of the *Dakota* who is suffering from brain complaint, and who was reported to be missing since the day of the wreck, has been found at Hojo, Awa peninsula. He is under official protection there.

Capt. Francke, of the steamer *Dakota*, who has been at Shirahama since the vessel went ashore, but has now come to Yokohama, is understood to have noted the usual protest in reference to the wreck but reserves all statements for publication till he reaches Seattle, from which it may be inferred that the court of investigation will be held at that port.

MISS SCHAEFER'S CONCERT.

The Vestibule of the Public Hall was very well-filled on Saturday evening on the occasion of the concert given by Miss Schaefer, violinist. In view of the serious complaints of the cold and draughty character of the large Hall during the winter season it was a very thoughtful step to arrange for the concert to take place in the smaller *salon* and the audience greatly appreciated its warmth and cosiness, though towards the end of the evening the atmosphere grew very stuffy owing to an entire lack of ventilation. Miss Schaefer was assisted by Mr. H. Heydrich (pianist), Mr. Salinger (cellist) and Mr. Randall Hargreaves (vocalist.) Mr. Heydrich gave the two pieces which he played at Mr. Hargreaves' recent concert—"Au Matin" (an Idyll) by *Godard*; and "Polka de la Reine" (une Caprice) by *Raff*—and in response to an insistent encore at the close of the latter piece played No. 22 of *Mendelssohn's* "Songs without Words." Mr. Hargreaves contributions included four selections from *Schumann's* lovely song cycle "Dichterliebe"—one being an encore; and "I love thee" and the "Bedouin Love Song." He was in splendid voice, though a little uncertain in his phrasing during the first of the English songs.

Miss Schaefer, the *bénéficiaire*, appeared four times altogether, first in a trio with Mr. Heydrich and Mr. Salinger—*Mendelssohn's* Trio in D. Minor (part 1)—while in the other items she came on a soloist. It is some time since we have had a violinist of Miss Schaefer's ability on the local concert platform. From the very first she demonstrated her thorough mastery of her chosen instrument and as the evening drew on her audience grew more and more enthusiastic. She displayed an astonishing breadth of feeling and richness of tone in *Tartini's* Sonata in G. minor, while her rendering of *Wieniawski's* Scherzo Tarentelle was a magnificent piece of work; though the Concerto in G. minor by *Bruch* was undoubtedly the piece which brought out her rare abilities and gifts of expression to their fullest extent. The Elegie of *Bazzini* was also decidedly pleasing, its double stopping being very clever. Of course she was loudly encored and on two occasions kindly responded. Miss Schaefer is to be congratulated upon the impression she has created and we hope she may see her way to giving another concert in Yokohama before she continues her travels.

JAPAN-CHINA STEAMSHIP CO.

The Japan and China Steamship Company has issued its prospectus, of which the principal features are:—The capital will be *yen* 8,100,000 in shares of *yen* 50. Of the whole capital, eight million *yen* shall be put up by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hunan Steamship Co. and Daito Steamship Co., in proportion to the steamers and other properties offered by these firms to the new association. The valuations of the various properties are: *yen* 3,700,000 by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, *yen* 3,290,000 by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, *yen* 810,000 by the Hunan Steamship Co., and *yen* 200,000 by the Daito Steamship Co. The remainder, *yen* 100,000, will be assigned to Baron Shibusawa and twelve other promoters. The new steamship company aims to carry on business along the Chinese coasts and rivers together with a warehousing business. At the start steamers whose tonnage aggregates 47,000 tons in all will be employed but the number of these vessels will gradually be increased, until the service is extended to South China. The Shanghai-Hankow-Yichong, Shanghai-Suchou, Shanghai-Honchou, Suchou-Honchou, Chinkian-Tienkianpo, Hankow-Cheongtan, Hankow-Chongtuck, Tunyan-Hu lines which belong to the foregoing four shipping companies will be transfered to the new firm on its amalgamation. After the formation of the company, one-fifth of the shares may be sold to Chinese if so desired. It is said that after the commencement of business, the company will add *yen* 3,900,000 to the promoted capital making a total of twelve million *yen*. The company will hold an inauguration meeting on March 25th, and business will begin on April 1st.

YOKOHAMA SILK CONDITIONING HOUSE.

According to Mr. Shito, Superintendent of the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House, an office will be established in the three-storied building, covering an area of about a hundred *tsubo*, on the premises of the Yokohama Trade Warehouse Company.

The site adjoins the compound of the Silk Conditioning House. The office intends to provide for further facilities for the inspection of raw silk. Construction work will be commenced in the forthcoming fiscal year.

It may be added that the American Silk Association, according to a report lately received by the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House, has decided to establish a silk inspecting office at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. The charge for inspection per bale is *sen* 50 to examine the invoice weight; *yen* 1.50 to ascertain the real weight; *yen* 1.50 to test the quality; and to examine the diminution in actual weight after bleaching the staple. This office will be able to examine 2,500 bales per month.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The 54th semi-annual general meeting of the Yokohama Specie Bank was held at 2 p.m. on Saturday, March 9th. Mr. Yoshida, of the Imperial Household Department, and Mr. Nagahama, of the Treasury, were present. Mr. Yamakawa, one of the directors, presided as Mr. K. Takahashi, the president, is now in London as a special Government financial agent in connection with the issue of the new Japanese 5 per cent. bonds. The Chairman spoke on the business conditions during the latter half of last year. He said:—As you well know, Mr. Takahashi, the president of this bank, has been abroad since September last under the special instructions of the Government and is now in London. He profoundly regrets being unable to be present on this occasion but his absence is quite an unavoidable matter. I, on behalf of the president, preside at this meeting, which I feel to be a great honour.

This being the 54th semi-annnal meeting of this bank to introduce the accounts of the business done during the last year, I have to give a report on the financial situation of domestic and foreign countries as well as of the business conditions of the bank. As explained at the general meeting which was held in September last, profound caution was entertained and all capitalists maintained a circumspect attitude during the first half of the year, notwithstanding expectations of the starting in considerable numbers of various enterprizes; and under these circumstance, the financial situation remained inactive in spite of the favourable condition of the money market throughout the first half year. A brisker aspect appeared in August and September and gradually the prices of various shares went up remarkably, which stimulated the promotion of general business undertakings. As a result, most of the associations already existing decided to increase their capital and many new companies were organized; and thus the fever of promoting new enterprizes both in industry and commerce was the natural effect of the revival of the financial position which had continued dull for a long time. It was unavoidable that newly established companies should include many started merely for speculative purposes and that the distinction between genuine and false could not be made among the projects which appeared so suddenly. Warnings were often uttered as to the situation, and this bank conducted its business with caution. Most of the new associations, however, are still under investigation and are not yet in the way of commencing practical business, so that the funds needed for such projects are not yet collected. As there were redemptions of Exchequer Bills and other bonds in succession, deposits in the leading banks were further increased. Credits by the banks were not in accordance with the expansion of the deposits, and consequently all the banks found difficulty in employing their funds. The Specie Bank being different in its business nature from the various other domestic banks and principally attending to foreign trade, had favourable opportunities without leaving its funds unemployed in hand.

Turning to the condition of foreign trade, during the period, the confusion caused by the war has entirely passed away, and all financial circles have been restored to their normal state. As agricultural work was productive foreign business developed far more than was expected. The excess in imports which had been experienced for many years was changed to an excess of exports. Among the exports, business in raw silk was specially successful since the beginning of the season and excellent prices were maintained to an extent not seen for some years past. During several months, most of the staple was exported. In the half year, the exports exceeded by *yen* 32,000 in round numbers that of the previous period. The whole export of last year amounted to over *yen* 110,000,000, such success in foreign business being rare in Japan.

During this period, the foreign trade was: *yen* 246,900,000 in exports and *yen* 195,700,000 in imports. Comparing these figures with those of the corresponding period of the previous year, the exports show an increase of *yen* 63,000,000 as there were increases in raw silk, habutae, cotton yarn, camphor, porcelain, earthenware, etc. The imports decreased by *yen* 6,000,000 owing to the diminished business in iron, leather, hides, etc, for military use as well as a decrease in raw cotton, but in spite of increases in sugar, kerosene oil, oil-cake, woollen cloth, machinery etc. This considerable change in the foreign trade is certainly to be attributed to the industrial development of Japan, and to the favourable financial situation in the countries of Europe and America. Money transactions in foreign business were quite different. The exports of gold and silver amounted to *yen* 13,300,000 and the imports to *yen* 7,900,000. The excessive exports seems to have been due to the demand for gold bullion in China and Hongkong for use as gold leaf, and other ornamental purposes, and also to the change in exchange rates between Occidental, and Oriental countries.

Looking at foreign financial circles, we see that the convulsions which arose from the Russo-Japanese war, the Morocco affair, etc., have absolutely vanished and commerce and industry in the countries of Europe and America have been alike restored to their original healthy condition and are in a prosperous state. The agricultural crops of America, Egypt, etc., were extraordinarily abundant and consequently commerce and industry were favourably affected. As a result, the further need of business funds was apparent. In New York, the money market became difficult and the American Government, therefore, carried out measures of importing gold bullion to relieve the tension. Exports of gold from London to New York, Egypt, Brazil, etc. were repeated and the gold in the Bank of England grew scarce. In October, the reserve was £27,000,000. The Bank of England raised its interest rates three times, finally to 6 per cent., which had not been seen since the war in South Africa. The discount rate, which was originally 3 per cent., also went up, varying between 5 and 6 per cent. The severe financial conditions experienced in Great Britain were not alone due to inevitable causes at home but arose from the situation throughout the world. Again turning to the Orient, inundations were experienced in the Yangtsz valleys. Famine is is now prevalent in South China. Distress from drought afflicts North China. In Hongkong, severe difficulties were sustained as the result of the bankrupty of several cotton traders and a fatal storm. Business in China was not always favourable and owing to the rise in silver, exports were dull. In Manchuria, peace and order were gradually restored and trade between Japan and that region is developing. The difficulties experienced during the war were well surmounted so that business is generally quiet.

The advance in the price of silver is still maintained. In November last it reached thirty-three-pence, which is higher than for some years past. As to the rise there are several causes. The principal is that the out-put of silver was relatively smaller than that of gold in late years and consequently a change was made in the price of silver. Further, owing to the prosperous agricultural conditions last year in India, the need of silver increased in a permanent fashion while also the American government declared its intention to purchase a hundred thousand ounces of silver every week. Further Mexico, which had been exporting silver for many years, changed her attitude and purchased the metal from foreign countries as the effect of the re-organization of her financial system. Lately as the result of a change in the living conditions throughout the world, silver for making articles of luxury has come into great demand, which fact seems to have stimulated the rise in price.

The financial condition abroad and at home is as explained above. Exchange, there is no doubt, has been affected by the rise in gold and silver. Yet the foreign trade in Japan fortunately has been favourable and the business of the Specie Bank was also successful. The net income in the period was *yen* 2,217,239.20, to which the balance, *yen* 793,908.04, brought from the previous account, was added making a total of *yen* 3,011,147.24. The expenditures for the proposed establishments of the various branch offices were fixed at *yen* 1,400,000 at the previous meeting, for which purpose a million *yen* was set apart as a reserve. There is a further sum of *yen* 400,000 required for that expenditure. On the other hand, the prices of various commoditities has risen. Perhaps a further shortage will have to be met at the time when construction is commenced. Consequently the directors decided to make a special reserve as arranged in the statement of accounts. In conclusion, I am glad to add some words as to our business in Manchuria. There are no special matters to be explained to you. In October last, an Imperial Edict was proclaimed with regard to silver notes in China and Kwantung. The bank will use its utmost efforts in accordance with the law. In February this year, a branch office was provided at Changchun for the foregoing purpose.

For the improvement of business, the payment —three million *yen*—of the third shares is to be made as already intimated to the shareholders. After the additional capital is collected the paid-up capital will amount to twenty-four million *yen*.

To develope the business, the directors decided to raise the number of directors from seven to ten, for which proposal reasons are now laid before you.

After this speech, the accounts were introduced as follows:—

	Yen.
Gross income including the balance, *yen* 793,908.04 brought from previous accounts	10,447,288.75
Expenditures	7,436,141.51
Net profit	3,011,147.24
Legal Reserve	350,000,000
Special Reserve	500,000,00
Dividend (*yen* 6 each per old, new and 2nd new share and *yen* 4.50 per 3rd new share)	1,260,000,00
Balance carried forward to next account	901,147.24

The proposal to add three more directors to the present number was adopted. Subsequently the election was carried out and Viscount Y. Mishima, Mr. C. Kawashima and Mr. H. Bekki were elected.

THE LAW COURTS.

ACTION AS TO SUCCESSION.

Mr. K. Kaieda, third son of the late Viscount Kaieda, a member of the Privy Council, instituted an action on March 11th in the Tokyo District Court against his elder brother, Mr. T. Kaieda, (the second son of the late Viscount, the first son, Mr. N. Kaieda, died at an early age) petitioning for restoration of his rights of succession. According to the petition, plaintiff was born on July 27th, 1878, but defendant on October 1st in the same year. While their father was living, the order of their birth was changed under certain circumstances and the birth registration at the Census Office was made in accordance with the intentional or accidental alteration. Defendant was thus relegated to the position of second son. After the death of their father, which took place on October 27th, 1906, defendant, availing himself of the alteration, succeeded as head of the family. The real right of inheritance, however, belongs to the proper heir since the eldest son is dead.

It is said that the hearing will shortly take place before Judge Watanabe. It may be noted that the first daughter of the deceased nobleman is married to Admiral Heihachiro Togo, and the second to Major-General A. Saisho, director of the Bureau of Military Affairs.

Under the auspices of Princess Iwakura, many distinguished ladies will hold an exhibition either at the Goni-kai or at the bazaar in Shiba Park. The exhibition will probably be opened in the beginning of April. It will consist of fine arts, polytechnic, cookery, music, and dramatic departments. In all the departments, experts will be employed to give explanations. Especially competent cooks, both foreign and Japanese, will be engaged.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Yokohama Yacht Club was held on the evening of Wednesday, the 13th, at the Phœ ix Hotel, Mr. G. H. Seidmore, Commodore, presided and there were also present: Messrs R. Boyes, C. S. Averill, A. R. Catto, J. Neil, G. Hood, C. B. Clausen, O. T. Gillon, F. H. Abbey, W. Tucker, Robt. Hay, Alan Owston, C. H. Fearon, J. Abbey, O. Kendall, F. A. Oldis, Capt. Owston, Capt. Olsen, Messrs G. W. Brockhurst (Secretary), T. Abbey, Charlesworth, T. M. Laffin, W. B. Mason, Capt. Ekstrand, Messrs. A. L. Mottu, H. A. Poole, G. Blundell, C. M. Henning, etc.

The business of the meeting was to consider, and, if approved, to adopt the following addition to Rule No. 2, viz.:—

"No yacht can be entered for a race, or registered on the Club register, which is not wholly the property of a member or members (subscribing or honorary) of the Yokohama Yacht Club."

In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Catto said the addition to the rule was proposed by him and seconded by Mr. Brockhurst.

The CHAIRMAN having invited remarks,

Mr. CATTO said most of them had, he believed, received a circular within the last few days. He continued: It is typical of Mr. Alan Owston that he should take this opportunity of rushing into print, posing as the champion of free minded principles. It is, unfortunately, also typical that he should insinuate that this proposed addition to the rules is brought forward with ulterior motives, not in the true interests of sport. Mr. Owston in his circular begs leave to point out that this proposition "can only have emanated from a clique who are trying to make use of the Club to 'get at' some particular owner." I do not know any other member of the Yokohama Yacht Club mentally capable of formulating such an idea, or who would insult the proposer and seconder of the motion by attributing to them such unworthy, unsportsmanlike and dishonourable motives. I do not know, nor do I care to seek, the real object of Mr. Owston's unwarrantable attack. Whether it succeeds, or not, depends principally upon the members present at this meeting. As the proposer of the addition to the Club rules, I am confident that all the other members who know me personally will believe that in formulating the addition I was innocent of any idea whatever of excluding anyone from the Club who is interested in the sport of yachting. On the contrary, my simple idea was that all men who are part owners in any of our yachts should become members of the Yokohama Yacht Club. In one way only, and that not the way insinuated by Mr. Owston, is part of his circular correct. It is true that I had one yacht in view. That yacht has several joint owners. They are all, I believe, personal friends of mine. I told them that they should *all* join the Club, and not run it on a syndicate with only one of them paying three *yen* per annum. They agreed with me, and have all joined the Club. Thus the new rule is to the enlarging of the Club membership. The seconder of the proposition may be acquitted at once of any deep scheming. He signed the proposition without reading it through. The clique therefore is narrowed down to one member: myself. Having thus, I trust, satisfied all fair minded members of the Club as regards the suggestion of dishonourable intentions, let us consider the new rule in its practical application. Is there any reason, beyond the paltry saving of three *yen* per annum, why all the partners in ownership of any yacht should not become members of the Club? The only case that seems to call for special provision is that of a yacht owned by a Club comprising many members, as for instance the *Aborigine*, which is owned by the Mosquito Yacht Club. As a member of the committee of the Mosquito Yacht Club I intentionally did not provide for the case of the *Aborigine* in the original wording of the proposed addition, but I promised the Hon. Secretary to formulate an amendment to meet this and similar cases, and I would suggest that some other member present should propose the following amendment:—

"To add:—'The Committee, however, shall have power to grant registration to any yacht the property of a bona fide Yacht Club.'"

The Committee for the time being can be trusted to use their discretion in such cases, although I trust that they will never have to judge between a bona fide Club, and a syndicate who might elect to call themselves a Club to avoid the payment of the trivial dues entailed by individual membership. Nobody owning a share in a yacht should shirk a fair and proper contribution towards the necessary expense of the sport.—(Applause.)

Mr. A. OWSTON asked whether in the case of a master of a sailing vessel who wished to race one of the ship's boats: would the owners of the vessel be compelled to become members? Or an officer of a warship?

The Secretary said they would make him an honorary member.

Mr. OWSTON—Would you make the United States Government or the British Government an honorary member?

Mr. LAFFIN suggested that there was provision for that case in the rules.

Mr. OWSTON thought not, and asked if there had ever been an occasion when the proposed rule would have been called for. As far as the paltry 3 *yen* were concerned he said there was a surplus of over 300 *yen*.

Mr. LAFFIN thought they should get as much in the way of funds as possible with a view to the erection of a clubhouse.

Mr. OWSTON declared there were too many clubhouses already in Yokohama.

In the course of some further discussion,

The Secretary said he had never seen a set of rules where such a rule as that proposed was not included. He referred to the Shanghai Yacht Club rules in support of this statement, and pointed out that their own rules covered the point, for rule 36 said that in case of disputes or doubts decision shall be given in accordance with the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of England, and he cited the latter to show that he was correct.

Mr. OWSTON asked for the name of the yacht that was in view when this was proposed and who were the owners who wanted to be forced into the Club?

The CHAIRMAN said they wished to avoid personalities which would be involved by the mentioning of names, and it was for Mr. Catto to decide whether he would answer the question or not. They had had 20 years harmony and they ought to be a band of brothers whose only object was sport with as little friction as possible and a desire to avoid anything that would lead to personal feelings. (Hear, hear).

Mr. CATTO proposed the amendment to the proposed addition to the rules mentioned in his previous remarks.

Mr. BOYES seconded.

The addition to the rules, with the amendment, was then put and carried with only 3 dissentients.

Mr. OWSTON asked the Secretary to read from a circular he had sent round to members the general principles observed when the Club was founded in 1886—principles which were enunciated in a circular issued on Oct. 7th, 1886, calling the meeting at which the Club was formed.

The CHAIRMAN allowed the request as a matter of privilege.

The extract was then read as follows:—

1. The object of the Association should be to promote Sailing and Sailing Races, and not to facilitate social intercourse, or for any other purpose.

2. Social position, nationality, or class prejudices of any kind have nothing to do with the object of the Association.

3. Qualification for membership should not depend on the ballot, but everyone who has the necessary enthusiasm to become the owner of a sailing boat, or to show in some other practical way that his object in joining the Association is to advance the purpose for which it is formed, should have a title to the privilege of becoming a member, with a right to vote.

4. The value of a member to the Association depends entirely upon the amount of enthusiasm he displays in the object of that association, and upon nothing else.

5. The members of the Committee hold that honourable position by virtue only of their representing the opinion of the majority of the members—that being the true object for which they are appointed. For instance: any proposed alteration of rules, or other measure of any importance, should be submitted to the members by the Committee, and if such proposed important measures be rejected by a majority of the members, such action should be considered as a vote of want of confidence, and the Committee should resign, and a new Committee be appointed which might more nearly represent the opinion of the Association.

6. The expenditure of money on such things as Club Premises, or other property incurring material responsibility to the members, is unnecessary.

The SECRETARY remarked that the name of the Club had been changed since then and those principles were not embodied in the rules.

Mr. OWSTON said the matter had been brought up from time to time.

The SECRETARY said he believed Mr. Owston had brought it up from time to time.

This closed the extraordinary meeting.

The ordinary annual meeting was then held, and the report and accounts were taken as read.

Mr. J ABBEY proposed and Capt. Eckstrand seconded their adoption.

Mr. CATTO on behalf of the Racing Committee thanked Mr. H. A. Poole for the interest he had shown and the success he had achieved in connection with the Lark class.

On the motion of Mr. Owston seconded by the Chairman it was agreed to embody Mr. Poole's report on the Lark class, already published, in the report of the club.

Mr. OWSTON objected to a balance being carried over as shown in the accounts and proposed that at least two-thirds should be distributed as record prizes.

The SECRETARY said the sum of *yen* 100 had already been distributed to that purpose. He defended the holding of a reserve fund and thought they should praise instead of condemn the Honorary Secretary. The balance carried forward was a clean balance.

The CHAIRMAN in a brief speech congratulated the Club on another successful year marked with harmony and with an absence of disaster. He said there were bright prospects for the future success of the club. Their accounts were very satisfactory as they could see, the membership was increasing (38 members had joined with the promise of more); they had a fair representation of all nationalities in Yokohama and Tokyô. He recalled that they had had the honour of the acceptance of honorary membership by Prince Arthur of Connaught and said he was sure every member was proud, as he their Commodore was, of their distinguished list of honorary members. There had not been many new yachts but they had expectations, and he understood from Mr. Poole that there were in course of construction or in contemplation a marked addition to the Larks, a section of the club worthy of the greatest encouragement. He regretted that the flagship had been broken up but that was only a preliminary to the building of something else in future, and he regretted that they had not been able to interest their Japanese friends in yachting. He paid a tribute of thanks, however, to the Japanese authorities who, he said, had been exceedingly courteous and obliging to them; notwithstanding the fact that they perhaps sometimes occupied the harbour in a rather conspicuous manner there were never any complaints. On the contrary the officials had shown an interest in the sport; the anchorage had been protected; they had been free from thieving, and owing to the excellent protection of the breakwater they had escaped damage from typhoons and other visitations. (applause.) He then put the report and accounts to the meeting and they were carried unanimously.

The meeting then proceided to the election of Officers and Committee.

While the ballots were being collected,

The CHAIRMAN spoke of the kindness extended to the club by the press, who had given them very generous treatment and reported their doings with great detail and accuracy. He proposed a vote of thanks to the newspapers. This was carried. The Chairman also referred to the interest taken in the Club by Mr, Kitsuna, who

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

had presented the record pennants. He added with regret the announcement that Mr. Brockhurst could not longer undertake the duties of Hon. Secretary and expressed the Club's sense of the painstaking and valuable services he had rendered.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Brockhurst on the call of the Chairman was very cordially given.

The elections resulted as follows:—Commodore, G. H. Scidmore; Vice-Commodore, R. Boyes; Committee, T. M. Laffin, and G. W. Brockhurst; Hon. Secretary and Treas., O. T. Gillon; Racing Committee, A. R. Catto; H. A. Poole and F. Abbey.

The CHAIRMAN brought up the question of reprinting the rules and said as this was necessary it would be well that those having alterations to make should frame their proposals so that they might be considered by an extraordinary general meeting.

Mr. CATTO spoke of the necessity of so arranging that boats should sail in their own classes, and,

MR. OWSTON suggested that they should adopt a new method of measurement; their boats, he said, had drifted into extremes and the question of altering their system would have to be faced sooner or later.

The CHAIRMAN said they had for years been working under the Seawanhaka rules and doubtless a change was necessary. They would have to take into consideration, however, the great many vested interests that had been created and avoid adopting any radical change. Mr. Scidmore proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Clausen for his hospitality in affording them the use of such a convenient place, and the proceedings closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The following is the report:—The interest in yaching during the season of 1906 was well sustained, although the winds, especially for the later months were mostly of the light and variable kind.

There was a considerable revival in the 39-rater class, the number of starters in some races being greater than that of the 21-raters. *Mary* still stands easily first in record points, being only beaten on Club time once, in a drifting match with *Maid Marion*, when they took over half-an-hour to get from the Harbour entrance to the finishing line. *Kingfisher* finished in three races only, and failed to score a win. *Maid Marion* did well during the second half of the season, when light winds prevailed. *Riever*, which came up from Kobe early in the year, did not meet with much success, getting only one second prize. *Naniwa* was persistently sailed, and took five first prizes. *Nina* was only entered in three races, and then sold out of the Club. *Wanderer* came out towards the latter half of the season, and took two cups. *Aborigine* started in one race only.

The 26-raters Class was not a success. *Elsa* won the first race with ease, but her owners did not persevere, and for the rest of the season *Valkyrien* sailed over the course with no opponents in most of the races.

The 21-rater Class showed a falling off in numbers compared with 1905. *Aimee* looked like winning the Champion flag easily, but missed one race, was disqualified on her owner's protest in another, and was beaten by *Winsome* in some races towards the end of the season when winds were light. *Winsome* was well sailed throughout, and after winning the Champion flag, found new owners. *Pele* was not regularly sailed, as her skipper was away during part of the season, and has only one first and two second prizes to her credit. *Edna* scored the same number, and *Sunbeam* won one cup.

The Lark Class had a very successful season, principally due to the energy of Mr. H. A. Poole, who kindly undertook, and succeeded in the endeavour to put new life in the Class. The thanks of the Racing Committee are heartily tendered to Mr. Poole for hard work done by this matter. Fourteen Larks were in commission, and all took part in the races. In six races there were over ten starters. Lark No. 11 is easily first in record points, and her skipper deserves great praise for his persistent sailing. Starting in 25 out of the total 27 races, he won 8 and was placed in the remaining 17. Larks Nos. 1, 3, 5, 12, 13, 14 and 15 were also regularly raced, winning between them nearly all the prizes left over by No. 11. The Lark races were sailed throughout the season without a handicap. It should be noted that after the 8th September, all Club first prizes won by Larks Nos. 11 and 12 were passed on to the next boats finishing.

The Larks are still sound, and good for many years' racing yet. It is probable that more will be added to the fleet during the coming season. Ten English-made red sails have just arrived from London, to the order of owners in this class.

With a view to meeting a challenging yacht, to be sent over by the Shanghai Yacht Club, for a series of races for a trophy, a syndicate of members of the Yokohama Yacht Club was formed. Unfortunately the boat built by them as a defender was not a success, and as the season was drawing to its close before she was tried and found wanting, there was no time for another to be built, and the challenging Club had to be requested to hold the matter in abeyance until the 1907 season, when it is to be hoped that a yacht worthy of meeting them will be forthcoming.

The finances of the Club are in a satisfactory state, and the membership roll shows 38 new names.

The thanks of the Committee and members are due to the donors of many handsome prizes presented during the past season.

BALANCE SCHEET, 1906.

DR.	Yen.
To Balance brought forward from last season	103.46
" Subscriptions	510 00
" Registration Fees	162.00
" Sale of Club Pennants and Codes	5.50
" Mosquito Y.C., part cost of assistant to Officer of Day	38 50
" Entrance fees for race	404.00
	1,223.46

CR.	
By Club Prizes	528 00
" Printing and Advertising	100.76
" Hire of Room for Meeting	1 .00
" Subscription to Lloyds Register	10.50
" Starting Gun	16.00
" Club Pennants	5.50
" Collector's Commission	20.00
" Chinese assistant to Officer of Day	102 70
" Cartridges	12.50
" Stamps and Messenger	10.00
" Painting Buoy and Boat	1.40
" Telegrams re-Interport racing	27.00
" Racing Account outstanding	42.00
" Balance carried forward	337.30
	1,223.46

RACING RECORD FOR 1906.

		39-RATERS. Club Prizes. 1st.	2nd.		RECORD POINTS.
Mary	38½	8	2	Aimee Cup: Mumm Cup: American Residents' Cup	59
Kingfisher	39	0	0		9
Maid Marion	36½	4	2	Wanderer Cup	35
Riever	37½	0	1		11
Naniwa	31½	4	0	Vice-Commodore's Cup	24
Aborigine	36½	0	0		2
Nina	32½	0	0		3
Wanderer	32½	0	0	Maid Marion Cup: Commodore's Cup	9
		26-RATERS.			
Surprise	25½	0	0		7
Valkyrien	24½	5	0	American Residents' Cup	19
Asagao	24	0	0		0
Elsa	21½	1	0		5
Kathleen	21½	0	0		4
		21-RATERS.			
Aimee	21	4	0	American Residents' Cup: Nina Cup: Secretary's Cup	45
Pele	21	1	2		29
Winsome	21	4	2	Mary Cup	49
Edna	21	1	2		30
Sunbeam	21	0	1	Sunbeam Cup	13
Witch	19	0	0		0
Lily	18½	0	0		0
		LARK CLASS			
1		2	2	Members' Cup	20
2		0	1		5
3		0	2		15
4		0	2		14
5		1	1	Mr. Wilson's Cup	15
7		0	0		0
8		0	0		0
9		0	0		0
10		0	0		4
11		8	6	Winsome Cup, American Res. Cup. Gladys Cup, Lark No. 12 Cup	70
12		7	0	Member's Cup, Official Measurer's Cup, Lark No. 2 Cup	40
13		2	2		32
14		0	2		19
15		0	1		14

OTARU MOKUZAI KAISHA.

Following is the speech delivered by Mr. Tanaka, Managing Director, at the last general meeting of Shareholders in the Otaru Mokuzai Kabushiki Kaisha:—

I am glad to say that the confidence placed by the general public in the future of this Company at the time of the organization has been more than realized, and while the dividend for the last term has been cut down to 15 per cent., the accrued profits of more than *yen* 34,000 during its short operation are sufficient to cover the increase of the said ratio to 40 per cent, should it be so desired. It is no wonder that the shareholders should have moved to increase the capital of *yen* 1,500,000 to *yen* 6,000,000 the reason assigned being the advisability of enlarging the present plant in such a way as to make it possible to cope with the almost unlimited demand for lumber in the future. The desires so strongly advocated by the shareholders were subsequently discussed at the Directors' meeting, and the Adviser of the Company. (Baron Shibusawa) was also invited to express his views on the subject, and the conclusion attained was to the effect that, in consideration of the rapid changes now being witnessed it was most appropriate to strengthen the position of the Company. The importance of converting lumber into a marketable shape was not by any means neglected, and at the same time the advantage also of speedily transporting such bulky commodities to different localities, and avoiding as much possible the too large accumulation of stock at any particular point was considered to its fullest extent. To do this effectively, the only course was to do the transporting ourselves by purchasing steamers specially adapted for such purposes, and this it was decided to enforce as we were more or less at the mercy of the shipowners when negotiating for the shipment of our production from other than well known ports of Hokkaido. The next in importance was to improve the loading facilities at Otaru in order not only to reduce the cost of loading to the minimum, but to effectively connect our various sources of supply with the disbursing. With the supply thus assured the consuming market has by no means been overlooked, and it has been wisely decided to establish lumber yards in Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow and other important ports in China. In view of the resolutions passed by the shareholders, in which the Board of Directors entirely concurred, three steamers of about 3,000 tons each have already been purchased, and one or two others are still under consideration. The purchase of land also, to the extent of 10,000 *tsubo*, the installation of a 400 H. P. electric plant to be generated from the refuse of the mill, the petition for the laying of a tram line between the plant and the pier have all been attended to, and the last is now in the hands of the proper authorities. In order to safeguard against any unusual competition it was deemed advisable to purchase 50 per cent. of the stock of the Japan Anti-Decomposition Wood Co., Ltd., of Tokio, and for this purpose two thirds of the paid-up capital was appropriated with the explicit understanding to have the interests of our Company fully represented on the Directorate of the said concern. To Baron Shibusawa is due the negotiations which made it possible for us to connect ourselves with the Company in question, and it may interest you to know that this enterprise was originally founded by such well known capitalists as the house of Prince Mori and Mr. Amenomiya, and the same subject was first brought to our notice through the latter gentleman and subsequently perfected by our Adviser, the Baron.

Regarding the actual operations in the future, the immediate result of what is commonly known as the winter term, covering the intervening months between November and April or May the following year, include 1,500,000 sleepers, and 4,5000,000 cubic feet of lumber, and of this lot 600,000 pces. of the former and 130,000 cubic feet of the latter have already been concentrated in a convenient locality, and with marked symptoms of a large demand in the near future a prosperous year is almost assured. Of sleepers, 1,200,000 pces. have already been booked, and of this quantity about one half will be exported to Mexico, and the other half to China, and although the sales of lumber so far do not exceed 700,000 cubic feet the comparative smallness can be easily explained. As a matter of fact, at least 150,000 cubic feet will be required to feed our own mills, and with the prospect of an increasing demand the seemingly large stock will be reduced in a considerably short time.

To turn to the important item of profit and loss, the prices at which the sales have been so far closed are much higher than at first estimated and the accrued gain, *yen* 352,000, will not only provide for declaring a dividend of 15 per cent. on all the paid up shares of the original capital of *yen* 1,500,000, and on one quarter or *yen* 1,250,000 called in of the new

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

shares, but will also leave a comfortable margin to be carried over to the next account.

Moreover, this estimate does not include the operations during the so-called summer term, and other profits such as must be derived from our own mills and miscellaneous sources are entirely overlooked, and when all these items are added on to what has already been earned surely the total must produce a most satisfactory result.

The forest area available in Hokkaido exceeds 4,000,000 *cho*, and the yearly lumbering of nearly 2,000,000,000 cubic feet can not materially reduce its productive power as these figures are based on the alternate cutting system extending over a period of one hundred years, which is ample time for the full growth of the trees that are to replace their predecessors. Needless to say the calculations are all the result of years of study and personal experience devoted to this industry, and the more we go into it the more are we convinced of the very bright future before us in Hokkaido.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A case of plague appeared in Osaka on Monday.

The Kobe Lawn Tennis Club has decided to limit the active membership to 75.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Kumamoto at 7.20 p.m. on March 10th.

A Moji telegram says that dense fog still prevails in the strait and that shipping services are stopped. Some steamers from abroad are detained at Mutsure island outside the strait.

On the morning of March 13th, an explosion occured in the fourth factory of the Military Arsenal, in the village of Meguro near Tokyo One workman was killed and two were injured.

A freight train which left Shinjiku at 4.40 a.m. on March 11th for Yokohama collided with eight empty carriages at Sendagaya, All of the latter were damaged and derailed. The locomotive of the former also sustained damage.

President Fallieres on February 15th signed a decree dismissing the official chaplains in the French navy. Chaplains of twenty-one years' service are to be pensioned, while others will be given allowances based on the length of their service.

Six men and one woman were arrested on March 9th or 10th in Tokyo on a charge of having sold tickets of the Formosan Lottery. On Monday they underwent examination by Preliminary Examination Judge Tsuji in the Tokyo District Court.

Two gentle shocks of earthquake were felt on March 13th in Yokohama. One occurred at 12.38 a.m., the duration being one minute and twenty seconds. Another was felt at 11.16 a.m. The duration of this shock was two minutes and thirty-five seconds.

A Hongkong telegram under date of March 10th to the *Dempo* says that a German millionaire named Philips (?) who recently arrived in the colony from Hamburg, via Sumatra and Singapore, committed suicide on Friday, March 8th, at a hotel. He shot himself with a revolver.

A Berlin dispatch of February 15th said: Dr Franz von Rottenburg, curator of the University of Bonn, is dead. He was chiefly known for the influential part he took in German politics as chief of the Imperial chancellery and as confidential adviser to Prince Bismarck for nearly ten years.

The Spring Meeting of the Nippon Race Club will be held on Friday, May 3rd, and Saturday, May 4th; Friday, May 10th, and Saturday, May 11th. The entries close on Friday, March 22nd, at 4 p.m. Ten races per day have been arranged for three days while on the last day eleven races will be run.

The Yokohama Municipality and leading citizens intend to establish a public hall on the site of the Yokohama Kaikwan (clock-tower) which was recently destroyed by fire. The promoters intend in the new building to carry out the ceremony of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of Yokohama to foreign trade. The expense of constructing the building is estimated at half a million *yen*.

Insurance companies throughout Japan are contemplating a union on German lines. Mr. Kataoka and four other gentlemen, directors of prominent companies, were recently elected as promoters. It is said that the companies intend to collect a million *yen* among themselves and to establish a club on a large scale.

Rear-Admirals Shikano, Tomioka, Nashiba, Mochihara and Nakamizo, have been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral; and Capt. Matsumoto and six other officers to the rank of Rear-Admiral Vice-Admiral Shikano and Rear-Admiral Okubo, have been appointed commanders-in-chief of Makao and Ominato fortifications respectively.

The naval Department has requested the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to employ seven of the captured steamers as they are at present idle. The ships are the *Wakamiya*, 5,521 tons; *Takasaki*, 4,374 tons; *Iboshi*, 4,798 tons; *Moyeri*, 3,265 tons; *Etorofu*, 3,949 tons; *Benten*, 3,556 tons; and *Saishu*, 2,044 tons. It is said that the Yusen Kaisha will run them in the local coast service.

It is pleasant to learn from a Shanghai paper that Mr. G. W. McKie, of the I. M. Customs, who at great risk to himself saved the life of a French Sister of Charity who fell into the river at Shanghai in May last from the M. M. Jetty, and who was recently presented with a silver meda, by the French Government, has just received the Royal Humane Society's Bronze Medal in token of his brave action.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on Feb. 15th M. Lefebre complained that the people of the Department of the Meuse, who would have to sustain the first shock in a war with Germany, were greatly excited by the activity of the Germans upon the frontier between Longway and Montmedy. General Picquart, Minister of War, raised a storm of applause when he replied that if the Germans were violating the neutral territory of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg France would take measures to meet the situation.

On their second visit to Singapore H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia went round the Chinese second-hand shops, where unredeemed pledges are offered for sale. Many quaint Chinese articles of jewellery were purchased. In Canton, it may be remarked, the Duchess and Princess Patricia smoked cigarettes the whole time—to keep down the smells, we presume—but the Duke was much more abstemious, two or three cigars sufficing him during the day.

The French battleship *Jena*, which has been the subject of a terrible disaster in Toulon, was one of the older battleships of the French navy but was still in tables of comparative strength set down as a first-class battleship. She was built in 1891 at Brest at a cost of £1,111,340 but was only completed in 1901. She was of 11,861 tons, 400¾ feet in length, 68¼ feet beam and 27½ feet draught. Her armament consisted of four 10-in., eight 6.4-in., eight 3.9-in., and a number of smaller guns. She was credited with a speed of 18.2 knots and her complement in commission was understood to be 820 men.

On Thursday, the Councillors of the Yokohama City Office held a conference with regard to the proposed celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of Yokohama to foreign trade. They discussed the subject in accordance with suggestions presented by Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor. The Councillors resolved:—To elect a committee consisting of several prominent citizens, a number of officials of the City Office, and a number of officials of the Prefectural Government, including the Governor; to build a public hall in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city, at a cost estimated at half a million *yen*; this amount to be collected from the public as donations; to provide an office for the committee; and to employ a civil engineer as adviser for the construction work, etc. The promoters are still investigating further plans. The result of their investigations will be announced probably on Monday at a meeting of leading citizens.

More news with regard to the arrest of H. B. Collins is given by the *Asahi*. Since the end of November last, he had been residing at a Japanese hotel, the Juyo-Kan, in Tientsin with a Japanese woman. They registered themselves as Takashi and his wife, Chika, citizens of Yokohama. Collins was in communication with certain Chinese reformers. Meanwhile the Peking Goverament had received information from its representative in Tokyo, suggesting that Collins was in league with the natives who were contemplating a serious plot. On Feb. 27th, the Chinese police arrested him at the Laotungtau railway on the way to Peking. He had three bombs in his possession. The Native police handed him over to the British Cansul.

The wedding of Prince Kuni and Miss Shidzu, daughter of Viscount Minase, formerly a Court Noble, took place at 8.40 a.m. on Saturday March 9th, before the Imperial Shrine in the Palace. Many high officials of the Imperial Household Department were present. Prince Iwakura read a *shinto* prayer solemnizing the marriage. Prince Kuni, the bridegroom, also read a prayer invoking upon the union the approval of the Imperial Ancestors. Subsequently the various ceremonial rites were carried out, after which a salute of twenty-one guns was fired at the Aoyama parade ground. In the afternoon, the couple, then in foreign costume, proceeded to the Phœnix Hall, where they were received by the Emperor. The Empress, now at Numadzu, decorated the bride with the Second Order of the Crown which was carried by Lady Yabu to the residence of Prince Kuni.

In an "Unconventional Interview" in the *Treasury* with "Mr. Smith," a representative of a firm of silversmiths, a young man with a "gentlemanly appearance, who reads the *Daily Mirror*," we have some characteristic views on reading. "I like something smart and up-to-date, not sermons and dry piffle. What's the good of that sort of thing? It doesn't touch the needs of the day. I can't stand dull books. I like a novel that's got something in it. There's a first-rate library at an institute I belong to. I've gone through most of Ouida's works; she's a fine writer. Marie Corelli's another. Her books are deep, No. I don't care for Dickens. Too old fashioned. Kipling, I haven't read much of him. I like some of Hall Caine's. Rider Haggard's my favourite author. Splendid writer, I call him. He goes in a lot for Ancient Egypt."

The third annual general meeting of the Nagasaki Hotel Co., Ltd., took place at the Hotel on Thursday afternoon. We note from the report in the *Nagasaki Press* that the Chairman said that although there was a fair balance at credit of Profit and Loss the Directors regretted that it was not sufficient to enable them to declare a dividend—there having been, moreover, an understanding at the last meeting that the profit of the year should be put to Reserve Fund. The work for the last six months of the year, he was sorry to say, was very unsatisfactory, a fact attributable to the great decrease in the number of travellers since the disaster at San Francisco. Nor could it be said, so far as Nagasaki was concerned, that the present year had opened any more auspiciously, though it was to be imagined that travel would increase gradually. There had come news from San Francisco that people were beginning to flock to Japan, bnt it was, of course, a question whether they would come as far south as Nagasaki. Another circumstance operating against the Hotel was the improvement in the steamship service to Vladivostock. Whereas in former days it was necessary that passengers to that port should wait at Nagasaki from seven to fourteen days for a steamer, vessels now came in the morning and left in the afternoon.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The immigration into Canada during the calendar year 1906, was 215,912. For the calendar year 1905, it was 144,618, an increase of 71,294, or 49 per cent. The immigration was made up as follows: British, 98,257, Continental, 53,874, and United States, 63,781. The immigration into Canada for the six months, July to December, inclusive, was 82,326, as compared with 55,396 for the same period of the last fiscal year, showing an increase of more than 48 per cent. The immigration coming in by ocean ports was 57,463 and from the United States, 24,863. The increase through ocean ports was 57 per cent., and from the United States 32 per cent.

The total value of the foreign trade of the United States in the calendar year 1906 was $3,118,857,193, according to a bulletin issued by the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. This was an increase of $312,821,848 over the total for the preceding year, of which $171,257,148 was in exports and $141,564,700 in imports. Manufactured articles imported exceeded those of the previous year by $57,623,296, while articles partly manufactured increased $53,244,462, and crude materials for manufacturing increased $43,361,066. The exports of manufactured articles showed a comparative increase of $50,251,469, and partly manufactured $35,788,858, while foodstuffs, crude and manufactured, gained $50,430,961.

Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson, the widow of the famous Confederate General, has declined with thanks the pension of $100 a month, voted to her by the Senate of North Carolina. "I most welcomingly appreciate this patriotic and loyal tribute to the name of my hero husband," she says, "but I do not feel that I should be justified in accepting it. I am informed that the laws of North Carolina limit all pensions to those who have not $500 of personal property, and, as I do not come under this law, I respectfully request that the bill be withdrawn." Mrs. Jackson suggests that the proposed pension in her behalf be appropriated for the relief of destitute widows of Confederate veterans. As it was the desire of Mrs. Jackson, the bill calling for the pension was withdrawn from the calendar.

Under no circumstances is the American flag to be regarded as a "toy" The dignity of the national emblem has been upheld by the board of United States general appraisers, when it was decided that Takita & Co. of Chicago, and other Japanese importers cannot enter the stars and stripes under the "toy" schedule of the Dingley tariff. From testimony placed before the customs' court it appears that the flags were composed of silk, not over an inch and one half in length, by one inch in breadth. The collector of customs at Chicago exacted duty on the flags at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the tariff for "manufactures of silk." It was maintained, however, by the importers that the flags should be admitted on only 35 per cent. as toys. In his decision for the board overruling the importers' protest, General Appraiser Sharrets, had this to say: "We do not think that the American flag, however diminutive it may be, is commercially, commonly or nationally regarded as a plaything for children, and we find that the flags in dispute are not toys."

"The American soldier is not highly paid, yet he is a thrifty chap," says the Seattle *Times*. "Last year 54,260 enlisted men saved and deposited with the paymaster department $1,495,228. This is a very respectable sum and represents about 12 per cent. of the total pay of all the enlisted men for that period. Had every enlisted man made a deposit the average saving for the year would have been $27 50, but that is the least interesting feature of the system. The figures show that the soldier can deposit, under the law of 1872, only sums of $5 and over. As the pay is small, the total deposits for the year show that the saving habit is continuous with many enlisted men. These deposits bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. a year, but they cannot be withdrawn until the soldier receives his discharge. Last year there was repaid to the soldiers the sum of $1,168,236; interest was also paid to the amount of $70,112. The number of men discharged is not given, but the amount repaid shows that their average savings must have been considerable. Since the enacting of the law of 1872 the total deposits have amounted to $27,789,553, and discharged soldiers have received $1,582,993 in interest on deposits withdrawn. There remains on deposit with the Paymaster-General the sum of $2,911,737."

The Chilean Congress has approved the bill providing for the construction of the proposed longitudinal railway, which will cost $37,500,000, 5 per cent. interest being guaranteed by the government on the capital. Representatives in Santiago of Belgian, German and native syndicates are preparing to bid for the whole or part of the work. Congress gave the President authority to enter into contracts for the construction of the road, subject only to the approval of the Senate. The longitudinal railway of Chile will run from the frontier of Peru to the Straits of Magellan, a distance of about 3,600 miles, from the northern to the southern terminus, with spur lines to coast ports and into mining districts and agricultural areas.

The first of the examinations for the American consular service under the new rules laid down by Secretary Root has been fixed for March 14. So far hardly more than half a dozen persons have been designated for the examination, though it is expected that more than twice that number of vacancies in the consular service will exist by the date named. The trouble lies in the difficulty of finding applicants properly equipped technically with the necessary knowledge of two or more languages, and at the same time possessing an acquaintance with worldly affairs and business methods likely to make them good consuls.

In a preliminary statement on the wealth, debt and taxation of the United States for 1906, issued by the Census Bureau, an interesting summary is given of the receipts and expenditures of national, state and local governments. The aggregate receipts were $1,778,352,930, and expenditures $1,773.959,369. These totals, it is stated, include the amounts paid by one division to another, which results in a duplication of approximately $69,222,019. The character and the totals receipt from general revenues are shown as follows; The general property tax, $706,660,043; special property and business taxes, $62,327,400; poll taxes, $16,579,786; liquor taxes, $55,241,306; other licenses and permits, $19,841,343; fines and forfeits, $7 962,322; subventions and grants, $60,984,892; donations and gifts, $2,901,919, and from all other sources, $2,127,150. The officials of the Census Bureau explain that the figures for states, countries and cities are in all cases compiled from reports of actual receipts and payments. Those for cities containing less than 8,000 inhabitants and for other minor civil divisions are in part estimated.

Delenda est Carthago. The famous phrase which became poor old Cato's obsession, and must have grievously bored the Roman Senate, seems to have yet some force left in it even for our own times All that remains of Rome's only serious rival is again threatened, and unless effectual help be forthcoming, it is doomed to destruction. For ages vandalism has wreaked itself on the vestiges of the once greatest commercial city of the universe. Old Italian cathedrals are half built from her marbles, and if matters are allowed to drift further, as they have done through the centuries, a Marius of the future will scarcely find any ruins left to sit among. Independent action is now being organised to save these remains, which besides their own archæological and ethnological importance, since only an expert could say of how many superimposed and intermingled races and religions Carthage was the home, are inseparably associated with the pathos, the tragedy, and the grandeur of human history. A great festival, as we learn from the *Depeche Tunisienne*, is being organised for next Easter, during which dramas of the ancient world will be played by eminent French artists in the ancient Roman theatre, there will be old world processions, and everything will be done to restore the brilliant colour of the life of primitive Libya, and later Phoenicia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ALIENS AND CALIFORNIA.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—You may be quite right in your supposition with regard to the California law excluding aliens from the ownership of the land. Some years ago I had a most delightful and profitable vacation trip tramping through the region glorified by Stephenson's "Silverado Squatters," and found on conversation with the sons of the soil that they felt themselves crowded off the land by the power that centres in Thread-needle street. I was myself a guest at a *ranchero* owned by a non-resident British subject and managed by another as the overseer of American citizens who were far from content with their wages. Under the free school system of the U. S. manual laborers learn to read, and with reading comes ideas that are not always subject to proper censorship. Some of these people actually believe that Land and Labor are the ultimate sources of wealth, and they are foolish enough to believe that foreign capital is dangerous to the independence of a free people.

Sincerely your servant, H. S. JEFFERYS.

March, 7th, 1907.

FOREIGN OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—In connection with the question of depriving Japanese of the right to own land in America undoubtedly the strongest argument of the Anti-Japanese party is that Americans cannot own land in Japan. I mean by strongest argument the one which will appeal most to the passions of the mob from whom the agitation comes. The fact that Americans or others can obtain land on superficies for 999 years or more if that is not long enough is not likely to be mentioned at all. Is it not therefore an opportune time for granting foreigners the right to own land here? These restrictive policies always have a tendency to react. The chickens come home to roost every time:—even if they happen to be Mother Carey's chickens. To turn out a better brood of pullets in future seems to be the most promising thing to do, so that their home-coming may be less unwelcome. I do not mean to imply that the position of Americans or others in Japan with respect to owning land is on all fours with the proposed legislation directed against Japanese in America, I mean that the party opposed to Japan are left in possession of an effective pretext which they might be deprived of with no loss whatever to Japan. For whether foreigners can hold land here 999 years or until the last syllable of recorded time is really of small importance so far as Japan is concerned, one would think At least it would be interesting to know what arguments are advanced by those Japanese, if any, who are still opposed to the granting of full ownership of land to foreigners in Japan.

Yours respectfully,

A MAN IN THE STREET.

March 7th, 1907.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—As your readers are aware, Central China is suffering the hardships of a famine; but the severity of the calamity and the gravity of the situation are not, I am sure, vivid to the minds of many of us in Japan, close as we are to our neighbor.

I have recently returned from a visit to China in connection with famine relief work, and if some of my observations may be of interest to your subscribers, that must be my excuse for trespassing upon your space.

As soon as it was seen that a famine was inevitable, the foreigners in Chinkiang (mostly missionaries) organized a relief movement to appeal for help and distribute the funds that might be given. A copy of the final report of last year's Foreign Committee of Relief of Sendai, which came into their hands, prompted them to write to us asking for information on various matters and stating that they would appreciate the benefit of our experience of last year. At a meeting of the Sendai Community, at which most of the foreign residents were present, it was decided to send a member of last year's committee over to consult with the Chinkiang Committee and help them in any way possible. That is how it came about that I made the visit.

The Sendai community raised about one hundred

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

yen towards my expenses, and as the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha very courteously gave me a reduction of 50 per cent. from their regular rates on account of the purpose of my trip, I was enabled to meet all necessary charges without further help.

The gentlemen composing the Chinkiang Committee received me most cordially and we had several meetings together to discuss conditions and methods of relief, which proved to be of mutual profit. I was given every opportunity to see as much as possible during my short stay, and in the course of our consultations it was interesting to note in how many respects the conditions and problems which confronted this committee were similar to those with which we had to deal last winter, in some points identical. There were, however, important points in which the conditions were reversed. It may be interesting to contrast the two famines in some of the leading features.

The famine in China was caused by floods, the rivers and canals over-flowing their banks and covering the fields until the crops were rotten. The famine in our region was caused by a long wet season, which prevented the grain from forming. Over there, in extent of territory affected and population involved, as well as in the number who are destitute, the figures are just about four times as great as over here; for while there were in round numbers 3,000,000 people in the Tohoku famine district, of whom about 700,000 were in distress, in Central China the famine area covers 40,000 square miles, on which is supported a population of from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 of whom at least 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 are in dire need. I am almost tempted to say that the suffering is four times as great also. At any rate, I have no hesitation in saying that the whole situation is much worse than anything I saw here last year.

In all parts of the Japan famine district, there was rice and other food to be had in any quantity if the people only had money to buy it with. But in many parts of the China famine area there is no rice to be had, even if there were money, and that is an exceedingly scarce article. In parts of the country where there is food and to spare, the officials have forbidden the exportation of it; and besides, with the lack of railroads or even decent wagon roads, the problem of transportation is one of the most serious that relief workers have to face. It is almost like trying to feed an army a long way from the base of supplies, with poor facilities.

The way in which the Japanese local officials handled their famine; the scientific collection of facts and figures relating to the crop and to the probable distress among the farmers; the projection of public works as a relief measure; the administration of relief funds with a maximum of efficiency and a minimum of loss and inequality; all contributed to awaken a feeling of admiration and confidence in the local government. It made the work of outside relief organizations many times easier and more effective than it could have been under conditions which our friends across the Yellow Sea have to face. There, no public works have been undertaken, though there are miles upon miles of roads and canal and river banks to be repaired, water-ways that need to be dredged and irrigation schemes which could be worked; there are hundreds of thousands of men able to work, if some one could be found to organize them and direct the operations. The deep-rooted corruption which exists in Chinese government circles, from the top down, renders the officials unworthy of being trusted as channels of distribution for the relief funds which have been collected. And as for the relief which the government itself is supposed to be doing, it is ludicrous in its methods and but a drop in the bucket when compared with the great need.

One aspect of the conditions in China is the concentration camps, of which we knew nothing here in Japan. When it became evident that there would be hard times for the farmers who lost their crops, thousands of them abandoned home and every thing else, and as many as had a wheelbarrow or were able to walk and carry a little, flocked in great crowds to the cities. Here they camped down outside the city walls, and foisted themselves upon the local officials and the charity of those better off than themselves. All of these miserable poverty-stricken human beings were sheltered in tiny mat huts open to the cold wind and rains, and not fit to shelter a dog according to western notions. At Chinkiang there were 20,000 of them; at Nanking, which city I visited also, there were forty or fifty thousand; and at Chinkiangpu, 400,000 of them were spread out over two hundred acres of ground as thick as they could plant themselves. Without any sort of sanitary provision, smallpox and fever broke out, and at this point the people were driven away by soldiers and the camp broken up. I saw enough of wretchedness and filth and grinding poverty in these camps to depress me for days and weeks.

The business men of Shanghai have organized an efficient committee of which Mr. Ed. S. Little is Chairman. The Chinkiang Committee got into touch with the *Christian Herald* of New York, which did so much for the Japanese, and before I left the first remittance had come. There was great disappointment over the false report that a Mansion House Fund had been started. There is urgent need for liberal giving, for in spite of all that is likely to be done, all who are in a position to know best agree that there will be thousands of deaths before the next harvest, which is still four months away.

Do you not think, Mr. Editor, that conditions warrant some organized form of assistance on our part? Cannot the press open subscription lists, or can you not through your editorial columns urge the formation of a committee in Yokohama, say, to receive and forward funds to the Shanghai Committee? It would be a friendly act toward our big neighbour which would be appreciated as Japan is bound to come into closer and closer relations with China.

In the meantime, having received already some gifts, I shall personally be glad to receive and forward any contributions which may be sent in, to whichever committee the donor may designate, acknowledging the same through the press.

With apologies for the length to which this has grown.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

CHARLES S. DAVISON.
(Formerly Sec. and Treas. Foreign Committee of Relief.)

Sendai, March 6th.

WAR REWARDS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In connection with the late War awards which have, up to now, been given to officers and men of the Army and Navy and also to the civil officers employed by the Government, Foreign Attaches and nurses have also been remembered. Foreign employees engaged in the Military and Naval schools, however, have, I understand, alone been left without this kindly recognition of their services during and before the war, although their *Japanese colleagues* in the *same* school to have in every case been rewarded.

It is to be hoped that the faithful services of these foreign teachers will not be entirely overlooked as that would be unlike Japan's usual generosity in such matters.

Yours faithfully, RONKOSHO.

Kanagawa, 7th March, 1907.

[We imagine that the list of awards is not yet complete.—Ed, *J.M.*]

STOCK EXCHANGE SPECULATORS.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir:—For the first time within my memory the columns of the *Japan Mail* were tainted by an exhibition of extremely bad taste in its reference to the operations on 'Change of the famous Suzuki's. Apart from the academic definition that a man who invests his money in any enterprise with a view to the increase of his capital is so far a speculator, I do not see why the Suzuki's and their following, if there be any, should be stigmatized a "mob" and a "band." If the Suzuki brothers are just now going through certain manœuvres with the very reasonable intention of lessening their possible losses, their opponents, in the present instance, bears, are having recourse to means that are equally open to hostile criticism at the hand of their rivals. The bears are no less coherent and numerous a "band" than the people whom you have chosen to characterize as a class of men not deserving decent reference in a newspaper. The real issue will be disclosed to the public sooner or later, when you will be able to form a better judgment as to which is the cleaner set of speculators. The Suzuki's have justly earned a national fame for their successes in their profession. The newspapers of this country bear testimony to their influence on the market by the length of space they devote to the narratives of the daily transactions of your "band's" leaders. The principal magazines and dailies have all published in minute details their early struggles with an unfavourable market which stripped them of their nearly all. The simple fact that their tenacity of purpose, as evidenced by the sacrifices they have made (and in fact are still making) in order to become possessors of shares in the Kanegafuchi Spinning Factory, crowned them with success, has been cited in innumerable papers as a subject which deserves widest proclamation. But yesterday kings in the field of speculative transactions, now none so considerate as to do them the bare justice of treating them as any other brothers working in harmony in the pursuit of money-making. If it is really the case that the English standard of social etiquette always permits a newspaper to speak of speculators on 'Change in disparaging terms, I stand confessed to my ignorance of the world's ways. In my opinion you have unwittingly caught the very unfriendly tone of some of the Tokyo papers in describing the doings of the Suzuki's, and if you will inquire of any one who runs about the motive of the reporters who pen from day to day most unblushing invectives against the young millionaires, you will hesitate to give them the kind of treatment that you did in your paper of the 11th instant.

Yours etc., S. ICHINOMIYA.

Tokyo, March 12th, 1907.

(Our words have been greatly misconstrued. It is true that the note in question was headed "The Mob of Speculators," and it is also true that we spoke of "the Suzuki band of speculators." But those words were not intended to carry the slightest reproach. The term "the Suzuki band of speculators" might as well have been the "Suzuki band of patriots," or the "Suzuki band of princes," and we assure Mr. Ichinomiya that we did not for a moment think of stigmatizing Mr. Suzuki and his friends in any way. The accusation surprises us not a little.—Ed. *J.M.*)

YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB.

(To The Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I see from your issue of this morning, that Mr. Owston wished to be given the name of the yacht referred to by the proposer of the new rule at yesterday's meeting.

As one of the owners of the yacht in question, I should like to know why Mr. Owston asked for this information. Was it mere curiosity, did he doubt our existence, or does he wish to send us a circular?

Yours faithfully, NEW MEMBER.

Yokohama, 14th March, 1907.

DISCOVERY OF THE TOMB AND MUMMY OF THE MOST FAMOUS OF EGYPTIAN QUEENS.

Another sensational discovery has been made at Thebes. Mr. Theodore M. Davis, the discoverer of the tomb of the parents of the Egyptian Queen Teie, with all its wealth of gold and Royal furniture, has just discovered the tomb and mummy of Queen Teie herself. His costly and persevering labours in clearing away the rubbish in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings and probing almost every inch of ground there have been rewarded with a discovery of unique interest. The actual work of excavation has been ably carried out by Mr. Edward R. Ayrton, the assistant of Mr. Davis.

Teie was the mother and inspirer of the famous "Heretic King" of Egyptology. Under the influence of his mother, Amen-hotep IV. of the Eighteenth Dynasty broke with the religious traditions of Egypt and endeavoured to introduce a new and foreign form of creed. It was a pantheistic monotheism, the visible symbol of which was the solar disc. The worship of Amon, the god of his fathers, was proscribed, and for the first time in history there was persecution for religion's sake. The struggle between the Pharaoh and the powerful priesthood of Thebes ended in the flight of the Court from the old capital of the country and the foundation of a new capital further north. Here, surrounded by adventurers from Asia and the adherents of the new faith, the Pharaoh raised a temple to the omnipresent deity, the "creator" and "father of all men," barbarian as well as Egyptian, and himself delivered sermons on the dogmas and articles of a creed, which, in anticipation of Constantine, had been drawn up under Royal patronage. By the side of the temple a palace was erected, gorgeous with frescoes and mosaic and glittering with gilded bronze, where the realistic art of the Mediterranean was introduced and Ægean artists took the place of the native craftsmen.

The death of Teie must have occurred when Amen-hotep, who had changed his name to Akh-en-Aten, was in the zenith of his power. Unlike her son, who was buried in the neighbourhood of his new capital, Mr. Davis's discovery has shown that the body of the Queen was transferred to Thebes and there interred close to the tomb of her parents. The tomb is a plain square sepulchre cut out of the rock and approached by a descent of 20 steps, and adjoins the tomb of Ramses IX. It was covered with about 20ft. of *débris*, which must have already accumulated in the age of the Twentieth Dynasty, since an *ushebti* of Ramses VI. was found not far from the surface. Unfortunately, the tomb lay in the bed of a water-course, and owing to the percolation of the water through the rock such perishable objects as wood or the Royal mummy itself have suffered severely. Apart from this, however, the tomb, when entered, was in the same condition as that in which it had been left by the priests amid the throes of a religious revolution that had spent its force before Moses was born. Akh-en-Aten's re-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

forms were of brief duration. The old religion of Egypt triumphed in the end; the mummy of the reformer was torn to shreds, his followers were scattered or slain, his capital deserted, its temple desecrated and overthrown, and vengeance was wreaked even upon the dead. The tomb of Teie bears witness to the blind range of the victorious priesthood of Thebes and the intensity of their hatred towards "the heretic King."

The doorway of piled stones, which was sealed with the Royal seal bearing the impression of three captives, has been partially broken through, the wooden doors have been wrenched from their hinges, the great catafalque which stood above the coffin has been torn in pieces, and the mummy itself turned over in order to erase the name of Akh-en-Aten incised on the sheet of gold which lay beneath it. Wherever the name of the heretic was found it was carefully destroyed, and the figure of the King, adoring the solar disc, which had been engraved on one of the gold plates of the catafalque, is chiselled out. The men, however, who thus violated the tomb were no common robbers; the jewelry of the Queen and the sheets of solid gold with which the sepulchre is literally filled were left untouched; the havoc they wrought was the result of religious zeal, and even the needs of "mother Church" were not sufficient to make them carry away the gold that had been polluted by heresy. Wherever the excavators walked they trod upon fragments of gold plate and gold leaf.

There was no sarcophagus, but a huge catafalque had been erected over the mummy of the Queen. Inside and outside alike it was thickly plated with gold engraved with the names and titles of Teie and her son, as well as with representations of their adoration of the solar disc. As at Tel-el-Amarna, the rays of the sun end in hands, while the flames of incense and other offerings mount up from below. It is curious that, while the figure of the King has been destroyed, the figure of his mother, who stands behind him, has been allowed to remain; indeed, no violence has been done to the body of the Queen beyond that involved in turning it round in order to erase the name of the Pharaoh. The priests of Thebes, it would seem, did not make war upon women, or perhaps considered that Teie was a foreigner and therefore within her rights in refusing to worship the gods of Egypt.

Most of the dislocated boards of which the catafalque was composed had been set on end against the wall. The coffin, with the mummy within it, had been carried to the south side of the tomb, where it lay on a bier encrusted with gold and supported on four lion's claws, also of gold. The woodwork of the bier has unhappily been converted into touchwood by the action of the water. The coffin, however, is intact, and is a superb example of the jeweller's work. The wood of which it was composed is entirely covered with a frame of gold inlaid with lapis lazuli, cornelian, and green glass. The inlay represents for the most part a pattern of scales, but down the middle runs an inscription from which we learn that the coffin was "made for Teie" by her son. The mummy itself was wrapped from head to foot in sheets of gold. The water, which for so many ages has been draining through it, has reduced it to little more than pulp, and it fell to pieces when examined in the presence of several Egyptologists on the 26th of January. There were bracelets on the arms, and a necklace of gold beads and ornaments of gold inlaid with precious stones round the neck, while the head was still encircled by an object priceless and unique—the Imperial crown of the Queens of ancient Egypt. It is at once simple and exquisitely fashioned, and represents the Royal vulture holding a signet-ring in either talon, while its wings surround the head, and are fastened at the tips behind by a pin. The whole is of solid gold without inlay or other adventitious ornament. It was difficult to avoid a feeling of awe when handling this symbol of ancient sovereignty which has thus risen up, as it were, from the depths of a vanished world.

By the side of the mummy the remains of a box were found containing a number of small objects of faience. They are miniature representations of bunches of grapes, boomerangs, pestles, vases, and ring-stands, as well as of a toilette-box, and the lower part of the symbol of life, the loop at the top of which is replaced by a vase of Greek or Ægean pattern. Probably it symbolized the waters of life, like an exquisite little figure of a girl carrying a water-jar, which, had it not been found in such company, would have been pronounced to be a work of classical Greek art. Along with these small objects of faience was a vase of hematite on which the cartouche of Akhen-Aten has been carefully erased. From an artistic point of view, however, perhaps the finest objects as yet discovered in the tomb are the portrait-heads of the Queen which form the covers of her four canopic jars. In place of the heads of the four genii of the dead required by Egyptian orthodoxy, we have the head of the heretic Queen herself in Egyptian alabaster and with the eyebrows and eyeballs represented by inlays of lapis lazuli and obsidian. The face is evidently a portrait, and a very beautiful portrait it is. It is that of a woman at once masterful and engaging; but apart from the lips there is little that is Egyptian about it, and the delicate sub-aquiline curve of the nose is European rather than African. We must wait, however, until the skull has been measured and examined by the anthropologists before embarking on the difficult question of the racial relationships of the Queen.

Among the less important objects discovered under the *débris* with which the floor of the tomb was littered may be mentioned a beautiful little glass vase, some bronzes with the name of Teie, votive knives of finely-cut limestone, two red pebbles symbolic of the reddening of the lips of the mummy, and three clay tablets which raise a somewhat perplexing historical question, as they commemorate "the King Akh-en-Aten, the deceased." It is, however, remarkable how little funereal furniture has been found in the tomb. The burial of the Queen was not of the orthodox pattern; not only was her head substituted for those of the genii of the dead on the covers of the canopic jars, but there were no *ushebtis* and there was an almost entire absence of pottery. The Queen was a heretic, and, it may be, also a foreigner.—*The Times*.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

ENGLAND'S AFRICAN COLONIES.

London, March 7.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at the African Society's dinner, said the development of the protectorates and Crown Colonies in Africa must figure prominently in the work of the British Empire until they had reached a self-governing status. Colonial Administrators must feel that there is only one England whatever Government might be in power.

THE TRANSVAAL PARLIAMENT.

Later.

The Transvaal parliament meets on the 21st of March. The Liberal organs in forecasting the Budget believe that tea and sugar will be untouched.

COTTON-GROWING IN BRITISH AFRICA.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at the African Society's dinner, said that cotton was the thread most directly connecting the vast communities at home with the vast estates in Africa. The Colonial Office was doing its best to encourage British cotton-growing, and especially looked to Uganda to develop the cotton industry.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

London, March 8.

Mr. John Morley, Secretary for India, replying to a question, said the proposals of China with regard to the importation and taxation of Indian opium had been received but it was not in the public interest to lay the papers on the table at present.

ANOTHER BOMB IN RUSSIA.

Yesterday a bomb was thrown at the carriage of General Nepliniefel, commandant of the fortress of Sevastopol. The General and the coachman were injured.

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

London, March 8.

Admiral Drury has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet.

THE "DAKOTA."

Salvage prospects in reference to the *Dakota* are unfavourable and the premium is eighty guineas.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

In the discussion on the naval estimates, the Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. Robertson, said the Indian, Foreign, and Colonial Offices had raised the question of the presence of the flag in distant waters. The Admiralty believed that hitherto all demands had been adequately met but they were waiting to consider means for meeting new demands. An inter-departmental committee will probably be appointed.

Later.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Tweedmouth, speaking at the banquet of the United Chambers of Commerce, said the Navy was above and beyond party government and it was not intended to starve the service. Absolute unanimity prevailed between the naval and civil members of the Admiralty.

BRITISH TRADE.

The imports and exports for February are valued at 53 and 32 millions sterling, being increases of $5\frac{4}{10}$ths and $3\frac{8}{10}$ths respectively.

The increase in imports is represented by raw cotton and wool. In exports cotton increased by £675,615.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

London, March 9.

The prospectus of the Japanese loan has been issued. There were most animated scenes at the London issuing banks. The list closes at latest on March 14.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CHINA.

The Times, commenting on the journey of its Peking correspondent to South China, dwells on the remarkable evidences of improvement in the feeling of the population towards foreigners and the earnest desire for Western education.

PARIS IN DARKNESS.

Paris was in darkness last night owing to a strike of electricians. Only one theatre and one music-hall were open. Balls and concerts had to be abandoned. Policemen bearing torches replaced the street lamps in many of the main streets. The cafes lit candles. Newspapers were unable to publish.

THE REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mr. Winston Churchill in an article in the *Nation* suggests that the House of Lords be constituted of 150 to 250 Privy Councillors and peers to be summoned by the Crown on the advice of Ministers for the term of Parliament, other peers being eligible for election to the House of Commons.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

London, March 10.

The Reichstag has passed through its second reading without debate the Colonial vote, the rejection of which caused the dissolution of the 13th of December. The minority again consisted of the Centre, the Poles, and the Socialists.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces that the Duke of Connaught will probably be asked to accept the Commander-in-chief's position in India when Lord Kitchener retires.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL TRACY.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir Richard Tracey, K.C.B., aged 70. He first came to Japan in 1863, and commanded the British Naval Mission to Japan in 1867-68. His last command was at Malta, in 1892-94, but he was umpire in the manœuvres of 1896.

THE END OF A STRANGE CAREER.

The self-styled prophet Dowie is dead. His Zion City brought him into prominence.

ENGLAND THE HAGUE.

London, March 11.

Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Ad-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

miralty, speaking at Oxford, said it was untrue that the British Government contemplated weakening the Navy, which the Government realised must be strong enough for its purpose at whatever cost. But the Government would go to the Hague full of the desire for the reduction of armaments and "if other Powers would not meet us they must take the responsibility."

THE CITY OF LIGHT.

Later.

The electric strike in Paris is over and the city has resumed its normal appearance. The theatres are open and the newspapers are appearing.

THE DUMA.

The Socialists in the Duma are determined to force the question of political amnesty to an issue. The Moderates are already threatening dissolution if the Socialists persist in their *intransigeant* attitude.

DEATH OF SIR D. DIXON.

The death is announced of Sir Daniel Dixon, M.P.

THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF OXFORD.

London, March 11.

Interest in the contest for the Chancellorship of Oxford—which is the first open contest in living memory—is increasing daily. The fight is now limited to Lord Rosebery and Lord Curzon. The election takes place on Thursday. Lord Milner is supporting Lord Curzon. Sir Henry Seymour King (Conservative M.P. for Central Hull since 1885, head of the firm of Henry S. King & Co., London, and an M.A. of Oxford) has joined Lord Curzon's London Committee, of which Lord Lansdowne is chairman. Lord Rosebery's committee have issued an appeal emphasizing the fact that the contest is non-political and declaring that Lord Rosebery is the ideal candidate.

PLAGUE AT PORT SAID.

London, March 12.

A case of plague is reported at Port Said.

BOTHA PLEDGES NEW TRANSVAAL CABINET.

General Botha, speaking at a banquet given to him by the citizens of Pretoria, said British interests were absolutely safe in the hands of the new Cabinet which was as zealous for the honour of the flag as any Ministry could be. The Transvaalers were deeply grateful because they had been trusted in a manner unequalled in history. The Boers would never forget such generosity and the Cabinet would do its best to create a great and united nation.

THE JAPANESL LOAN.

The success of the Japanese loan appears to be assured. A large percentage of the holders of 6 per cents are converting.

MUKDEN.

It is reported from Mukden that Japan is withdrawing all her troops from Manchuria except 15,000 railway guards. The foreign Consuls are protesting strongly in reference to the non-settlement of the *likin* question.

BULGARIAN PREMIER MURDERED.

A telegram from Sofia states that a dismissed official shot and killed the Bulgarian Premier, M. Petkoff, while the latter was walking in the public gardens. M. Ghennadieft, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture was wounded.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Later.

It is reported from San Francisco that Governor Gillett, of California, has sent a message to the Assembly in which he says President Roosevelt complained to him that the action of the Legislature in excluding Japanese would have an unfortunate effect on the President's efforts to secure the exclusion of Japanese labourers by friendly agreement.

BOTHA AND THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

General Botha has announced that he will attend the Colonial Conference.

THE "JENA" DISASTER.

London, March 13.

A compressed air torpedo burst on board the French battleship *Jena*, which was lying in Toulon, exploding her magazine. There was a large complement of men on board. It is feared that the catastrophe is serious.

CALIFORNIA AND THE JAPANESE.

The State legislature of California has decided to abstain from action in the Japanese question this session.

BULGARIA.

The death of M. Petroff, Premier of Bulgaria, is a serious loss to the country, particularly in view of the present unrest in the Balkans. M. Sharinoff, the Foreign Minister, assumes the Premiership. The assassin, Alexandro, is a petty ex-official.

BULGARIA.

London, March 13.

It is stated that Mr. Petkoff's assassination was the result of a political conspiracy.

SUEZ CANAL CHARGES.

A Parliamentary white paper shows that the Commonwealth of Australia appealed to the Imperial Government in 1906 to obtain a reduction in the Suez Canal dues. The Imperial Government referred the question to the British directors on the Canal Board and the latter in reply pointed out that the tariff had been reduced by fourteen per cent. within three years. A further reduction would practically amount to subsidising shipping using the Canal largely at the cost of the Imperial Government. A reply in this sense was sent to the Australian Commonwealth.

THE "JENA" DISASTER.

London, March 13.

The explosion on the French battleship *Jena*, the cause of which is still a mystery, occasioned extraordinary scenes in Toulon. Seamen were hurled into the air, guns were discharged; the arsenal and buildings were fired; persons were injured by shells and debris at a great distance. Many people were electrocuted by the fused cables at the docks.

Later.

The latest official estimates minimise the casualties on the *Jena*. It is now stated that fifty were killed, including Captain Adigard and Commander Vertier. One hundred were injured.

London, March 14.

Three hundred and sixty-nine of the crew of the French battleship *Jena* out of 698 answered the roll call last night. Sixty are known to be in the hospital. The fate of the remainder is uncertain. The Minister of Marine ascribes the explosion to short circuiting of an electric wire. King Edward and Emperor William sent messages of condolence in regard to the disaster. The *Jena* was in drydock, and the Captain of the battleship *Patrie*, lying near by, prevented the spread of the conflagration by firing shells which burst the dock-gates, letting in the water, by which means the *Jena* was flooded.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Japan Advertiser."]

SEAL POACHING.

San Francisco, March 8.

The Russian Government is formulating plans to check the depredations of Japanese poachers in the Behring Sea.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

Signor Gallo, the Italian Minister of Justice, has died suddenly at Rome, and Signor Massini, Minister of Finance, is dying.

KINGSTON.

Another severe shock of earthquake has has been experienced at Kingston and the fears of the inhabitants are renewed.

HARRIMAN AND RAILROADS.

San Francisco, March 9.

E. H. Harriman, in his evidence before the Interstate Commerce Commission, has freely admitted his past mistakes with regard to his control of railways, and has promised to co-operate with the Federal Government in future with a view to effecting radical improvement.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Chinese labour for the Panama Canal has been refused.

ROOSEVELT ADMITS HASTY LANGUAGE.

San Francisco, March 10.

President Roosevelt issued a public statement yesterday, reviewing his whole position on the California school controversy, and among other things admitted that he used hasty language in regard to the California and San Francisco authorities when sending his Message to Congress.

Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, in his report just made public, states that President Roosevelt distinctly promised the exclusion of skilled and un-skilled Japanese labourers conditional that the San Francisco school authorities withdraw the order segregating the races, and that they substitute therefor an age limit and educational test. This promise of the President induced him to give way on the stand taken by the San Francisco school authorities, for which he claims he was unjustly criticised by the California press.

DOWIE OF ZION IS DEAD.

Alexander Dowie, the self-styled prophet of the defunct city of Zion, died at his home in Chicago yesterday morning after a lingering illness.

AMERICAN MINISTER TO NICARAGUA INSULTED.

The United States Minister to Nicaragua being grossly insulted by the Government officials at Managua, has withdrawn.

Secretary of State Root has demanded an apology from the insolent Central American Republic, and it is expected it will be forthcoming without delay.

The "yellow" press of the United States is clamoring for the punishment of the little Republic.

ROOSEVELT DEDANDS PROOF.

San Francisco, March 12.

President Roosevelt demands proof that the Japanese constitute a menace to California labour before he will consent to enforce the exclusion amendment against them, and a hitch has occurred in the arrangement made while the California delegates were in Washington.

The United States Senate will also prove a stumbling block, as the majority of the senators bitterly oppose any treaty drawing class distinctions in American labour.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

'FRISCO TO HAVE LARGEST ARMY SUPPLY STATION IN U.S.

The Quartermaster General's Department of the United States Army is planning to erect the largest army supply station in the United States at San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA WITHDRAWS PROJECTED ANTI-JAPANESE LEGISLATION.

Later.

At the special demand of President Roosevelt and the earnest request of Governor Gillett of California, the California State legislature has withdrawn all projected anti-Japanese legislation, including the new school Bill, land-ownership and lease measures, under which only American citizens could own land and hold leases in the State of California.

President Roosevelt explained to the California legislators that these measures constituted a grave interference with the treaty between the United States and Japan.

BULGARIAN PREMIER ASSASSINATED.

The Bulgarian Premier was shot and instantly killed on the streets of Sofia this morning by an assassin, who was captured immediately by the police before he had a chance to escape.

BRITISH ARMY ADOPTS SWEDISH GYMNASTICS.

The Hon. Mr. Haldane, British Secretary of War, acting on the advice of the new Army Council, has issued an order stating that Swedish gymnastics be adopted throughout the British Army as a step towards improving the physical condition of British troops.

FRENCH NAVAL DISASTER.

San Francisco, March 13.

One of the most fatal disasters in modern French Naval history took place last night at Toulon docks where the French battleship *Jena* was anchored.

At about eleven o'clock a terrible explosion was heard which shattered windows throughout the city of Toulon. At first many thought the naval arsenal had blown up, but investigation proved that the explosion took place in the harbor near the docks where the battleship *Jena* and several other war-vessels were stationed.

From what can be learned of the few survivors of the battleship *Jena*, which was completely demolished and sunk, a compressed air torpedo exploded, the effect of the concussion being almost simultaneously transmitted to the magazine, which exploded with frightful results, 630 of the officers and crew meeting death.

But a few survivors of the crew were picked up by boats launched from other warships in the road-steads.

The disaster has cast a gloom over France.

DEATH OF CASIMIR-PERIER.

Mr. Casimir-Perier, the former President of the French Republic, died at his residence in Paris this morning after a brief illness.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

San Francisco, March 14.

The Board of Education of San Francisco has modified its orders segregating Japanese school children.

BERLIN'S 1913 EXPOSITION.

Plans are being perfected for a World's Fair to be held at Berlin in 1913.

S.S. "CITY OF PARA" SEIZED BY NICARAGUA.

A Nicaraguan warship has seized the American steamer *City of Para*, owned by the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., and plying between San Francisco and New York, via ports.

The grounds for the seizure are that the *City of Para* is said to have been carrying contraband of war, consigned to the Government of Honduras or (its agents).

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

London, March 8.

The prospectus of the Japanese 5 per cent. loan appeared on Friday calling for currency bonds fixed, for 40 years with the option of redemption after 15 years.

DEATH OF A GERMAN STATESMAN.

It is reported from Berlin that Dr. von Boetticher, formerly German Minister of the Interior, has died at Hamburg. He was an eminent assistant of Prince Bismarck and continued to advise the Emperor after the Prince's dismissal. It was mainly owing to the deceased statesman that the transition from the Bismarckian era to the Chancellorships of Caprivi and Hohenlohe was effected without more serious dislocations.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

March 9.

There is excellent authority for stating that the great advance which has been made during the past ten days towards the solution of Anglo-Russian questions is largely due to the conciliatory and pacific attitude now displayed by the St. Petersburg authorities coupled with the energetic efforts of the British Ambassador. The militant party has at present lost its ascendancy and should the Tsar continue to be guided by counsels of peace it is quite probable that within the next two months an agreement will be concluded. The present situation is naturally regarded as greatly improving the chances of a speedy Russo-Japanese settlement.

PARIS AND A WEEKLY DAY OF REST.

It is reported from Paris that the agitation for amending the law providing for a weekly day of rest, the application of which has seriously disturbed business of all kinds, has become a grave embarassment for the Government and may lead to a conflict between the Ministry and the Republican majority, which resolved to separate from the Socialists.

THE PARIS ELECTRIC STRIKE.

London, March 11.

The tactics of a hundred electric workmen in striking suddenly and plunging the city into darkness for two nights has profoundly irritated all classes. This latent form of military Socialism has involved much loss to thousands of persons employed in theatres and hotels. The strike is calculated to strengthen the determination of the Socialists.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

From New York come news that a crisis in the affairs of the great railway companies is anticipated, mainly in consequence of hostile State legislation.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

London, March 12.

The reception of the Japanese Loan on the Stock Exchange is quite satisfactory.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS DEFEATED.

Paris reports that the Socialists attempted to embarrass the Government by introducing an interpellation complaining of its conduct in assigning troops to replace the electric light strikers whose action plunged the city in semi-darkness. The result was a vote of confidence in the Government by a majority of 310. The Premier declared vigorously that the Government intended to protect the public.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE DUMA.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that the Russian Government has decided to treat the attitude of the Duma towards the amnesty question as a criterion of the Duma's fitness for serious work. If the majority votes with the Social Democrats, the Duma may be immediately dissolved.

BULGARIAN PREMIER ASSASSINATED.

It is reported from Sofia that the Premier has been murdered by a dismissed Government servant. All the leaders of his party, which steadfastly struggled for the independence of Bulgaria, have fallen victims to assassins.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

London, March 13.

The Times says that the success of the Japanese loan in extremely adverse circumstances, speaks highly for the popularity of Japan with British investors and also for the skill and discretion wherewith the issue was launched.

Washington, March 13.

Notwithstanding the announcement that the Californian legislature in conformity with President Roosevelt's wishes suspended action on the anti-Japanese bills, the Administration considers the whole incident an unfortunate prelude to treaty negotiation as the mere fact that the bills were proposed is calculated to further wound Japanese susceptibilities. The State Department will not enter on negotiations with Japan until the San Francisco School board definitely fulfils its agreement with the President with reference to Japanese children.

GERMAN SECURITIES.

Berlin, March 13.

German and Prussian Government stocks continue to steadily decline. This is variously ascribed to the market being glutted with industrial stocks far in excess of effective capital; also to the gradual withdrawal of foreign investments; and the uncertainty which prevails as to how the Government will meet the financial requirements.

(Published by the Foreign Office.)

THE DUMA.

The Russian Duma was opened on the 5th instant, the Vice-President, M. Kordeff (?) representing the Emperor. The Constitutional Popular Party, by a large majority, elected Mr. Orowen (?) to the post of President.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE PENNEY.

(From our Correspondent.)

Kobe, March 13.

A telegram just received at the British Consulate announces the sudden death of Mr. George Penney, at San Diego, California.

(Note.—This news will be received with great regret in Japan, where Mr. Penney, in the course of a long and honourable business career, had won many attached friends. It seems only the other day he passed through Yokohama on his way to California where it was hoped he would be speedily restored to health.—Ed. *J.M.*)

A London telegram received on March 13th in Osaka says that the price of copper has gone up to £111.5.0 per ton. The rise has affected copper in Japan.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DISFIGURING

HUMOURS

Of the Skin and Scalp Speedily Cured by Baths with

CUTICURA

Soap to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and mild doses of Cuticura Pills to cool and cleanse the blood. A single Set is often sufficient to cure.

Complete external and internal Humour Cure, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, is sold throughout the world. London Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Our Mailed Free "How to Cure Every Humour."

TRADE OF JAPAN.

Summary of the foreign trade of Japan for February, 1907, and comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

EXPORTS.

I. FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO:
A. IN A NATURAL STATE.

	Yen. 1907.	Yen 1906.
Rice	396,291	626,452
Sea-weeds and cut sea-weeds	34,678	121,242
Cuttle-fish	239,791	93,746
Others	769,728	711,862
Total A	1,440,488	1,553,302
B. PARTLY OR WHOLLY PREPARED.		
Tea	91,835	66,475
Sugar, refined	214,301	660,645
Sake	177,167	147,174
Beer	26,642	24,247
Cigarettes	177,619	110,746
Others	415,679	524,762
Total	1,103,243	1,534,031
Total I	2,543,731	3,087,333
II. RAW MATERIALS.		
Coal	1,145,827	749,040
Wood	450,425	212,878
Waste silk	1,226,906	1,067,821
Others	423,265	351,904
Total	3,246,423	2,381,643
III. MANUFACTURES FOR FURTHER USE IN MANUFACTURING.		
Camphor	166,409	236,209
Fish oil	76,017	50,548
Raw silk	7,895,126	7,343,737
Cotton yarns	2,730,816	1,662,578
Copper, pigs, & slab	3,147,116	1,323,764
Straw-plaits & chip-braids	434,958	412,767
Others	401,915	662,250
Total	14,852,357	11,691,853
IV. ARTICLES WHOLLY MANUFACTURED.		
Silk tissues, habutae	2,920,368	2,254,702
Silk handkerchiefs	460,163	240,709
Cotton tissues	1,117,645	966,854
Cotton towels	173,093	140,498
Cotton under-shirts-drawers	111,099	79,968
Porcelain and earthenware	517,313	511,144
Lacquered ware	99,809	91,263
Looking glass	78,318	131,939
Umbrellas, European	240,167	243,659
Mats and matting, hanagoza	440,111	580,868
Matches	787,017	667,336
Others	5,666,091	3,193,791
Total	12,511,194	9,102,731
V. Miscellaneous	258,858	223,488
Total export	33,412,563	2,6887,048

IMPORTS.

I. FOOD, DRINK & TOBACCO:
A. IN A NATURAL STATE.

	1907. Yen.	1906. Yen.
Rice	1,758,688	941,149
Wheat	118,424	39,301
Beans, peas and pulse	559,600	297,938
Others	157,580	256,012
Total A	25.94.292	1,534,470
B. PARTLY OR WHOLLY PREPARED.		
Flour, wheat	560,774	908,798
Sugar	1,241,643	863,493
Liquors	63,290	80,803
Others	248,936	202,475
Total B	2,114,643	2,055,460
Total A. B.	4,708,935	3,589,939
II. RAW MATERIALS.		
Cotton, raw	11,217,235	11,793,815
Wool	2,032,390	569,418
Flax, hemp, jute, &c.	521,561	168,777
Phosphorites	459,595	377,000
Oil-cake	760,789	107,768
Others	2,322,886	1,927,632
Total	17,044.758	14,944 410
III. MANUFACTURES FOR FURTHER USE IN MANUFACTURING.		
Leathers	368,087	167,322
Indigo, dried	405,387	315,968
Cotton yarns	142,932	299,767
Iron, pig & ingot	295,766	154,152
Iron, bar, rod, plate & sheet	2,049,793	980,766
Iron rail	50,744	59,097
Iron pipes and tubes	244,106	156,777
Others	3,590,737	2,189,589
Total	7,147,552	4,323 101
IV. ARTICLES WHOLLY MANUFACTURED		
Shirtings and cotton prints	213,402	811,421
Cotton satins and umbrella cloths	480,798	397,798
Woollen cloths & serges	806,920	1,782,300
Mousseline	178,687	273,291
Papers	612,060	530,165
Oil, petroleum	6. 4.476	917,607
Iron nails	264,758	287,940
Locomotives, railway cars & wagons	372,157	13.858
Steam vessels	79,500	49.105
Machineries	1,536 728	1,310,638
Others	3.751,925	2,632,683
Total	8,901,360	9,007.407
V. Miscellaneous	174,380	214,680
Total imports	37,976,983	32,079,537
Total of exports & imports	71,389,546	58,566,585
Excess of exports	—	—
Excess of imports	4,564,420	5,592,489

Summary of total value of Specie and bullion exported from and imported into Japan for the same period.

EXPORTS.

Gold	945,864	976,286
Silver	899	552,050
Total	946,763	1,528,335

IMPORTS.

Gold	414,918	765,152
Silver	8,557	1,333,427
Total	423,475	2,098,579
Excess of exports	523,288	—
Excess of imports	—	5,70,244

Summary of the Shipping (foreign trade) for the same period

ENTERED.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese	631,208	232,676
Foreign	820,793	874,923
Total	1,452,001	1,107,599

Summary of the foreign trade and shipping of Taiwan (Formosa) for the same period.

	1907. Yen.	1906. Yen.
Exports	290,076	368,593
Imports	625,844	751,184
Total	915,920	1,119,777
Excess of exports	—	—
Excess of imports	335,768	382,591
Exports, specie & bullion	51,269	162,963
Imports, specie & bullion	224	13
Excess of exports	51,042	169,950
Excess of imports	—	—

Summary of the shipping (foreign trade) of Taiwan for the same period.

ENTERED.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese	8,062	5,276
Foreign	892	4,312
Total	8,954	9,588

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra	F. Mar. 15
America	P. M.	China	Su. Mar. 17
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th. Mar. 21
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru 1	F. Mar. 22
Europe	N. L. D.	Zieten	Sa. Mar. 23
Europe	M. M.	—	W. Mar. 27
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. Mar. 30
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Su. Mar. 31
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	America Maru	M. April 1
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	F. April 5
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	M. April 15

1 Left Seattle on the 5th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong	B. T.	Lyra	F. Mar. 15
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa. Mar. 16
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kokura Maru	Sa. Mar. 16
Europe	N. D. L.	Prinz Ludwig	Su. Mar. 17
Hongkong	P. M.	China	Tu Mar. 19
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	W. Mar. 20
Europe	N. Y. K.	Kawachi Maru	W. Mar. 20
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th. Mar. 21
Europe	M. M.	Ernest Simons	Sa. Mar. 23
Europe	P. & O.	Nile	Tu. Mar. 26
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Su. Mar. 31
Portland	P. & A.	Aragonia	Su. Mar. 31
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M. April 1
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Oanfa	F. April 5
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. April 6
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. April 6
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	M. April 15

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Karazaki, Japanese auxiliary cruiser, 5,627, Captain K. Oguri, 7th Mar.,—Yokosuka.

Bengloe, British steamer, 1,933, McMillan, 8th Mar., —London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimizu, 8th Mar.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, R. Swain, 8th March,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, S. Robinson, 8th March,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General. —C. P. R. Co.

Niigata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,353, M. Deguchi, 8th March,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker, 8th March—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kintuck, British steamer, 2,881, B. C. Lewis, 9th March,—Chemulpo via Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Fusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, H. Iwamoto, 9th March,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, H. Sakimoto, 9th Mar.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, M. Yagi, 9th Mar.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Keelun Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,669, Goto, 9th March,—Tairen via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 10th March,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Chingwo, British steamer, 2,517, D. Maclean, 10th Mar.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Santo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,254, J. Arakawa, 10th March,—Chefoo via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Mandasan Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,245, Narazaki, 10th March,—Rangoon, Rice.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, W. T. Kelway, 10th March,—New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 10th March,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dowdell & Co., Ltd.
Volute, British tank steamer, 2,599, E. Stott, 11th March,—Singapore, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Oura Maru, Japanese salvage steamer, 444, K. Fukuoka, 10th March,—Nagasaki via Shiohama.—Mitsu Bishi Co.
Kisakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,470, K. Yoshihira, 11th March,—Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Chefoo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,198, S. Tominaga, 11th Mar.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yeijo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, M. Winckler, 11th Mar.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, I. Noma, 11th Mar.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Dardanus, British steamer, 2,992, Nicholas, 12th March,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Jeseric, British steamer, 3,114, H. G. Thompson, 12th March,—New York via Galveston and ports, General.—American Trading Co.
Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,650, M. Kitaoka, 11th March,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Polyphemus, British steamer, 3,061, T. Chrimes, 12th March,—Swansea and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Shini Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,322, K. Tamazawa, 12th March,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 12th Mar.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ernest Simons, French steamer, 2,162, Girard, 12th Mar.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 11th Mar., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanouchi, 13th Mar.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Winnebago, British tank steamer, 2,965, D. McDonald, 13th March,—San Francisco, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
Prinz Ludwig, German steamer, 6,704, F. von Binzer, 13th Mar.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 13th Mar., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Sophie Rickmers, German steamer, 2,262, Köhn, 13th Mar.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, E. Bent, 14th March,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Chinhua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 14th Mar.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Wada, 14th March,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tydeus, British steamer, 4,800, Campbell, 14th Mar.,—Puget Sound ports, and Tacoma, 22nd Feb., Mails and General.—Butterfield & wire.

DEPARTURES.

Vorwaerts, Austrian steamer, 3,727, R. Colledani, 8th Mar.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.
Brasilia, German steamer, 4,235, Russ, 8th March,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Giran Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,815, T. Kitano, 8th March,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, I. Noma, 8th Mar.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, T. Noguchi, 8th March,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, S. Osumi, 8th March,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Kanazaki, Japanese auxiliary cruiser, 5,627, Capt. K. Oguri, 8th March,—Yokosuka.
Choisan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,984, M. Ogihara, 8th March,—Hakodate, General.—Yamagata-ya.
Urusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,779, K. Saikawa, 8th March,—Karatsu, General—Osaka Kogio Co.
Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Y. Nomura, 9th March,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Lavers, 9th March,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,881, N. Matheson, 9th Mar.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tonkin, French steamer, 2,327, Charbonnel, 9th Mar.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, S. Robinson, 9th Mar.,—Victoria, and Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Lothian, British steamer, 3,223, J. C. Williamson, 9th March,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker, 10th Mar.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 10th Mar,—Hakodate and Otaru via West Coast ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 10th March,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ussuri, Russian steamer, 1,691, Prede, 10th March,—Kobe, General.—Pollack Bros.
Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, M. Yagi, 11th March,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Santo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,254, J. Arakawa, 11th March,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Niigata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,353, K. Sato, 11th March,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, H. Sakimoto, 11th March,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 11th March,—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Oura Maru, Japanese salvage steamer, 444, K. Fukuoka, 11th March,—Nagasaki.—Mitsu Bishi Co.
Goto Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,824, I. Hamada, 11th March,—Kobe, General.—N. Hiroumi.
Fusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, H. Iwamoto, 11th March,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Bengloe, British steamer, 1,933, McMillan, 12th Mar.,—Akyab, Burmah, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.
Kintuck, British steamer, 2,881, B. C. Lewis, 12th March,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Manila, British steamer, 2,711, F. E. Andrews, 12th Mar.,—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 12th March,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, I. Noma, 12th Mar.,—Yokkaichi General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Chefoo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,197, S. Tominaga, 12th Mar.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Chingwo, British steamer, 2,517, D. Maclean, 12th Mar.,—Java, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.
Kisakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,470, K. Yoshihira, 12th March,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Keelun Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,669, Goto, 12th March,—Osaka, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimidzu, 13th March,—Newchwang and Taku via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yeijo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, M. Winckler, 13th March,—Anping and Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,654, M. Kitaoka, 13th Mar.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Volute, British tank steamer, 2,599, E. Stott, 14th March,—Nagasaki via Wada point, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Winnebago, British tank steamer, 2,965, D. McDonald, 14th March,—Taku via Moji, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,314, C. Swain, 14th Mar.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 14th March,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Jeseric, British steamer, 3,114, H. G. Thompson, 14th March,—Chemulpo via Kobe and Moji, General.—American Trading Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kasuga Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. J. Morton, Mr. F. Tetfemanti, Mr. Meiyer, Mr. A. Simono, Mr. C. Griffin, and 5 Japanese, in cabin; 5 Japanese, and 9 Chinese, in second class; 35 Japanese, and 13 Chinese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. H. L. Beach, Mr. H. E. Coleman, Mrs. H. E. Coleman, Mr. A. H. Colbran, Father C. Ferrand, Miss C. C. Crosby, Mr. C. Kajiwara, Mr. O. Matsukata, Mr. K. Oshima, Mr. A. Roussell, Mr. S. Sittenfield, Mr. J. M. Sleman, Jr., Mr. S. W. Woodward, Mr. J. Gibson, Mrs. J. Gibson, Miss Edith Gibson, Miss A. Cutler, Miss C. Delano, Mr. D. R. Noyes, Mrs. D. R. Noyes, Mr. R. Kottmann, Mr. A. Morgenstern, Mr John Roll, Mr. T. D. Sloan, Mr. F. H. Stratton, Mr. E. Wallach, Mr. G. Tschudin, Mr. J. Birkholz, Mrs. J. Birkholz and maid, Mr. C. Brunner, Mr. W. R. Evans, Jr., Mrs. W. R. Evans, Jr., Miss E. S. Hoghton, Mr. W. S. Jones, Mr. F. M. Barr, Dr. A. J. Ludlow, Mr. L. H. Severance, Mrs. C. F. Kaufman, Miss K. Kaufman, Miss J. B. Newell, Mrs. M. Klages, Mrs. F. M. Vabrenkamp, Mrs. J. H. Nakino and two children, and Mr. J. H. Nakino, in cabin. For Kobe:—Miss H. Curtis, Rev. I. Dooman, Miss Ethel Estey, Miss S. B. Hallman, and Mr. G. Metsukata, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. Alden Ames, Dr. W. L. Berst, Mr. A. S. B. Hamlin, Mr. R. Scheres, and Mr. T. Lucchi, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Miss M. L. Ballantyne, Mr. J. Bardin, Mrs. J. Bardin, Mr. H. C. Black, Mr. F. D. Black, Mr. H. Burkhardt, Mr. B. F. Campbell, Mr. R. G. Craighead, Miss E. D. Fisher, Miss M. R. Forgan, Mr. F. C. French, Mr. R. Hungerford, Mrs. R. Hungerford and maid, Mrs. F. H. Kennedy, Mrs. C. N. C. Kenrick, Miss K. P. Luce, Rev. H. C. Mabie, Miss C. L. Mabie, Miss J. Fearon, Miss L. E. Thatcher, Capt. J. B. Milton, Col. S. G. Murphy and two servants, Mr. D. E. Newell, Jr., Mrs. D. E. Newell, Jr., Master C. Newell, Mr. W. H. Quinby, Miss May Quinby, Mrs. W. H. Quinby, Surgeon G. E. Riggs, U.S.N., Mr. C. B. Souder, Mr. C. E. Sprague, Mr. R. C. Staud, Miss L. E. Thatcher, Miss D. Vester, Mr. C. B. Bratnober, Mrs. C. B. Bratnober, Mr. A. H. S. Chuck, Mr. Hong Leung Cho, Mr. J. Wong Leong, and Mr. Wong Chee, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Tremont*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. T. Hellyer, Dr. McDougall, Mrs. C. S. Rice, and Mr. H. J. Ibbotson, in cabin. For Tacoma:—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Melhuish, Miss Elisabeth Melhuish, Master Melhuish, Miss Belle Wingate, Miss Elisabeth Skinner, Mr. Fred. Simpich, in cabin; Mr. T. O'Brien, in second class; 20, in steerage.

Per French steamer *Ernest Simons*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Dempster, Mr. Otsuka, Mr. Dufour, Mr. R. P. Favier, Mr. St. Etienne, Mr. de Gourtalis, Mr. Loo Pan and boy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Korter Aller, Mr. Antoni Liugi, Mr. and Mrs. Moreau, Mr. Masujima, and Mr. A. R. Watson, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Ludwig*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. Cecil Meyers, Mr. H. Zesch, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jenkins, Mr. E. Moch, Mrs. E. Becker, Mr. H. Hall, Miss H. Hall, Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. R. Prestige, Mr. and Mrs. Priest, Misses Priest (2), Mr. Kroneck, Mr. Henzler, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Allen, Miss E. Hartwig, Mr. G. Reinstorff, Rev. and Mrs. D. M. Lang and child, Mr. P. Koenig, Mr. R. Petersen, Mr. K. Kanaippa, Mr. D. J. R. Brundts, Mr. and Mrs. Messulam, Miss Ophelia Messulam, Miss Vollmar, Mr. F. Baumann, Mr. J. Bajedan, Mr. C. Sohr, Mr. Choolawan, Mr. Digomal, Mr. Vadhomall, Mr. Yue Ning, Mr. Pon Suk Woo and child, Mr. Ton Po Sen, Mr. Y. Ri, Mr. A. Alexander, Mrs. Kleimann, Mrs. Signat, 4 Chinese, Mr. L. C. Wing, and Mr. C. C. Hing, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Miss Bobbinhouse, Miss Lewis, Miss Ruddick, Miss G. Gillette, Mr. W. G. Gaskell, Mr. G. G. Guild, Mrs. G. G. Guild, infant and amah, Mr. J. Ashton Jonson, Mrs. J. Ashton Jonson, Mr. F. S. Michel, Mrs. F. S. Michel and amah, Mr. W. E. Hall, U.S.N., Miss Sharp, Miss F. M. Sharp, Mr. W. N. Findlayson, Mr. John C. Bishop, Mr. A. P. Cochrane, Mrs. A. P. Cochrane, Mr. H. C. Cochrane, Mrs. M. J. Cochrane, Mr. A. C. Lyon, and Mr. A. J. S. Lefroy, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Capt. A. G. Adamson, Mr. A. Anderson, Mr. A. F. Allen, Rev. A. M. Alves, Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, Dr. G. S. Bogert, U.S.N., Mrs. G.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

S. Bogert, Major A. A. Chichester, Mr. W. Fostmas, Mr. C. S. Givens, Mr. Otto Gross, Mr. C. B. Graves, Mrs. C. B. Graves, Miss Dorothy Graves, Mr. R. C. Hardman, Mrs. A. A. Chichester, Mr. George Keech, Mr. Ip Hung Wing, Mr. Li Tsing Meu, Mr. E. B. Magill, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Sampson and child, Ensign J. W. Hayward, U.S.N., Mr. A. F. Hollingsworth, Mrs. E. Turner, Mr. W. J. Waters, Mr. S. L. McCalla, Miss M. McCalla, Miss J. McCalla, Mr. A. H. Blagden, Miss A. Brooks, and Mrs. L. M. Ford, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Tonkin*, for Marseilles via ports :—Mr. Rene Andre, Mrs. Rene Andre and 2 children, Mr. & Mrs. Moreaa, Mr. Guy V. Rayment, Mr. J. McDonogh, Mr. Maurice Fournier, Mr. Edgar Kopp, Mr. Charles Kopp, Mrs. Emma Kopp, Rev. C. E. Dodge, L'Abbe Collin, Mr. Djandiewff, Mrs. R. Andre's amah, Mr. J. E. Watt, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Monteagle*, for Vancouver :—Mr. W. S. Anderson, Mr. G. M. Barber, Mrs. M. Barins, Mrs. Chas. A. Francis, Mr. A. Gouseff, Mr. Hammond, Mr. D. R. Jewell, Mr. S. Ludofsky, Miss M. S. Mitchell, Mrs. E. Moore and 2 children, Capt. Geo. Muller, Mrs. Geo. Muller, Mr. P. Paternot, Mr. T. Paxinos, Mr. O. Reichard, Mrs. S. R. Sun, Mrs. A. L. Shapleigh, Mr. W. Skinnard, Mr. K. Sneckofsky, Mr. J. M. D. Thomas, and Mr. W. C. Whiting, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Tremont* for Victoria and Tacoma :—Mr. and Mrs. Melhuish and 2 children, Mr. T. O'Brien, Mr. F. Simpich, Miss E. Skinner, Miss Isabel Wingate, Mrs. C. S. Pice, Mrs. E. W. Frazar, and child, Mrs. N. Austin and 2 children, Mrs. E. Frazar, Miss Frazar, Mrs. F. Ingold, Mr. D. Miconos, Mr. T. Mayeda and Mr. M. Naroki in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, for Hongkong via ports :—Miss H. Curtis, Rev. I. Dooman, Miss Ethel Estey, Miss S. B. Hallman, Mr. G. Matsukata, Mrs. M. Klages, Mrs. F. M. Vahrenkamp, Mr. Alden Ames, Dr. W. L. Berst, Mr. A. S. B. Hamlin, Mr. Robert Scherer, Mr. T. Lucchi, Mr. J. Bardin, Mrs. J. Bardin, Miss M. L. Ballantyne, Mr. H. Burkhardt, Mr. H. C. Black, Mr. F. D. Black, Mr. B. F. Campbell, Mrs. R. G. Craighead, Miss E. D. Fisher, Miss M. K. Forgan, Mr. F. C. French, Mr. R. Hungerford, Mrs. R. Hungerford and maid, Mrs. F. H. Kennedy, Mrs. C. N. Kenrick, Miss K. P. Luce, Rev. H. C. Mabie, Miss C. L. Mabie, Miss J. Fearon, Miss L. G. Thaeher, Miss L. F. Thatcher, Capt. John B. Milton, Col. S. C. Murphy and servant, Mr. D. F. Newell, Jr., Mrs. D. F. Newell, Jr., Mr. W. H. Quinby, Mrs. W. H. Quinby, Miss May Quinby, Mr. J. B. Souder, Surgeon C. F. Riggs, U.S.N., Mr. C. F. Sprague, Mr. R. C. Staud, Miss Dorothy Vester, Mr. C. B. Bratnober, Mrs. C. B. Bratnober, Mr. A. H. S. Chuk, Mr. Hong Leung Cho, Mr. J. Wong Leung, Mr. Wong Chee, Mr. L. Becker, Mr. F. D. Cloud, Mrs. F. D. Cloud, Mr. A. Curtis, Mr. John Dunn, Mrs. John Dunn, Mr. W. H. Dunwood, Mrs. W. H. Dunwood, Capt. U. R. Harris, Mrs. U. R. Harris, Mrs. A. Henderson, Mr. W. S. Jackson, Mrs. W. S. Jackson, Mr. K. Kaidzu, Mr. Samuel Merwin, Mr. A. W. Merrifield, Mrs. A. W. Merrifield, Mr. J. S. Nisbet, Miss M. Patten, Mr. J. Rankin, Mr. A. Robert, Mr. S. Sittenfield, Mr. M. Spencer Smith, and Rev. A. D. Gring, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Manila*, for London via ports :—Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Campbell, child and maid, and Mr. T. Smith, in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Monteagle*, for Vancouver :—

TEA.

From.	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total. Packages.
Hongkong..	419	—	—	22	—	441
Yokohama .	91	40	25	1	—	157
Total...	510	40	25	23	—	598

SILK.

From.	New York.	Eastern Pa.	York ia	San F'cisco.	Mon-treal.	Total. Bales.
H'kong & Canton	120	—	—	—	—	120
Shanghai	90	—	—	—	—	90
Yokohama	341	—	—	—	—	341
Total	551	—	—	—	—	551

Per American steamer *Tremont*, for Tacoma :—

TEA.

From	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
Hongkong ...	—	—	—	35	—	35
Foochow	—	—	—	100	—	100
Kobe	—	—	30	31	—	61
Yokohama ...	—	—	—	40	—	40
Total ...	—	—	30	206	—	236

SILK.

	New York.	S Manchester.	Eastern.	Total.
Hongkong	50	..... —	—	50
Total	50	..... —	—	50

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, March 13, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—The market has ruled quiet during the week with very little business doing. Helms can be had at *yen* 85. Club Hotels, sellers at *yen* 90. Grand Hotels after sales at *yen* 150, have strengthened, a few shares on offer at *yen* 155. Bretts, sellers at $9. Yokohama Engine and Iron Works have not been dealt in, a few on offer at *yen* 95.

CHINA STOCKS.—According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $900 sales. Indo-Chinas Tls. 60 sellers. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $131 sellers. Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Ltd., $8¼ sellers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $93 sellers. Hongkong Lands $108 buyers. Humphrey's Estates, $11¼ sellers. Green Island Cements $20 ex div. sellers. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. Tls. 106 sellers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 101¼ sellers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward..	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	10	10			30.6.03	6%	for 1	9 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185.000	1850	100	100			31.3.06	5%	,, 1	90 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.....	500,000	5000	100	100		Y. 13,990.77	31.12.06	6%	,, ½	155 S.
Helm Bros., Ltd.....	186.000	3720	50	50	22.500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	,, 1	85 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.....	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		,, ½	45 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.... †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	,, 1	41 S.
Y. E. & Iron Works... *	500,000	10000	50	50	50.000	Y. 16,282.42	31.5.06	35%	,, 1	95 Sa.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord.	250,000	3000	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	,, 1	75 N.
,, ,, pref.		2000	50	50				8%		64 Sa.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ...‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390.000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd. ...	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	100 N.
Brett and Company, Ltd....	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 N.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.....	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	110 S.
Union Estate & Investm't Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,
Share and General Broker

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, March 15.

There is no change. Business in combed wool and cotton continues favourable.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling...	38.25
Indian Broach...	30.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	—

COTTON YARN.

	PER LBS.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	Y.1.05
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	1.10 to 1.40
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	1.20 to 1.40

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
White Shirtings— 40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.	6.50 to 6.65
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	Y.5.00 to 5.60
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	5.60 to 5.70
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches...	6.05 to 6.15
Prints— 24 yards, 30 inches...	4.10 to 5.20
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in. ...	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in..	13.80 to 18.40
	PER PIECE.
Turkey Reds—4lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	3.05 to 3.20
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches ...	11.55 to 12.45
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere...	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y.0.75 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in....	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium..	6.30 to 8.25
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.40 to 9.10
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb ...	1.05 to 1.65
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
,, ,, ,, 2 ,, ,, ...	0.60 to 1.67
,, ,, ,, 3 ,, ,, ...	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
,, ,, ,, 2 ,, ,, ...	0.42 to 0.45
,, ,, ,, 3 ,, ,, ...	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

The market is steady and a good business is going on. A London telegram says that the price of "Hohenlohe" spelter is £2 per cwt. and Belgian bar iron, assorted, 10 *sh.* 4½ *d.*

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	PER PICUL. Y.5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	5.00 to 6.10
do Sheet..	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅝" to 1¼")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.... ...	11.50 to 12.00
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... ...	7.50 to 8.00
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W....	7.00 to 7.20
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

No notable change has to be reported.

American	Y.3.59 to 3.62
Russian	—
Langkat	—

SUGAR.

The market remains brisk as in the previous week.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. —
Brown Manila...	—
Brown China	—
White Java and Penang...	11.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German	15.00 to 15.50

INDIGO AND ARTIFICIAL DYE.

Fair business in artifical dye going on.

	Yen.
Calcutta first	220
,, second	—
Java, first	290
,, second	—
Madras, first	170
,, second....	150

COPPER.

A slight rise has taken place in prices but no noteworthy business was done.

	Yen.
Refined per 100 kin	65
Bessemer ,, ...	67
Electric refined ,, ...	70

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The market is quiet.

		Yen
Subnitrate of Bismuth	per lb....	2.43
Carbolic acid cryst	„ ...	0.34
Glycerine	„ ...	0.25
Caustic Soda	100 *kin*...	7.10
Nitrate Soda	„ ...	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine	per lb....	0.52
Quinine sulphate	„ ...	0.38

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

In spite of a considerable fall on the Exchange, an advance was experienced in actual business on account of enquiries from Europe, and also of the scarcity of stocks. Business in consequence was not on an extensive scale.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra Best, Coarse ...	1,380 to 1,400
Filatures—Extra, Fine...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,350 to 1,370
Filatures—No. 1, Fine... ... ... „	1,300 to 1,320
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	1,325 to 1,340
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine ... ... „	1,270 to 1,290
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	—
Filatures—No. 2, Fine... ... ... „	—
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... ... „	Nominal.
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	—
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½...	—

WASTE SILK.

A moderate business has been done, but there is no special change in prices. Stocks are scarce.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	210
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	170 to 175
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	230
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	195 to 215
Noshi—Bushin, Good...	185 to 190
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	175 to 180
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good...	130 to 135
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	150

TEA.

Owing to favourable weather the new crop is expected to be satisfactory.

QUOTATIONS.

	Y.
Choicest	
Choice	
Finest	
Fine...	
Good Medium	
Medium	
Good Common	
Common	

HABUTAE.

Enquiries from America and Europe have been made and prices have gone up. The rise was caused not only by the demand but is also attributed to the brisk business in raw silk and the scarcity of stocks of fibre.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½ ...	—	—	—
22½ ...	—	10.85	10.65
27 ...	10.20	10.50	10.50
36 ...	10.80	10.45	10.40

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½" ...	10.65	10.45	10.10	10.00	10.40
27" ...	10.50	10.25	10.20	10.15	10.30
36" ...	10.50	10.25	10.10	10.20	10.20

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½" ...	10.70	10.60	10.55	10.45
22½" ...	10.70	10.60	10.55	10.45
27" ...	10.70	10.60	10.45	10.50
36" ...	10.40	10.20	10.40	10.45

RICE.

At the beginning of the week, the market experienced a sudden rise and it ended with a corresponding fall. Foreign rice has been active. During the week imports of foreign grain were a hundred thousand bags. Some new contracts were made. The price of first old Rangoon was *yen* 5.76; first new Rangoon, *yen* 5.65; and new Saigon, *yen* 5.40.

koku.

Domestic rice in Fukagawa ...	1,591,516
Foreign rice in Fukagawa ...	123,207

Closing Price.

Delivery.	Yen.
March ...	16.20
April ...	16.58
May ...	17.01

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.) per *koku.*

Superior ...	Yen 16.95
Medium ...	15.87
Common ...	14.49
Average ...	15.77

koku, 4.9629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
March ...	15.67	March ...	15.505
April...	15.91	April...	15.75
May ...	16.08	May ...	15.985

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market was disturbed during the week by some speculative business, principally by the Sudzuki's and their supporters. On Friday, the situation was about restored after a slight fall. It is believed on the Exchange that the quiet conditions will continue during the forthcoming week as there seems no special cause of disturbance and the speculators appear to have become tired since the recent serious fluctuations through which they sustained heavy osses. The money market is favourable.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, March 14

London silver ⅝ lower and China sterling quotations ⅛ to ¼ lower have caused local rates on China to advance accordingly, other rates remaining steady.

London—Bank T/T ...		2/03⅝
—	— Bills on demand ...	2/03⅞
—	— 4 months' sight...	2/04⅛
—	Private 4 months' sight ...	2/1
—	— 6 months' sight ...	2/1¼ @ ⅛
Paris & Lyons	-Bank sight ...	257
—	Private 4 months' sight ...	261½ @ 2
—	— 6 months' sight ...	263 @ ⅝
Hongkong	-Bank sight ... per $100	108⅜*
—	Private 10 days, sight do	106 ⅜*
Shanghai	—Bank sight ...	67⅝*
—	Private 10 days' sight...	69½*
India—	Bank sight ...	151
—	Private 30 days' sight ...	153¼
America—	Bank sight...	49⅜
—	Private 30 days' sight ...	50¾ @ ⅝
—	Private 4 months' sight ...	51 @ 50⅞
Germany—	Bank sight ...	208½
—	Private 4 months' sight ...	2 4
Bar Silver (London) ...		31 11/16

Nominal.

(毎土曜日一回発行)
編輯人 エフ アレンタラー
發行兼印刷人 エー ピー アラオン
發行所 横濱市山下町五十五番 ジヤパンメール新聞社

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

"Here's to the health of every man, woman, and child in the land." BOVRIL

HOLLOWAY'S

OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Stiff Joints, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps, Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.), London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 12. REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, MAR. 23RD, 1907. VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 301
The Bribery Question ... 309
Manchuria ... 309
Korea ... 304
The Patron Saint of England ... 304
The To-ho Kyokai ... 305
Mines in Korea ... 305
The "Nichi-shin Kisen Kaisha" ... 305
China ... 306
San Francisco ... 306
The Japanese in Korea ... 306
Russia's Programme ... 307
Skipping Accidents ... 307
The Chinese Students in Tokyo ... 308
Notes on Current Events ... 308
The Bookshelf ... 310
Death of Mr. Matthew Brown ... 310
Leading Articles:—
The "Yamato Shimbun" ... 311
Occident and Orient ... 312
Imperial Diet ... 316
Monthly Summary of Japanese Current Literature ... 318
General Kuropatkin's Book ... 318
Yokohama Literary Society ... 319
The Tokyo Exhibition ... 320
Hockey ... 320
Death of Sir Thomas Hanbury ... 321
Dai-ichi Ginko ... 321
Bankers' Dinner ... 321
L'Alliance Francaise ... 321
News of the Week ... 321
Customs Protest ... 322
Correspondence:—
The Korean Exploration Company ... 323
Re Reply ... 323
Parcels Service in Korea ... 323
The "Yamato Shimbun" ... 323
The Mails of the "Dakota" ... 324
A Hint for Sightseers ... 323
Telegrams ... 323
Under-Shipping ... 326
Local Conveyance ... 327

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MARCH 23RD, 1907.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th March, at No. 72-D Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of FRED. POLLARD, of a Son.

On the 21st March, at 171 Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of H. A. STEWART, of a Daughter.

On March 20th at 37 Nakayamate-dori, 2 Chome, Kobe, to Mr. and Mrs. DOUGLAS COX, a son (stillborn).

DEATH.

At the General Hospital, Yokohama, on Saturday, March 16th, at 7 a.m., MATTHEW BROWN, aged 56.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ON Sunday snow fell in Fukuoka Prefecture.

THE *Tsukuba* and *Chiyose* left Singapore on March 13th for Colombo.

Two Japanese mines were washed ashore on March 16th at a place near Yamagata.

ON the morning of March 16th, the thermometer in Kyoto read 27.7 degrees Fahr.

CAPT. Y. SHOJI, of the Navy, has been appointed an *attaché* of the Japanese Embassy in Italy.

MARQUIS ITO, Resident-General, left Shimonoseki on March 19th by the cruiser *Suma* for Korea.

FIRE broke out at 2 a.m. on March 19th, in Fukagawa, Tokyo, destroying twenty-one houses.

AN explosion occurred on March 13th in the battery department of the Enoshima Electric Railway Company causing severe damage. Traffic was at once stopped. The repairs are expected to be completed to-day.

SOME twenty persons were arrested on March 19th at Nagoya in connection with the Formosa Lottery affair.

HONGKONG papers announce that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. have become a limited liability company.

FIRE broke out on March 15th in a warehouse belonging to the Army, at Shimonoseki. Heavy damage was sustained.

A GAS explosion has occurred at the Unshan gold mine, Korea. An American and five natives were more or less injured.

A RATHER heavy snow storm was reported from villages at the foot of Mount Fuji on March 16th. Traffic by the Nonaka omnibus was stopped.

K. HAYAKAWA, a coolie, on the night of March 16th, fell from a telegraph pole in Yokohama and was killed. He was trying to steal the wires.

A NAGASAKI telegram says that an extensive coal bed has been discovered on Futako island near the Takashima coal mine belonging to the Mitsu Bishi Kaisha.

MR. H. V. GIELEN, who will leave Yokohama for home on April 18th, has been appointed by the Japanese Government honorary consul at Cologne, Germany.

MR. YAMASHINA, a well-known marine contractor of Tokyo, has been asked to recover the cargo of the *Dakota*. Captain Francke left for Shirahama on March 16th.

ADMIRAL PRINCE ARISUGAWA, who was recently appointed a special inspector, will leave Yokosuka on March 28th by the cruiser *Manshu* for Chinhai Bay and Port Arthur.

AN official telegram says that the session of the California Legislature closed on March 13th before the bill regarding the expulsion of Japanese labourers could be introduced.

TWO giraffes and four other animals were brought on Friday to Yokohama by the German steamer *Habsburg*. They were sent to the Zoological Garden, Uyeno, Tokyo.

OWING to high waves, a lighter laden with stones capsized early on Friday morning while off Hommoku, Yokohama. Nakano, the sendo, was drowned, but his wife was saved.

S. HATTORI, a coolie, while engaged in pulling down a house at Ushigome, a hamlet in Hommoku, Yokohama, was crushed to death on March 17th by the fall of a wooden beam.

IT is reported by some Tokyo papers that the Emperor will be present at the ceremony of launching the battleship *Aki*, the sister ship of the *Satsuma*, which will take place at Kure on April 15th or 16th.

A BIG lighter with coal struck a buoy on the morning of March 14th at the entrance of Yokosuka harbour, sustaining severe damage. The lighter sank. Three sendoes were saved by a boat which was despatched from the Naval Station.

THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has ordered from a shipbuilding yard in England two steamers, one of seven thousand tons and another of 2,300 tons. The bigger one will run between America and Japan and the smaller on the line between Kobe and Shanghai. It is said that the Mitsu Bishi and Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yards are so pressed with orders that they are unable to accept any new work for the next two years.

AN American lady, Miss West, living in Shiba, Tokyo, has been invested by the Empress with the Sixth Order of the Crown in recognition of services rendered by her in the relief of Japanese soldiers' families during the war.

ON the night of March 17th, fire broke out in a warehouse in the compound of the Nagasaki Customs, destroying the building. A number of bluejackets from the German gunboat *Jaguar* gave assistance in putting out the flames.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES A. IRONS, 14th Infantry, has been selected as the military attache of the American Embassy at Tokyo, to succeed Captain John J. Pershing, promoted to be brigadier-general, and now commanding Fort McKinley, Manila.

ON the morning of March 14th, fire broke out at the Yumoto hot spring resort in Fukushima prefecture. About a hundred and thirty buildings were destroyed, including many of the leading hotels with the exception of the Shohakukwan and Shintaki.

ON the evening of March 16th, a steam launch belonging to the Customs struck a stone wall near the Nippon Hatoba and the boiler exploded. The engineer, named Y. Nakamura, was killed by the escaping steam, while the fireman R. Takata sustained severe injuries.

WHILE a number of workmen were engaged in repairs to the *Konoura Maru* in the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard, in Kobe, on March 15th, the scaffolding collapsed, and the workmen fell to the bottom of the vessel. Two men were killed and six sustained more or less injury.

A TELEGRAM from London was received at the Foreign Office on March 14th to the effect that subscriptions to the conversion bonds closed the previous day with greater success than was expected. All the newspapers of the British capital congratulate the Japanese on the excellent result.

MR. M. SUEKI, an official of the Yokohama City Office, and a woman, attempted to commit spicide on the night of March 15th by throwing themselves into the Sumida, at Susaki in Tokyo. They were at once saved by people living near by. The woman later died at a hospital to which both were removed.

AN Osaka man named Noda who held a ticket in the Formosan lottery which is specified as winning fifty thousand *yen* asked on March 15th at the Moji branch of the Sumitomo Bank for payment, when he was refused under the instructions of the Bank of Formosa. Being followed by the police the man disappeared.

THE first meeting of representatives of tea manufacturers and traders throughout Japan was held on March 13th at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Mr. K. Otani of Yokohama and Mr. K. Ito of Shidzuoka were elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively. The conference will last for about a week.

MR. A. SAKAI, Vice-President of the Fifteenth Bank, known as the Nobles' Bank, who has been ill since last autumn, died on March 10th. The deceased was Secretary of Shiga Prefecture for some years, but about 1872 was appointed Governor of Tokushima. In 1895 he joined the bank and subsequently was elected one of the directors of the Nippon Railway Company.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE BRIBERY QUESTION.

The select committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the case of the eight members charged with receiving bribes, have decided that on the 18th instant these eight men shall be summoned before the committee to make a statement. Our readers are aware that this affair has its origin solely in charges preferred by the *Yamato Shimbun*. That journal has not hesitated to designate certain members by name and to state the amount of the bribes received by them as well as the names of the persons who acted as intermediaries, these persons being well known members of the House of Representatives. This is a matter upon which outsiders are not in a position to express any definite opinion so far as concerns the truth or falsehood of the charges, but we are at liberty to say that the character established by some of the incriminated men in the course of long and honorable careers renders it almost impossible to credit the accusations now preferred against them; and we are also at liberty to say that the *Yamato Shimbun's* manner of formulating these accusations is emphatically sensational; so sensational, indeed, as to strongly suggest the work of a romancist, or, at any rate, of one having a crooked purpose to serve. Be that as it may, however, there can not, we think, be any second opinion as to the attitude of the House of Representatives. Whatever improvements may have been effected in the methods and management of the *Yamato Shimbun* during the past few months, it has not yet succeeded in raising itself to the rank of a first-class journal, and even if it had, the duty of the House, in the face of such accusations, should be to summon the newspaper to substantiate its charges instead of arraigning members of the House at the instance of any journal. That method of procedure was considered by the Committee but they arrived at the decision that the better plan would be to seek explanations from the incriminated members and thereafter, if necessary, to proceed against the *Yamato Shimbun* for slandering the House. It is possible that the laws of Japan indicate such procedure as the most effective, but one inevitable result is that any journal, however reckless and insignificant—we do not apply these adjectives to the *Yamato Shimbun*—is in a position to bring about a parliamentary inquiry and the indictment of members of the Diet. That can not be right. The relative positions of the accused should have some weight. It appears to be doubtful whether the House of Representatives is competent to summon to the bar the editor and printer of a journal which has acted as the *Yamato Shimbun* has acted in the present case. If that be so, the law should certainly be amended.

On the 18th instant the various members of the Lower House, seven in number, who were charged by the *Yamato Shimbun* with receiving bribes to desert the *Daido* Club and enter the *Seiyu kai* at the critical period of the *Gun*-abolition Bill, appeared before the Select Committee of the House, and spoke in their own defence. From the inevitable nature of their speeches the futility of such a method of procedure could be seen at once. They were, in fact, called on to prove a negative, which is a feat that has been recognised as impossible from time immemorial. All that they could do was to deny the allegations of the *Yamato Shimbun*, and that was precisely what they did do. The only interesting statement made came from Mr. Takanashi Tetsushiro, the once celebrated orator. He explained his own reluctance to take legal action against the *Yamato Shimbun* on the ground that such a course would simply serve to advertise the newspaper and thus play its game. But surely if the charges preferred by a newspaper be deemed of sufficient importance to form the basis of a formal inquiry by a Select Committee of the Diet, they are worthy to be made the subject of legal investigation? The law provides a remedy far more efficacious than any parliamentary inquiry can be, and nothing could be less consistent than to organize such an inquiry while eschewing recourse to the law on the ground of publicity. As a matter of course, the Committee could not arrive at any conclusion on the strength of naked denials only, but for that abortive result every one must have been prepared. The Committee was asked to summon the other members who are alleged to have taken part in the shady transactions. This proposal elicited debate and opposition. One committee-man urged that the Commitee, having examined the incriminated members, had discharged the function assigned to it, and was consequently incompetent to take any further step without a new mandate. Another moved that the proprietor of the restaurant—Takeshiba-kan—where some of the meetings are said to have taken place between the alleged bribers and bribed, should be summoned to give evidence, and also that the proprietors and editors of the *Yamato Shimbun* be cited. This member claimed, justly, that no one had ever heard of an efficient investigation in which the proceedings were limited to examining the defendants only. To this the *Seiyu-kai* members of the Committee replied by pointing out that, according to the 73rd article of the law of the House, no such power was possessed by the Representatives or their Committee. This could not be gainsaid, but the supporters of the motion insisted that, if the Committee *qua* committee, had no such competence, it might act in a private capacity. But such a manœuvre was of course tabooed, and it was finally decided that the Committee had discharged all the functions entrusted to it, and that the incriminated members must be pronounced guiltless of the charges preferred against them. Nothing more inconclusive can easily be imagined. The accused men simply denied their guilt and there the matter ended. They can scarcely have been expected to declare themselves culpable, we presume. Will they now rest content and will the House rest content? Should no further proceedings be taken, a heavy blow will have been dealt to parliamentary morality. It is futile to urge that the utterances of a solitary journal may be ignored. They have not been ignored. On the contrary, they have received an amount of attention which imparts to them much more importance than they could derive from a trial in the law courts. The *Hochi Shimbun* urges that view, but the *Hochi*, being generally regarded as the Progressists' organ, does not command implicit credence in such a matter. Moreover, the *Hochi* itself has become the subject of legal proceedings. In its issue of the 18th instant it declared that Mr. Kase Kiitsu, a member of the *Yuko-kai*, had received a bribe through the medium of a Secretary of the Lower House, and Mr. Kase forthwith took action for libel, at the same time asking the public procurator to give the *Hochi* every facility for producing evidence in support of its allegations.

The House of Representatives was the scene of some excitement on the 19th inst. when the Special Committee's report on the bribery question came before the House. A majority of the Committee had decided that no occasion existed for prosecuting the inquiry. They seem to have taken the view that the denials of eight members of the House were worthy of at least as much credence as the unsupported affirmation of a petty newspaper, and certainly there is something to be said for that idea. The matter had evidently become a party question, and when a division was taken, 176 voted in favour of the committee's report while 165 voted for further inquiry.

The *Jiji Shimpo* does not regard this matter very seriously. It admits that there are certainly some corrupt elements in the present Diet, but it maintains that public morality was emphatically worse before the constitution came into force, and in proof of that assertion it instances the notorious case of the sale of the Hokkaido properties in 1881. Things will right themselves and may be trusted to do so. That, in brief, is the *Jiji's* verdict. It has much confidence in the constituencies. They will not vote with closed eyes. They will scrutinise the men they are asked to return, and the scrutiny will gradually become effective.

Meanwhile the victory rests with the *Yamato Shimbun* after a fashion. Its utterances have been pronounced unworthy of credence, but if 176 members of the House voted in that sense, 165 voted, in effect, that the newspaper's utterances could not be dismissed merely because the incriminated persons had denied, their truth. To us it seems that the prime error consisted in the House taking any notice of this journal's charges. It is now established that a Select Committee of the Representatives is not competent to summon outsiders as witnesses or to cite an editor before the bar of the House. Consequently, for all purposes of close scrutiny into matters where outsiders are concerned, the House is powerless and the law alone can be relied on. The plain course is an appeal to the law-courts, and pending the decision of such an appeal the Diet has nothing to do but to sit quiet. The performance which came to an end on the 19th instant by a close vote was little better than a farce.

MANCHURIA.

The *Jiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondent sends a telegraphic report of an interesting interview with the Representative of a country which the correspondent describes as exceptionally friendly to Japan. It appears that the Representative was very outspoken. He said that, judging from the reports of consular officials and from general rumour, the conduct of the Japanese in Manchuria was not strictly consistent with the principle of the open door and equal opportunity for all. Their administration seemed to be imbued with a spirit of militarism; they apparently had adopted the policy pursued by Russia before the war; they were even guilty of cruelty on occasion; their people ill-treated the Chinese inhabitants, and altogether there was much to censure. Such a course, if pursued, must entail forfeiture of foreign sympathy and range the Western Powers in opposition to Japan. Russia, on the contrary, seemed to have adopted the methods which were practised by Japan prior to the war. Her councils were swayed by the pacific and liberal views of men like Count Witte, M. Iswolsky and M. Pokotiloff, and though some of her

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

military men at the front behaved in a manner opposed to the policy of these enlightened statesmen, Russia's attitude on the whole was such as to win the world's applause. If Japan continued in her present groove, she would have cause to regret it. These words were evidently spoken in a friendly spirit. Whether the British Representative or his American colleague was the speaker there is no indication.

The new Japanese Consul at Kilin, Mr. Shimakawa, reached his post on the 9th instant. A long telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* says that the state of affairs was very unsatisfactory before his arrival but that thereafter there were immediate signs of an improvement. It is added that Peking has instructed Governor Ta to rescind his veto upon the residence of Japanese within the walls of the city, but he hesitates to comply. He objected to even allowing Mr. Shimakawa to occupy a building inside the city and was with difficulty induced to consent.

Bandits broke into the house of a Japanese near Kwanchengtsz on the 13th instant and carried off ten thousand *yen*.

The rumour is renewed that Russia is seeking to sell the East-China Railway to China. She is said to have named a sum of 450 million roubles, and China is said to have offered 360 millions, at which point the negotiations were broken off. If there be any truth in this rumour, the railway concerned must be much more than the Harbin-Changchun section, for by no possibility could that length of line (180 miles) be valued at such a figure. But is there any truth in the story? It will be remembered that the statement, when previously made, elicited an emphatic denial from Russia.

It appears to be true that the body of troops—5,000 with artillery—which the Chinese Government purposed sending from General Ma's army to garrison the Amur region, has been delayed owing to Russia's inability to fully evacuate the districts in question before the end of this month. Russia's reason is, as already stated, that the rolling stock of the railway is occupied sending stores to the famine-stricken provinces. One telegram alleges, however, that Ma's troops are to start, on the 18th instant, from Kinchow (near Shanghaikwan), where they were quartered pending despatch to Amur.

The withdrawal of the Japanese troops from central Manchuria is said to have been followed by displays of lawlessness on the part of the Chinese inhabitants. They have desecrated the graves of Japanese soldiers killed in the war, and there have been instances of attempts to wreck trains by placing stones and timbers on the rails. These attempts have been successful in one or two cases, and the Japanese authorities have made very strong representations to the Chinese officials.

The Governor of Kilin has withdrawn his notification forbidding the sale of fixed property to aliens within the city limits, and has altogether changed his policy to a more liberal interpretation of the situation. This result had been forecast, for recent accounts said that he had been instructed by Peking in that sense.

Strained relations appear to exist between Consul-General Hagiwara and Governor Chao of Mukden. The trouble had its origin in the question of salt. A veto had been imposed, in the interests of the Chinese gabelle, upon the importation of Japanese salt, and to enforce this veto police stations were established in the vicinity of certain stations along the Railway. Thus far the local authorities were acting within their rights. But presently the Chinese constables, seeking to arrest some of their nationals who were engaged in the salt business, entered the precincts of the Kunchuling station without a warrant from the Japanese Consul and apprehended several persons. Consul-General Hagiwara protested strongly, but Governor Chao is said to have replied that as the constables were in the execution of their duty, they could not be said to have exceeded their competence. To this the Consul-General is reported to have made the obvious retort that, if such was the view of the Governor, the Japanese police would henceforth be guided by a similar interpretation of their powers.

Mr. Shibata, Japanese Consul at Changchun, reports that with the exception of a small force of railway-guards at Eltaukou and a few men to guards the Bank, the Russians have withdrawn their troops from the Changchun region.

On the 16th instant the ice broke up at the mouth of the Liao, and over-sea traffic has been renewed.

It is stated, though on what precise authority we can not gather, that the discussion as to the Kwanchengtsz station has been brought to a conclusion in a sense very favourable to Japan. Nothing now remains but to draw up the agreement. We do not vouch for the accuracy of this report.

A strange incident is reported from Mukden. The Governor of Tsitsihar is said to have ordered out of the town the Japanese subjects residing there, and to have enforced the order by the use of troops. That method of interpreting the treaties is, of course, intolerable, and Mr. Kawakami, the new Consul General at Harbin, has made strong representations to the Taotai of Tsitsihar.

The Amur General, Ting, has reported to Peking that a sum of 380,000 roubles is to be paid to the Russians in consideration of the plant they are obliged to abandon in restoring the mines at Kwanin-shan and Muho. It is added that Ting has received orders to employ the gold taken from the Muho mine for striking coins.

The Antung customs station is to be opened on the 26th, but that at Tatung-kou will be a little later.

The Governor of Amur is said to have advised Peking that, in the interests of tradal expansion, it will be advisable not to impose at Tsitsihar the restrictions for which the Governors of Kilin and Mukden are struggling so resolutely; namely, the restrictions upon foreign residence. In Tsitsihar's case the conditions are not such as to suggest any likelihood of inconvenience even though strangers be allowed to live where they please, as the town is by no means a thriving, thickly populated mart. It may be doubted whether this discrimination will help the contention advanced by the Governors of Kilin and Mukden. Foreign Powers will naturally insist that China must not discriminate solely in her own convenience, and that if she opens Tsitsihar completely, she must be equally liberal at Mukden and Kilin.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has a strange telegram from Harbin to the effect that M. Pokotiloff, acting in conjunction with the officer commanding the Russian forces, has issued instructions for the organization of a local assembly, including Chinese members, under the immediate jurisdiction of the East China Railway Company. The news is vague and difficult to comprehend. We imagine that what is intended is a kind of municipal council.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* mentions a point which was noticed briefly in these columns some months ago with regard to the Russo-Japanese negotiations, namely, the interpretation put by the Russian negotiators on the term "river." In the minutes of the proceedings at Portsmouth it stands recorded that Russia objected to the inclusion of rivers, harbours and inlets in the area where Japanese fishermen were to be allowed to carry on operations. It has been seen that the practical definition of the term "inlet" caused much discussion, and that, finally a kind of compromise was effected in the form of an agreement that the places to be regarded as "inlets" for the purposes of the Treaty should not be determined by any general description, but should be chosen specially and indicated on the charts. With regard to rivers one imagines that no perplexity should have arisen. The world at large regards a river as ceasing to be so-called from the moment when it emerges from its banks. But the Russian negotiators appear to take a different view. They are understood to hold that even after a river has entered the sea, it retains its character so long as its course can be traced by discoloration of the Ocean's face, or by effect upon the latter's waters This vague definition may be extended so as to materially limit the extent of coast available for fishing, and the restriction becomes more serious when it is remembered that the best fishing grounds are precisely these very spaces off the mouths of rivers. In this case also a compromise is said to have been reached, but its exact nature is not publicly intimated. In view of such questions, it is easy to understand that the negotiations have needed much time and much discussion.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* says that, owing to the conciliatory and liberal attitude of the present Minister of Foreign Affairs in St. Petersburg, the negotiations with Japan are progressing favourably. As to the "inlet" question, it has been decided that a joint commission shall visit the regions concerned and shall delimit the areas which are to be so designated. In the matter of "rivers," Japan has admitted Russia's contention that any part of the sea to which the effects of a river's outflow extend shall be regarded as a river for the purposes of the fishery convention. This means that the northern part of the strait between Saghalien and the mainland will be beyond the area of lawful fishing operations, since the water is there affected by the outflow of the Amur. Such an arrangement seems unwise in view of the great difficulties that must be experienced in enforcing it, and in view of the opportunities and temptations that will be offered to poachers, especially as the estuaries of rivers are precisely the best fishing grounds. The *Shogyo* confirms the report that the proposals for the opening of the Sungari have not been abandoned, but only deferred. Russia, however, seems much opposed to the step. She views the opening of the river as likely to prove very detrimental to her interests. Two Japanese consulates will be established in Siberia, one at Nicholiefsk and one at Petropavlovsk. Some relaxation of the passport system will be made, but the system itself will be maintained.

T. Matsuoka, a bluejacket of the Yokosuka Naval Station, attempted to commit suicide on the night of March 17th, by injuring himself in the throat with a sword. There is no definite statement as to the cause.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Friday, March 15.

The thoughtless scheme of a public subscription to pay off Korea's debt to Japan continues to be promoted by those foreigners who imagine themselves to be friends of the country, but who are in reality doing the greatest possible injury to its interests. If these folks paused to think, it would be plain to them that to repay Japan the money she has lent to Korea would not in any sense contribute practically to restore the latter's independence. If Japan has helped the Koreans financially, it has been in their own interests and with the hope of developing their capacity for self-defence. To tell the nation that this debt is calculated in any degree to impair the country's sovereignty is mere foolishness. Japan's debt to Europe has no such effect. When Marquis Ito went to Korea as Resident-General, one of the factors that he counted on hopefully for facilitating the development of the little country's resources was its competence to obtain capital abroad. Egypt, when England took over the administration, was already loaded with debts to foreign States, and the fact interfered materially with the expansive programme which Great Britain everywhere pursues, but Korea's borrowing power was intact and Marquis Ito justly reckoned the fact among the valuable assets of the country he was called to assist. Thus men who now seek to persuade the Koreans that Japan acquires any authority over their sovereign or his realm because she has placed them in her debt, are merely playing upon the people's ignorance and fostering a conservative spirit fatal to progress. Patriotism in every form is respectable and far that very reason persons who make a mischievous handle of this fine sentiment are to be much blamed.

Saturday, March 16.

There has been a riot at Kimhai, near Fusan. The cause was a question connected with taxation. Some 3000 Korean assembled and threatened the local office. They managed to carry off the head-man and they violently resisted an attempt made by a small party of Japanese constables to rescue him. Subsequently a half-company of infantry had to be sent and the result of its operations is not yet announced.

A very sad incident is reported from Kangneung. At the close of February a tremendous snow-fall occurred, the snow piling to a height of ten feet. Several houses were crushed by the weight, and many lives are said to have been lost. In one dwelling five people were caught under the falling roof and perished. The facts have only now become known owing to the defective state of communications.

Sunday, March 17.

The debt-paying agitation in Korea is said to have become a laughing stock. A prominent official, having urged the advisability of the people abandoning tobacco and diverting the money thus saved to the debt fund, smashed his own pipe publicly amid great applause. But on his way home from the above episode, the same official was observed smoking cigarettes. The Emperor has issued a proclamation, urging the people to labour for the development of commerce and industry, which his Majesty describes as the real source of natural wealth, and adding that if such a course be followed, the payment of the country's debts will follow easily. Japanese correspondents still allege that certain foreigners are at the back of this movement, and that their real object is to arouse among the Koreans a sentiment of hostility to the Japanese. It would be easy to name the foreigners indicated.

The riots at Kimhai have been quelled. It appears that they were due solely to indignation on the part of the people because of extortion by Korean local officials.

Monday, March 18.

We learn from the *Jiji Shimpo's* correspondence that the project of a public subscription to repay the 13 million *yen* owed by Korea to Japan, had its origin in the head of a gentlemen living at Taiku near Fusan, and that the programme has found numerous supporters. The general method is to give up the use of tobacco. Circulars have been issued broadcast. One of these is quoted by our contemporary as showing the temper of the projectors. It says, in effect, that national debts, if contracted for productive purposes, are wise, but that Korea's pecuniary obligation does not contribute to the enrichment of the country, and is, on the contrary, a burden which may ultimately reduce the empire to the condition of Egypt, so that the people will see themselves deprived of their fatherland and of their habitations. The Treasury being unable to support this load of debt, nothing remains but for the people to take the matter into their own hands. The circular then goes on to urge that the use of tobacco should be given up, that people should eat one meal less daily and wear one garment less monthly, and that the money thus saved should be contributed to a national fund. The document can not be said to contain any intemperate statement, though it indicates very shallow reasoning, and, on the whole, the movement may not be without valuable results, though it indicates how little the Koreans really understand as to what Japan is doing for them.

Bishop Harris, of the Methodist Church, is delivering lectures in Korea. His aims seem to be two: first, to mitigate the effects of the San Francisco trouble, and to show how sincere and solid is the friendship between the United States and Japan; secondly, to demonstrate to the Koreans that their best and only hope lies in availing themselves of Japan's guidance, and trusting implicitly to her goodwill.

Tuesday, March 19.

The gist of Marquis Ito's speech at Shimonoseki was that no nationals or section of nationals need expect partial treatment at the hands of the Residency-General in Korea. His Excellency pointed out that he himself had been sent to Korea by his Sovereign, and that his rule of conduct must be the absolute fairness which had always distinguished that Sovereign's dealings. At the same time, all who honestly and earnestly endeavoured to protect and extend the interests Japan had acquired in the Peninsula might count on the sympathy and aid of the Residency-General. What they must not count on, however, was official guidance. Every one had to form his own plans and follow them in his own way. He would receive all legitimate protection but he need not look for any official finger-post. The Marquis further reminded his hearers that it was not the general lot of pioneers to secure a large measure of success, and that failure generally attended those who sought to get rich in a hurry. He concluded by observing that the scrutiny of the world was focussed upon Japan's doings in Korea.

Wednesday, March 20.

Messrs. Tsuda and Deshler, who have obtained the concession of the Hwi-chhong gold mine, have formed a company called the *Kankoku Kinko Kabushiki Kaisha* (Korea gold-mining joint stock company) and will commence operations in July.

Two hundred and sixty-four criminals and suspects have been released in Korea as a feature of the Prince Imperial's Wedding. They consisted of 160 convicts, 99 awaiting trial, one man of over 70, and 4 youths of less than 15.

The much-talked-of Li Keun-thaik, Yi Yong-ik's perennial foe, has returned to office, having been appointed chief chamberlain in the Imperial Household.

THE PATRON SAINT OF ENGLAND.

It is still too much the custom for Englishmen to decry, or profess ignorance regarding, their Patron Saint, St. George. The newly elected President of the Kobe St. George's Society declared in public meeting the other day that he had but a vague idea of what manner of man the Saint was; yet St. George is as much a historical entity as St. Patrick of Ireland, St. David of Wales, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Denis of France, St. James of Compostella, of Spain, or Wilfrid the Englishman, who, as St. Boniface, became the Patron Saint of Germany. True it is that Gibbon, who did not love the Early Christians, has various sneering remarks to make about St. George, hinting that he was an army contractor who perpetrated some bacon frauds upon the commissariat, but there is little doubt that the great historian mixed up George of Cappadocia, the Arian Bishop of Alexandria, who flourished there in anything but good repute between A.D. 356 and 361, and the real St. George, once a soldier of high rank, who perished for the faith at Nicomedia under Diocletian on April 23rd, 303 A.D. The association of the Dragon with St. George was an accretion of later times, but the old symbolists eagerly seized upon it to adorn the moral of a mediæval *geste*. To them St. George, mounted on a white horse (Purity), represented the spirit of good ever warring with the spirit of evil. St. George must always be drawn in full armour with spear ever in play, for the fight against sin is never ended. The first invocation of "St. George and Merrie England" seems to have been made on April 23rd, 1192. Upon this day, Richard, Cœur de Lion, gained a victory over Saladin, and, attributing the result of the battle to the saint's intervention, decided upon making him the patron saint of England. As is well known, Edward III., on instituting the Order of the Garter on April 23rd, 1349, named St. George, already the tutelary Saint of England, Patron Saint of the Order; and thus it came about that at Crecy, Poictiers and Agincourt the battle cry of the English armies was always "England and St. George." St. George's cross was the blazon of the English crusaders, while it was also flown on one of the ensigns used by the English ships at the defeat of the Armada in 1588; but the flag does not appear to have come into general use in the English Navy until the time of the Commonwealth. Its use on the English coinage seems to have originated upon the silver pieces issued about 1653. The St. George's cross is still on the field of the white ensign used by the British Navy, and is repeated on the upper canton of the flag as one of the three crosses which are combined to form the Union Jack.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE TO-HO KYOKAI.

The Oriental Association held its 15th meeting in the Peers Club on the 20th instant at 5 p.m. The principal guests were Their Excellencies the United States Ambassador and the Russian Minister, Count Okuma and Mr. Inagaki. Marquis Kuroda occupied the chair. After the Emperor's health had been drunk, the Marquis rose and spoke of the long-enduring friendship between Japan and the United States. Unfortunately there had been a moment of partial estrangement last year when the San Francisco question made its appearance, but the cloud had been purely local, and, by the good offices of the President and the goodwill of the American nation, it had been quickly dissipated. He trusted that His Excellency the United States Ambassador would spare no effort to promote peaceful and amiable relations between the two countries. The Marquis then passed on to welcome the Russian Representative, who, he said, had come to re-unite the hands of Japan and Russia in a clasp of friendship, and whose constant efforts to that end were fully recognised by the public. Marquis Kuroda concluded by addressing a few words of welcome to Count Okuma and Mr. Inagaki, former Minister to Siam and now accredited to Spain.

The United States Ambassador, replying, expressed the pleasure it gave him to look back upon the hearty friendship that had hitherto united Japan and his country. Such friendship was naturally an increasing quantity: it tended to develop itself and no effort of his should be spared to encourage that tendency. The San Francisco incident was greatly to be regretted, as the Chairman had observed, but he, the speaker, rejoiced to believe that the Japanese nation had not been affected, that the trouble had not represented the sentiment of the American people, and that, by the good offices of the President and the self-restraint and judgment of the Japanese, the matter had been brought to a satisfactory termination. The speedy and peaceful settlement of such a problem afforded a measure of the profound sentiment of mutual goodwill animating the two nations, and from that point of view the incident might be regarded as not altogether regrettable.

His Excellency M. Bagmatieff said that he regarded it as a great honour and a subject of deep satisfaction that he had been sent to Japan as his country's first Representative after the war, and that the duty had been entrusted to him of restoring the good relations unfortunately severed at one period. At the time of his appointment to fill this office, the Emperor of Russia had addressed the following message to him:—"Let all your endeavours be devoted to bringing about between the two countries, which have so many interests in common, a full and permanent mutual understanding, and in restoring between the two nations that friendship which is a pledge of the peace granted by the Almighty to mankind and which makes for the interests not only of the States directly concerned but also of the world." He had carried those words in his heart ever since, and, to the best of his humble abilities, had laboured to give effect to them since his coming to Japan. It gave him, therefore, profound satisfaction to hear the noble chairman say that amity had progressed between Japan and Russia since his, the speaker's, arrival in Tokyo, and he regarded the fact as in large measure due to the wisdom of his Majesty the Mikado and the magnanimity of his subjects. History related how a Grecian Sovereign had said to a Persian General that to fight with such brave adversaries was an honour and that heaven evidently destined them to be friends. He thought the saying very applicable to the case of Japan and Russia. Cicero too had said that long unity was the natural sequel of a settlement of disputes, and he believed that this would be so in the present instance, and that Japan and Russia would henceforth be better friends than ever.

Count Okuma said that the world had come to regard as semi-civilized all countries which resorted to the sword to settle their differences. The establishment of the Hague Tribunal proved this, and another evidence of it was the great religious synod which was to be held presently in Japan, as well as the pending arrival of General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army. Such events could not but make for a better mutual understanding among the nations. The gracious instructions which, as they had just heard, were addressed to his Representative by the Emperor of Russia, and the noble efforts recently made by the President of the United States in the cause of international amity, showed clearly the mood of the world's leaders. Japan, under the guidance of Europe and America, had attained a place among the Powers and had entered within the light of civilization. That was a matter for profound rejoicing. But he ventured to recall the proverb that "instruction comes with teaching," and to apply it in that present instance, for it would be unfortunate if the nations of the West, while acting as Japan's instructors, sought to regard her merely as a pupil to be restrained and failed to learn any lessons from her. By mutual study and mutual instruction really friendly and peaceful relations were to be secured. Then and then only could semi-civilized countries be led safely within the circle of universal brotherhood. From that point of view nothing could be more fortunate than the attitude of the two great Occidental nations who were so worthily represented now in Tokyo.

The meeting broke up at 9 o'clock, and is described as the most successful reunion ever held by the Association.

MINES IN KOREA.

Our readers are aware that sweeping charges have been levelled against the Japanese authorities in Korea with reference to mining concessions. The Residency-General has been roundly accused of contriving that applications put in by foreigners—we use the word in a sense excluding Japanese subjects—should meet with interminable delay, if not with unfair discrimination. Some time ago we published a brief explanation of this matter, taken from facts supplied by correspondents of Tokyo journals. The *Seoul Press* now gives a full statement. The gist of it is this:—There are two classes of mines in Korea; those belonging to the State and those belonging to the Sovereign. In dealing with the former, the administrative authorities have full competence, but in dealing with the latter they must consult the Household Department. Previously to the promulgation of the Mining Law last summer, the Household Department was urged by the Residency-General to prepare and publish an accurate list of the mines included in the Imperial estate, showing which of them were to be reserved and which worked by concessionaires. Without such a list no definite step could be taken under the Mining Law. The Household Department showed great dilatoriness, and in spite of constant pressure from the Residency-General, it was not until the close of last November that the list was forthcoming. Now all the mines applied for by foreigners were among those owned by the Household Department, and it thus fell out that these foreigners were the chief sufferers by the delay. And another difficulty presented itself. The mines asked for by foreigners were identified, but the maps accompanying the applications were found to be so defective that boundary lines could not possibly be fixed thereon. Had the applicants been Japanese subjects, either they would have been required to amend the maps or their applications would have been rejected on the ground of incompleteness. But the Residency-General made an exception in favour of the would-be concessionaries precisely because they were foreigners, and caused the districts concerned to be specially surveyed at public charges. These surveys were not finished until the end of January, and the applications had then to be amended in accordance with the newly prepared maps, after which the concessions were granted, the final issue being that virtually all these foreign applicants were successful whereas, in the case of Japanese applicants, only about one-fifth obtained concessions. Thus it appears that, so far from having any legitimate ground of complaint as to unfair discrimination, the foreign concessionaires should be sincerely grateful to the Residency-General for the exceptional care it took of their interests. The Japanese Authorities have, in short, received abuse where they merited thanks. The *Seoul Press* does good service in correcting these misapprehensions.

THE "NICHI-SHIN KISEN KAISHA."

The China-Japan S.S. Company has now become an accomplished fact. It has published its prospectus, from which we learn the following facts. The capital is to be 8,100,000 *yen*, in 162,000 shares of 50-*yen* face-value. Of these shares the *Osaka Shosen Kaisha* holds 74,000 (3,700,000 *yen*); the *Nippon Yusen Kaisha*, 65,800 (3,290,000 *yen*); the *Konan* (*Hunan*) *Kaisha*, 16,200 (810,000 *yen*); and the *Daito Kisen Kaisha*, 4,000 (200,000 *yen*.) The remaining 2000 shares, representing 100,000 *yen*, are taken by the promoters and others, and the whole of the calls have to be paid up at once. As for the field of operations, it is mainly in the riverine waters of China, and warehousing and agency business will also be undertaken if expedient. Work will be commenced with steamers aggregating 27,000 tons, and the lines exploited will be the following:—

Shanghai-Hankow.
Hankow-Ichang.
Shanghai-Suchow.
Shanghai-Hangchow.
Chinkiang-Tsingkiang-pu.
Hankow-Hsiangtan.
Hankow-Changtieh.
Hanyang-Lake.

Baron Shibusawa is Chairman of the Committee of Organization, and the Treasury grants a subsidy of 800,000 *yen*. It is expected that immediately after the commencement of operations the capital will be increased to 12 millions of *yen*, whereof not more than one-fifth will be assigned to Chinese subjects. The 25th instant is the day fixed for the general meeting of organization, and work will commence from April 1st, the beginning of the fiscal year.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

To repay herself for the loss of revenue that will result from the abolition of opium, China is said to be thinking of imposing a stamp duty. This fiscal measure was recommended to the Throne five years ago by Viceroy Yuan, but though the tax is one of the easiest to collect and one of the justest in its incidence, the Peking authorities are said to have been deterred by its novelty. The matter has been taken up again, however, and consultations are being held with the Viceroy.

Last year rumours reached Tokyo of a disturbance caused by the people of Fenghwang-ching (near the northern bank of the Yalu on the road from Antung to Mukden) in connexion with a question of tax-paying. The authorities do not appear to have yet succeeded in dealing fully with the affair. They employed police to search for the leader of the disturbance, and the constables, unable to find the man himself, apprehended his elder brother and confined him in one of the local offices. Thereupon the people flocked together, stormed the place and carried off the prisoner, taking with them at the same time the principal local official. A body of 400 troops was now despatched to restore the situation, but they suffered defeat at the hands of the insurgents and re-inforcements have had to be sent. It would appear that there is no general condition of disquiet, for we do not hear that any suspension of traffic has taken place on the Mukden-Antung railway, which passes by Fenghwang-ching.

Two facts, very interesting as illustrations of Chinese characteristics, are found in the columns of a recent number of the *N.-C. Daily News*. One is a complaint preferred by a Chinese correspondent with reference to the practice of using ideographs on the labels of "Pin Head" cigarettes. These ideographs are added for the sake of appealing to Chinese customers, and very likely they have that effect. But the trouble is that the pictorial labels bearing the ideographs become playthings for children after the cigarettes have been smoked, and the children, after they have slacked their curiosity, naturally throw the labels away, with the result that the revered ideographs find a last resting place in gutters and dust-bins. Against this the Chinese correspondent protests earnestly. He conjures the cigarette sellers not to expose the sacred ideograph to such indignity. The second case is that of Hong Pao-chun, a sometime physician in Yang-chou, whence he had to fly penniless and in disgrace. Under an assumed name he became clerk to Taotai Pan Hsio-tan, winning his master's confidence and obtaining various promotion. Presently the Taotai was arraigned for embezzlement and found guilty. Pending arrest, which he expected, the Taotai handed over a quantity of very valuable property to the confidential clerk, but the latter, thinking to curry favour with the authorities, gave information about this property. The matter was reported to Viceroy Tuan Fang, and the Viceroy ordered the seizure of the property, but ordered also that the clerk should be imprisoned for black ingratitude towards his late master and for probable complicity in the latter's peculations. That is admirable morality.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* has an interesting statement with regard to the conservation of the Whang-poo. This problem has been before the public for many decades—one may almost say since the opening of Shanghai,—and it formed one of the topics discussed at the treaty-making conference after the Boxer disturbances. Last year tenders were invited for carrying out an extensive scheme of dredging and embanking, and it is to the results of these tenders that the *Shogyo Shimpo* draws attention. The offers made are said to have been as follow:—

	Cost of Embankment. Taels.	Cost of dredging per 100 cubic yards. Taels.
Dutch contractors	2,138,000	42
German contractors	1,615,000	20
French contractors	1,697,000	—
Japanese contractors (Messrs. Okura and Company)	1,500,000	31 25

It will be seen that the Okura Company made the best bid for the work of embankment and that the German offer for dredging was the cheapest. The two operations can not be separated, since the material obtained by dredging has to be used for embanking. Our Tokyo contemporary alleges that the German Authorities are working vigorously in the interests of their nationals, and urges, though in veiled language, that unless Japanese officials show similar activity, it will be useless for Japanese individuals or companies to go to the expense of making investigations and preparing tenders.

Order has been restored at Hsiang-shan, Chekiang. It turns out that the two so-called "missionaries" who were said to have been killed, were native converts. Rumour alleges that the French Representative in Peking took up the matter very vigorously. France, in spite of her attitude towards the Church at home, continues to act the part of Protector of the Faith abroad.

There is further disturbance in Shantung and Honan. The rioters of Tso-chow in the former province have irrupted into the latter, wrecked railway stations and looted exchange-shops.

Since the autumn manœuvres held last year at Changteh in Honan, there has been a great deal of talk about China as a menace to the West. Apparently this kind of alarmist theorizing is going on mainly in Russia, and has its proximate origin in the impression made by the Chinese troops upon the six Russian officers sent to attend the manœuvres. They found that the engineers and the cavalry were defective, but they pronounced the infantry "incomparable." Very likely many of our readers have been long enough in the East to recognise that these scares are regularly current. Looking back a few decades, we should say that the phantom materialized for the first time in an imposing form during the war of reprisals, when the Black Flags not only managed to avoid being badly beaten by the French, but also succeeded in gaining one triumph over their renowned adversaries. The feeling grew thenceforward, with wide endorsement, that China had become invincible, and consequently when she went to war with Japan ten years later, some great authorities regarded the issue as quite certain to be in China's favour. The test of practical trial gave such signal results that the onlooking world rushed to the other extreme, and what has produced the present reaction it is hard to tell. The Chinese have not done anything to warrant it, and the plain fact seems to be that the period for the re-appearance of the sensation has come, just as an epidemic comes, without rhyme or reason.

It is stated that the proposed system of local administrative reform in China is to have a trial in the Viceroyalty of Yuan Shih-kai and in that of Chao Fu (Liang-kwang). Owing to the vehement opposition of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung and his fellow-thinkers, the system will not be universally applied until the results of its enforcement in the metropolitan and the two southern provinces have been tested, and even in Pehchili and the two Kwang it is to be tried in a greatly modified form.

The ceremony of worship at the tomb of Confucius was performed with great solemnity by the Emperor on the 19th inst.

Viceroy Chou Fu has found it expedient to adopt strong measures of suppression with regard to newspapers published in Canton, and further to legislate in the sense that no public meeting of more than 15 persons may be held without official permission. As to the former step, the *Hongkong Daily Press* seems to be in sympathy with the Viceroy, for it considers that some of the Canton journals are simply black-mailers. But our colonial contemporary condemns the public-meetings regulation as "a machiavelian-device" which the history of the world proves to have been always abortive. In point of fact such a regulation has been in force in Japan for many years and has worked successfully. The Japanese theory, as we understand it, is that police constables should always be present at any public meeting in order to maintain order and prevent the use of inflammatory language which may prove an incentive to violence. It is necessary, therefore, that notice should be given of an intention to hold such meetings. The restriction means little more, for only in cases so exceptional as to prove the general rule of liberty do the police exercise their discretionary power of withholding permission. They have been known to do so occasionally when, public feeling being in a state of dangerous excitement, all incentives to the gathering of crowds were to be avoided. And indeed the very fact that such an exercise of discretion has been essential in rare instances, constitutes an argument in favour of enacting that official permission must be a preliminary to every public meeting. On the whole, however, the effect of the regulation is scarcely felt by persons desiring to organise meetings, while its value as a means of preserving public peace and good order seems to be undoubted.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The exact wording of the amendment made in the Immigration Bill by Mr. Secretary Root, by way of compromise with California, is as follows:—

"That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States, or to any insular possession of the United States, or to the Canal Zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone."

It will be observed that this contains nothing about "skilled labour." Neither does it exclude immigrants coming direct to the States and duly furnished with passports. What it provides against is the "back-stairs" entry of immigrants; namely, of those who, obtaining passports for Hawaii, the Canal Zone, or any insular possession of the United States, make the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

residential status thus acquired a stepping-stone to the States themselves.

Several American papers comment in scathing terms on the manœuvres practised by San Francisco. When the school question was first brought forward, the local authorities of that city loudly proclaimed that to admit Japanese children to the schools would menace the health and morality of the white children, but this high position was incontinently abandoned so soon as the bait of restricted labour immigration was dangled before the eyes of Mayor Schmitz and his fellow delegates.

Mr. Richard Olney contends that the reservation contained in the last clause of the 2nd Article of the Treaty between Japan and the United States covers the school question. The reservation is that the stipulations previously enumerated in the Treaty "do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regulations in regard to trade, the immigration of labourers, police and public security either in force or which may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries." Mr. Olney alleges that "the regulation of its public schools is an exercise of the police power belonging to each State." That seems to us an exceedingly far-fetched rendering. A very elastic imagination is needed to suppose that the regulation of schools is included in "police power." Where do the police come in? We are strongly disposed to think that if a Japanese statesman advanced such an argument, he would be denounced pretty freely as an exponent of Oriental duplicity.

Although the anti-Japanese legislation in California has been suspended, the Japanese settlers in the State regard this respite as only temporary, and they have compiled a very vehement circular, setting forth the disastrous consequences of such restrictions. The circular says that the Japanese settlers number 80,000 and are cultivating 150,000 acres of land which yield crops valued at 50 millions (whether dollars or *yen* the telegraph does not say). All this would be completely sacrified if the proposed laws against the tenure of fixed property went into operation. The circular says that the signatories attach due importance to the education of their children, but they do not set the school-going of about 100 boys and girls above the large interests here enumerated. They maintain that the agitation against them is limited to a small section of the Californian community and they conjure the Tokyo Government not to sacrifice great things to small by exchanging an anti-labour bill for the removal of the school restrictions.

THE JAPANESE IN KOREA.

The *Seoul Press* gives the following figures :—

JAPANESE POPULATION IN KOREA.
JANUARY 31, 1907.

Residencies.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Seoul	9,365	7,480	16,845
Chemulpo	7,573	5,957	13,530
Kunsan	1,886	1,309	3,195
Kong-ju (Sub.)	170	129	299
Mokpo	2,556	1,308	3,864
Masan	2,183	1,514	3,697
Fusan	10,167	8,176	18,343
Taiku	1,938	1,360	3,298
Wonsan	3,040	2,195	5,235
Hamhung (Sub.)	935	666	1,606
Song-jin	241	166	407
Keung-song (Sub.)	364	231	595
Pyong-yang	3,335	1,964	5,299
Chin-nam-po	1,648	1,264	2,912
New Wiju	1,502	1,035	2,537
Grand Total	46,903	34,754	81,657

N.B. "(Sub.)" denotes a Sub-Residency.

Commenting on the above our contemporary says ;—

The above figures are exclusive of the military officers and men and also the members of the civil service and their families. Taking into account those immigrants who, as already pointed out, neglect to get registered we presume we shall not be far from the truth in put the non-official Japanese population at the beginning of the present year at 100,000 in round numbers. Compared with the returns for the preceding month of December 31, 1906, the figures in the above total show an increase of 2,680. The returns for March 31, 1906, the earliest issued by the Residency-General, showed a total of 61,917, from which it is to be noticed that during a period of ten months between the dates of the two reports there was a net increase of about 20,000 in the total non-official Japanese population in Korea.

The majority of these immigrants consist of small traders, artisans, and common labourers. The new comers generally find immediate employment at wages from fifty to a hundred per cent. higher than they were used to receive at home, and there is a constant demand for more labour. That this is so, is evident to any one who takes a walk through the Japanese settlement here, where on every turn his eyes are caught by pieces of paper hung out from windows or pasted to a door, saying that apprentices, servants or workmen are urgently needed. There are few cases, if any, of Japanese immigrants becoming a charge on public charity.

The stream of Japanese immigration has hitherto principally tended to the larger centres of trade and commerce. But there has lately been noticed an increasing sign of the diversion of the stream to the farming districts in the interior, especially in the southern part of the country. An increasing number of Japanese agriculturists are settling in the fertile valleys of Kyung-sang-do and Cholla-do. The influx of Japanese farming population has been most conspicuous in the neighbourhood of Kunsan. In that district Japanese farmers began to settle in 1903, and by the end of 1904 the land, principally rice fields, under Japanese management measured altogether 4,000 *cho* (about 10,000 acres), which had increased to 8,000 *cho* by the end of 1905. The rate of increase was not abated last year, so that a competent authority at Kunsan, writing in November last, stated that there were at that time 200 Japanese farmers owning between them about 15,000 *cho* (37,000 acres). The fields cultivated by these farmers are distributed among more than a thousand villages. These settlers seem to have mostly purchased cultivated fields, any amount of which are procurable for moderate prices, as a vast proportion of Korean farmers are deeply in debt.

This is very interesting. It shows that there is plenty of room for the Japanese in Korea, and that they do not go there to be mere waifs and strays but to find lucrative employment or to become prosperous agriculturists. The *Seoul Press* does not attempt to indicate how this large Japanese element of over eighty thousand are distributed : that is to say, how many are engaged in trade, how many in agriculture and how many as mere labourers or servants. Probably the statistics do not as yet furnish such information. It is at any rate plain that settling for agricultural purposes is proceeding on a considerable scale, and this indeed might have been expected from previously published accounts, which indicated that good farm land was to be obtained at prices not commensurate with its potential value under vigorous cultivation. Restriction of agricultural limits is precisely the evil from which the Japanese are suffering at home. There may be room, as some authorities assert, for large expansion if ampler capital and a more enterprising spirit were brought to the work. But at present it would seem that the Japanese farmer has pushed very close to the extremity of the immediately available area, and it is natural that he should turn to Korea which seems to offer much better chances. What becomes of the Koreans who sell out we wonder.

RUSSIA'S PROGRAMME.

The Russian Premier's announcement of intention to construct a Trans-Baikal railway entirely through Russian territory, confirms the reports hitherto circulated on this subject. These reports did not obtain general credence. The public were unwilling to believe them, for evidently they did not make for the peace of the world. No one questions Russia's wisdom, in a general sense, in expanding her resources and developing her prosperity. But a railway along the northern bank of the Amur is an undertaking of such very remote commercial utility that to regard it solely as an economical effort overtaxes credulity. M. Stolypin made no secret of the fact that to build this line, running as it will through districts presenting great engineering difficulty and not as yet possessing any population sufficient to require such means of communication, must necesssitate additional taxation. In such circumstances when we remember that the Russian nation is already carrying very heavy fiscal burdens and has a considerable load of debt, this new impulse of imperial ambition becomes doubly striking and disquieting. For all purposes of trade or industry, the line across Manchuria should amply suffice, and the only drawback under which it labours is that it may not be used for carrying troops. Is it to remedy this latter defect that the Amur road is contemplated? That is the inevitable inference, seeing that the commercial uses of the road can not, for many years to come, be such as to warrant an undertaking so large or so costly. Then, again, there is the reflection that after the Amur line is built Russia will naturally develop it for all it is worth as a route of communication between Europe and the Far East, which means that the present Trans-Manchurian road will be neglected if not absolutely abandoned or sold to China. The future thus becomes full of contingencies which do not strengthen confidence in the preservation of peace. Add to this the declaration of a policy of abolishing free ports—which points specially to Vladivostock—and it becomes evident that Russia intends to build up her interests in Far-Eastern Asia on foundations whose permanent abandonment peace-lovers had hoped for.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Vladivostock liner *Kobe Maru* went ashore at 7 p.m. on March 18th in Moji Strait. It is expected that she will be floated at high tide, after which she will be taken to Nagasaki.

Early on March 18th, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Nakagawa Maru* collided with the British steamer *Calchas* in the neighbourhood of Wada-misaki, Kobe, when both were entering the harbour, the Japanese from Tokushima and the British from Nagasaki. The Japanese vessel sustained damage on the port side but above the water-line. The *Calchas* was uninjured. No one was hurt. The *Nakagawa* after undergoing temporary repairs left for Osaka.

A Moji telegram says that the sailing vessel *Tenkei Maru*, with coal from Wakamatsu, collided with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Wakanoura Maru* on the night of March 17th off Mihara, Bingo province. The former sank and three of the crew are missing.

The British steamer *Harry* (?) on the night of March 19th came in contact with a floating mine in Tsugaru Strait on her way from Tacoma via Muroran to Tientsin. She sustained severe damage forward on the port side. She has arrived at Hakodate for repairs. The crew and cargo are all safe.

On the morning of March 19th, the steamer *Aki Maru* went ashore off Okujiri not far from Sapporo. She sustained considerable damage. About 120 packages of cargo are damaged. The crew are all safe.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE CHINESE STUDENTS IN TOKYO.

The Chinese students in Tokyo are earning for themselves a very evil reputation. There have been of late several instances of assaults upon women. Three have caused special comment. In one case a girl was badly injured by her assailant stabbing her, and in the last instance three students seized a servant-girl in the Sugamo suburb as she was returning from purchases in the neighbourhood, bound and gagged her, and then, carrying her into a grove, subjected her to brutal treatment. The police have shown a disposition to treat leniently students thus offending, but public indignation is waxing very strong in Tokyo, and it is unlikely that the citizens will submit tamely to such abominations. One of the noteworthy features of city life in Japan is the almost complete absence of such crimes. Women and girls have always been able to move about every part of the city of Tokyo and its suburbs at any and all hours without the slightest fear of molestation. It is intolerable that this most commendable state of affairs should be disturbed by Chinese students. One can understand that in the liberty enjoyed by women in Japan a Chinaman, who is not familiar with anything of the kind in his own country, may find a perplexing and a deluding suggestion. But that is a very small excuse. Some strong measures will have to be taken. The last viction of these villainous outrages was a servant of Engineer Captain Matsumoto of the Imperial Navy.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

For quite a long time there has been question of moving the Sōji-ji Temple from Noto to Tsurumi in Kanagawa—a very radical step since Noto is on the extreme West of Japan and Kanagawa prefecture is on the extreme east. The Sōji-ji is one of the main temples of the Sōtō branch of the Zen Sect, the other main temple being Eihei-ji in Echizen. It will be seen, therefore, that the headquarters of this powerful branch of Buddhism are altogether in the West of the Empire, and as the tide of prosperity and progress is lapping the eastern side, the priests of the Sōtō-shū are not unnaturally anxious to have a main temple in the latter region. On the other hand, the inhabitants of Noto, as a matter of course, objected to a change which must seriously affect their own business prospects, and the difficulty of reconciling the aspirations of the priests with the vested rights of the parishioners threatened for a time to be invincible. A *via media* has at length been found in an arrangement by which the Noto Temple will not be disturbed in fact but only in status, while the projected *hon zan* will be erected at Tsurumi. The site chosen for the new building is said to be about a mile from the Tsurumi station on the Tokaido Railway, and the cost of the edifice is estimated at 1½ million *yen*, from which figure an idea of the magnitude of the project may be formed. Evidently such a sum must prove difficult to raise, but Tokyo newspapers observe that if each member of the Sōtō-shū contributes one *yen*, the required amount will be at once obtained.

According to the *Mainichi Dempo*, things are tending to an amalgamation of the Tokyo Railway Company and the Tokyo Electric Light Company. The former Company already possesses the right to supply light to the Azabu, Akasaka, Yotsuya and Ushigome wards, and has sought permission to perform the same function in all the other eight wards of the city with the exception of Asakusa, Shitaya and Hongo. Already the work of supply has commenced in the Azabu region, and applications are said to be pouring in. The Railway Company has at present a large surplus of electricity which it can afford to devote cheaply to lighting purposes, whereas the Light Company is seeking to obtain assistance from the Railway Company in order to fill its own orders. This deficiency on the part of the Dento Kwaisha can not be remedied before next year, and in the meanwhile the Railway Company will have eaten deeply into many of the most paying districts. Amalgamation would be in the interests of both concerns, and as some of the directors are common to the two Companies, there is a bond of union. A difficulty arises, however, in connexion with the fact that the capital of the Railway Company is 60 millions and that of the Light Company only 18 millions.

We sometimes wonder whether the policy of certain Japanese journals in the matter of advertisements is not destructive of the goose that lays the golden eggs. There has just been shown to us a copy of an advertisement covering a space of about 2 inches square. It was a notice of a death, and it was sent to three of the leading journals of Tokyo. One of these charged 12.50 *yen* for one insertion; another 10.50. A charge of 12½ *yen*—twenty-three shillings—is nearly five times as much as the London *Times* would levy, and, so far as we know, *The Times* is among the most expensive of the London journals in such matters. Evidently in Japan, where money is much dearer and much scarcer than it is in London, even equal rates would be out of proportion, but five times as much—surely that borders on the extravagant? It must inevitably follow that advertisers are comparatively few and far between. We should judge such a policy to be suicidal.

The Rothschilds have addressed to Mr. Sakatani a highly congratulatory telegram with respect to the new loan. The great financiers describe the operation as a brilliant success, and say that it is due not merely to the confidence placed in Japan by the Occident, but also to the skilful management of her agents. It is interesting to find that the Japanese themselves are grumbling over a transaction which elicits such applause from the highest authority in Europe.

The judicial authorities of Tokyo have suddenly developed most vehement activity in the matter of the Formosa lottery. No less than 120 houses are said to have been visited on the 14th instant in search of tickets. We can not discover the cause of this access of zeal. Newspapers in Tokyo have been allowed to advertize the names of the agencies in Formosa and to announce the winning numbers, from which things the public might naturally have inferred that private individuals in Japan were at liberty to purchase tickets. The whole business seems to us to be anomalous and inexplicable.

An amalgamation is said to have been effected between the three Motor Bus Companies, namely, the Tokyo, the Nippon and the Kwanto. Permission will not be withheld by the authorities in the face of the amalgamation, and it is thought that the amalgamated concern will commence operations in Tokyo from the end of May.

According to a telegram in the *Fiji Shimpo*, six villages of Formosan aborigines have given in their admission in the sequel of the recent Aiyu operations, and thus complete tranquillity has been established in the district concerned.

A telegram received in Tokyo from Portland says that the labourers have struck at the saw-mills and frame-makers, and that there is no prospect of a speedy settlement. Several industries are injuriously affected.

The Japanese Minister of State for the Navy sent a telegram of condolence to the Minister of Marine in France with reference to the *Jena* catastrophe, and received a most appreciative answer.

It is stated (*Shogyo Shimpo*) that there are now 247 tourists at the hotels in Yokohama and 80 at the two chief hotels in Tokyo, while many others are distributed at Nikko, Kyoto, Osaka, and elsewhere. Assuming that these tourists average 800, and that they spend 1,200 *yen* daily, the result is that a sum of 12 million *yen* is defrayed in Japan yearly from this source. When a prospect existed of obtaining an indemnity from Russia, there was a giant scheme devised for building hotels in all important or specially beautiful places in Japan, and providing other facilities for the encouragement of foreign tourists. But this big project fell to the ground after the Portsmouth Treaty. Now again, however, talk is heard of forming a company with a capital of 10 million *yen* for hotel construction, and asking the Government to guarantee 6 per cent., interest.

The gunboat *Bobr*, which was one of the prizes of war, has been sold by the Japanese Government and is now lying in Nagasaki. A telegram to the *Kokumin Shimbun* from that place says that, according to rumour, the Russian Authorities are taking measures to effect her re-purchase. If so, it is a point of honour, for the little ship was never of much consequence, and her residence of some months at the bottom of the sea can not have improved her.

The launch of the battle-ship *Aki*, sister of the *Satsuma*, is to take place on the 15th of April at Kure.

The ceremonial opening of the *Haihei-in* (asylum for crippled soldiers) took place on the 17th instant in the presence of his Imperial Highness Prince Kanin, General Terauchi, Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, Field Marshal Count Nozu, General Baron Oku, Lt.-General Asada, and the Divisional Generals now in Tokyo, besides a large number of distinguished officials and private individuals. This *Haihei-in* is to be ultimately situated near Otsuka. The Iwasaki Family provide the expenses and the land (20,000 *tsubo*) has been given by the Mitsui Family. The site is the old Shishido Yashiki, and is celebrated for the beauty of its maples. This new building is not yet nearly completed, and pending its completion steps have been taken to provide a temporary asylum in one of the buildings of the Red Cross Hospital. It was the opening of this temporaty building that took place on the 17th instant. There are as yet only 12 occupants. Among them is a man who has lost both eyes and both arms.

It has been decided, we learn from the *Kokumin Shimbun*, to distribute among the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

24,000 middle schools and elementary schools throughout the Empire, the arms taken in the recent war; namely, 9,600 swords and lances; 115,200 rifles, and 1,100 guns. The idea is that these arms being useless for purposes of future service, they can not be better employed than in reminding the rising generation of Japan how much their countrymen have dared and done.

It is stated that the *Basei-kyoku* purchased last year from Australia no less than 15,000 horses, and sold them, together with the animals taken in the war, to people in all parts of the Empire. This is only an instalment of what is ultimately contemplated, Tokyo journals state that an evidence of the change in the quality of Japanese horses may be gathered from the fact that, whereas the price of a horse averaged from 20 to 30 *yen* before the war, it is now from 30 to 40 *yen*.

Baron Matsumoto's obsequies took place on the 17th instant at Oiso. A great concourse of distinguished people attended, among them being Prince Tokugawa, Baron Ishikuro, Dr. Sato, Viscount Hayashi, Count Hijikata, and virtually the whole of the leaders of the medical profession in Japan. The obsequies were in accordance with the ritual of the Nichiren Sect. There were over 1,000 school-children drawn up on the road.

The head-quarters of the six New Divisions—the 13th to the 18th—have now been determined. They are:—

The Thirteenth Division	...	Takata in Echigo.
The Fourteenth	...	Utsunomiya in Shimotsuke.
The Fifteenth	...	Toyohashi in Mikawa.
The Sixteenth	...	Kyoto.
The Seventeenth	...	Okayama in Bizen.
The Eighteenth	...	Kurume in Chikuzen.

From this it is seen that there are not be any head-quarters of any Division in either Manchuria or Korea, and that the garrisons for those places will consist of a mixed force drafted from the various home Divisions. In addition to these six Divisions, it appears that several special corps are to be formed; as a heavy artillery corps, a machine-gun corps, a railway corps, a communications corps, and so forth, but we have no particulars of this part of the scheme. Nor do we hear any more of the idea of organizing army corps each consisting of 3 Divisions, or of increasing the number of brigades in each Division from 2 to 3.

The issue for 1907 of "The Japan Directory" is to hand. It is a bulky volume of not less than 850 pages, including advertisements, and is furnished with a mass of information chiefly of a kind to interest commercial people. Several changes have been made in the arrangement of the sections of the book—specially it should be noted that the index has been shifted from the front to the back—and new features have been introduced such as the Revised Customs Law of last year, and a list of foreign residents at Kanagawa, Kamakura, Negishi and the vicinity, which now brings within the ken of townspeople a large number of fellow exiles whose places of abode were previously unknown. The fact that this Directory now enjoys a monopoly does not appear to have engendered slackness or carelessness in its preparation, for its contents are intelligibly classified and presented and so far as may be judged at first sight as accurate as can be expected.

The share market suffered a debacle on the 18th instant. The cause is said to have been a panic caused by rumours of dishonoured bills in the hands of sugar-merchants. This was magnified into a probable failure on an extended scale, and a heavy fall of securities took place, inaugurated on the side of sugar-refinery shares. Obviously the cause was quite insufficient, but men tumbled over each other in their anxiety to dispose of their holdings rather than face a call for increased bargain money. The incident shows that the market is in an exceedingly sensitive condition. Japanese papers compare its state to that of a sick man who, though the crisis of his malady is past, has not yet recovered command of his nerves.

The Oya S.S. Company is to be absorbed into the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The Oya has hitherto been running vessels—the *Kotsu Maru* and the *Miyajima Maru*—on the Vladivostock line, and to the Hokkaido—the *Amakusa Maru*. Its capital has been 465,000 *yen* and it has been in receipt of a small subsidy from the Treasury. The period of its charter expires on the 30th, which fact is the proximate cause of the change now announced. The Osaka Company will pay to Mr. Oya 365,000 *yen*, and Mr. Oya will become a shareholder of the Shosen Kaisha to the extent of 100,000 *yen*.

Contrary to all expectation, the Special Committee of the House of Peers have adopted the *Gun*-abolition Bill by a vote of 9 to 4. The measure may, of course, be rejected when it comes before the Chamber, but such a result would be very unusual, and no one seems to apprehend it. The Bill, unless its progress be hastened by an urgency motion, will come up for debate on the 22nd instant, and we judge that it will pass. No explanations are offered as to this unlooked-for issue. The almost universal expectation was that the Peers would throw out the Bill.

In the February issue of *Commercial America*, the monthly journal of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, we find the following:—A few weeks ago marketing was begun of the first crop of American tea grown on a commercial scale. Twelve thousand pounds have been raised on a plantation in Colleton County, a few miles from Charleston, S.C. For several years tea has been marketed from Pinehurst, the Government experimental garden, at Summerville, but this year's crop is the first of a purely commercial venture. The output next year promises to be very large.

The bill for the control and treatment of lepers has received Imperial sanction and been promulgated in the *Official Gazette*. There are various provisions for the examination and reporting of patients, and it is provided that hospitals are to be built at several places by combinations of prefectures, the Treasury bearing one-sixth to one-half of the cost. Patients are not to be admitted without payment unless they are destitute, in which case the cost must be borne locally.

Preparations are in progress for resuming the delimitation business in Saghalien. The Japanese commission will consist, on this occasion, of 972 persons, all told, experience having proved that a small body of men are unable to make satisfactory progress in the face of the obstacles encountered. Work will be carried on simultaneously from the east and the west, beginning at Alexandrofsky on the West and at Pireo on the East.

The *Mainichi Dempo* says that the details of the Mororan "Seiko-jo" have been definitely arranged, and only await the approval of a general meeting of the Tanko S.S. Company which will be held on the 14th of April. The Naval Department has shown great interest in the undertaking and has leased to the company an area of 136,000 *tsubo*, as well as granted permission for reclaiming 123,000 more. Mr. Noble, who came to Japan recently on this business, leaves for England on the 22nd, and is believed to have made arrangements satisfactory to Messrs. Armstrong & Company and Messrs. Vickers & Company.

It is agreed that the exhibition opened on Wednesday in Tokyo is not inferior to the domestic exhibition held in Osaka in 1903, though the latter was for the whole empire whereas the former is for Tokyo only. The buildings occupy one-third of the space available for such purposes in Uyeno Park, and cover an area of 50,000 *tsubo* (42 acres). They have cost 750,000 *yen* and the exhibitors number 500,000. Originally the idea was to organise nothing more than a competitive display of industrial products at a cost of 300,000 *yen*, but the project gradually expanded to its present large dimensions. The Exhibition will be open until the end of July. That seems to be a bad arrangement, for the autumn would be the really pleasant time for visiting the display.

Dean Harry Pratt Judson, Acting President of the University of Chicago since Dr. Hooper's death, has been elected President of that institution. He announces that it will "move on according to the large plans and conception of the late President Hooper."

The *Mainichi Dempo* speaks of the probability of Mr. Hara resigning his portfolio so soon as a convenient opportunity offers after the prorogation of the Houses. Coming from such a source the rumour commands a measure of credence, for, at one period of his career, Mr. Hara was editor of the *Osaka Mainichi*, and that journal owes much of its high reputation to his association with it. The considerations said to influence Mr. Hara are that he has been instrumental in causing a split between the *Seiyu-kai* and the *Daido* Club and in accentuating the hostility of the House of Peers towards the Cabinet. If Mr. Hara thinks it necessary to resign on such grounds, he will be forging a very slender chain of responsibility. The *Gun*-abolition Bill, which was the proximate couse of all the commotion, had passed the House of Representatives in the previous session, and had not been rejected by the Peers. Its fate in the Upper Chamber had been "shelving" by delay—perhaps intentional—on the part of the Special Committee appointed to report upon it. In these circumstances it is difficult to see how the Minister of Home Affairs could conscientiously allow the Bill to lie in a pigeon-hole throughout this session. He had no reason whatever to apprehend its rejection by the Representatives who had previously approved it. However, one of the traits of *Yamatodamashii* is to accept personal responsibility on very slender grounds. The *Mainichi Dempo's* forecast may prove true.

Tokyo journals state that an agreement has finally been concluded between Messrs. Armstrong and Company and Messrs. Vickers and Company, on the one hand, and the Tanko S.S. Company on the other, with reference to the establishment of a steel foundry at Murotan. The capital is to be

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ten million *yen*, taken up in equal portions by the English Companies and the Japanese, and it is settled that each side shall be duly represented on the board of management. Ore is to be obtained from the iron sand found in the north, but, of course, if that source prove insufficient, there are other means of obtaining a supply. It is stated that great efforts were made to induce Armstrong and Vickers to establish a foundry at Kowloon, where a valuable iron mine has been discovered, but as the propinquity of coal is the prime desideratum, such a proposition could not be entertained. Rumour alleges that the new foundry has received assurances of Government support pending the completion of the present naval programme at all events. The Japanese are fortunate in having enlisted the cooperation of two such firms as Armstrong and Vickers. It is safe to predict that the Muroran Foundry will be a model.

It is stated that Mr. Takahashi, when passing through the United States on his way back to Japan, will endeavour to make arrangements for issuing a loan of 80 million *yen* on account of the Manchuria Railway. The capital of the Railway is 200 million *yen*, out of which the Government has put up 100 millions in the form of the line, the rolling stock and other appurtenences and properties, while the nation has subscribed 20 millions. Thus 80 millions remain to be raised, and it is expected that the operation will be conducted through the Industrial Bank with the assistance of Mr. Takahashi. It may be here observed that the Japanese Government has to raise two further sums of 76 millions and 80 millions, respectively, the former on account of public works and reserves, the latter on account of war expenditures as originally voted. There is also a sum of 100 millions which has to be repaid next fiscal year, being the first domestic war-loan which was issued for a period of 5 years. The Treasury's convenience would have been better consulted had it been possible to use the proceeds of the new conversion loan pending the date fixed for conversion, namely, August next. But, as close readers of the telegrams know, a strong suspicion gained ground recently in Europe to the effect that the proceeds of the conversion loan were to be devoted in reality to military expansion and that Japan would come forward again at a later period as a large borrower in the foreign market. It is easy to conjecture the source of these suspicions. They threatened at one moment to wreck the loan, and the Treasury had to give assurances—not written but verbal—that the true destination of the proceeds of the loan was conversion, and that no intention existed of entering the foreign money-market again, for the present at all events. These assurances have involved some inconvenience, and the Treasury will have to manipulate the domestic market adroitly in order to achieve the transactions now pending, namely, loans of 76 and 80 millions, and the renewal of the first war-loan of 100 millions. Fortunately money is very plentiful in Japan at present, and probably the only question will be one of price.

The Formosa Lottery has been officially suspended. The reason assigned is that the tickets are largely purchased in Japan and thus the spirit of gambling is encouraged. The proceeds of the lottery have hitherto been applied to works of sanitation and the maintenance of temples, so that no great enterprise is involved. The Judicial authorities explain their recent action by saying that the purchase of tickets in Japan had become an abuse which could no longer be tolerated. All the Tokyo journals approve the Government's action.

THE BOOKSHELF.

"*A Dictionary of Military Terms*;" English-Japanese and Japanese-English; by Capt. G. F. CALTHORP, R.A.

It certainly speaks very highly for the industry and competence of an English student of the Japanese language that, after little more than three years' study, he should produce a work so thorough and accurate as Captain Calthorp's dictionary of military terms. Captain Calthorp is one of the officers selected by his Britannic Majesty's Government during the past few years to visit Japan for the purpose of acquiring the language and familiarizing themselves with the military institutions and methods of the Japanese. All these officers have, we believe, shown assiduity and earnestness in carrying out their mission, but Captain Calthorp's special aptitude became from the first an object of notice. In quite an exceptionally short space of time he became a fluent speaker of this difficult language and he has now given very practical proof that his studies have not been limited to acquiring the colloquial, but that he has also made large excursions into the field of the ideograph. Colonel Churchill, formerly Military Attache of the British Legation—it had not then become an Embassy—was the first to undertake the task of compiling a lexicon of such terms, and considering that he had never made a radical study of the language, the dictionary he produced must be counted a remarkable feat. In these circumstances, however, it naturally contained errors and omissions, and there was thus room for Captain Calthorp's work, which is not only much fuller than that of Colonel Churchill, but appears also to have been compiled with remarkable care and very full research. It is, of course, scarcely possible to review a book of the kind in an exhaustive manner. A specialist's work covering a field so extensive defies minute examination for newspaper purposes. Besides the military terms in the Japanese language are not yet absolutely fixed in every case. So far as we can see, however, Captain Calthorp's labours are beyond criticism. We have taken, for example, a section of a modern fortress, such as that of Port Arthur, and examining the names of every part from the glacis to the ditch, we find every one of them exact. Turning, again, to "powder," we find no less than 13 different terms, such as "black powder," "brown powder," "fine-grain powder," "powder-factory," "powder-magazine" and so on; while under "position" there are 8 terms, as "artillery position," "a strong position," "a weak position," "position-finder," and so forth. In fact, the only word we have failed to find is *eiten*. The ordinary term for promotion (*shōshin*) is given but *eiten*, which signifies promotion involving a change of office, is omitted, if that can be called an omission. We judge, therefore, that the work is of a very high order of merit, and it has the further recommendation of being printed in admirably clear type and compressed to pocket size. We offer the talented author our sincere congratulations, and extend them to his brother-officers whose labours will be greatly lightened and their intercourse with the Japanese much facilitated by this excellent book.

DEATH OF MR. MATTHEW BROWN.

We announce with much regret the death of Mr. Matthew Brown, which took place about 7 o'clock on Saturday morning at the Yokohama General Hospital. Mr. Brown's health, (which had caused him to leave Japan about 1895 and return home, where he spent five years before returning to Japan) began to fail again some months ago and he spent four or five weeks at Torwood, the Kamakura residence of Mr. J. P. Mollison after the return of that gentleman from Europe relieved him of some of the responsibilities of business. He apparently benefitted considerably by the change but the improvement proved to be illusory, and after his return to Yokohama his condition demanded that he should avail himself of the careful treatment and rest offered by the General Hospital. He did so in January and for a time continuous improvement and alleviation of the heart trouble from which he suffered was noted, but later a change for the worse set in. He was unable to take any nourishment and the diagnosis indicated a deep-seated cancerous growth. No fewer than five doctors confirmed this diagnosis of Dr. Davies. An operation was decided upon and was performed on Thursday morning by Drs. Munro and Davies, Dr. Matthiolius being also present. It proved successful and an immediate rally took place but heart weakness supervened and, as has been said, the patient passed away on Saturday morning.

Mr. Brown was an old resident in Japan. He was born in 1850 at Saltcoats in Ayrshire, Scotland, and entered the Glasgow office of Messrs. Findlay, Richardson and Co., about the age of seventeen, being transferred in 1868 to their Yokohama branch. He remained in this port for a number of years being eventually placed in charge, and subsequently proceeding to Kobe and controlling the interests of the firm there. Returning to Japan after a five years stay at home he took charge of the Kobe office of Messrs. Mollison and Co., and during Mr. J. P. Mollison's extended absence in Europe he came to Yokohama and assumed direction of affairs.

The deceased gentleman will be mourned by a very large circle of friends to whom he had endeared himself by many rare and estimable qualities. He took a prominent share in the public and social life of both the communities in which the greater part of his life was passed, and in Kobe he served terms as President of the local Club and as President of the Chamber of Commerce. Readers may recall that only a month ago, in referring to the sale of the old Gaiety Theatre, note was made of the fact that Mr. Brown was one of the still living participants in the production of a comedy by the Amateur Dramatic Club in 1877. His removal will be regarded by very many as a severe personal loss.

On Monday morning the remains of Mr. Matthew Brown were consigned to their last resting place in the General Cemetery in the presence of a large company of mourners. At 9 a.m. the coffin was conveyed from the Hospital to the Church of the Sacred Heart, where a service, mainly choral, was performed lasting about 20 minutes. The coffin was then returned to the hearse and was taken to the cemetery, many Japanese of both sexes joining the cortège. At the grave side Father Pettier performed the rites of the Catholic Church ere the coffin was lowered into the grave and, these concluded, the assembled mourners paid their last tribute of respect and sorrow to the departed.

The pall-bearers were:—Messrs J. P. Mollison, Cyril Allen, Dr. Davies, Messrs. J. J. M. Carst, W. T. Payne, C. Murray Duff, A. L. Robinson, and J. M. Mollison.

There were many beautiful wreaths and other floral contributions, noticeable among them being one from the Kobe Club.

A London telegram says that the price of copper, which advanced to £111, went down on March 16th to £108.10.0 and the market was weak. As to the cause it is said that speculators who purchased freely some weeks ago are now unloading their stocks.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE "YAMATO SHIMBUN."

CONCERNING the *Yamato Shimbun* and the letter of protest from Mr. KUNZE which appears in our correspondence columns, we frankly admit that the metamorphosis of that journal had escaped our attention. As our correspondent rightly conjectures, our judgement of the *Yamato Shimbun* was based on its character and contents prior to the great renovation which it seems to have undergone during the past three months. A careful examination of the numbers sent to us by Mr. KUNZE shows that the paper is now radically changed. The technique is excellent, and the illustrations are exceptionally good both as to original drawing and as to reproduction. Turning to the matter, we are also able to offer hearty congratulations to the foreign editors, whose work certainly places this particular part of the *Yamato Shimbun* on an emphatically higher level than that attained hitherto by any Japanese journal, since, perhaps, the early essays of the *Yorozu Cho-ho* in the same direction. With regard to the Japanese contents, they are unquestionally very attractive, but we are compelled to say that a yellow tinge still appears to pervade certain parts. There is a disposition to gibbet individuals and to dissect motives; a disposition shown by all the so-called *akutoku* newspapers of Tokyo which have hitherto sought to climb into notoriety and circulation by that back stairs. In the particular case which has provoked this discussion, the *Yamato* has, in our opinion, quite exceeded the limits of journalistic propriety, but since it claims to be actuated by solicitude for the public welfare in general and for parliamentary probity in particular, its methods ought not, perhaps, to be too closely scrutinized. At all events we unreservedly withdraw our criticism that the *Yamato* is "not read by any self-respecting person." That was true a few months ago, but it is not true to-day. One comment we must repeat, though it has by this time become very hackneyed, namely, that until libelled individuals in Japan show more resolution in appealing to the law courts for redress, a full sense of journalistic responsibility cannot be educated. Assuredly no English journal would formulate against members of Parliament charges of gross corruption, giving not only the names of the bribers and the bribed but also the amounts of the bribes, without a full certainty of being compelled to substantiate its charges in open court and to abide by the consequences. But in Japan there are very few instances of recourse to legal remedies, whether because the latter are insufficient, or because the resulting publicity is deterrent. A consequence is that the *akutoku shimbun* enjoys almost untrammelled opportunities; a state of affairs not beneficial to society.

The Nippon Red Cross Society will hold an ordinary general meeting in Tokyo on June 4th, lasting three days.

OCCIDENT AND ORIENT.

NOTHING is more interesting than to note the utterances that have been elicited from publicists in connexion with the San Francisco affair, for it is evident, as indeed it has been evident for years, that there is here a colossal problem which may ultimately involve a racial collision of catastrophic character. In the *Independent* for February 21st we find an article from the pen of Mr. GEORGE C. PERKINS, United States Senator from California, which contains much that has at least the advantage of being unequivocal. The Senator predicts that, on the completion of the Panama Canal, San Francisco will become a port of call for all the traffic to and from China and Japan, and will "therefore be drawn into intimate contact with six hundred millions of Asiatics." We may pause to observe that Senator PERKINS is nothing if not dramatic. This figure of 600 millions illustrates the fact, and fitly prefaces the assertion that trade relations with these 600 millions "will give rise to a commerce so vast that no one now dares to estimate its extent and value." Such talk is the froth that must be blown away before the colour of the underlying liquor can be seen. No sober student of contemporary history imagines that the saving of a few days in a journey of weeks' duration will raise to incalculable dimensions in a decade a trade which, during centuries of development, has attained only very mediocre bulk. But the Senator has to be impressive. Chiefly his solicitude is that, in the circumstances he foresees, California may not remain an American city, and the entire Pacific coast may be Orientalized "instead of retaining its European and Christian civilization." That outlook he discusses as follows:—

> Already there are obscure signs that we shall have to contest our right to retain an American character for an American city. It will be well not to heedlessly neglect those signs, but to give earnest thought to a very serious problem which must before long be met and solved. This problem will relate to the Oriental peoples who face us across the Pacific Ocean. It will not be the question of America and Europe, regions of the earth peopled by the same race, whose members intermingle on equal terms, who understand each other and each other's habits of thought, who amalgamate and easily form one homogeneous family which is in no essential particular unlike any of the original constituents. It will be a question of the Orient and the Occident; of races so different in mental characteristics; so separated by thousands of years of development upon lines which seem nowhere to touch; so divergent in morals, ethics and the ingrained habits of scores of centuries that there is no attraction between them, because they cannot understand each other. Each stands isolated and alone as regards the other. There are no points of contact, none of sympathy. Their ideals clash, their motives have entirely different bases; their aims have nothing in common; they are aliens to each other. And how could it be otherwise after two, three or four thousand years of education along entirely different lines? In two, three or four thousand years more the two races will undoubtedly come much nearer together. But certainly not in this century. It is not supposable that we could become Orientalized in a hundred, or even five hundred years. Why should we, then, have an idea that an Oriental can become Europeanized in a decade or two?
>
> Two irreconcilable races, therefore, are coming daily into closer contact on the Pacific, and there is to be a struggle for supremacy, as there has always been where commerce brings rival peoples face to face. There will be more than a simple interchange of commodities. That we of California ascertained to our cost more than twenty-five years ago, when we found that the greater opportunities of our fair land induced an immigration from China which bid fair to overwhelm us with a people accustomed to taskmasters who set them to underbidding every kind of labour in which a white man could engage. We saw the result in a lowering of the white man's standard of life in order that he might exist, and the gradually decreasing number of trades in which he could find employment at all; and we saw on the other hand the rapid growth of a community differing from ours in practically every important respect, demoralizing in its influence, incapable of being reached by any means of persuasion in our power, and forming in the corporate body an element which, like a cancer, must be removed on pain of death. Thus we developed the principle of exclusion of Asiatics from untrammeled freedom to enter and live within our borders. Thus we came to know that to give free entrance was to surely drive our own race from the field of industrial effort, and that to give the privilege of naturalization in addition would mean the utter subversion of popular government. The entire Pacific Coast, from San Diego along the 25,000 miles of shore line to Point Barrow and the last of our Aleutian Islands, has had the opportunity to study the Oriental, and has learned the lesson which the chance has afforded. The result is that New England was not more firm and earnest in its declaration that it would not submit to taxation without representation than the Pacific Coast States are that their broad fields and fruitful orchards shall be overrun with peoples more alien to them than the Digger Indians, and that they will preserve the right of Americans to compete only with those whose standards are theirs, and who are capable of building up a community like that which is the just source of their greatest pride.

How familiar is the ring of this writing It consists wholly of *ex-cathedrâ* assertions. There is not a fragment of proof, not a phrase of analysis. A strange thing it is to reflect, and yet a true thing, that while so many Occidentals have agreed to consider themselves radically different, wholly and irrevocably different, from Orientals, not one solitary writer, properly equipped for the task, has ever yet undertaken to demonstrate wherein the difference consists. Certainly the Orient eats differently from the Occident, dresses differently and is differently complexioned. But these are not the counts of Senator PERKINS' indictment. What he has in mind are "mental characteristics, morals, ethics and the ingrained habits of scores of centuries." In these respects he declares that the West and the East stand isolated and alone "as regards each other; that they have no points of contact, none of sympathy; that their ideals clash;" that "their motives have different bases;" that "their aims have nothing in common." Now it is essentially characteristic of average writers who, like Senator PERKINS, undertake to discuss the great racial question, that they have never studied it at first hand; that the Oriental is to them an unfathomed mystery, and that their imagination has invested him with vague qualities which they have not learned to identify and could not even formulate. We venture to assert that such is Senator PERKINS' case. We assert it because, if he possessed such competence, if he had really given serious attention to the question, he would either substitute a confession of ignorance for his present assumption of omniscience, or would pay to his readers the commonplace compliment of demonstrating his wholesale propositions. But unhappily men of the Senator's class, let them be ever so sincere, do not bring to this racial question, vast as is its importance, the same anactially faculties they would deem it essential to

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

exercise in the case of even a petty parochial problem at home. They have imbibed with their mother's milk an unreasoning, absolute conviction that the East and the West must always stand apart, and they are rooted in the conviction which leads Senator PERKINS to declare that between his countrymen and the highly civilized Chinaman, for example, there is more disparity than between an American citizen and a Digger Indian. How is this crass cloud of prejudice and unreason to be dispelled? Must it be left to obscure human intelligence and to work out the vast mischief which seems to be brewing between the two hemispheres?

What the Senator has to say about the Japanese is as follows:—

There is not in California or in Hawaii a prejudice against the Japanese on the ground that they are an inferior race. No one for a moment could bring a scintilla of proof in behalf of such a contention as that. The world knows better, and no one is more willing than Americans to acknowledge that the Japanese are among the most highly developed of all the races of the earth. In art, religion, culture and all the higher intellectual pursuits except science, Japan centuries ago attained as high a standard as has been reached by man. But that standard is different from ours. Her art, the unsurpassed, is not the art of the European. Her culture, the refined through centuries of thought, is not that of the peoples of Aryan descent. Her religions—for there are two prominent ones—have carried the minds of men to as great highs as has the religion of Christ—but they are not the teachings of the Nazarene. In no branch of intellectual activity does Japan follow ideals at all comparable with our own with the exception of science, and in that she has shown such wonderful aptitude and progress as to place her in the front rank of the nations.

When, therefore, objection is made in any quarter to the presence of Japanese in the midst of an American population, it is not because they are deemed an inferior race, but because as a race their development has been and will, by reason of heredity, continue to be upon lines that impinge upon and break the continuity of our own path of progress. In the thousands of years during which they were developing along these lines so different from our own, they have acquired what may be termed an intellectual momentum so great that they cannot be turned from their course by such ideas and doctrines as we may interpose. They are proud of their own civilization—and justly so—and as a race have no more intention or desire to cast aside the teachings of their past than have we to adopt the ideas and ideals which characterize Asiatic peoples. There is thus no desire and no prospect that there can be an amalgamation with us such as readily occurs between the different branches of the Caucasian race.

One can not but feel profound pity for an intelligent man condemned to the task of reconciling his own wild opinions with hard facts. The Senator, when he penned this eulogy of the Japanese, forgot that they belong to the Orient whose peoples he had previously stigmatized as differing from the Americans more than the Digger Indians do. If the Japanese be what he describes them, then his declaration of a necessity to keep them at arm's length, and his confession of impossibility to assimilate with them, become astonishing paradoxes. Yet he appears to expect that the Japanese will cooperate with his country to build everlasting barriers between the two races, for he concludes his article with these words:—

But racial feelings should not, and I believe will not, lead to actual armed conflict. Japan has given evidence of wise and progressive statesmanship, and we can hope also for such in the future on our own part as we have had in the past. The cost in men and treasure is growing greater in every succeeding war, and neither Japan nor the United States would hastily appeal to arms when the spirit of reason is beginning to rule the world. To do so would to be belie the progressive nations of the globe. And fortunately the Hague Tribunal stands ready to consider in all fairness those great questions that tend to disturb the peace of the would. I am sure that we of America would consider ourselve great and strong enough to submit to this tribunal any dispute not affecting our honor, and that Japan would consent, if not insist, that this be done.

THE IMPERIAL DIET.

THE SALT MONOPOLY.

A meeting of the Committee on the abolition of the Salt Monopoly Law was held at 10.30 a.m. on Thursday. Mr. Nemoto was in the chair. Mr. Aida put a question as to the rumour that the Government had adopted the policy of not permitting the establishment of new salt companies for the sake of protecting the salt fields. Mr. Sakurai, Government Commissioner, replied as follows: "The main object of the salt monopoly is to increase revenue, not necessarily for the protection of salt fields. I suppose the questioner was pointing to the fact that in September last year considering the state of the salt refining industry the Government took measures not to sanction applications for the inauguration of new salt companies. The Government, however, permitted the establishment of a salt refining company in Hokkaido on condition that the company should export its output abroad. Even in the future the Government will not necessarily prevent the starting of new salt companies if they are promoted with a view to the exportation of salt abroad." Mr. Aida asked why the Government did not permit the companies to supply domestic needs. Mr. Sakurai attributed it to the fact that the Government thought last year that the production of existing companies was sufficient for domestic demand. Mr. S. Shimada explained the reason for the introduction of the Bill as follows; "The Salt Monopoly Law was promulgated at a time when our country was in unprecedented troubles, and it is only fair that it should be abolished soon after peace is restored. Moreover salt refining work cannot be carried on in sundry regions on the sea shore. In feudal times the people refined salt by various methods, but now that we can import foreign salt very cheaply it is absurd to make salt monopoly a means of increasing national revenue. The greater part of the production of salt is called for by the lower classes so that it is these that suffer from the monopoly system. This would justify the abolition of the system. It may be that a question will arise as to the revenue amounting to *yen* 27,000,000 which has been obtained from the monopoly. But in my opinion, if various kinds of expenditure consequent upon the system are subtracted from that sum the net profit will only amount to *yen* 10,000,000. This sum may be obtained by means of a tax upon salt, although that is not an ideal plan." Mr. Nanjo said the deficit of revenue consequent upon the abolition of salt monopoly could be made good by means of a salt-consumption tax. Mr. Hashimoto said Mr. Shimada had stated that the salt monopoly law was issued during the war, but he presumed the Government had planned the promulgation of the law; he asked for information about the history of the law. Mr. Sakurai replied that the system had been investigated in the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce and Finance before the war broke out, but it was during the war that the system was introduced into the Diet in the shape of a Bill. Mr. Asaba asked whether the Government had no intention of improving the quality of Japanese salt as it was inferior to foreign salt. Mr. Sakurai replied that a comparison of salt refined before the monopoly system and that refined after, would show how much the Government was endeavouring to improve the quality of the product, and the Government would not change this policy in future. The meeting adjourned at 11.45 a.m.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House of Peers sat on Saturday, President Tokugawa in the chair.

Dr. Miyake, Chairman of the Petitions Committee, reported that the number of petitions hitherto received by the House was 37, 18 of which were approved by the Committee. The report was adopted.

Mr. T. Murata moved that in view of the sending up from the Lower House of the Bill for the amendment of the Criminal Code, with alterations a special investigation committee should be appointed to consider the subject. The motion was carried and the President appointed a committee.

Other Bills of minor importance were dealt with and the House rose at 11 a.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives sat at 1.10 a.m., Mr. Sugita in the chair.

Mr. Nemoto introduced an interpellation relating to the treatment of teachers in the primary schools, which he wished to be more liberal.

The Bill to amend the Harbour Quarantine Law was passed.

The Market Law Bill was referred to a committee.

Mr. Yokoi, Chairman of the Petitions Committee, in compliance with petitions adopted by the Committee, introduced two Bills relating to changes in local jurisdictions, and a Bill amending the Police Law so as to admit women to political meetings.

Mr. Koga, Government delegate, objected to the Bill relating to women, which, however, was passed.

Mr. Fukui introduced a Bill to amend the Tobacco Monopoly Law. As an instance of red tapeism he said the Government had ordered the cultivators of leaf tobacco to count the number of leaves growing in the field. In Japan, the leaves would number about 31,100 millions. To count the leaves would occupy 2,260,000 men a whole day. Moreover, officials were necessary to supervise the workmen. This was sheer waste of labour.

Mr. Sakatani, Finance Minister, opposed the proposal to abolish the process of counting leaves which, he said, was followed by other countries. In Japan the method, though adhered to in principle, was much simplified and improved. To abolish the system entirely would reduce the revenue.

The Bill was referred to a committee.

A debate took place on the Marine Products Bank Bill. The Finance Minister objected to the proposal. He said the marine products industry was not yet in a position to warrant a special bank: Moreover, in the event of the industry making marked progress, the Hypothec or the Industrial Bank could take the place of the bank now proposed.

The Bill was carried to the second reading.

The House of Representatives' Committee to consider the charges of bribery and corruption against certain members of the House published in the *Yamato Shimbun*, met on Friday. In reply to a question by a member of the Committee, Mr. Fujisawa, who brought the matter before the House, said he had no proof of the charges, beyond the newspaper articles. The Committee decided to hear the members charged with taking bribes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives sat on Monday at 1.10 p.m. After various reports had been made, Mr. Kase said: "To-day's *Hochi Shimbun* states that I was bribed with Mr. Yajima in connection with the abolition of the county-system. Knowing the importance of the matter I have brought the case before the Tokyo local court."

Mr. Yamamoto introduced an interpellation in connection with the Formosan lottery asking for information as to the intentions of the Government.

The Bill for the laws to be enforced in Karafuto was then discussed. After Mr. Mori had reported the proceedings of the Committee, the Bill was passed on the motion of Mr. Tsunematsu.

The Bill for the limitation of the imposition of taxes in villages and towns was explained by Dr. Sakatani, Minister of Finance. Mr. Ozawa asked a question which was duly replied to by the Government commissioner. On the motion of the Mr. Tsunematsu, the Bill was referred to a committee. The Bill for pensions to be allowed to

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the officials in the Residency-General and their families; the Bill for pensions to be allowed to the police in the Residency-General, Kwantung Administration, and Karafuto Administration, and to teachers in the schools outside of those established by the Japanese settlers in Korea, were discussed. Mr. Okano, a Government commissioner, briefly explained the reason for the introduction of the Bills. The Bills were referred to a committee. The Bill for the disposal of national forests was referred to a committee.

The Bill for the selection of the site of the second High Agricultural and Forestry College was then introduced for discussion. Mr. Kasuga made a speech in opposition. Mr. Kanzaki explained the introduction of the Bill. Mr. Sawayanagi, Vice-Minister of Education, said that there was no room for further investigation as to the site as it was fixed after the most careful enquiry. Mr. Fukui moved that the Bill should be referred to a committee. Few members, however, supported the motion; ballots were taken and the result was that the Bill was rejected.

The Bill for subsidies to be allowed to articles exhibited in the Jamestown exhibition was then taken up. Mr. Okuno explained the Bill. On the motion of Mr. Sugawara, the Bill was referred to a special committee nominated by the President. The following five memorials were discussed together:- memorial for the speedy construction of the Teshiro-Kitami line of the Hokkaido railway; memorial for the establishment of the High Technical College; memorial for the establishment of a branch of the district court; memorial for the addition of the art of fencing in the schedule of schools; memorial for the establishment of a new legislation office.

Mr. Koga, acting for the chairman of the petitions committee, reported that the committee had decided to place them before the House. The memorials were all passed as reported by the chairman. The House rose at 2.50 p.m.

House of Peers.

The House of Peers met at the usual hour on Tuesday. Marquis Kuroda, Chairman of the Committee to consider the amendments by the Lower House on the Bill for the revision of the Penal Code, reported that the Committee had rejected the amendments. The report was approved and the amendments rejected, a special committee to confer with the Lower House on the subject being appointed by the President.

Various bills were sent to Committees.

The Bills for amending the Regulations relating to the Industrial Bank, Agricultural and Technical Bank, and Hokkaido Colonial Bank were approved as sent up from the House of Representatives.

The bill for the amendment of the Law with regard to the rebate of the Sugar Tax was reported by the chairman, Viscount Tani, to have been approved by the committee appointed to consider it though he strongly opposed it. Other members of the committee spoke in support of the committee's action and the bill passed the first, second and third readings without alteration.

The bill as to taxation in Karafuto passed all its readings, having been reported on favourably by the committee.

The bill for the amendment of the Stamp Law passed all the readings after being reported on favourably by a committee.

On the motion of the President it was decided that as the close of the Diet is near at hand the House should sit every day.

The house rose at noon.

House of Representatives.

The House sat on Tuesday at 1.10 p.m. Mr. Sugita occupying the chair.

The question of bribery of members was on the Order of the Day, and both the chamber and the gallery were well filled.

Mr. Azakawa introduced an interpellation with regard to the educational system and the treatment of school teachers. At present, he said, Education was conducted without method or principle. He commented adversely on the importance the authorities attached to the Imperial Universities and pointed out that the percentage of mortality of graduates from the Universities was six or seven times as large as that of the whole nation. This, he said, was the curse of our educational system.

The Upper House having rejected the House's amendments on the Penal Code, the House authorized the President to nominate ten delegates for a conference of the two Houses on this subject.

The Bill relating to the pensions of teachers of primary schools was explained by Mr. Makino, Minister of Education, and at once referred to a committee.

The Bill relating to Special Import Duties in Formosa (relating to cotton) was adopted as amended by the committee. The Bill to amend the Customs Tariff Law (to differentiate import duties on clean and husked rice) had been rejected by the Committee on condition that the Government would investigate the Tariff with a view to introducing the Bill next session. The House adopted the Committee's decision.

Mr. Nemoto, Chairman of the Committee to consider the Bill to abolish the Salt Monopoly Law, and a Representation with a similar object, reported to the House that the Committee had rejected the Bill but adopted the Representation, because it was expected that in future better sources of revenue would be discovered.

Mr. Kikutaro Hashimoto opposed the report of the Committee. He attributed the rise in the price of salt to the outrageous profits realized by brokers, and said the public would suffer from the abolition of the monopoly for that would reduce the revenue and lower the quality of salt.

Mr. Shimada who supported the Bill denounced the exploitation of natural resources in order to a monopoly. The nation, he said, was unanimous in denouncing the monopoly, except in the salt-producing provinces, but the latter were a very small fraction as compared with the whole empire. For the benefit of the country the monopoly should be abolished.

After further discussion the report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Nanjo reported with regard to the proceedings of the Committee appointed to consider the charges of bribery made against members of the House. He said Mr. Takaushi and others were present at a meeting of the Committee and were asked for explanations, the result of which was that the Committee decided there was nothing disgraceful in the behaviour of these gentlemen.

Messrs. Shindo and Tatsukawa asked several questions, which the President said might be taken as amendments to the report but Mr. Ooka held that the report must be sustained. Other members asked questions and Mr. Otata hinted that the *Seiyu-kai* were trying to hurry the business through

Mr. Kanzaki moved that the members accused should not take part in the voting but this was opposed, and amid considerable noise and disorder a secret ballot was taken with the result that of 341 ballots well cast 165 were in favour of punishment and 176 against, so that the accused members were acquitted by a majority of 11.

The bill for the revision of the Emigration law was taken up and adopted without passing through the ordinary stages.

The House rose at 5.50 p.m.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

We have several times referred to the "History of the Meiji Era" that is gradually being compiled by the Hakubunkan and which is coming out in the form of extra numbers to the *Taiyō*. Last month Vol. VI. made its appearance and now lies before us. It consists of a very thorough and carefully put together history of Japanese political parties. Including the appendices it covers 255 pages, the same size as those of the *Taiyō*. In the opening pages will be found pictures of all Japan's leading modern statesmen. In the preface to the work it is stated that the compilers of the history have only aimed at giving a clear and detailed account of the rise and development of political parties in this country. The book does not pretend to be a history of government: that will need to be written separately on some future occasion. In the collection of materials for the history much help has been received from the elder statesmen. The main part of the work consists of nine chapters, the headings of which we give below. Chap. I. The Origin of Political Parties II. The State of Political Parties prior to the opening of the Diet. III. The Diet and the Arena of Party Politics. IV. The Subjugation of the Popular Parties (Okuma's and Itagaki's) by the Matsukata Government. V. The time of the Second Itō Government. VI. The State of Political Parties during the inauguration and carrying out of Post-Bellum Measures (after the China-Japan war). VII. The Yamagata Party and Itō Rule. VIII. Ito's Party (The Seiyūkai). IX. Political Parties to-day. The history ends with p. 160 The next thirty pages are devoted to political articles and reviews of recent events by Count Okuma, Dr. Takata, Messrs. Yano, Shimada, Oe, and one anonymous writer. The Appendix contains the usual review of the old year under the headings Politics, Diplomacy, Military Affairs, Finance, Communications, Thought and Society, Education, Religion, Literature and Art. The volume is well worth possessing as a book of reference.

* * *

Some of the articles that appear in this month's *Taiyō* are on subjects that have been discussed *ad nauseam* already. Such is Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō's on *Orthographic Reform*. There is really nothing new to be said on this subject. So many writers urge deliberateness. For the past 30 years the subject has been before the public. The Press gives no practical encouragement to the use of the Roman letters, refusing even to print foreign names according to the only system of phonetics that suits such words. If the Education Department take definite action of a practical kind, that is, if they insist on Roman letters being taught in the Higher Primary Schools, a big change will come. But academic discussion on this subject has become wearisome.

Mr. Higuchi's very long essay on "The Retention or Abolition of Capital Punishment" is concluded in this month's *Taiyō*. He favours retention, but its restriction within narrower limits than now confine it.

Dr. Soeda Jūichi contributes a very sensible and moderate article on the vexed question of labour and capital, a *résumé* of which we furnish below:—Throughout the civilized world the labour question is giving much trouble to business men and seems likely to bring about an industrial revolution. All attempts to solve it finally and satisfactorily have hitherto failed. Neither politicians, capitalists, nor dispensers of charity have contributed much towards a removal of existing difficulties. These difficulties may be classed under three heads. (1) The antipathy of labourers to capitalists is that of the poor towards the rich. The interests of the two parties are in many respects directly opposed to each other. The one supreme object of the capitalist is big profits, and in order to realize these he tries to keep the price of labour as low as possible. Between the labourer and the capitalist as things are to-day a great gulf is fixed. They are in opposite camps and likely to remain so unless a means of reconciliation between them can be found. (2) The increase in the cost of living is felt by the labourer and he holds that he has a right to demand a rise in wages, especially as the profits made by his employer allow of his paying higher wages. (3) What is called the concentration of labour has greatly facilitated co-operation in agitation among workmen. A little harsh treatment from their employers or other grievances often lead to united action by large bodies of men, who strike work and demand the lessening of working hours or a rise in wages. Socialism comes forward and tries to remove these difficulties. There are both in theory and in practice two distinct types of socialism, one being moderate the other extreme, one keeping to the advocacy of gentle measures, the other urging violence. Among the former are three distinct sets of socialists (1) State socialists; (2) the advocates of the adoption by labourers of measures for

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

self-help; (3) charity socialists. Among the extreme party of socialists there are (1) the communists, who desire to see property equally divided among all classes; (2) those who desire to see all property removed from the control of States and placed under the direct control of citizens; (3) Anarchists, (4) Nihilists. All the moderate Socialists are agreed in thinking that only two methods of enforcing their views are legitimate: one being mutual co operation on a big scale for the amelioration of the position of workmen; the other being the organization of strikes. It is only the extreme socialists who resort to violence. Turning to Europe, we find socialism is very powerful everywhere. But the English type of socialism differs from that of all other countries. The English workman exercises considerable self-control. He is averse to the adoption of violent measures unless in very exceptional cases. English capitalists regard their workmen with much consideration. Parliament too legislates for the workman in many ways. So it may be said that in England the reconciliation of capital and labour is nearer than it is in any other European country. Disturbances there are certainly fewer then on the European continent. In Germany, despite Bismarck's State Socialism and the numerous laws passed in his time to protect the rights of workmen, the more objectionable forms of socialism find numerous supporters to-day. Communists abound and Nihilists and Anarchists are spreading their poisonous teaching here and there.

In Japan, thanks to old traditions, those feudal usages and ways which engender respect for employers among the workmen, and to some other circumstances, we have hitherto had little trouble among our workmen. The gulf that divides the rich from the poor is not very wide here. The value of living too is comparatively cheap. But things are changing, and the recent Ashio affair revealed some rather startling facts. There seems to be little doubt that some Japanese socialists have been advocating violence and that some of the Ashio workmen were ambitious to follow the ways of certain European workmen. Nothing could be more dangerous than the wide adoption of socialistic opinions of a violent type in this country, as our men think little of being killed. For many years I have held the opinion that our Government has been remiss in not protecting the labourer by legislation. Next to nothing has been done in this line either by the Diet or the Government. The big flare up at Ashio frightened people, and now it is acknowledged that the workingman in Japan has grievances which demand redress. To leave capitalists to settle how much they will do to better the condition of the workingmen is a mistake. Public opinion must make itself heard. Legislation must step in. The working classes should have free education, and be guaranteed against cruel or unjust treatment of all kinds. The right kind of capitalist will welcome measures that have for their object the amelioration of the workingman. Our industrial future depends largely on our establishing permanent amicable relations between capital and labour.

A long essay from the pen of Dr. Takebe on "Noblemen and their Education" is appearing in the *Taiyō*. From the first part of it published in the March number of the magazine we gather that the writer is of opinion that modern society may reasonably expect to find the nobility educated up to the new *rôle* they have to play. If this expectation is not realized it will follow that men of rank will no longer be respected as they have hitherto been from quite different causes. It is of course to the hereditary noblemen especially that Dr. Takebe refers, for the rank that has been conferred by the Emperor during the Meiji era has invariably been given as a reward for services, that is, for merit which implies certain qualifications in the recipients, such, for instance, as the education on the importance of which Dr. Takebe insists. Dr. Takebe is no doubt correct when he says that the modern spirit in Japan as elsewhere is opposed to the class system. Constitutional Government to a certain degree reduces all the subjects of the empire to one level. The late war in many ways did the same thing. Dr. Takebe is opposed to the notion that noblemen should be educated apart from plebeians. They should not grow up to think they belong to a superior caste of human beings. The time for that has gone by. The relationship of certain princely families to the Imperial Household is not, in Dr. Takebe's conception, a sufficient reason for according to them special privileges and rights. There is too strong a tendency in certain quarters to make use of a certain connection with royalty for selfish purposes. The notion that the throne needs to be guarded by certain noble families, that they constitute a 壁屏, *hampei*, a protecting screen around the throne, is absurd. The throne is guarded by the whole nation (*Kokumin mina kore kōshitsu no hampei de aru*) and its safety is thereby adequately insured.

* * *

"Our Economic World Ten Years Hence" is the title of an article contributed to a recent number of the *Mita Shōgyōkai* by Count Okuma Count Okuma being one of Japan's far-seeing statesmen and being intimately acquainted with all financial subjects, his forecast of the position that Japan will occupy in the financial world a decade hence possesses considerable interest. Forecasts of the future, says Count Okuma, when based on a careful study of the past are usually tolerably correct. First, in reference to our population, by comparing figures we find that whereas ten years ago it was approximately 45 millions, it is now 50 millions. So that in ten years there has been an increase of 10 per cent. The value of our trade has risen from 300 millions to nearly nine hundred millions in 10 years, that is, to nearly 3 times as much as it was in 1896. So that according to this some say it would be quite safe to predict that in 1916 our trade will be worth at least 25 million *yen*, and that ten years later it will have come to 75 million *yen*. Then, as an indication of the financial growth of the nation during the past decade, compare the amount of the money orders issued in Tōkyō last year with that of those issued in 1896. There has been a rise from about 350 million *yen* to 3,500 million *yen*. Seeing this, some people say that it looks as though in ten years' time Tōkyō would lead the world in bulk of money transactions. But these calculations are based on an unreliable presupposition. They presuppose that Japan's progress during the next 10 years will be what it has been in the past decade. But nations are often like individuals; when very young they grow very rapidly; subsequently the rate of development is much slower. Japan's recent progress is unprecedented in the world's history. Twenty five years ago she only had 17 miles of railway; she now has 5,000 miles. America twenty years ago had 80,000 miles of railway; she now has no more than 200,000; that is, whereas in 25 years our railways increased 300 times; in the same space American railways have only increased 3 times. The same law can be applied to our finances. It would be taking an over sanguine view to assume that the progress of the last 10 years will be maintained during another decade. I am an optimist, but not optimistic enough to think that in 10 years time we shall be where America and Germany are to-day. (*Ikani rakuten-teki no kwagakai to iyedomo sa made susumō to wa kesshite omowanu de aru*).

Comparing our financial world with what it was in pre-Meiji times, we find that it is an entirely new creation. All remains of the old Chinese feudal finance have gone, never again to return, and our business world to-day is of Western model. Who brought about this radical change? The late Mr Fukuzawa. He it was that showed up the weaknesses and the impossibility of the old system of finance. He it was that familiarized the nation with American and English ways of doing business. There is no modern statesman but owes much to this great reformer. The utilitarianism that he preached now permeates the nation. To day we find our business men are thoroughly conversant with all that is going on in the Western business world. This of itself is an enormous stimulus to effort and a preventive of grave errors and misapprehensions. In every line of business enterprise we have adopted Western methods. Many things have been created *de novo*. Such are our whole modern banking and credit systems and other business agencies. Changes in the West have been at once felt here. Interest on capital has gone down from about 15 per cent. to 4 or 5 per cent., and it will go down still further.

Now, taking a wide view of our future prospects, what conclusions do we reach? That we can imitate Occidentals in all things has been abundantly proved. What the Germans do and the English do and Americans do that we can do. If capital be needed, we can collect it in one way or another. If skill be needed, we can find it. We are an ambitious people and our self-confidence has been greatly increased by the success of our arms against Russia. That we shall go on making progress is not open to doubt. Yet we have certain natural defects which it is absolutely essential to make good. What do we most need? Not money, nor extensive territory, nor grand opportunities. The wealth of the world lies waiting for our appropriation if we only possess the key to open the treasure-house. What is that key? Knowledge of science combined with originality of mind. Hitherto we have been borrowers and imitators. In order to finally succeed we must convert ourselves into originators. Most of the numerous appliances that go to make modern Japan what she is have been imported from abroad. We have learnt how to build big ships here, but most of the material used has had to be imported. The truth is that judged from a utilitarian standpoint our University education is quite defective. This defectiveness is tacitly admitted by the Government when it follows the practice of sending students to Europe to complete their studies. There are elements that need to be supplied to students' minds that our University professors do not furnish. Above all, scientific knowledge in this country is in a very backward state. We have begun to use a vast amount of machinery all over the country. But machine-producing factories do not exist. In the lists of all the companies that have been founded during the past 18 months we look in vain for the name of a machine-making company. The fact is that mechanical knowledge in Japan is sadly deficient. We must take immediate steps for supplying this defect. If we fail to do this we shall suffer much from the keen competition that exists. If during the next ten years we can so increase our knowledge of mechanism as to be able to manufacture most of our own machinery, during the following ten years we may be able to raise ourselves to a financial level with Europe and America. But this will involve very strenuous efforts on our part. As things are situated now, owing to the defectiveness of our machines, there are many things that cost more to make here than they do in the West, and, moreover, the articles we turn out are inferior. Take iron rails, for instance, in Japan they cost from 15 to 20 *yen* per *jō* (10 *shaku*) more than they do in the West, and the quality is inferior at that. The Government has got its iron foundry and so we are able at a high cost to turn out rails and other things here. But proficiency has not been reached as yet. No private firm could compete with foreign countries in this matter. It would soon ruin in a very few months. The situation to-day is just this: Japan is able to compete successfully with foreign countries in a few special articles, but she lacks the knowledge and experience that prove such a source of wealth to Western countries. If she does not get these within the next ten years, successful competition with the West will be unattainable (*Nihon wa arte tokushu no mono ni tsuite wa muron kyōsō ma dekiru ga, tomi no kompontaru chishiki to jukuren to ni tsuite wa, kongo jū nen kan ōi ni susumaneba sekaiteki tomi no kyōsō wa kekkyoku fukanōji* (不可能事) *de aru*) To go on by leaps and bounds in the future as we have done during the past 10 years will be no easy matter, concludes Count Okuma.

* * *

The *Ōsaka Asahi Shimbun* has for some time past been publishing occasional short biographies of noted Japanese, with portraits of the men selected for treatment. Fifty-four of these sketches, bearing the title *Jimbutsu Gwaden*, have already appeared. No. 5 is on the life of Mr.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Kano Kōkichi, the newly appointed President of the College of Literature at the Kyōto University. Here is what the Ōsaka *Asahi* has to say on Mr. Kano:—It is affirmed that this utilitarian age produces no philosophers. But the names of Professor Koeber, at the Tōkyō Imperial University, and Mr. Kano Kōkichi, in Kyōto, will occur to everybody as disproving that theory. Mr. Kano we regard as a real philosopher both in his literary taste and his attitude to the great money-making world. Born in Akita, at the age of nine he went up to Tōkyō and, with Ueda Mannen and Sawayanagi Masatarō as his fellow-pupils, attended a Primary School in Banchō. After graduating at the First High School, then known as the Yobimon, he entered the Science College of the Imperial University and took his degree in mathematics in 1886. But he seems to have taken little real interest in science and so in the autumn of 1886 he entered the College of Literature connected with the University and three years later graduated in Philosophy.* He had not long to wait for employment. In a little over a year after taking his second degree he was appointed Director of the Fourth High School. After occupying this post for three years he returned to Kyōto and there for three years spent his time in further study. Subsequent to that he again took the schoolmaster's rod,† occupying first the post of Director of the Fifth High School and afterwards being summoned to Tōkyō to take charge of the First High School. Being thoroughly convinced of his ability and his suitability for the post, Mr. Kinoshita selected him to fill the important place he now occupies. It is only during the past few months that the world has realized that Mr. Kano Kōkichi is worthy of taking rank with Japan's great men. His one passion is study. He is quiet and retiring in manner, and the very picture of health and contentment. The latter it is said is to be attributed to his careful avoidance of the worries of family life. With him books supply the place of wife and family.

* * *

In the March *Dai Nihon* we find an Open Letter sent to Baron Sone by Mr. Matsumoto Kumpei on the subject of the improvement of Japanese horse flesh. Baron Sone, it will be remembered, is the head of the Baseikyoku, connected with the Home Office. Mr. Matsumoto is of opinion that the following steps are necessary to the realization of the end Baron Sone and his subordinates have in view. (1) In order to get rid of the wretched animals now in use as rapidly as possible, the consumption of horse flesh as an article of food should be encouraged by the Government. In France an enormous amount of horse flesh is sold and it is considered by medical men to be wholesome food. Here there is a stupid prejudice against it except among the lower orders. (2) Horse races all over the country need to be encouraged. (3) Horse-races and horse shows such as those held in the West should be started. (4) Horse-riding among those who can afford the luxury should be encouraged. (5) Driving matches should come into fashion and prizes should be given for the best turn out. (6) The *jinrikisha* should be abolished and horse-vehicles take its place.

Mr. Matsumoto Kumpei's strong a peal to the House of Representatives in favour of Japan's adoption of Roman letters is given in full in the March *Dai Nihon*, extracted from the stenographic report of the speech of Feb. 15th last. Mr. Matsumoto's speech seems to have produced a strong impression in the Diet, owing perhaps to the moderation and tact with which he stated his case. He is not in favour of the abolition of the ideographs or either forms of the *kana*, but only of teaching the use of Romaji in High Class Primary Schools. This of itself he rightly thinks would in time prepare the way for their general adoption throughout the country for all ordinary purposes in preference to the ideographs or Japanese *kana*.

That the Japanese University system is altogether satisfactory or that it adequately meets the high class educational requirements of the present age few Japanese scholars who know the outside world think. The subject during the past ten years has been repeatedly discussed by the press. The former Minister of Education, Mr. Kubota, has a good deal to say on this topic in the pages of the *Dai Nihon** The title of his article is "Our University System is out of date." We give the substance of his remarks below:—It is now some seven or eight years since the improvement of our University system began to be discussed by educationists, but no satisfactory conclusion has been reached and the Government has as yet done nothing to satisfy the demands of the general public. The present University system was decided on before the promulgation of the Constitution. If it suited the state of the country then, it has long ceased to do so. The Imperial Universities do not fulfil the chief purpose of a university owing to the fact that they are run in precisely the same way as the High Schools and the Middle Schools. The students are all bound down by strict rules. The subjects they are to study are fixed. Degrees are only obtainable by passing examinations in the prescribed subjects, however much they may be disliked, and however unsuitable to the tastes and faculties of students they may be. Character and individuality are killed by the present system. The students are all shaped according to one mould and the special powers of each student are left undeveloped. What is wanted is entire freedom of choice as to the subjects to be studied. Each student should be required to pass an examination in one special subject. His attendance at lectures on other subjects should be left to his own discretion. Having selected his own subjects with a view to the profession he intends to follow in after-life, he would study earnestly. The men turned out by the Government Universities to-day are universally complained of as ill-equipped for the duties of life. The system followed by the Universities is artificial and lacking in thoroughness. The students leave the University with only a smattering knowledge of a great many subjects, but with no thorough knowledge of any. To me it seems that the present practice of using the High Schools simply as preparatory schools for the Universities is quite wrong. There is no reason why Middle School graduates should not proceed at once to the Universities and there take up any subject they please. According to our present University system no institution that teaches four subjects only can be called a University. There is no call for the retention of this rule. It is most desirable that we should have universities which only give instruction in one subject, be it Medicine, Law or Commerce. It is very desirable that our Tōkyō High Commercial School should have given to it the status of a University. Ten years ago there was only one University of Commerce in Europe and that was in Belgium, but since that, especially in the United States, universities have been springing up everywhere. The standard of teaching at our High Commercial School has been raised considerably in recent years; so that now it is quite worthy to rank with universities in other countries. Some of our scholars cling to the notion that the main object of a university is to teach abstract subjects; that applied science and knowledge of all sorts should not be taught at our chief seats of learning. When the late Viscount Mori first proposed that the College of Engineering, which existed before as a separate establishment, should be amalgamated with the University, he was met with a storm of opposition on the ground that engineering was not worthy of being exalted to the rank of Law and Literature—because it dealt with the practical application of theories. The same objection was made to the incorporation of the Komaba Agricultural College with the Imperial University. There is not the slightest doubt that the whole cause of high technical education in this country is seriously hindered by our present University system, with its numerous restrictions and demands. It would be infinitely better to allow Universities for teaching special subjects to spring up everywhere and to give to all the institutions that reach a certain standard of teaching liberty to manage their own affairs in their own way. To teach one subject thoroughly should be the aim of all ordinary universities. Institutions where all or most of the various branches of knowledge are to be studied under the guidance of experts can never be created in large numbers within the next few decades even were it thought desirable to have many such institutions. The raising of all high class technical schools to the rank of *Daigaku* is to my mind an urgent necessity. In order to effect this the regulations bearing on the organization of universities in this country must be thoroughly revised.

Among the short comments on current politics appearing in the March number of the *Dai Ni-hon* we find a note drawing attention to the dignity, appropriateness and constitutional ring that characterize Viscount Hayashi's speeches in the Diet. No foreign minister that Japan has had has realized as the Viscount does the fact that utterances made in either of the Houses of the Diet are made to the whole world. Viscount Hayashi, moreover, addresses the Diet as one who understands what is due to its members in the way of explanation and general courtesy. He has made an unusually good impression by his recent speeches. A total absence of the haughtiness that has displayed itself in Ministers on former occasions and the display of courage and decision have marked his addresses.

* * *

The *Chuōkōron* affirms that the Jiyū Tsushinsha, whose news is exclusively made use of by the daily newspapers, is under the control of the Seiyūkai and that hence some of the rumours it spreads are to be treated with caution. The reports that Marquis Itō was about to resign his post in Korea and that he would probably be succeeded by Count Katsura emanated from from this source. The *Chuōkōron* maintains that the object of the dissemination of this rumour was to strengthen the hands of the present Saionji Government, which, it is maintained, can no longer hold its ground unless Marquis Itō is in the country to advise Marquis Saionji as to the best course to pursue when emergencies arise. The rumour in question, according to the *Chuōkōron*, does no more than show that the Seiyūkai is beginning to regard its continuance in power as rendered uncertain by recent events.

* * *

A Revised Edition of *The Intermmediate Japanese-English Dictionary* compiled by Messrs. N. Nakamura, N. Sakuma and T. Hirose has just been issued by the Ikubunsha. This dictionary is designed to assist Japanese students in English composition and conversation. It covers 930 pages, the length of the page being 7 inches and the width 3 inches. It sells at 90 *sen* a copy and is deservedly popular among students. The first edition appeared in 1904, if we remember rightly. The printing is clear and printer's errors are few compared to many of the cheap dictionaires in circulation. The number of Japanese-English dictionaries in this country is very large. Though we have made it our business to look into most of them, we have not discovered a single volume big or small in which the ridiculous method of spelling advocated by Mr. Tanakadate and others is followed. These gentlemen object to the phonetic system to which all foreigners are accustomed on the ground that it was elaborated by foreigners, but they ignore the fact that the system has been adopted and is in *daily use* among thousands upon thousands of

* It is said that so fond of study at the University was Mr. Kano at this time, that he seriously contemplated entering the Law College in 1889 but that Dr. Katō Hiroyuki persuaded him not to do so.—[WRITER OF SUMMARY]

† 教鞭. *Kyōben wo toru*. The whip or rod in China, whence this expression comes, was not used for beating naughty boys, but simply as a pointer. The feeling against corporal punishment in schools in Japan seems always to have been very strong.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

* The fact that while Minister of Education Mr. Kubota did absolutely nothing towards inaugurating the reform which he now advocates shows conclusively how very limited is the power of Ministers of Education to effect radical changes in the Universities. The Faculties alone can do this: they resent outside interference of every kind. A Minister can do nothing against them. That is the present situation.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

students—all the students in High Schools, all the students in Middle Schools, all the students in Missionary Schools, all the students in the Imperial Universities and in private universities. No student nowadays is without his dictionary. Some possess three or four. They all know no other method of spelling than that used by Hepburn and other well known foreign lexicographers. Besides these students the teachers at all the above-named schools perpetually use Japanese-English dictionaries. To all these students and scholars it appears that the phonetic rendering of Japanese found in all the dictionaries is highly satisfactory and they are puzzled to know wherein the superiority of the proposed new system of spelling lies. Here is a specimen of the proposed new spelling which appears on p. 12 of the January number of the *Kyōikukai*:—*Kunsi wa ima hutūno Sinbun ya Zasshi no kaki kata no omona bubun wo nasite oru Mono de aru ga?* This is intended to represent the following Japanese words *Kanji wa ima futsū no Shimbun ya Zasshi no kakikata no omona bubun wo nashite oru mono de aru ga.* The letter "h" is eliminated from such words as *koshiraeta* and *seishitsu*. They are written *kosiraeta* and *seisitu*. Will the compilers of the hundreds of dictionaries and phrase books now in use follow the lead of the new school of linguistic chauvinists? Most certainly they will not.

Some of our readers will be gratified to know that Count Okuma highly approved of the plan of teaching the use of the Romaji in Elementary Schools. He states his views on this subject in the January number of the *Kyōikukai*. He says that the spirit of the age demands the abolition of the ideographs in favour of phonetic symbols and that in Japan as elsewhere the spirit of the age is wont to carry everything before it.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S BOOK.

[Reuter's Special Service.]

General Kuropatkin's history of the Russo-Japanese war, which was published in December last and was immediately suppressed by the Government, consists of three bulky volumes, which are respectively devoted, in the main, to the three great events of the campaign, the battles of Liao-yang, of the Sha-ho, and of Mukden. The voluminous general orders, statistics, reports, and other documentary matter have been collated by Colonel Bolkhovetonoff, of the General Staff. These, read together with the "conclusions" which are formulated, constitute the most amazing revelations of disorganisation, incapacity, and even disobedience of specific and urgent orders on the part of certain general officers entrusted with high commands in the field, notably General Kaulbars, against whom a formidable indictment is framed, saddling upon his shoulders practically the entire responsibility for the *débâcle* at Mukden

The Mukden volume opens with a short sketch of the progress of the campaign from November 1903, when the first plan for a strategical distribution of troops in the Far East was prepared in view of an impending war with Japan. That plan limited the forces intended to protect Port Arthur to sixteen battalions and "was based on an exaggerated opinion as to the power and invincibility of our Pacific Fleet." All possibility of the defeat of that fleet was excluded. The decision to limit the defence of Kwantung to sixteen battalions was arrived at in defiance of the opinion adopted by a conference held at Port Arthur in June, 1903, when General Kuropatkin, then Minister for War, visited the fortress, a conference in which Admiral Alexieff and the chiefs of the garrison took part, and which recommended the organisation of a much larger force. When Kuropatkin was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian army he at once urged the adoption of stronger measures for the protection of Port Arthur, but Alexeieff replied that "a separate operation of the Japanese against Port Arthur promises to the enemy serious advantages only in the case of success by a single sudden blow, and the time for this is already lost."

In those early days, February 1904, Kuropatkin presented two memoranda to the Tsar in reference to the plan of operations. In the first he wrote:—"During the earlier period of the campaign, our chief task must be not to permit our troops to be beaten in detail, but, gradually strengthening and preparing ourselves for the advance, we must begin it with sufficient forces and not until we have all necessaries for an uninterrupted advance during a comparatively long time." On the margin of this memorandum the Emperor wrote the laconic comment "Just so." General Kuropatkin goes on to show how his efforts to realise this excellent programme were checkmated in numerous ways. For example, the troops of the First Siberian Division were stopped by the Viceroy at Harbin, with the result that during a whole month the Manchurian army did not receive a single battalion of infantry reinforcements. The deficiencies of the army, the lack of transport, of artillery, of horses, are dwelt upon, and details are given to show the utter inadequacy of the Manchurian army to cope with the situation when orders were received from St. Petersburg insisting upon the commencement of active operations. Indeed, after tracing events down to the end of May, General Kuropatkin admits in so many words that had General Kuroki grasped the critical position on the Russian east front which, "fortunately for us," he did not he could have seized Liaoyang as early as the beginning of June.

Speaking of the condition and morale of the troops which reached him from Russia during June, the 10th Army Corps, General Kuropatkin says that in reviewing them he noticed that there were significant gaps in the strength, especially in the case of the officers. Among the privates called out from the reserves many were old and the bulk of them were "heavy, clumsy and undersized." "These reservists," he says, "believing that they had been unjustly called to the colours, since in neighbouring districts even the youngest of those available had not been requisitioned, came to the war in a sulky frame of mind." They refused to fraternise with the regulars The company commanders did not know their men. Among the leaders were many who had just been appointed and were quite unfit for their posts. So constituted, the Tenth Corps, from which so much was expected, met with defeat after defeat and "fell far short of justifying the expectations which we had a right to entertain of the famous old regiments of the Russian Army." Under a change of officers, however, and after much bitter experience, those same troops of the Tenth Corps "bore themselves with distinction at the battle of Mukden."

The whole narrative is a dismal retrospect of unpreparedness, disorganisation, and cross-purposes. In the operations of the Tenth Corps, "little energy was shown by its commander and there was insufficient firmness in the case of certain regiments, especially among the reservist rank and file, who under various pretexts went to the rear."

With regard to the general causes which, after the fighting in July, led to the retreat of the Manchurian army, General Kuropatkin reported to the Emperor summing them up as follows:—

The preponderance of the Japanese forces; incomparably better preparedness for action in a mountainous country and in bot weather; their greater youth; their high er equipment; their plentiful mountain artillery and pack trains; their extreme patriotic spirit; their energetic and capable officering; and, finally, "the insufficient war-like spirit of our troops in consequence of the obscurity which surrounded the objects and cause of the war."

At the beginning of the Liao-yang fights the gaps in the complement of the army amounted to 350 officers and 14,800 men. Companies whose normal strength was 140 or 150, did not muster 100, General Bilderling's tactics are severely criticised and his troops are described as raw, inexperienced and untrustworthy. They met with constant failure. General Orloff's force of 12,000 soldiers simply bolted from the field in wild disorder, and this had a serious effect on the left flank, with the result that a splendid position, which should have served for a support in the Russian advance from the left flank was lost. What was lacking throughout the fighting at Liaoyang was greater effort on the part of the troops and more capable handing on the part of their leaders.

The dangers and disadvantages of the retreat to Mukden are pointed out. When the troops got among the high kaolin, they lost their heads and gave way to panic. The previous experiences of the advance had not inspired them with confidence. The positions at Mukden offered extremely serious defects and these are enlarged upon.

For the indecisive results of the battle of the Shaho the following reasons are given: (1) the lack of skill displayed by the chief of the Eastern army in handling the large force entrusted to him, which gave him a nearly triple superiority over the enemy; (2) the absence of firm handling of the troops on the part of the leaders of the Western detachment; (3) the unsuccessful tactics and lack of energy on the part of the commander of the Tenth Army Corps who retired without any necessity from his position on the left bank of the Shaho without even warning his neighbour, the commander of the First Army Corps, thus placing him in a serious plight; (4) the unsuccessful operations of the commander of the 31st infantry division, who several times unnecessarily retired his brigade; (5) the insufficient firmness of many of the troops, who left the ranks under the pretext of carrying wounded to the rear or without any pretext at all; (6) the lack of co-operation on the part of the units of the Sixth Siberian corps. During the fights on the Shaho, the senior commanders, General Stackelberg and General Bilderling, were responsible only for their own tasks and acted entirely independently.

The new contingents for filling up the gaps in the ranks which are described as at this time "alarming," continued to arrive in driblets. No less alarming was the deficiency in officers, of whom in the whole infantry arm there were fewer than 2,700, or an average of less than 11 for each battalion. It was not till the middle of November that the Manchuria army reached a total of 210,000, the Japanese opposing at that time numbering about 200,000. But even then the Russian superiority was not sufficient to guarantee success in case of advance against strongly fortified positions and amid the rigours of the winter, which made entrenching almost impossible.

With regard to the capabilities of the Trans-Siberian railway, General Kuropatkin makes the interesting statement that although the Minister of War reported in October that it could carry twelve pairs of trains daily, this number was never reached up to the end of the war.

General Kuropatkin frequently complains of the lack of information as to the Japanese strength and dispositions, and expresses the belief that when the enemy was supposed to number 200,000 its strength was really much greater.

When news of the fall of Port Arthur was received the commanders were again asked about the possibility of an advance and various plans were discussed. General Grippenberg presented the most radical plan, which was to make a great turning movement in the direction of Yentai with the second army, independently of the third army; but for this purpose he asked for a force of seven corps, an impossible condition, because, even without any strategic reserve, he could only have been given four corps. Finally the plan was abandoned on the ground that it was too risky. "Grippenberg," says General Kuropatkin, "then at once passed to the other extreme, expressed pessimistic sentiments and declared that the campaign might be regarded as lost." He proposed to retreat to Harbin, defend that point and Vladivostock, and from there withdraw two armies and move in other directions, though as to what those other directions were he offered no explanation. After much discussion Kuropatkin, acting in accordance with the ideas of Linievitch and Kaulbars, decided to begin the advance, but stipulated that there must be complete co-operation between the three armies.

At length, in the beginning of January, what was to be a great turning movement was planned, and the blame for its failure is thrown upon General Grippenberg. "Regrettably," writes General Kuropatkin, "two weeks before the com-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

mencement of our advance the chances of our success were overturned by certain orders of Grippenberg, which revealed to the enemy the nature of our intended movement. In spite of warnings as to the necessity of hiding our intentions as long as possible and not moving the Tenth Corps, which was to have been the reserve in the event of the enemy striking a successful blow against our centre, without the knowledge of the commandant of the army, Grippenberg on December 31 moved the fourth division of infantry to the left bank of the Hunho and on January 5, without even notifying the commander-in-chief, he moved over the Tenth Corps, uniting it with the right flank of the third army. These changes certainly indicated clearly to the enemy our intentions and we soon received the news that the Japanese from their side had commenced to move their detachments to the west to reinforce the positions against which our detachments had just been transferred."

By this time the army had almost been brought up to its full strength, numbering in all about 300.000, with 5,600 officers, being about 15 for each battalion.

In summing up the subsequent operations, General Kuropatkin again charges General Grippenberg with giving orders at direct variance with the plan of campaign and with failing to keep in touch with the commander of the Third Army. With regard to the reverse at Sandepu, he says "It was impossible that it should have ended otherwise, in view of the absolute unpreparedness of the attack. The environs of Sandepu and the fortifications of that village had not been at all studied, and no sketches of the terrain had been prepared for the troops. The result was that the artillery fired the whole day against Baitaize, to the north-west of Sandepu, instead of at Sandepu, never touching Sandepu, and the 14th division attacked the village of Baotadze, west of Sandepu, and, having occupied that village, made sure that it had occupied Sandepu and reported this to me. The outer wall of Sandepu was taken by the 14th division for a redoubt inside Sandepu, and not supposing itself to be strong enough to take this redoubt, it retired to its former positions. Meanwhile, Grippenberg, receiving the news of the taking of Sandepu, gave the order to send immediately the old-type mortars and siege guns in the Eighth Corps to the Tenth Corps, and to prepare for an attack on the village of Lidiutun. Thereupon Grippenberg, in view of the extraordinary fatigue of the troops, who had not slept for three nights, asked permission to rest on the day of January 14th. The place fixed for the First Siberians to rest was Hegaotai, which was not yet occupied by us, and this led to a battle on the 14th for the possession of Sunepu and Pyaotsao. On the morning of the 14th it was clear that we had not taken Sandepu, and Grippenberg, in view of the fact that he had sent the artillery into the Tenth Corps, should have renounced the idea of commencing the attack on that day, all the more that great Japanese reinforcements had arrived at Sandepu. Stackelberg, having noticed that Sandepu was not taken, in spite of the order twice given by Grippenberg, to stop the advance, did not find it possible to obey that order and after a very hard battle took the greater part of Sandepu, towards evening, but at dawn on the 15th, attacked by superior forces of the enemy on the front and left flank, was forced to retire with very heavy losses (6,000 men)."

Continuing to describe and criticise the operations at Sandepu, General Kuropatkin again complains of General Grippenberg for failing to report to or confer with him at a critical juncture, though he had a telephone at his command in an adjoining room, adding, however, "personally, Grippenberg could not talk with me on account of deafness." Discussing the results, the author says: "Thus ended our first attempt to adopt the offensive, which cost us about 10,000 men. Of the cause of the failure, the chief one was of course the negligence in failing seriously to prepare for the storming of Sandepu, which indicated an absence of the respect for our resourceful enemy which they deserved. Such disregard for the enemy was noticeable throughout the whole course of the war on the part of almost all the higher commanding officers on their arrival in the army. But after the first collision with the enemy this contempt was unfortunately changed into an almost equally extreme over-estimate of his worth."

As showing the absence of proper communication between the commander of the army and the various corps operating under him, Kuropatkin states that on Jan. 15 portions of the Fifteenth Division retired without permission and without awaiting the enemys attacks, thus uncovering the siege battery which they had been assigned the duty of supporting and which then at the order of the chief of artillery of the Eighth Army Corps prepared to destroy its guns and sink its shells in the river. There was also great delay in the matter of orders and reports.

On Jan. 17, General Grippenberg reported that he was ill, and on the 21st, with the permission of the Emperor, he left for St. Petersburg. "His manner of proceeding in this matter," says the ex-Commander-in-Chief, "set a most deplorable example both to those under him and to the other armies, and was calculated to undermine discipline. The opinion expressed by him that the campaign might be considered lost, and that a retreat first to Mukden and then to Harbin was necessary, produced a dangerous bewilderment in the minds of the fainter-hearted, which was even more harmful than the partial defeat of one or another division of our troops."

Coming to the fighting before Mukden in February, the reports show that at the beginning of that month the total deficiency in the complement of the three armies in the field was no less than 49,000. Quick measure were necessary to save Mukden, and its defence from the West and North was entrusted to General Kaulbars, with troops taken from the general reserve. The assembling of these on the right bank of the Hunho took place very slowly. "I again," says General Kuropatkin, "insisted on the necessity of speedy action and gave Kaulbars full freedom of decision. This order Kaulbars did not carry out, giving, as an excuse the non-arrival on the right bank of troops belonging to the second army."

How General Kaulbars failed to stop the victorious advance of General Nogi is related with much detail, and the reasons for the failure are categorically set forth in the "conclusions" quoted below. An interesting point incidentally mentioned is that much of the information concerning the Japanese dispositions has been taken from German reports and from those of an Italian correspondent with the Japanese army. These foreign officers are quoted as showing how the Japanese, getting stuck under the Russian positions, could neither advance nor retreat, how many were frozen and starved, the wounded dying without the possibility of relief, and scarcely half the men being on the fighting list, while the Russians, with thirty battalions not even engaged contented themselves with standing on the defensive and passively lost the opportunity of falling on the shaken enemy, who were still extending their cordon, fearing to sacrifice by continued fighting, the possibility of assembling to repulse the attack of superior forces.

Commenting on a report by General Zazzulich to the effect that he did not need reserves, General Kuropatkin says this was almost unprecedented, as the tendency of commanders was generally to over-estimate the enemy and call for reserves. In praising General Zazzulich for a fight which lasted 36 hours and in which 13 successive attacks by picked bodies of Japanese were repulsed, he remarks: "It is undoubted that if we had moved all our forces of the Fourth Siberian Corps, the defeat of the Japanese corps would have been complete and few of them would have retired to the left bank." A little further on he declares that "energetic operations of the first army could and would have atoned for and corrected Kaulbars' unsuccessful operations. But the time lost was fatal."

With regard to the casualties, subsequent regimental reports showed that the losses, though enormous, were much less than stated during the fighting, since in the first returns were included "skulkers who left the ranks under the pretext of removing the wounded or without even that excuse."

The chapter in which the "conclusions" concerning the operations at Mukden are set forth constitutes in itself a vivid recital of blunders, cross-purposes, incapacity, and consequent disaster. General Kaulbars, who commanded the second (Manchurian) army, is directly accused of failure to carry out his instructions and of fatal inactivity in defiance of urgent and reiterated orders at crucial periods of the prolonged and momentous conflict. Here are the most salient extracts from this portion of the work:

"The events which we have traced passed so suddenly that it is impossible to form an altogether objective and impartial idea of the causes of our failure at Mukden. We do not yet know enough of the dispositions governing the movements of the Japanese troops in that struggle, in which both sides suffered so heavily. Still, sufficient authentic material is available to prove that the dispositions of the personages who commanded the (Russian) troops were inapplicable to the existing conditions.

"The greatest importance in this respect certainly attaches to the Commander-in-Chief of the second army, to whom was assigned the task of checking the Japanese under General Nogi, and preventing them from executing a turning movement on our rear. The manner in which the general commanding the second army and his staff directed the operations of his cavalry was ineffective and unhappy. His unfortunate choice of officers to lead the various detachments of cavalry resulted in a conduct of the operations which was unskilful and marked by a lack of devotion. The division of cavalry under General Grekoff, and two other forces under Eicholz and Pavloff, in disobedience of specific orders which formed an essential part of the plan of of campaign, operated against General Oku instead of against General Nogi. To rectify this mistake, the cavalry under General Pavloff was on Feb. 10 specially ordered to operate against the Japanese army engaged in the turning movement, but the very next day these orders were modified, and eight sotnias of Pavloff's cavalry were attached to the force under General Launitz, which was opposing General Oku. There was no combination, and most of the detachments of cavalry remained inactive, refusing to separate themselves from the infantry.

"During the 23 days' fighting in the month of February the losses sustained by the cavalry were quite insignificant. Yet the majority of the cavalry regiments were of a fighting strength capable of coping with the most serious problems of the campaign.

"The infantry of the second army, which was ordered to advance against the Japanese positions remained entirely passive and made no attempt to challenge the enemy or even to discover his strength and dispositions, to occupy advantageous positions, or to throw out advance posts. The detachments of chasseurs also did nothing.

"In consequence of the unsatisfactory work of the cavalry and of the infantry advance guard, so little was known of the Japanese movements that the appearance of the main body of General Nogi's army on the Sin-min-ting road and to the east of it was a complete surprise to the second army.

"As early as Feb. 15, in view of the appearance of considerable bodies of Japanese near the village of Kaloma, General Kaulbars was ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to take measures immediately to ascertain the precise strength of the enemy, the direction of their movements, and their intentions. These orders were repeated on Feb. 18, and General Kaulbars was especially urged to adopt energetic measures to locate and estimate the strength of Nogi's main body, and particularly to ascertain whether it was before the village of Sandepu or was engaged in an extensive turning movement. Again, on the morning of Feb. 20, the Commander-in Chief for the third time begged General Kaulbars to discover the position of Nogi's left flank.

"Not one of these orders was obeyed, and the Commander-in-Chief was consequently forced to take his decisions hastily on information which was false and incomplete. Moreover, the exag-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

gerated reports of General Tserpitsky, who declared that he found himself confronted by more than three Japanese divisions, rendered the situation still more obscure and complicated.

"General Kaulbars, having been specifically assigned the task of arresting Nogi's turning movement, acting upon erroneous information, devoted all his time and attention to the movements of Oku's army on the west front, mistaking that army for the forces under Nogi.

"Meanwhile, General Nogi, profiting by the inaction of the second army on the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st of February, pushed on his turning movement farther to the north-east, gaining four clear days, the commander of the second army continuing to perceive no danger except on the west front, and taking no adequate notice of the movements of the enemy on the Sin-min-ting road."

After pointing out several other mistakes of which the Japanese took full advantage, the "conclusions" declare that "on Feb. 19 General Kaulbars, despite the orders of the Commander-in-Chief to begin the attack, remained inactive, though he had at his disposal on the right bank of the Khunkhe 119 battalions without counting 5½ battalions of the 1st Brigade of the 41st Division, and did not even know the disposition of the troops under his command.

"On the next day, Feb. 20, though he still had at his disposal 113 battalions, General Kaulbars again made no move. He disregarded the orders of the Commander-in-Chief to make an energetic attack upon the enemy's left wing. An extremely slow development of the troops under General Gerngross was begun, but it was stopped before they came into contact with the enemy. Moreover, having become impregnated with the fixed idea that the principal danger was to be apprehended from the west, General Kaulbars transferred 16 excellent battalions of the 10th Corps, which were operating in the direction of Sin-min-ting, from the command of General Gerngross to the left wing of the Second Army.

"On Feb. 21, active operations in the direction of Sin-min-ting were at last begun, but they were attended with no success; the forces employed being insufficient, though there were on that day 111 battalions available.

"As a result of the dispositions made by General Kaulbars between Feb. 17 and Feb. 20, we had on Feb. 21, among the troops operating against General Nogi, not a single battalion of the Second Army, when there ought to have been at least 40 battalions engaged. On the other hand, 90 battalions of the Second Army were placed in positions of defence against the advance of General Oku. Such a disposition of the troops was in no way applicable to the circumstances, or to the task which had been assigned to the General, and this was one of the principal causes of our defeat at Mukden."

The details of the forces which General Kalbars had at his disposal are tabulated, and it is shown that "down to Feb. 25, 35 battalions never went into action at all, or did practically nothing, being drawn up in positions of defence, while the Japanese were successfully carrying on the turning movement before their very eyes. The losses sustained by these battalions were absolutely insignificant.

"When, on Feb. 19, the Commander-in-Chief ordered General Kaulbars to send all the troops he could to the right bank of the river and as near as possible to the Sin-min-ting road, he did exactly the contrary, moving two regiments over to the left bank and withdrawing the troops which were in the vicinity of the Sin-min-ting road, including a regiment of dragoons which was holding an important point on the front and which was sent to the rear. We could on February 19th have concentrated over 100 battalions and thrown them against Nogi. General Kaulbars not only disobeyed the order to throw his troops across the river, but, having lost five days—from Feb. 17th to Feb. 21st—he went so far in allowing the turning movement to be developed that on Feb. 22nd, part of his force was still operating not against Nogi, but against Oku's left wing. The result was that, instead of the large force which the Commander-in-Chief had ordered to be thrown against Nogi, only 37 battalions were so employed. The loss of time and the weakness of the force which was opposed to General Nogi constitute the whole explanation of our failure at Mukden.

"Having employed in the attacking operations but an insignificant portion of the troops entrusted to him, the commander of the Second Army, from Feb. 22nd onwards, resorted to purely defensive measures. Even on that day, he made no attempt to profit by the repulse of the Japanese at Yukhuantun, or by assuming the offensive to follow up General Tserpitsky's successful repulse of several attacks, and during Feb. 22, 23 and 24 he remained quietly on the defensive."

General Kaulbars is further blamed for neglecting to reorganise his forces, which were in a state of great confusion, and for drawing recklessly and needlessly upon the reserves, so that cases even arose in which the reserves sent were refused on the ground that they were not wanted; and for failing to comply with instructions to move the transport northwards, so that the retreat, instead of being facilitated, was greatly hampered. He is charged with being completely ignorant of the appearance and concentration of the enemy on the north front, and consequently doing nothing whatever to avert that danger. After ordering General Launitz to attack the Japanese and thus facilitate the retreat of the Russians, he went to General Launitz and cancelled the order just as the troops were about to begin the attack, and he did this without informing the Commander-in-Chief of so important a modification of his instructions. The contemplated attack, even if it had not proved successful, would have considerably ameliorated the situation.

"In short," says the report, "not one of the measures prescribed to General Kaulbars in the month of February was realised. The commander of the Second Army did not at all understand the position in which he found himself, as may be clearly seen to-day.

The book contains the text of General Kuropatkin's reports to the Emperor, in which he enlarges upon the numerous causes of the Russian defeat at Mukden and elsewhere throughout the campaign; the capitulation of Port Arthur, which set General Nogi's army free to operate in Manchuria; the facilities the Japanese enjoyed in bringing up reinforcements and repairing the wastage of war; the assistance rendered to them by the Hunghutzes; the lack of energy displayed by the commander of the Second Army, his misleading and insufficient information; the failure to carry out orders on the part of general officers in the Third as well as the Second Army, and the panic in the retreat from Mukden which resulted from neglect in the disposition of the transport.

General Kuropatkin also complains of the lack of energy shown by the commander of the Second Siberian Division and the commander of the Second Siberian Corps in allowing the enemy to force a passage near Kinzapa and to advance the detachments which had passed through the Russian ranks farther north along the Mandarin Road. He shows that there were many battalions available to stop the Japanese from passing freely along the Mandarin Road, as they did, had the Russian commanders not remained passive at that juncture.

When all is said and done, however, General Kuropatkin frankly admits in his dispatches to the Emperor that he himself was most to blame for the Mukden defeat, and his reasons are duly set forth as follows:—

(a) He did not insist sufficiently before the battle began on the assembly of a strategic reserve as large as possible.

(b) Believing in the correctness of General Tchitchagoff's reports, he reduced his forces for the decisive moment of the fight by a brigade of infantry and a division of Cossacks. Had he not sent the brigade of the 16th Corps to guard the rear, and had he insisted on recalling the 1st Siberian Corps of the 1st Army to join the main body, he could have thrown two complete corps against General Nogi's turning movement.

General Kuropatkin also formulates numerous general considerations which militated against the success of the Russian arms. First of all, there was the disadvantage of a single line of railway from Europe to feed the war strength of the army, and this did not give him, till the last moment, the numerical superiority necessary to assume the offensive. Meanwhile, the Japanese, he points out, maintained their numerical superiority by three means—

(a) by immediately filling up the depleted ranks after a battle, and even while the fight was still in progress;

(b) by keeping companies all the time up to their normal strength; and

(c) by organising new detachments.

All these three measures were constantly employed and formed part of a systematic plan.

The Russians, on the other hand, were unable to make good their losses in this way, and General Kuropatkin, reports to the Emperor that at Liaoyang the disadvantage was severely felt, the various army corps being incomplete to a serious extent, since the gaps in the ranks which occurred in June and July had not been filled up. Many companies whose full strength was 215 could then only muster 140 or 150. This condition of affairs became worse and worse, and at the battle of Mukden the various units of the army were in all nearly half a million short of their normal strength. This seriously affected the endurance and spirit of the troops.

The advantage to the Japanese of a base on the Continent itself and of command of the seas are dwelt upon, as also are the sympathy of the local populations and the consequent facilities for obtaining information. Thus the Japanese nearly always knew all about the Russian strength, movements, and dispositions, while the forces of the Tsar were groping in the dark.

Entering into what may be described as more moral considerations, the report points out that "the question of Korea and of the domination of the Pacific constituted for Japan interests so vital, their enormous importance was so clearly understood by the Japanese people, that a war in support of them became at once a national war. Japan had been doggedly preparing for that conflict for ten years, and when it came it was the entire nation that made war. The Japanese aristocracy sent their sons to conquer or die. The officers, before starting for the front, had funeral ceremonies conducted over them, and when they were taken prisoners, even though wounded, they generally committed suicide. The troops, profoundly understanding the overwhelming importance for their country of the acts of heroism which they achieved, fought with a determination and a valour never seen in any previous war. It is only by such a supreme impulse of patriotic sentiment that it is possible to explain the fact, which happened more than once, that when we took villages which had been occupied by Japanese, groups of these shut themselves up in one or more houses, preferring certain death to capture or surrender. In the battles before Mukden alone there were several such cases."

Contrasting this attitude with that of the Russians, the report says, "Forced into the war, we concentrated slowly in Manchuria, surrounded by a hostile Chinese population, and we defended foot by foot a territory which was foreign to us. It was recognised as not only possible but almost inevitable that the retreat of our forces would continue as far as Harbin. After eighteen months' fighting, we had yielded but a portion of Southern Manchuria, and were still firmly posted in fortified positions."

Having pointed out that at Liaoyang the army retired only after inflicting on the enemy heavier losses than it sustained, referred again to the indecisive result of the Shaho battles, and stated that the success of the Japanese before Mukden was purchased at so high a price that they were unable to budge for six months, the report proceeds:

"When peace was concluded our armies had attained, thanks to the development of the railway, enormous strength in numbers; we had already gained the right to victory, but that is not sufficient to conquer. You must also have the necessary morale to carry off the victory. In the present day, when victories cost very dear, it is

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

not the army alone, but the entire nation that must apply itself to the task. Victory is rendered easier for the combatant whose nation does not spare its resources, nor the lives of its best sons, sending them to the front with its blessings, encouraging them, approving them, consoling them in their trials, never for a moment losing confidence in the ultimate triumph of its children. Was this the attitude in Russia with regard to the war? Did the sons of our nobility, of our merchants, of our learned men, hurry to the front? Were the youth in the schools eager to go out to the war? The schools were closed on account of strikes; but did many of the students join the army? A very few, perhaps, if any. The regulars and the reservists who were called to the colours received plenty of proclamations condemning the Government and inciting them to revolt. These proclamations even found their way into Manchuria. Our troops received them from Japanese as well as from Russian sources. Were the letters and the newspapers which reached them from home calculated to inspire them with enthusiasm and energy? Internal troubles, news of continual disorders, insults and reproaches levelled against the governing power, the officers of the army treated with contumely—that is what was read at the front, not only by the officers but by the common soldiers. The causes or objects of the war never having been clearly understood, such news from the mother country could not possibly contribute to foster in the army a martial spirit; it exercised a demoralising and crushing influence on all but the most robust minds. If Russia really wanted to win, and expected the army to do it, she should have treated the army very differently. And yet, in spite of all, in the face of failure and retreat, we have grown each month of the war, grown not only in numbers, but in morale. If anyone had said a few years ago that in 1905 Russia would be able to concentrate in Manchuria and in the region of the Amur an army of a million men, equipped with everything necessary, thoroughly well organised, strong and healthy, our critics would have declared that it was absolutely impossible. Yet this miracle has been accomplished.

To the development of the railway this result was mainly due, and General Kuropatkin pays a high tribute to the labours of the Ministry which brought it about in the face of so much abuse, adding that if there had been several lines instead of a single one, the same army could have been concentrated in a couple of months. He considers that the army which amid so many misfortunes only became keener and more efficient may be relied upon as a sure defence against the Far East in the future. The Eastern Siberian Corps, which from beginning to end displayed the greatest courage and tenacity, may to-day be reckoned with as a formidable force. The corps which arrived later on the theatre of war have been schooled in battle and have gained an experience which fits them for the most sanguinary encounters.

With regard to the officers of all ranks, the high-placed inefficient personages who did not know their work have been weeded out, or have left the army of their own accord. On the other hand, many superior commanders have proved their capacity in the field and can be counted on for the future. The great mass of regimental commanders have distinguished themselves not only by their personal courage but by their military aptitudes and great activity. Hundreds of superior officers and captains of companies did so in quite a remarkable degree, while many staff, engineering, and artillery officers also made reputations for themselves, and the transport, sanitary and other services are organised as they never were before. Though, through the force of circumstances, it had to relinquish the fruits of victory, so nearly within its grasp, the Russian army has not met its Tsushima.

"Can you talk of the defeat of the Russian army," asks General Kuropatkin, "without taking count of the fact that during the first decisive battles at Liaoyang and on the Shaho, we had not one-fourteenth of our armed forces at our disposal, that before Mukden we had not more than a sixth with us, while the Japanese were making their supreme efforts? Nor must it be forgotten that we were fighting a war-like and energetic race of fifty millions, who in common cause with their Sovereign were intent upon victory, not counting the cost. To beat such an enemy, considering that the seat of war was so distant and united to Russia by a single line of rails, greater and more sustained strength was needed, not only on the part of the army, but on that of the nation. At the beginning of the 18th and 19th centuries we had painful wars with such military geniuses as Charles XII and Napoleon. Then too, we sustained reverses, but but in the end we emerged triumphant, though it took nine years in each case. To combat Charles and Napoleon, the Russian people were devotedly attached to the Tsar, they courageously supported every trial, they were ready for every sacrifice to reinforce or ameliorate the army which enjoyed their love and confidence, their good-will and profound respect for its exploits. The people understood the necessity of victory and hesitated at no sacrifice, grudged no time, to win it. The united efforts of the Tsar and his people gained the victory then, and there is no other way to attain it now than that which was shown us by our ancestors. If Great Russia, at one with the Tsar, had desired, firmly and unanimously, to conquer the Japanese and had not recoiled before the sacrifices and time necessary to safeguard her dignity and her integrity, the valiant Russian army, sustained by the confidence of the Tsar and of the people, would have striven without fear, without sparing its strength, till the foe had been subdued."

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

With St. Patrick's Day less than thirty hours ahead, the Yokohama Literary Society were justified in making their fortnightly meeting in the Van Schaick Hall on Friday, an Irish Evening. The paper read by Mr. A. W. Sherriff dealt with the life and writings of Thomas Moore, the Bard of Erin, while the musical numbers which followed, even if they did not all come from Moore's fluent pen, were most distinctively Irish—from Mr. Somerton's lovely ballad right through to Mr. Brady's uproarious "Father O'Flynn;" even the pianola selection given by Mr. Griffith was reminiscent of Irish melodies.

The President, in introducing the speaker, said that several present perhaps knew Mr. Sherriff as the able, but for the moment unsuccessful, advocate of woman's suffrage in a recent famous local debate; he personally knew him as a loyal colleague and a trusty friend, while before the evening closed he felt confident that the Literary Society would find in him a most interesting lecturer.

Mr. Sherriff, who was received with applause, remarked in opening that it was a curious coincidence that within twenty-three years of each other, in the latter half of the eighteenth century, there were born the three greatest National song-writers the world has known—Robert Burns, the son of a poor gardener of Alloway, Scotland; Béranger, the son of a journeyman tailor of Paris, France; and Thomas Moore, the son of a small shopkeeper at Dublin, Ireland. Born in 1779, this child of very lowly parentage, spent the first twenty years of life amid the humblest surroundings, but those years of boyhood were perhaps the happiest imaginable. An only son, with two sisters for playmates, one of the most amiable characteristics of his later years was the tenacity of his domestic affections; while another admirable trait was that when fame and honour came to him and London's fashionable Society welcomed the Irish poet within its doors, he was never ashamed of his humble progenitors. His first published verse appeared when he was 13 years old in the pages of a Dublin Magazine called the *Anthologia Hibernia*. Very early in life his sympathies were aroused in favour of the French revolutionists, and he soon became intimate with the active promoters of the movement in Ireland, Robert and Thomas Emmett, Arthur O'Connor and others. As a result of contributing to the organ of the "patriots" he fell under suspicion, but after an examination before the Vice Chancellor it was found that despite his fiery utterances he was not implicated in any plot. On his mother's advice he left the movement. But there can be little doubt that his early associations with the patriots were the cause of many of the lovely poems of his later years wherein he bewails the sorrows and sings the praises of old Ireland. The lecturer then went on to speak of the disabilities of Catholics in Moore's early years and how the gradual removal of some of these restrictions enabled him to enter Trinity College, Dublin, at the age of 15. At nineteen he took his B.A. degree, and then went to London with the intention of keeping terms at the Middle Temple and of publishing his translation of the Odes of Anacreon. He endured all the privations incident to slender means, and soon returned to Dublin. The winter of 1799 saw him back in England and a lucky introduction to the Earl of Moira opened the doors of many drawing rooms to him. Later an introduction to the Prince of Wales set the seal on his success and his "Odes of Anacreon" were published under most brilliant auspices. His gifts as a lyrist, singer and pianist soon made him popular and Moore passed from triumph to triumph. Obtaining the post of Admiralty Registrar at Bermuda, he left England in 1803 and filled the office for three months. Then he made a tour of the United States and Canada, and returned to England, his office being filled by deputy. Later on he had cause to regret that deputy. Great literary activity followed his return during which his Irish Melodies were produced and these proved so popular that it is estimated Moore in the course of 27 years made something like £30,000 from them. He married at 31 a Miss Elizabeth Dyke and the wedded happiness which followed was unclouded for forty-one years. After his marriage he retired from the giddy whirl of London life, taking up his residence first at Keyworth in Leicester, and then at Mayfield, near Ashbourne, in Derbyshire. Here he wrote "Lalla Rookh," a work which quickly ran through seven editions within a year. A visit to Paris was followed by his settlement at Slopperton Cottage, near Devizes, in Wiltshire, and here the last thirty-four years of his life were passed. Mr. Sherriff passed in review the principal incidents of Moore's later life, the books he wrote, and the noble sums which he earned by his pen, not forgetting the pensions which an appreciative English Government conferred on him and his wife. The last years of his life were full of infirmity and even childishness, his brain being clouded, and his death on February, 25th, 1852, came as a happy release. He was in his 73rd year. Mr. Sherriff concluded by remarking:—Of Tom Moore, it may be said, that he is the Laureate in perpetuity of Ireland. He has by his works honoured himself and the land that gave him birth and he has left to his country a legacy which has given and will continue to give inspiration.

The lecturer having been warmly thanked, the following programme was presented and much enjoyed:—

PART II.

Song..... "Come, rest on my bosom"..... *Moore.*
Mr. S. H. Somerton.

Recitation..... "Paddy's Courtship"..... *Eaton.*
"The Widdy Malone."
Miss McCallum.

Song..... "The Meeting of the Waters"..... *Moore.*
"Come home to Athlone."
Mrs. J. H. Thom.

Pianola Selection... "Reminiscences of Ireland"...
Mr. Frederic Griffith, A.R.A.M.

Song..... "Come back to Erin"..... *Claribel.*
"Kate Kearney."
Mr. S. H. Somerton.

Song..... "Father O'Flynn." ..... *Malone.*
"A Tipperary Christening."
Mr. G. G. Brady.

The next meeting of the Society will take place on April 12th, when Mr. McGregor, of Tokyo, will talk on "The Road to Klondyke."

Owing to a gale, three fishing boats capsized on March 20th off Enuma and other districts near Kanazawa. Ten fishermen were drowned.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE TOKYO EXHIBITION.

Opening Ceremony.

The Tokyo Exhibition in Uyeno Park, occupying the former site of the Monzeki Temple, was formally opened on Wednesday, though very few of the exhibits are yet in place and none of the stands can be said to be complete. In this temple, it may be noted, many relatives of successive Emperors spent their lives during the long tenure of power held by the Shoguns, and here when the country was in the throes of the Restoration the Shogi-tai, or Shogun's army, found the last Imperial hermit and put him at their head to oppose the Imperial troops. The ceremony of Wednesday was attended by some ten thousand invited guests and was witnessed by large crowds of the public who had gathered in the vicinity. Among the notabilities present were Princes and Princesses of the Blood, peers and peeresses and many leading Japanese and foreigners both official and civilian. The neighbouring heights were taken advantage of by large numbers who watched the scene with the deepest interest.

The day was remarkably fine but a gusty wind raised clouds of dust and rendered life almost unendurable at times. At 10 a.m. two salutes were fired announcing that the ceremony of official opening had commenced. A special pavilion at the rear of the principal building had been set apart for this purpose. It was decorated with flowers and shrubs and artificial cherry blossoms. Prince Kan-in presided. On his right were all the Ministers of State; General Baron Oku, Chief of the General Staff; Admiral Togo, Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral Inouye; and other high officers and officials. To the left of the Chairman, the Corps Diplomatique were arranged, conspicuous among whom was the American Ambassador. The front of the stage was set apart for exhibitors and guests. This also was decorated in a similar fashion to the pavilion. In accordance with the programme, a band played the National Anthem three times after which the honorary secretary of the Exhibition, presenting a catalogue of the exhibits, spoke briefly. He said that much of the success of the enterprize was due to the assistance given by the city authorities and the Kyosan-kai. Baron Senke, Governor of Tokyo-Fu, next read a congratulatory address, in the course of which he said that industrial enterprizes had improved considerably under the unceasing efforts of the manufacturers. Progress had been more remarkable since the period of the last exhibition. In conformity with the national developement as a result of a victorious war, commerce, industry, and other business had improved on every line. But very much more remained to be done. The crowning triumphs of national prosperity could only be accomplished through a most gallant struggle on the part of all concerned in commerce and industry. Mr. Matsuoka, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, also read an address. He said that Japan has attained considerable progress in business so far as he could perceive by glancing through the present exhibition. The Government intends to hold another exhibition on a large scale in 1912, inviting all manufacturers and traders throughout the empire with a view to encouraging domestic industries generally. Referring to the position of Japan among world Powers, the Minister added that national prestige depends essentially upon the progress and wealth of the nation. Finally he asked exhibitors to strive for still further improvements in industrial and commercial enterprizes.

Mr. K. Saito, Chairman of the Tokyo Assembly, also read a congratulatory address, after which Mr. Y. Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo, representing the Tokyo citizens; Mr. T. Nonaka, Vice-President of the Kyosan-kai, representing various industrial public bodies of Tokyo; and Baron Shibusawa, chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, representing the whole of the exhibitors, suitably replied.

The band having played another selection a third salute was fired and then all the exhibition buildings were declared opened. Baron Senke conducted Prince Kan-in, the foreign representatives, etc. through the exhibition, commencing with the second hall.

It is perhaps superfluous to note that in order to celebrate the occasion, the principal streets between Shimbashi and Uyeno were decorated, while many of the more prominent houses on the front of Uyeno Park displayed beautiful illuminations at night. During the day many fire-works were sent up. The Tokyo Electric Railway Co. increased the number of its cars and decorated them with bunting and evergreens while the characters "To Uyeno" in Japanese and English were conspicuous. At about 8.40 a.m., a slight contretemps occurred, a defect developing in the circuit on the sections between Kyobashi and Nihonhashi. Consequently, these electric cars were not available till about two hours later. The congestion of traffic was very great, but happily the utmost good humour prevailed and although much inconvenience was caused everyone took it in good part.

The idea of the present exhibition was conceived in 1905 when on Dec. 11th the Tokyo City Assembly decided to hold a competitive industrial exposition on a small scale. About this time, the Tokyo Union for the Encouragement of Industry and the Tokyo Real Business Union presented memorials to the Tokyo Government to hold an exhibition as a means of encouraging *post bellum* industrial development. Similar proposals were also tendered by leading business men. Adopting the foregoing advice, the Tokyo Government brought about a resolution to hold the present Exhibition with the intention that it should remain open till July 31st. The Tokyo City Assembly decided to defray *yen* 650,000 and to collect *yen* 250,000 from the public in the form of donations, making a total of *yen* 900,000. Later, the Assembly decided to pay a further sum of *yen* 449,300. The whole amount needed to open the exhibition was *yen* 1,350 000 in round figures. To carry out this decision, Mr. K. Saito, and ten other members of the City Assembly, with Mr. S. Hori, a secretary of Tokyo City, were elected as a committee. Also a Society called the Kyosan-Kwai, which has for object the supporting of such enterprizes, by giving necessary assistance towards the promotion of the Exhibition by arranging various amusements, attending to foreign visitors, supplying interpreters, etc. was organized by public bodies of the citizens.

The Exhibition consists of three divisions.

First Division.—After passing the front of Uyeno hill where are the bronze statue of Saigo Takamori, the monument to men of the Shogitai who died in the war of the Restoration, the Kwan-on Temple, the Fine Art Association, the Suribachi hill, and the Panorama buildings the entrance of the First Division is reached. Entering this department, there is first a building which covers an area of 1,981 *tsubo*. In this building the exhibits will consist of educational works, porcelain, metal ware, earthenware, mineral products, silk and cotton goods, paper goods and other articles of daily use. Passing through this building, a second section of 1,248 *tsubo* will be seen to the left. In this are shown goods manufactured from horn and shells, specimens of engineering work, sea and forest products, provisions of all description, patent goods, articles needed for sanitary purposes, etc. Opposite the second building, there is another for many kinds of military articles sent from the Naval and Army Departments. Turning to the adjoining compound over a bridge in imitation of Nihon-bashi, there are several buildings for dyes and woven goods, 807 *tsubo*; fine arts, 704 *tsubo*; zoological, 152 *tsubo*; vegetable products, 62 *tsubo*; a fine art hall about 62 *tsubo*; Korean products, 68 *tsubo*, from the Residency-General; plants, 52 *tsubo*; music hall 21 *tsubo*; theatrical hall, 300 *tsubo*; reception house, 150 *tsubo*; etc. In these premises, there are a journalists' waiting room, post office, etc.

Second Division.—This division includes the whole area surrounding the Shinobadzu Lake which was formerly used as a race course. The visitor first proceeds to the island in the lake where the temple of the idol Benten is situated. The Kangetsu-kyo or bridge for viewing the moon has been constructed from the rear part of the temple on the west side. The Formosan building will attract attention. The progress of Formosan industries, agricultural and mining works, etc., has been considerable since the island passed into Japan's possession. The exhibits will show this development. Financially the island at present maintains its independence without the slightest support from the Central Government. There are the foreign building, 1,512 *tsubo*; machinery section, 504 *tsubo*; engine and locomotive house, 812 *tsubo*; carriage and cart building, 50 *tsubo*; music hall 13 *tsubo*; etc.

Third Division.—This department, situated in the rear of the first division, includes the compound where the museum, Imperial Library, etc., are erected. Beside them a building of 280 *tsubo* has been erected where implements employed for physical training are exhibited.

Notable Exhibits.—Some of the most meritorious articles may be mentioned. In the First Building, there are a pair of Nagoya cloisonne flower vases, 3 *shaku* in height, costing *yen* 3,000, a bronze flower vase, *yen* 2,500; a carved wooden book-case, *yen* 1,500; a 2-fold screen with lacquered and *Shibayama* frame, *yen* 2,000; a pair of bronze *toro*, *yen* 3,500; gold finger-rings set with diamonds, the cost of which ranges between *yen* 1,500 and 2,000; and a quantity of silver-ware. In the Second Building, there are several kinds of ivory-ware, cost varying between *yen* 1,000 and *yen* 15,000, some of which are very old. In the Third Building, silk woven goods are regarded as specialities among a great many varieties of exhibits. The silk goods are exhibited by the Mitsukoshi, Shiroki-ya, Mr. S. Nishimura, Mr. R. Tanaka, Mr. Z. Shimamura and other well-known traders of Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, etc. The various new patterns and the improved style of weaving will probably attract the attention of ladies. The Fine Art Hall is filled with products of the various arts. Among them, there are Mr. K. Ezawa's silver flower vase with maples and birds, *yen* 12,000; Mr. Sakuma's lacquered book-case, *yen*, 5,000; Mr. G. Arai's lacquered book-case, *yen* 25,000; oil paintings by Messrs. Nakamura, Watanabe, Ishihara, Oda, Miyake, and Kuroda artists of the foreign school. Besides these, there are some thousand paintings in Oriental style.

Miscellaneous.—At 3 p.m. on the opening day, Kwanze Kiyokado and his suite gave a "No" performance in the Theatrical Hall. The "No" dance will be performed for the two following days by M'mewaka, Sakurama, and other actors. It is said that afterwards ordinary theatrical performances will be played by Shikan and other actors and dances by *geisha* will also be given.

The female waiters employed in the numerous tea-houses are said to number about two thousand, including Koreans and Formosans. Some of them are dressed in foreign costumes, and some in the ancient fashion of Japan.

The Seiyo-ken Hotel has engaged a French and two American lady waiters. It is said that the hotel spent ten thousand *yen* each on their costumes and their monthly pay is five hundred *yen* each.

The Exhibition will be open at 8 a.m. and closed at 4 p.m. every day, but this arrangement will be subject to alteration. The admission will be *sen* 10 for adults, *sen* 5 for children 5-12 years old. Children under 5 years will be free. The fares will be increasedby *sen* 5 on Sundays and holidays. Entrance tickets are in three sections. Each has to be given up at the entrances of the three divisions.

The Russian periodical *Volia*, which was established at Nagasaki in April last by the revolutionaries has stopped publication. In a leading article in its last issue, certain Russian politicians acknowledge that the journal gave excellent assistance to their party in Siberia, where revolutionary ideas were fostered remarkably; so much so that they aim now at publishing the paper in Siberia. The *Nichi Nichi* says that M. Alexwisky, the editor of the Russian paper, was recently arrested in Siberia where he was travelling.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

HOCKEY.

TOKIO LADIES v. YOKOHAMA LADIES.

This match was played on Saturday on the ground of the Keiogijiku University, Tokyo, which was very kindly put at the disposal of the Tokio Ladies' Hockey Club to play off their return match with Yokohama. Owing to the snow and rain which had fallen on Thursday and Friday the ground was in a somewhat treacherous condition. The clay was sufficiently soft to collect on the boots of the players with the result that it was difficult at times to maintain a foothold. Notwithstanding this an exciting game was indulged in and there was much to show on both sides that had the ground been in good condition a capital exposition of the game would have been witnessed. Shortly after 10.30 a.m. the teams lined out and Miss E. Kilby and Mrs. Clive bullied off. Yokohama carried the bully and the game settled in the Tokio 25 where it remained for the most part during the 1st half. The Yokohama forwards showed a decided superiority but the splendid defence of the Tokyo backs prevented them from being ever really dangerous. A couple of corners awarded to Yokohama come to nothing. A little before half-time Miss A. Talbot put in a fiot shot but failed to find the net. The interval arrived without a score having been effected.

During the second-half play was much more even, Tokyo making quite a number of attacks. Neither side having succeeded in scoring when time was called it was agreed to play an extra ten minutes, but the final result was a scoreless draw. It was a pity that the nature of the ground rendered "finish" impossible. Of the players on the Tokyo side Mrs. Clive and Miss MacVean were conspicuous amongst the forwards. The Backs all played well, Miss Hall and Miss Bertie Cahusac being particularly good. The way in which the former repeatedly broke up the Yokohama attacks evoked very hearty applause amongst the spectators.

On the Yokohama side of the forwards Miss Tripp was the best of a good five though perhaps inclined to get off-side; the centre-half played a very good game. Neither of the goal keepers was severely taxed. The duties of referee were discharged by the Rev. Wm. T. Grey. The teams were as follows:—

Yokohama.		Tokyo
Miss Tripp	Forwards	Miss McVean
Miss A. Talbot		Miss Cahusac
Miss E. Kilby		Mrs. Clive
Miss F. Talbot		Miss McKim
Miss Tresize		Miss Deed
Miss Talbot	Half backs	Miss Shaw
Miss Kilby		Miss Hughes
Mrs. Read		Miss Purvis
Miss Blundell	Full Backs	Miss Hall
Miss Cain		Miss B. Cahusac
Miss A. Tripler	Goal	Miss Seymour

DEATH OF SIR THOMAS HANBURY.

News was received in Shanghai on March 10th by cable of the death of Sir Thomas Hanbury, K. C. V. O., at Ventimiglia, Italy, at 6 a.m. the previous day. Sir Thomas Hanbury, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, was the third son of the late Mr. Daniel Bell Hanbury, of Clapham, where he was born on June 21, 1832. He came out to Shanghai in 1853 to join the hong of Sykes, Schwabe and Co. When he became a partner the name of the firm was changed to Bower, Hanbury and Co., and residents who were here in the sixties remember him as taipan of this hong. When the rebels were in possession of Soochow, and the price of land in the Settlement had reached its lowest point, Mr. Hanbury, as he then was, saw the opportunity that land offered as an investment, and purchased an enormous amount of property. At the time of his death he probably owned more property in the Settlement than any other individual owner, most of which is given up to native shops and dwellings. When he withdrew from active connexion with business in 1871 the name of the hong was changed to Iveson and Co., to whom Ward, Probst and Co. are successors at the present day. Sir Thomas Hanbury spent the larger part of his later life at La Mortola, Ventimiglia, his residence in Italy. He married in 1868 Katherine Aldam Pease, who, with three sons and a daughter, survives him. As an astute business man and one of unerring judgment on all occasions, Sir Thomas Hanbury had no equal. He had a genius for finance, and accumulated a fortune with extraordinary rapidity even for those days. There are few residents in Shanghai who will remember him; to the present generation his name is only familiar for his connexion with the Home and the Coffee House, which are built on land presented by him and bear his name. He received his K. C. V. O. in 1901 and was also a Commendatore of the orders of SS Marizio e Lazzaro and of the Cross of the Crown of Italy. He founded the Hanbury Botanical Institute at the Royal University, Genoa, and the Museum Praehistoricum, near Mentone, and was president of the Civic Hospital, Ventimiglia.

DAI-ICHI GINKO.

The twenty-first half-yearly report of the Dai-ichi Ginko (to 31st December) shows that in spite of the dulness of the money market during the term the business of the bank has been satisfactory. The following is a summary of the accounts:—

	Yen.
Gross Profit for the Half Year	1,698,633.37
From which has been deducted the General Expenditure of the Bank ...	964,190.69
Leaving net Profit of.....	734,442.68
To which has to be added the Balance of Profit brought forward from last account	359,361.93
Together.....	1,093,804.61

Which the Directors propose to deal with as follows:

	Yen.
I.—To Directors' and Auditors' Remuneration and Officers' Pension Fund	36,720.00
II.—To be added to Reserve Fund (thus raising that account to *yen* 2,600,000.00)	250,000.00
III.—To special Reserve Fund for Korea Branches (thus raising that account to *yen* 250,000.00)..	50,000.00
IV.—To special Reserve Fund for New Building in Korea (thus raising that account to *yen* 100,000.00)	40,000.00
V.—To Dividend on 100,000 shares (old shares) at *yen* 2.50 per share at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum	250,000.00
VI.—To Dividend on 100,000 shares (new shares) at *yen* 1.00 per share at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum	100,000.00
Together.....	726,720.00
VII.—To be carried forward to next half year.....	367,084.61
	1,093,804.61

BANKERS' DINNER.

On the evening of March 20th, about sixty leading bankers gave a dinner party at the Bankers' Club, when Mr. K. Takahira, the newly appointed Ambassador to Italy and Mr. M. Kato, a prominent trader of Tokyo, who recently returned from Europe and America were present. The Ambassador in the course of the proceedings spoke of the Portsmouth negotiations at which he was a vice-plenipotentiary, and also upon the commercial and industrial condition of Italy. He hoped that the relations between Italy and Japan would grow more friendly. Mr. Kato spoke on the conditions of labourers in America and France and on the relations between workers and employers. Mr. Odagiri, of the Yokohama Specie Bank, who has travelled through Manchuria investigating business conditions in the course of an address said that trade between Japan and Manchuria before the war did not exceed ten million *yen*, at the present time the business reached thirty-five million *yen*. Imports to Manchuria were hitherto made through Yingkow but after the war the trading place was Dairen as a necessary result of the business developement between the two countries. Perhaps Dairen will be used in future as the only port for foreign trade. American cotton piece goods are being imported through Kobe. The principal product of Manchuria is coal. He concluded by saying that the enterprizes of the Japanese in Manchuria are very hopeful.

L'ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

A meeting of L'Alliance Francaise was held on Thursday evening at the Van Schaick Hall. Mr. de Cuers de Cogolin, President, was in the chair and there was a good attendance, many of those present being ladies.

A paper was read by Mr. E. Tronquois, Vice-Consul, and Interpreter at the French Embassy, on "Phonétique et réformes de l' orthographe." M. Tronquois illustrated the changes which suggested themselves in the French language, as written and printed, by exhibiting on the black-board the phonetic rendering of many words—that is to say by spelling them according to a phonetic system—as they are pronounced. His exposition of the subject was listened to with much interest by his audience.

Afterwards a short concert was given. In the closing number Mr. H. A. Poole should have appeared but he was unable to attend, and in his place Mr. Iavdynsky gave a piano solo. Following was the programme:—

I.—Deux préludes .....Chopin.
(Piano)—Monsieur J. Iavdynsky.
II.—Etude .....Chopin.
(Violencelle)—Monsieur E. Salinger.
III.—(1) Obstination .....Fontenailles.
(2) Chanson de Vulcain .....Gounod.
Chant—Monsieur R. Hargreaves.
IV.—Starm auf der Volga.....Offel.
Monsieur J. Iavdynsky.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A heavy snow fall took place on March 20th at Aomori.

The repairing of the *Mikasa* will be completed in November.

On March 19th, a heavy snow fall was experienced at Sapporo.

Prince Yong of Korea left Tokyo by the 3.30 p.m. train for Shimonoseki on his way home.

It is officially announced that a Japanese Consulate-General was opened in Calcutta on March 16th.

Professor Shigeno, a well-known Chinese scholar, will leave Kobe to-day, March 22nd, by the *Kawachi Maru* for Vienna.

A severe gale was experienced at 2.30 p.m. on March 20, at Utsunomiya. The roofs of some houses, including a primary school, were blown off.

Some politicians, most of whom are Socialists, delivered speeches on the San Francisco affair, on the evening of Friday at the Hagoromo Theatre, Yokohama.

On March 18th, 3,181 persons including the crews of transports, nurses, employees of the Communications Department, etc., were rewarded with Orders or money.

The deposits in the leading banks of Tokyo amounted to *yen* 232,830,000 in all on March 16th and the credits to *yen* 230,567,000. Cash in the banks was *yen* 24,688,000.

The Tokyo office of the Mitsui Bank, says the *Hochi*, was searched on March 18th by a public procurator of the Tokyo District Court in connexion with the Formosan lottery trouble.

Mr. Yamashina, a marine contractor of Tokyo, under instructions of the local representative of Lloyds, commenced, on March 19th, the work of landing the cargo of the *Dakota*. Mr. H. P.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Wadman, insurance average adjuster, who recently arrived in Yokohama from Shanghai, will shortly proceed to Shirahama to inspect the wrecked ship under the instructions of New York underwriters.

Tokyo papers believe that the second session of the Hague Peace Conference will be opened about June 15th. Mr. A. Sato, Minister to the Netherlands, has been appointed Japanese delegate.

Mr. M. Yoneyama, Manager of the Yokohama branch of the Mitsui Bank, has been transferred to the Osaka branch. Mr. T. Majima, who recently returned from London, was appointed to the vacancy.

Herr B. d'Ambro-Adamocz, Austro-Hungarian Minister, who has been promoted to the rank of Ambassador, will proceed to the Palace at 10 a.m. on March 23rd to present his credentials to the Emperor.

About a thousand men held a meeting on March 17th at Chiba, Chiba Prefecture. They passed a resolution to expel Mr. K. Ishiwara, the Governor. They say that he is opposed to public interests.

Early on the morning of March 19th, three men armed with swords broke into the residence of an aged widow, Seki Riki, Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo. They stole a small amount of money and a short sword.

J. Morita (64) a small merchant residing at Sueyoshi-cho, Yokohama, who was suffering from brain complaint for some weeks committee suicide on March 14th by hanging himself with cord in an unoccupied shed was by.

About a thousand workmen employed by junk builders, some forty in number, have struck work in Yokohama, asking for an increase in wages by *sen* 20 per day. At the present time, their wages are between *sen* 40 and 90 per day.

The Crown Prince will leave Tokyo on April 1st for the west to be present at various military manœuvres. On his way he will visit the Industrial Competitive Exhibition to be opened at the beginning of April at Tsu, Miye prefecture.

According to a London telegram which was received on March 19th in Tokyo, the price of various Japanese bonds has risen generally. In Berlin, that of the 4-per cents. went up by one pound sterling, making the quotation £103,2.6.

According to a telegram from Mr. Yamada, Japanese Consul in Lyons, under date of March 16th, business in raw silk is growing brisk and prices are gradually going up. Japanese filature, No. 1½, 9-11 deniers, is quoted at francs 62 0.63.

Early on the morning of March 20th, a man armed with a sword broke into the residence of a green-grocer named J. Shimada, at Masago-cho, Yokohama. On menacing the occupants, he obtained some articles valued at eighty *yen* and a small amount of money.

According to Tokyo papers, the Army Department will establish an office for building affairs this year. The head office will be in Tokyo with branches in the interior. A Lieut.-General or a Major-General, and a Colonel or a Lieut.-Colonel will be appointed directors.

The *Hochi* reports that Nakayama Hide (19) the daughter of a nobleman residing in Kyoto, was arrested on March 20th at Himeji on a charge of theft. It is said that the young lady deserted her parents and after a dissolute career obtained work at the Harima Cotton Spinning Co.

The Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade reports:—According to present arrangements, the new train service to Kobe, although intended to provide quicker and more convenient means of communication, will result in great delay to the mails. Representations have been made by the Board to the Director of Posts, who states that the matter has already received his attention and is now under discussion with the Tokyo authorities. There is every reason to believe that arrangements will be made within a few days for a mail to close at 5.30 p.m. to arrive at Kobe early on the following morning.

The harbour construction work at Yokohama, which has been going on under the supervision of the Temporary Construction Department of the Financial Office, will be thrown open to inspection on the afternoon of March 24th to any one applying to the department before that day.

A suit has been filed in the District Court by a shareholder against the Directors of the Japan Brewery Company in connection with the bonus of *yen* 20,000 recently voted to the Directors. The summons was served on the 12th or 13th, and the case comes on for hearing on the 18th April.

The eighteenth semi-annual meeting of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha was held at 2 p.m. on March 20th at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Mr. S. Asano presided and gave an account of the business done in the last half of 1906. The interim dividend was declared at the rate of ■ per cent. per annum.

The *Japan Chronicle* is informed by the committee of the K.R. and A.C. that the Interport Regatta has been fixed for Friday and Saturday, May 31st and June 1st. The Yokohama Rowing Club has accepted the invitation extended by the Kobe Club, and the two days' programme will be made up of the usual events.

Prof. E. J. Bosworth, Ph. Dr., Dean of Oberlin Divinity School, and delegate to the World's Federation Conference, will address teachers, missionaries and pastors at Kanda Y.M.C.A., on March 22nd, 2 p.m., on "The Christian's Message." Dr. Bosworth is a Biblical scholar and a singularly fresh, suggestive teacher.

Trouble with regard to the Formosan lottery is still going on in Tokyo. On March 17th, the residences of Messrs. Y. Takahashi and Y. Masuda, well-known business men, were searched by a number of judicial officials. It is said that some arrests will be made among the officers of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Office.

The business of the Nippon Kerosene Oil Co. at Kashiwazaki, Niigata Prefecture, seems to be very successful. The directors intend to pay an interim dividend at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum and to set apart *yen* 220,000 as a reserve. The firm decided to add half a million *yen* to the present capital, making a total of ten million *yen*.

The second payment of *yen* 746,128, of the new Yokohama city loan, was received on March 19th by the Municipality from Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. The amount was deposited with the Second, Yokohama, Mogi and Wakao Banks in equal portions, and will bear interest at the rate of between 5.5 and 5.7 per cent. per annum.

Kobe has started a St. George's Society with Mr. H. Lucas, as President; Mr. J. D. Longmire, as Vice-President; and as Committee:—Messrs. P. A. Cox, A. N. Hansell, Lee Lee, C. H. Lightfoot, J. B. Rentiers, Matt. Smith, F. E. White, and G. H. Whymark. On the motion of Mr. Noël, seconded by Mr. Hansell, it was unanimously decided that the Society should give a ball on April 23 next, St. George's Day.

The ceremony of commencing the construction of the Yokohama Warehouse Company at the reclamation ground, Kanagawa, took place on Sunday, March 17th. The celebration was conducted at 10 a.m. by Mr. T. Chisaka, a member of the Upper House, and president of the firm, many notables, besides all the journalists of Yokohama and Tokyo, being present. Wrestling and fencing tournaments, dances and other amusements were exhibited.

Some prominent rice traders of Yokohama held a meeting on the evening of March 14th. They investigated a private bill which was recently introduced by Mr. S. Morimoto and four other representatives in the Lower House with regard to the revision of the Customs duty on foreign rice. The merchants decided to oppose the proposal. It may be added that the Kobe union of rice dealers decided to take up an attitude similar to those in Yokohama.

The total immigration into the United States during January amounted to 54,417 persons, against 51,127 in January, 1906, or a net increase of 3,290. A decrease of 31,049 is shown in comparision with December. Japanese immigrants increased from 911 to 5,275, or nearly 480 per cent. Italian immigrants decreased 3,957.

A. C. Hill, who was reported to have been sent to Tokyo Jail along with Lewis, is still in Yokohama as he is suffering from rheumatism. It is said that Hill has been ill ever since sentence was passed in the Yokohama District Court and that he is in a serious condition. He has applied to the Tokyo Appeal Court for permission ■ be removed to the General Hospital where he is willing ■ undergo treatment. The Court has not given any reply yet.

The *Nichi Nichi* says that the Kure Naval Authorities intend to build another dock and that tenders have been invited for the work. The plan of the proposed dock is different from those now existing in Japan. When the construction of a big warship is finished she will be floated by opening the gates. In this way the expense of launching the vessel, which amounted to half a million *yen* in the case of the *Satsuma* last year at Yokosuka, will be saved.

It is reported by the Japanese Commercial Agent at Vladivostock that some leading Russian business men are contemplating establishing a shipping association under the appellation of the Russo-Chinese Steamship Commercial Co. The service will be opened between Vladivostock, and India via Saghalien, Nicholaivsk, China coasts and Indo-China. The firm intends to extend the route to European Russia in the future when the number of steamers have been increased.

Admiral H. St. L. Bury Palliser, whose death is recorded, was a naval cadet of the *Leopard* in the Russian war in the Baltic, 1854; present at the operations in the Gulf of Bothnia and attack on and capture of Bomarsund (Baltic Medal) in the Black Sea in the *Leopard* in 1855; served in boats on Oujak-Kaleh, night attack on Sebastopol, capture of Kertch, Kinburn, and Sebastopol (Crimean Medal and Sebastopol Clasp, and Turkish Medal); Captain's Good Service Pension, January, 1890, to 26th April, 1893; Commodore, 2nd Class, and Naval Officer in Charge at Hongkong, December, 1891, to 26th April, 1893; Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific Station, 5th March, 1896.

According to a correspondent of the *Dempo*, business in Vladivostock is still dull, and exports and imports are all stopped. Fishing operations along the Maritime Province are very successful. At night, robbery, incendiarism, and other crimes are frequent. The police are receiving bribes from the lawless. The Russian revolutionaries sympathize with the residents, native and foreign, who are struck with fear at the paralysis of the police administration. All the Japanese are confined to their dwellings at night. The general opinion in the city is that the Duma will be dissolved

Mr. S. Totsuka, a well-known trader in Yokohama, who has been suffering from consumption since the beginning of this year, died on March 14th at Ito, Idzu peninsula, where he was staying for the sake of his health. He was sixty-one years of age. In 1893 he was elected a member of the Yokohama City Assembly and continued to sit for twelve years. The City Council on behalf of the Yokohama citizens, appreciating his meritorious services presented him with a set of three silver cups. The deceased was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He devoted himself to introducting detailed reports on foreign markets while he also encouraged export business. The establishment of the Yokohama Commercial Bank was greatly the result of the deceased's efforts.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CUSTOMS PROTEST.

On Tuesday, Mr. K. Hashimoto, director of the Yokohama Customs, gave a decision on a protest instituted by Messrs Cornes and Co., No. 50, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. The firm imported woollen woven goods on which the appraisers imposed duty at the rate of *sen* 9.3 per square yard in accordance with the Japan-German conventional tariff, corresponding with No. 256 of the general tariff. The importers contended that the goods were serge and the duty should be *ad val.* 10 per cent. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the cloth is woven with worsted yarn in warp and weft, and differs from serge in the nature of its weaving.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE KOREAN EXPLORATION COMPANY.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I note in the *Japan Chronicle* of March 6th a communication from Mr. H. B. Hulbert, of Seoul, Korea, touching on a gold mining concession recently granted in the name of Mr. K. Tsuda and myself, and as Mr. Hulbert's article is evidently written for the purpose of refuting some statements made by your paper in regard to the matter in question I deem it my duty to advise you that the information given out by Mr. Hulbert is incorrect and that as a matter of fact the concession alluded to is controlled by Americans and four of the five officers of the company organized to exploit the same are Americans, and further that Baron Shibusawa, who is alleged to be in control of the property, has absolutely no interests therein actual or implied.

Thanking you for the courtesy of the insertion of this correction, I am,

Yours faithfully,

DAVID W. DESHLER.

Chemulpo, Korea, March 11th, 1907.

(If Mr. H. B. Hulbert has anything to say against statements appearing in the *Japan Mail*, his straightforward course would be to address his remarks to this journal.—Ed. *J.M.*)

A REPLY.

(To The Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In reply to your correspondent "New Member" I beg to say that my address is No. 224 Yamashita-cho, and I shall be very pleased to furnish him with the information he desires whenever he finds it convenient to call.

I am, yours faithfully, ALAN OWSTON.

Yokohama, March 15th, 1907.

PARCELS SERVICE TO KOREA.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Permit me to call attention to what seems to be a most unaccommodating rule, to say the least, in the mail service between here and Korea.

Recently I mailed a very important parcel to Seoul, at the same time giving notice by telegram and letter. A week later I was surprised at receiving a telegram from the party in Seoul to the effect that the parcel had not been received. This seemed strange, in view of the widely advertised two days' service to Seoul via Fusan.

Inquiries at the local Post Office here elicited the information that parcels are not sent by the Seoul Fusan Railway, but are sent by steamer from here to Chemulpo, thence to Seoul. The rather hazy explanation was given that if they were sent via the Seoul Fusan Railway, they would require several examinations.

Suffice it to say that my parcel arrived in Seoul seventeen days after the date of mailing it here, and too late for the purpose for which it was sent.

Yours truly, A.E.R.

Nagasaki, March 12th, 1907.

THE "YAMATO SHIMBUN."

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—As the editor of the Anglo-German part of the *Yamato Shimbun*, which was attacked by you in your issue of the 14th inst., may I ask you to grant me space in your valuable paper for a few remarks.

In the above-mentioned issue you state, under the heading "Political," that the *Yamato Shimbun* accused some members of the *Daidō* Club, who had seceded from their faction, of having accepted bribes, and that, on the motion of Mr. Fujisaki, the Lower House appointed a special committee to investigate the truth of the *Yamato Shimbun's* attacks. In such a case, it seems to me that onlookers should await the committee's decision, and if this should go against the *Yamato Shimbun*, they should inform themselves as to whether that journal can bring forward sufficient proofs of its accusations or not, just as it is not considered etiquette for a newspaper to discuss a legal case as long as it is *sub judice*.

You however "cannot but wonder that the House of Representatives should take seriously such a journal," which you honour by such terms as "one of the yellowest journals of Japan," and you regret that the Lower House of the Diet "cannot be congratulated on the possession of a high sense of parliamentary dignity." Of course tastes differ, and you are at liberty to express your free opinion on any journal which you know. But do you really know the *Yamato Shimbun*? In the very article in which you condemn us, you state plainly that you "have not seen the *Yamato Shimbun*," and that "it is not read by any self-respecting person." If this is so, do you think you are entitled to express such sweeping abuse of the journal in question? Perhaps you saw it long ago, and found it then to be a despicable sheet—but does that give you the right to presume that it still deserves your reproof?

Having always admired your accuracy and the up-to-date tone of your paper, I should not have thought that a reorganization such as has been going on in the *Yamato Shimbun* would have escaped your observation. In order to enable you to inform your readers more correctly as to the character of our paper, I herewith take the liberty of sending you some copies. Since the New Year the *Yamato Shimbun* has undergone a considerable change. It has been enlarged, has been rebuilt, new printing machines have been provided, the Japanese staff has, for the greater part, been changed, and further improvements will in the course of time be made. Of course the effects of such a reorganization are only felt gradually. The Anglo-German part has been added, which is edited by me with the kind assistance of an English lady. This foreign part is as yet rather incomplete and shows a good deal of inexperience, but it contains reliable translations from the Japanese press, correct reproductions of Foreign and Japanese telegrams from all part of the world, besides various other items of news and every Monday we publish a feuilleton, the present English and German translations being of the classical dramatist Chikamatsu's tragedy "Amijima." In the Japanese part the Memorials of the last Tokugawa Shōgun from the pen of the famous Fukuchi Genichiro are appearing, and Dr. Tōbari's translation of Nietsche's "Also sprach Zerathustra." I do not think that our paper is as unimportant as you suggest, and it is perhaps useful to Japanese students of English and German.

I may mention that the whole question discussed in the Diet concerns the Japanese part of the *Yamato Shimbun* only, and has nothing whatever to do with the Anglo-German part or its personnel.

Enclosing my card, I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully, R. KUNZE,
Editor of the foreign part of the
Yamato Shimbun.

Tokyo, March 15th, 1907.

THE MAILS OF THE "DAKOTA."

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—The Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade, having notified the Post Office on the 5th March that the mail matter of the steamship *Dakota* was floating ashore, wrote further on the subject on the 9th to the Director of Posts, who has addressed to the Chairman the following letter:—

"Imperial Post Office, Yokohama.

"Yokohama, March 15th, 1907.

"Dear Sir:—I am greatly obliged to you for the information and advice you have kindly given me in regard to the mail ex S.S. *Dakota*.

"In reply to your favour of the 9th inst., I have the pleasure to state that on receipt of your information and of others in regard to the mail ex S. S. *Dakota*, I immediately telegraphed to the proper authorities to take due action in this matter, as Shirahama is a district under supervision of Tokio Post Office. However, having received further reports, I ordered one of my clerks to go at once to the scene of the wreck in order to investigate the actual condition of the mail and also to give necessary assistance to the postal authorities concerned.

"I was subsequently assured from his report that almost all of those scattered mails had been picked up by the joint exertion of the postal and police authorities, and that they were no longer exposed to the risk of thefts and plunders, the coast being under rigid surveillance by the local policemen, some forty in number, who keep watch day and night over the distance of five miles.

"Mail bags that are washed ashore from time to time are gathered up by these policemen on watch, and about 80 bags have hitherto been discovered out of 299, which is the total number brought by the steamer, so that there must be some 200 more either lost in the sea or remaining in the vessel.

"With a view to ascertain the trace of these missing bags a submarine search was instituted by divers on the 10th inst., with the result that not a bag was found remaining in the vessel. It became, therefore, evident that all the bags had flown out into the sea.

"Mail matters hitherto discovered were immediately conveyed to Tateyama, whence they were despatched to this office via Tokio. They were carefully dried and mended so as to preserve the original form and address, and as a result thereof about 20,000 ordinary mails, mostly of letters and post cards, as well as 533 registered articles, have been successfully transmitted to the addresses. A greater part of those defaced articles, the address of which could be ascertained from the contents, have also been forwarded to the destination. There are, however, some 40 bags full of newspapers and magazines which are so completely destroyed that it is impossible to enable delivery to be effected."

For the information of the public, you will oblige by the insertion of the enclosed.

Yours, &c., J. E. BEALE,
Secretary.

March 18, 1907.

A HINT FOR SIGHTSEERS.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—Would you kindly permit me to introduce a small but very interesting place in my native country to foreign passengers through your valuable paper? My native place, Katsumura, a fertile village of Chiba province, lies within not more than four miles of Sakura castle, now the Second Infantry regiment headquarters. In the centre of my village there is a small densely populated place called "Sogoro's mole" where the generous Kuichi Sogoro with his wife and four innocent children were crucified by unmerciful hands on a charge of trespassing on his feudal lord's dignity about three hundred years ago. In reverence for their precious sacrifice, the people have constructed on the site of the execution a magnificent Buddhist temple as large as the Asakusa temple in Tokio and worshippers from various districts crowd there, over four thousands or so every day, so that the spacious temple compounds are darkened by the clouds of the burning incense sticks. In fact this is one of the largest temples in Japan. I beg to inform you that there is a treasury here in which a good many ancient articles kept and of course they are on show; accordingly any one with the intention to study things Japanese ought to give them one look at least. But I regret that few foreigners have proceeded here with this purpose, therefore my villagers and I together ardently request the foreign residents to pay a visit to this place. To repair to the temple from Tokio, there are two railway lines; one from Honjo; the other from Uyeno, which passengers can prefer at their will—and the train arrives at Narita, a prosperous town, of Shimosa, thence to Sogoro's mole by rikisha. If anyone of the foreign passengers need documents and articles I will gladly act as a guide for him.

Yours truly, C. SUDZUKI.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

THE "JENA" DISASTER.

London, March 14.

Reuter's special correspondent at Toulon describes the fire of the battleship *Jena* to be burning yesterday despite the flooding of the ship. The violence of the flames astonished the naval authorities as the hull was considered almost incombustible, but even the plates seemed to burn.

Later.

The *Journal des Debats* hints at the possibility of foul play in connection with the *Jena* explosion.

London, March 15.

The latest official report shows that 118 perished in the disaster of the *Jena*. The suggestion of foul play is based upon the fact that the accident occurred at the stern, where the officers' cabins are situated.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Later.

The French Minister of Marine announces that he fears the *Jena* will be a total loss.

London, March 15.

One hundred and seven bodies have been recovered from the *Jena*.

Naval men repudiate the idea of foul play. They attribute the explosion to the decomposition of the so-called "B" powder, which has already given trouble.

The Minister of Marine, the Director of Naval Artillery, and the inventor of the powder are discussing means for clearing the magazines, fearing further explosions.

London, March 16.

A relief fund has been opened in Paris in connection with the *Jena* disaster. M. Fallieres, President of the Republic, gives twenty thousand francs, while the Ministers give a thousand francs each.

THE TRANSVAAL.

London, March 14.

General Botha's speech has greatly appeased the Progressives in the Transvaal and has contributed largely to diminish the bitterness of the electoral conflict.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

Unprecedented selling of securities has taken place on the New York Stock market owing to the Banks calling in loans. In view of the heavy disbursements which have caused a panic, the Cabinet in Washington has decided to postpone calling in the thirty millions of dollars deposited with the Banks in order to relieve the stringency.

The fall in the price of Consols is depressing the City, where fear is expressed that speculation in New York may cause a crash.

THE SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOL AFFAIR.

March 15.

It is reported from Washington that the San Francisco School Board has notified President Roosevelt of the withdrawal of the order segregating Japanese school children. The President has accordingly to-to-day signed the order enforcing restriction of the immigration of Japanese.

THE JAMAICA AFFAIR.

Sir Edward Grey, questioned regarding the landing of the Americans at Jamaica, said that their presence during such a catastrophe would naturally give rise to a certain amount of misunderstanding, but he admitted that it was inspired solely by motives of humanity and that any other construction would be unworthy and untrue.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SLUMP.

Yesterday's sales of New York stock represented a fall in value of £100,000,000 sterling.

The Washington Cabinet ordered the Customs receipts to be deposited in the National Bank. This and the previous order will mean that $71,000,000 will be placed at the disposal of the New York banks with a view to allaying the panic.

Two failures have occurred in London, where other operators are crippled who had assisted.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

In the House of Commons Mr. Haldane's Army Reform Bill was read a first time.

BIG FLOODS IN AMERICA.

London, March 16.

Floods are reported from West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Pittsburg and Alleghany, where flooded factories have brought work to a standstill. A hundred thousand are idle and thirty thousand are homeless. A number of lives were lost. The damage is estimated at two millions sterling.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

Later.

Three more failures were reported on the London Stock Exchange yesterday.

COLOURED LABOUR AND NATAL.

The Natal Government has declined to allow the departure of a thousand Indians, recruited for work on the Benguella railway in Portuguese West Africa, pending the Imperial Government's consent.

NEW YORK RECOVERS.

A general recovery is reported from New York, the stock market closing bouyant. Mr. Secretary Cortelyou is considered to have shown nerve and initiative at the outset of his Secretaryship. He has been dealing with a serious situation, which has been called a rich man's panic, as despite the millions nominally lost not a single important failure occurred, while the prosperity of the country was unaffected.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

London, March 17.

Cambridge has won the University boat race by two lengths. The betting was 5 to 1 on Cambridge. The winning crew led throughout. Time 20m. 26s.

FOOTBALL.

In Rugby football Scotland has beaten England by 8 to 3; in Association, Scotland has beaten Ireland by 3 to 0.

WHITE STAR LINER ASHORE.

London, March 18.

The White Star liner *Swabia*, from Sydney, has gone ashore on the rocks at the Lizard in a fog on the night of the 10th. The sea was rough and there was a moderate gale. There were 400 on board; 2 were killed and 1 injured by the breaking of a steam pipe.

FRENCH TORPEDO BOATS COLLIDE.

There has been a collision between French torpedo boats manœuvring with lights out at Owaccio (?).

FUNERAL OF THE "JENA" VICTIMS.

The funeral of the men killed in the *Jena* took place at Toulon and was one of the most imposing spectacles. The whole town was in mourning. King Edward was represented and sent a beautiful wreath. There was a great procession including President Fallieres, M. Clemenceau (Premier), M. Thomson (Minister of Marine), and General Picquart (Minister of War). The Premier was chief mourner and delivered an impressive address, paying a tribute to the glorious dead.

OBITUARY.

The Fenian leader, John O'Leary.

TO IMPROVE THE MISSISSIPPI.

Later.

President Roosevelt has appointed a Mississippi Valley Commission to prepare a plan for the improvement of the control of the river. The President declares that the railways are inadequate and that complementary water transport is the only remedy.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

There has been an explosion and fire at the Warwick potteries in Wheeling, a flooded district in West Virginia. The terrified workers, mostly Styrians, jumped from the windows; 18 perished in the swift current, but boats rescued 100.

THE "INDOMITABLE."

The armoured cruiser *Indomitable*, the largest of her kind in the world, has been launched on the Clyde. Her sisters, the *Inflexible* and *Invincible* will be launched within a fortnight. Their tonnage is 17,250; they will steam 25 knots, and their cost will be £1,744,000 each.

CHINESE MINISTER AT "INDOMITABLE" LAUNCH.

London, March 19.

At a banquet after the launch of the *Indomitable* the Chinese Minister spoke. He said he was much impressed by a sense of the importance of a navy with regard to national stability. He expressed the hope that in the near future China would have a sufficient navy and said he trusted that the long friendship between Great Britain and China would become still closer.

PASSENGERS SAVED.

All the passengers of the *Suevic* (not *Swabia* as previously transmitted) have been saved and there is some hope of floating the vessel.

ANOTHER STEAMER ASHORE.

The West African liner *Jibba* is ashore at Prawle Point and will be a total loss. All on board have been saved.

OBITUARY.

Later.

Ex-Minister Bertholot, at the deathbed of his wife.

SHIPPING LOSSES.

The losses reported at Lloyds yesterday aggregated 1½ millions sterling. The *Suevic* alone represents half a million. The *Jibba's* cargo is largely gold and rubber and is valued at £200,000. Vessels ashore are all along the Channel.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

London, March 20.

At the second reading of the appropriation Bill Mr. Theodore Taylor drew attention to the opium traffic in the colonies, particularly at Hongkong.

The Under Secretary for the Colonies said the determination of the Chinese Government to effect stupendous moral reforms in the condition of the people involved an imperious mandate to all other countries to aid the movement. Lord Elgin, in consultation with the India Office would watch every opportunity to bring legislation in the colonies more in harmony with the overwhelming opinion of the House. "This is our duty as a civilising power."

Later.

Mr. Morley, replying to Mr. J. E. Ellis, said that the views of the Indian Government with regard to the opium traffic had just arrived and were under consideration. A discussion in which the Chinese Government would be invited to participate would be begun with all dispatch. He was confident that the result would be satisfactory.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

London, March 20.

The Lincolnshire Handicap was won by Ob, Kaffir Chief second, Risleite third.

THE "JIBBA."

The *Jibba's* mails and specie have been landed.

MEETING OF THE DUMA.

London, March 20.

The Duma met in the Hall of the Nobility. M. Stolypin read a ministerial declaration enumerating a series of projected reforms constituting a broad, liberal programme, including the abolition of exile without trial, and also bills to protect Russian interests in

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the Far East by the abolition of free ports and the construction of a railway connecting the Transbaikal line with Habarovsk through Russian territory. All this will necessitate fresh taxation, including an income tax.

Later.

The debate on the Government's programme, just presented to the Duma, developed into a wrangle between the reactionaries and the Socialists. A declaration on behalf of the latter was read accusing the Government of abetting the massacres and asserting that the state of the country was worse than ever. Other parties abstained from the debate, and ultimately the Constitutional Democrats made a motion declaring that the results of the elections sufficiently expressed the sentiments of the country; therefore the debate was unnecessary. The motion was adopted by a large majority.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

London, March 21.

Mr. Runciman, in reply to Mr. Ellis, said that in answer to an enquiry the United States has been informed that the British Government is willing to participate in a joint international commission with regard to the opium traffic in East Asia, if certain other Powers are willing and if the enquiry will be extended to the production of opium in China. They (the British Government) thought that a commission would be preferable to a conference if the other Powers preferred it, but if the other Powers preferred a conference they would not be indisposed to agree.

THE SUFFRAGETTES AGAIN.

The Women Suffragists have made a fresh attempt to enter the House of Commons; 77 were arrested.

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Pretoria *Gazette* publishes the Asiatic ordinance which Lord Elgin had disallowed. This indicates that he has submitted to the new Parliament.

OBITUARY.

Count Lamsdorff, at San Remo.

Later.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

During the Irish debate in the House of Lords, Lord Crewe asserted that the Government was not disturbed by Mr. Balfour's mock heroics. It was impossible to to make any statement till the bill was produced. Losebara (? Lord Rosebery) said that he, like Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, was a Home Ruler. The Government might not intend to introduce a Home Rule bill but whatever they did must inevitably lead to Home Rule.

The House of Commons had an all-night sitting, discussing the Army Annual Bill.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Japan Advertiser."]

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

San Francisco, March 15.

The Bill restricting Japanese immigration, as amended by the Passport Agreement, having passed both Houses of Congress, has been signed by President Roosevelt.

SCHOOL SUIT WITHDRAWN.

The suit entered by the Federal Government of the United States to prove the legality of the School Segregation Order and if possible for its cancellation, has been formally withdrawn as promised in the Washington Conference.

LONDON SECURITIES DEPRESSED.

London securities are depressed, the unsettled condition of the Continental market having extended to England.

EXPENDITURE ON GERMAN ARMY.

During the year 1906, the German Government, according to the annual statement, spent the sum of seventy-five million dollars on the Army.

DEATH OF FAMOUS IMPRESARIO.

Maurice Grau has died in Paris.

HARRIMAN MADE AN OBJECT-LESSON.

San Francisco, March 16.

E. H. Harriman, the railway magnate, has been accused of causing a heavy slump in American railroad stocks. The exact nature of the events leading up to this slump is unknown, but it is probable that Harriman has been guilty of further manipulation of stocks, despite his recent promise to "mend his ways."

President Roosevelt has made the matter an object lesson in the hope of avoiding a repetition of such affairs.

DISASTROUS SPRING FLOODS.

West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio are being visited by disastrous floods.

THE HARRIMAN OCTOPUS.

San Francisco, March 17.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan is assisting President Roosevelt in his attempt to overthrow the Harriman railroad control.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Eastern stocks are actively rallying, and the market displays a healthy tone.

ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT TO CHINA.

Mr. Rockefeller plans to make a $50,000 contribution to China for educational purposes.

TAFT FOR PRESIDENCY.

San Francisco, March 18.

President Roosevelt has begun actively to support, consistently with his official position, the candidacy of Secretary Taft for the presidency.

THE QUESTION OF ARMAMENTS.

The German Government is reported to be bent upon opposing the discussion of disarmament proposals at The Hague peace conference.

ROCKEFELLER'S WILL.

San Francisco, March 19.

By a provision of the will of John D. Rockefeller made public to-day, the sum of two hundred and fifty million dollars will be bequeathed to causes of education and charity.

GALES CAUSING DISASTER ALONG ENGLISH COAST.

Six steamers have been wrecked off the English coast. It is reported that the equinoctial gales are exhibiting unusual violence.

PRAISE FROM THE POPE.

Pope Pius X. has recently made public a statement, praising the attitude of the United States in the Philippines.

THE "GRAFT" SCANDAL.

San Francisco, March 20.

The testimony given to-day by members of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors in the "graft" scandal charges now being enquired into, has created considerable sensation. The witnesses virtually confess that the telephone, traction, and gas companies resorted to bribery. Ruef, Mayor Schmitz, and several capitalists are being indicted.

A ROUMANIAN "POGROM."

Reports of terrible massacres of Jews in Roumania are shocking Europe.

DEATH OF COUNT LAMSDORFF.

San Francisco, March 21.

Count Vladimir Lamsdorff has died in Italy.

ANTI-SEMITIC FEELING IN ROUMANIA.

The anti-Semitic feeling in Roumania has grown to such proportions as to produce increasing riots.

AGRARIAN AGITATION IN AUSTRIA.

The hostile attitude of the agrarian classes in the Austrian Empire is becoming more threatening and the movement is spreading by leaps and bounds.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

London, March 18.

The Paris *Temps* in an important article expounds the serious differences of opinion that have arisen between Berlin and Paris with reference to the interpretation of the Algeciras Act.

RUSSIA.

From St. Petersburg comes news that the Russo-Japanese negotiations are progressing rapidly.

A well-informed authority states that England and Russia are acting in entire accord at Teheran. The rival Persian parties understand the new situation.

SAN FRANCISCO AND JAPAN.

London, March 15.

From Washington comes news that the San Francisco school-board has rescinded the resolution segregating Japanese children. President Roosevelt has issued an order enforcing the clause in the immigration law requiring Japanese entering the States to be provided with passports.

New York reports that the resolution passed by the San Francisco School-board permitting Japanese to attend ordinary schools indicates a grudging concession. The Chairman of the School Board declares that if President Roosevelt fails to fulfil his share of the agreement, the Board can rescind the resolution and compel all Japanese to attend Oriental Schools.

THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

London, March 16.

In St. Petersburg the *Slovo* declares that the peace of Europe and Asia is definitely assured thanks to the impending Anglo-Russian agreement coupled with the *rapprochement* of Russia and Japan, which the paper asserts is proceeding.

THE BALTIC.

The Danish Minister in a letter to *The Times* asserts that Denmark is pledged to uncompromisingly maintain the free passage of the Baltic.

THE "INDOMITABLE."

London, March 19.

The *Indomitable*, the largest armoured cruiser in the world, has been launched. The scheme of her construction has been carefully guarded. The vessel is unusually narrow and of yacht-like proportions. She is intended to steam 25 knots and has horsepower of 41,000. Her armour is 7 inches thick, and she has eight 12-in. guns. The Chinese Minister hinted that China will soon place orders on the Clyde.

AN IRISH WARNING.

The Irish Parliamentary leaders have made outspoken utterances. They declare that nothing short of actual Home Rule and an independent executive will

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

satisfy the Nationalists. The Government is warned that it must choose between trusting the people of Ireland and breaking with the Nationalists.

DEATH OF M. BERTHELOT.

London, March 19.

From Paris comes news of the death of M. Berthelot, the famous scientist.

THE "JENA" DISASTER.

The reporter upon the French Naval estimates for 1906 declares that the disaster to the battleship *Jena* was due to spontaneous combustion of old powder wherewith the shells were loaded. The officers had foreseen a disaster, but the Naval Ordnance Department paid no heed to the repeated complaints. The provision of new powder for the Fleet will cost a million pounds.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

The *Novoe Vremya* declares that Germany is the only Power which does not relish the Anglo-Russian understanding. It ridicules the German press alarms of an impending conquest of Afghanistan by British arms and says that Germany acted as the *agent provocateur* leading to Russia's occupying Port Arthur.

SOCIALISTS AND THE REICHSTAG.

London, March 20.

It is reported from Berlin that a feature of the Reichstag debate on the Socialist interpellation with reference to Government interference in elections, was a declaration by the Socialist leader, Herr Bebel, that the Government was morally on trial and that it was iniquitous that it should employ the whole official machinery in order to secure a favourable verdict.

On almost every occasion when any question as to business procedure has been before the House, the section of the Radicals has placed the (Government) *bloc* party in a minority. As to what will happen when any important issues are raised the *bloc* party are apparently ignorant.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

London, March 21.

In the House of Lords there has been vigorous questioning of Government with reference to the forthcoming Irish devolution. This elected an evasive reply. An understanding between the Ministers and the Nationalists is plainly evident. The Opposition in the Peers emphasized the danger of separation and tampering with the integrity of the Empire. *The Times* declares that the Home Rule movement is contrary to the development of the Empire.

INDIAN FINANCE.

Calcutta reports that the Finance Secretary in a speech detailed the extraordinary progress made in carrying out Lord Kitchener's army scheme. It involves an additional annual expenditure of 1¼ millions sterling. The re-armament of the field artillery with modern quickfirers has been completed. The ordnance factories have been developed, the transport arrangements augmented, the Staff College opened and the hospitals equipped in modern style.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

THE IRISH PARTY.

London, March 19.

On St. Patrick's day, March 17th, some leaders of the Irish Party delivered speeches in which they applauded the policy of the present Cabinet.

Last night at a dinner in the Hotel Cecil, Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish Party, said in the course of an address, that the bill regarding self-government in Ireland was still imperfect but that it might be acceptable if it was made the basis of democratic principles. The speaker concluded by saying that his party aims to obtain what the people of the Transvaal have realized.

ECZEMA FOR FOUR MONTHS

Baby Girl Suffered from Head to Foot —Would Beat Her Head—When Washed would Cry with Pain— Blood Ran Down Back—One Mass of Sores—Medical Men Useless.

CUTICURA REMEDIES EFFECT A CURE

"I am writing to you a few words of advice to mothers who may have a child the same as I have. For more than four months my little baby girl had eczema, and no one but those who have had it can tell the agony they suffer. I have seen my child beat her head, and blood streaming down her back. She was a little sufferer from head to foot. She was one mass. I had advice from medical men; did not seem to cure her one bit. I was advised to use the Cuticura Remedies, and I had two sets. Now there is not one spot about her, and I am confident that the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills cured her. I told them and I think it's worth all praise for my child's sake and other mothers who may have such trouble as I did with her. I used to dread the time for her to wake up, as the cries from her were heartrending. For months she was bad. It first came in a small place on her head. I used all kinds of remedies for it and it got worse. When I washed her she would cry with pain. One day I made up my mind while reading about the Cuticura Remedies, so I got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills and used them in the evening. I continued for a week and you can't imagine how thankful I was to see how well she got on. She was two years of age the 22d of February and a fine girl. She is a picture to look at now. I shall recommend the Cuticura Remedies to every one I know. Mrs. Cutler, 140 King St., Royal Oak, Plymouth, Jan. 29, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, Vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Every Humour."

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Habsburg, German steamer, 4,076, Filler, 15th Mar., —Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 10th March, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Muramatsu, 15th March,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, J. Deguchi, 15th March,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sui Sang, British steamer, 1,776, T. A. Mitchell, 15th March;—Saigon, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Dakotah, British steamer, 2,593, W. A. Ross, 15th March,—Hongkong via Kobe, General.—Cornes & Co.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 15th Mar.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 16th March,—Portland, Oregon, 16th Feb., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Taisei Maru, Japanese training ship of Commercial Marine School; 1,418, T. Furuya; 16th March,—Shinagawa.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, J. Shirakawa, 16th Mar.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 17th March,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 28th Feb., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Tjipanas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, A. Pander, 17th March,—Maccassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, K. Kawara, 17th Mar.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Igawa, 17th March,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker, 18th Mar.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kiran Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,103, K. Watanabe, 18th Mar.,—Karatsu, Coal.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sofala, British steamer, 3,437, G. A. Shephard, 18th March,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Santo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,254, J. Arakawa, 19th March,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Liberia, German steamer, 2,257, 19th March,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 15th Feb., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Kagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,610, Y. Nakagawa, 20th March,—Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2038, T. Irisawa, 20th March,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Liangchow, British steamer, 1,214, H. Harder, 20th Mar.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Nile, British steamer, 4,197, E. P. Martin, 20th Mar., —London via ports, and Kobe, 19th March, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 20th March,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 21st March,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Wm. Thompsen, 21st March,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kowang-Si, French steamer, 4,840, Couete, 21st March,—Antwerp via ports, General —M. M. S.S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Shini Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,322, K. Tamazawa, 15th March,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Teniya Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,942, K. Yamada, 15th March,—Ocean Island, Ballast.—Hirama.

Tydeus, British steamer, 4,800, Campbell, 16th Mar., —Hongkong and Manila via ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Mandasan Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,245, Narazaki, 16th March,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, J. Deguchi, 16th Mar.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, E. Bent, 16th March,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanouchi, 16th Mar.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chinkua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 16th March,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Dardanus, British steamer, 2,992, Nicholas, 16th March,—Singapore via Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Polyphemus, British steamer, 3,061, T. Chrimes, 17th March,—Soerabaya via Moji, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Prinz Ludwig, German steamer, 5,704, F. von Finzer, 17th March,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, W. T. Kelway, 17th March,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, W. Wada, 17th March,—Shanghai and Hankow via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Muramatsu, 17th March,—Otaru via ports, General,—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dakotah, British steamer, 2,593, W. A. Ross, 18th March,—San Francisco, General.—Cornes & Co.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Igawa, 18th March,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Sophie Rickmers, German steamer, 2,262, Koehn, 18th March,—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tjipanas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, A. Pander, 18th March,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 19th March,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 19th March,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Tjimahi, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. de Brouwers, 19th March,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, S. Shirakawa, 19th Mar.,—Hakodate and Otaru via West Coast ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taiyen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker, 20th March.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sachsen, German steamer, 3,119, Woltemas, 20th March,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Habsburg, German steamer, 4,076, Filler, 20th Mar.—Naples, Plymouth, Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, K. Kawara, 20th March,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kawachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, H. Petersen, 20th March,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sanuo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,254, J. Arakawa, 20th March,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 21st Mar.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 21st March,—Vancouver via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *China*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. C. Brenner, Capt. John A. Dougherty, U.S.N., Mrs. John A. Dougherty, Mrs. L. H. Knapp, Miss Alice Logan, Miss Alice M. Meigs, Miss Julia Moulton, Mr. T. K. Oguri, Mr. C. C. Osborne, Mrs. Jas. W. Paxton, Miss Gertrude L. Paxton, Mr. E. V. Price, Mrs. E. V. Price, Miss F. Waterbury, Mr. T. Yufur, Dr. E. J. Bosworth, Mrs. E. I. Bosworth, Miss S. R. Brokenshire, Miss Bertha Conde, Mr. John Gibson, Mrs. John Gibson, Mr. F. A. Hollabaugh, Miss Edith Martin, Miss I. Shepard, and Miss Harriet Taylor, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. J. B. Havre, Dr. L. A. B. Street, and Mrs. L. A. B. Street, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. J. H. Alley, Miss Ida D. Bachman, Mrs. H. L. Eye, Mr. H. G. Ferguson, Mr. Alva J. Grover, Mr. George A. Hausmann, Mr. Walter J. Sykes, Mr. W. V. Van Blarcom, and Mrs. W. V. Van Blarcom, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Miss Julia E. Bailey, Mr. Frank Cran dall and wife, Mr. George Gerdes, Mrs. George Gerdes, Mrs. J. W. Hayes, Miss Edith Latham, Miss C. Layton, Mr. H. B. McDaniels, Mrs. H. B. McDaniels, Miss H. Roth, Miss M. F. Ryerson, Mr. George T. West, and Mrs. George T. West, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Iyo Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. Nakamura, Mr. Okasaki, Mr. Hori, Mr. Kanekura, Mr. Sawyer, Miss Ross, Mr. A. J. Wooll, Mr. Wood, Mr. Price, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Mr. Luscumpi, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Marten, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Grymble, Mr. Brock, and Mr. Greenwald, in cabin; Mr. Taylor, Mr. Hirahama, Mr. Kuroda, Mr. Takeda, Mr. Kitamura, and Mr. Shan, in second class; 20 Japanese, and 10 Chinese, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Capt. J. G. Adamson, Mr. A. F. Allen, Rev. A. M. Alves, Mr. A. Anderson, Mr. C. E. H. Bevis, Mrs. P. J. Beveridge and maid, Miss Marian Beveridge, Miss Phyllis Beveridge, Mr. A. H. Bagilee, Miss L. G. Bobbenhouse, Dr. G. S. Bogert, U.S.N., Mrs. G. S. Bogert, Mr. D. Brants, Miss Alice Brooks, Major A. A. Chichester, Mrs. A. A. Chichester, Mr. P. Gwynne Evans, Mr. Ralph G. E. Forster and servant, Mrs. L. M. Ford, Mr. W. Fosmas, Miss B. Gillette, Mr. C. S. Givens, Mr. C. B. Graves, Mrs. C. B. Graves, Miss Dorothy Graves, Mr. Otto Gross, Mr. R. C. Hardman, Ensign J. W. Hayward, U.S.N., Mr. A. F. Hollingsworth, Mr. Y. Imamura, infant and maid; Mr. George Keeck, Miss Margaret D. Lewis, Mr. E. B. Magill, Mrs. S. L. McCalla, Miss J. McCalla, Mr. Guy Morley, Miss E. M. Riddick, Mr. S. C. Sampson, Mrs. S. C. Sampson and child, Mr. E. Turner, Mrs. J. Sproul Walker, Mr. W. J. Waters, Mr. M. Yasumoto, Mr. Ip Hung Wing, Mr. Li Ting Mou, and Mr. Ma Wai Noong, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Ludwig*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. W. Paul, Mrs. Geo. Bell Clarke, Mr. A. T. Hellyer, Mr. C. E. Maunton, Mr. H. T. S. Green, Mr. K. Hoeffeer, Mr. E. Kroneck, Botschafsrat von Erckert, Mr. John R. Leggs, Mr. A. Nolte, Mr. Bryan, Mr. E. Levedag, Mr. A. Lythall, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hoffmann, Mr. E. F. Bushby, Capt. Hankins, Mr. and Mrs S. Uchida and servant, Mr. J. Lange, Mrs. Levedag, 2 children and amah, Mrs. Bryan and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Coulson, baby and amah, Capt. P. W. North, Mrs. von Erckert and 3 children, Mr. K. Fischer, Mr. S. Otatsume, Miss E. Hartwig, Mr. R. Hartwig, Mr. Jakob Stelzer, Mr. Oltratti, Mr. John Colton, Miss Eva Yamato Deming, Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Forrest and 2 boys, Mr. Lee Chun Po, Mr. Chan Yung Chie, Mr. Y. Chit Yuen, Mr. Chung Yok-Tan, Mr. Lee Jan Nam, Mr. H. W. L. Steenstra, and Mr. Toussaint, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. H. Alley, Miss Ida D. Baubmann, Miss Julia B. Bailey, Mr. Frank Crandall, Mrs. Frank Crandall, Mrs. B. L. Eye, Mr. H. G. Ferguson, Mr. Alva J. Grover, Mr. J. W. Hay, Mr. Geo. A. Hausmann, Mr. J. L. Haare, Mr. Walter J. Sykes, Mr. W. W. Van Blarcom, Mrs. W. W. Van Blarcom, Mrs. Tai Kin and 3 children, Lieut. W. B. Cowin, Mrs. W. C. Cowin, Mr. H. A. Cox, Mr. John Gibson, Mrs. John Gibson, Miss E. S. Hoghton, Mrs. M. F. Loewenstein, infant and maid, Miss E. Martin, Mr. A. McGlew, Miss J. B. Newell, Mrs. J. N. Wolfson, Miss Wolfson, and Mrs. Yamasaki, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Sachsen*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. S. N. Seymour, Miss Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mallett and 2 children, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kawachi Maru*, for London via ports:—Mrs. U. Matsuaki and child, Mr. T. M. Dasuany, Mr. Y. Uyeno, Mr. K. Ono, Mr. Y. Shigeno, Mr. S. Shigeno, Mr. D. T. Mahitany, Mr. C. R. Mahitany, Mr. E. A. Glenze, and Mr. T. Kanda, in cabin; Mrs. K. Tsukada and infant, Mr. A. Sakata, Mr. S. Shikano, Mr. T. Fujita, Mr. S. Handa, Mr. Y. Kaji, Mr. Y. Kuroyuwa, Mr. M. Maruno, Mr. A. Ishikawa, Mr. K. Hara, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Nakayama, in second class; Mr. G. Tsuda, Mr. G. Detaram, Mr. R. Vusunmull, three Chinese and two children, in intermediate.

Per Japanese steamer *Shinano Maru*, for Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. T. Kuboia, Mr. K. Suda, Mr. Y. Ohashi, Miss Marie de: Jarnet Norris, Mr. T. Ushijima, Mr. H. Soma, Mr. S. Sakata, Mr. and Mrs. Edward, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sharp, in cabin; Mr. H. Terada, Mr. M. Tada, Mr. Y. Tanaka, Mr. K. Kisaki, Mr. Sato, Mr. M. Yota, Mr. H. Hagiwara, Mr. S. Hirata, Mr. Y. Yanagi, Mr. Joseph Robert, Mr. M. Konoike, Mr. A. Shibuya, Mr. R. Morimoto, Mrs. S. Konoike, Mr. K. Terakawa, Mrs. S. Terakawa, Mr. I. Okamoto, Mr. C. Nao, Mrs. K. Nao, Mrs. K. Harada, Mr. K. Kiyokado, and Mr. and Mrs. Yoshino, in intermediate.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. F. Adam, Miss Ahrens, Mr. W. Benson, Miss Bohenhause, Mr. A. J. H. Carlill, Mr. J. Carrillon, Mr. J. H. Catlow, Mrs. J. Cochrane, Mr. B. B. Coykendall, Mr. E. C. Davis, Mrs. E. C. Davis, Miss Dingwall, Mr. W. Fowler, Mrs. W. Fowler, Mr. J. A. Gardiner, Mrs. J. A. Gardiner, Mr. A. S. Ginger, Mrs. T. E. Griffith, Mr. Geo. A. Gunther, Mr. Hawkins, Mrs. Hawkins and child, Mr. W. D. Hewitt, Mr. A. G. Hunter, Mr. W. Imhoof, Miss H. Kennedy, Miss Lewis, Miss E. Makeham, Mr. J. A. Mara, Miss Mara, Mrs. M. M. Melchers, Mr. A. Mosle, Mr. J. N. B. Noble and valet, Mrs. J. N. B. Noble and maid, Mr. Wm. T. Payne, Mr. H. Powers, Mr. N. W. Quinn, Mr. Roof, Mrs. Roof, Miss Ruddich, H.H. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, and valet, Col. J. Scott, I.M. .. Mr. J. E. Snook, Mrs. J. E. Snook, Mr. P. Westendorff, Mr. S. Wilson in cabin.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.	
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra	F	Mar. 22
Europe	N. L. D.	Zieten 1	Sa.	Mar. 23
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea 2	M	Mar. 25
America	P. M.	Mongolia	M.	Mar. 25
Europe	M. M.	Polynesien	W	Mar. 27
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa	Mar. 30
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Su	Mar 31
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	America Maru	M	April 1
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru 3	F	April 5
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	F.	April 5
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	M	April 15
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th	April 18

1 Left Shanghai on the 20th inst.
2 Left Hongkong on the 16th inst.
3 Left Seattle on the 19th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.	
Hongkong	B. T.	Lara	F.	Mar 22
Hongkong	P. & A.	Numantia	F	Mar 22
Europe	M. M.	Ernest Simons	Sa	Mar 23
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi M	Sa	Mar. 23
Europe	P. & O.	Nile	Tu	Mar. 26
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	W	Mar. 27
America	P. M.	Korea	W.	Mar. 27
Portland	P. & A.	Aragonia	W.	Mar. 27
Europe	N. D. L.	Zieten	Sa.	Mar. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Su	Mar 31
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M	April 1
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	W	April 3
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	W	April 3
Europe	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	W.	April 3
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Oanfa	F.	April 5
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa.	April 6
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa	April 6
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	M.	April 15
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th	April 18

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, March 22.

No business in Yarns. Business at a standstill in Shirtings and no change in Fancy Cottons and Woollens.

RAW COTTON.

	per picul.
American Middling	33.50 to 34.50
Indian Branch	30.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	26.30 to 30.00

COTTON YARN.

	per lb.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	Y.1.05
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	1.10 to 1.40
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	1.20 to 1.40

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	per piece.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 30 yds. 36 in.}	6.50 to 6.65
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	Y.5.00 to 5.60
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	5.60 to 5.70
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	6.05 to 6.15
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	4.10 to 5.20
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40

	per piece.
Turkey Reds—4lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	3.05 to 3.20
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 48 inches	11.55 to 12.45
Flanelette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y.0.75 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.30 to 8.25
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.40 to 9.10
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb	1.05 to 1.65
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.60 to 1.67
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.52
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

Stocks have been moving satisfactorily and good enquiries are coming in from the country but prices remain low.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y.5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.00 to 5.10
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅝" to 1¼")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.50 to 8.50
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

American oil went up on Thursday by *sen* 3 each on all qualities.

American	Y.3.40 to 3.62
Russian	2.80
Langkat	2.00 to 2.60

SUGAR.

The market continues steady and there is no special change in price. At the auction of the Tokyo Refinery on March 14, the prices realized were identical with those at the previous auction.

	per picul.
Brown Takao	Y. 8.25 to 8.35
Brown Manila	8.50 to 9.00
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang	8.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German	15.00 to 15.50

INDIGO AND ARTIFICIAL DYE.

Owing to enquiries from weaving factories in the interior, the price of indigo has advanced slightly. Artificial dyes are still brisk.

	Yen.
Calcutta first	270
" second	250
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second	150

COPPER.

A late London telegram says that the price has gone down by £1.10.0. The fall does not seem to have extended to Japan.

		Yen.
Refined	per 100 kin	65
Bessemer	"	67
Electric refined	"	70

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Moderate business going on. Enquiries for carbolic acid have appeared.

	Yen.
Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.	2 55
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.36
Glycerine "	0.28
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*	7.20
Nitrate Soda "	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb.	0.52
Quinine sulphate "	0.38
Iode per lb.	5.20
Iodoform lb.	6.10
Iode Kali lb.	3.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market was brisk throughout the week and prices rose generally. Some leading exporters purchased filatures, at good prices: Kin-yaguruma, *yen* 1,830; Gin-sakura, *yen* 1,360; and Shinshu Hagiwara, *yen* 1,350. This business shows that enquiries are coming from abroad.

A New York telegram says that business at the silk factories is becoming brisker.

Stock on the 21st inst.: Filature, 4,889 bales; Re-reels, 165 bales; and Orikaishi, 8 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,390 to 1,410
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,360 to 1,800
Filature—Yujima Class, Coarse	1,370 to 1,390
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,350 to 1,370
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	—
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	—
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse	1,340 to 1,360
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	—
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	1,335 to 1,355
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	—
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½	—

WASTE SILK.

The market is steady, and there is no notable change in prices. As stocks are scarce, business is restricted, though both foreign and Japanese exporters seem to have received fair orders from abroad.

On the 20th inst., the stock was: Noshi, 3,478 bales; Kibisó, 3,534 bales; Degara (pierced cocoon), 10 bales; and sundry, 235 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	210
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	170 to 175
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	230
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	195 to 215
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	185 to 190
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	175 to 180
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	130 to 135
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	150

TEA.

Nothing to report.

QUOTATIONS.

	Y.
Choicest	
Choice	
Finest	
Fine	
Good Medium	
Medium	
Good Common	
Common	

HABUTAE.

Owing to the rise in raw silk, the *habutai* market is naturally affected. The manufacturers of Fukui and other districts have stopped work of some extent; consequently stock grows scarce and no notable business has been done.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—
22½	—	10 85	10.65
27	10.20	10.50	10.50
36	10.80	10.45	10.40

"FINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.*	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½	10.65	10.45	10.10	10.60	10 40
27	10.50	10.25	10.20	10.10	10.10
36	10.50	10.25	10.10	10.20	10.20

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½	10.70	10.60	10.95	10.45
22½	10.70	10.60	10.55	10.45
27	10.70	10.60	10.45	10.50
36	10.40	10.20	10.40	10.45

RICE.

The market has fallen slightly and there has been no speculative dealing to disturb business.

A Saigon telegram says that fire broke out in a large rice factory on March 20th destroying the building together with a large quantity of grain. As a result prices went up till they are now higher than those for Saigon rice in Japan.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,570,045
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	121,953

Closing Price.

Delivery.	Yen.
March	16.15
April	16.46
May	16 95

STOCK EXCHANGE

The market which had been in a critical condition for two or three weeks past has been restored to order, in sympathy with the easier state of money generally.

According to the latest London telegram received by the Specie Bank, the prices of Japanese bonds have risen generally.

EXCHANGE.

March 22

London silver ¼ lower and China sterling quotations ⅛ to ¾ lower have caused a corresponding rise in local rates on China, but other rates are all steady.

London	Bank T/T	1 3/8
—	— Bills on demand	2 0 1/16
—	— 4 months' sight	1 3/4
—	Private 4 months' sight	1 1
—	— 6 months' sight	1 1/8 @ 3/8
Paris & Lyons	Bank sight	257 @ ½
—	Private 4 months' sight	16 12½ @ 2
—	— 6 months' sight	17 3 (@ ½
Hongkong	Bank sight per $100	104¾*
—	Private 10 days, sight do	102½*
Shanghai	Bank sight	70¼*
—	Private 10 days' sight	71¾*
India	Bank sight	151
—	Private 30 days' sight	153½
America	Bank sight	49¾ @ 3/16
—	Private 30 days' sight	50⅛
—	Private 4 months' sight	50⅞
Germany	Bank sight	208½
—	Private 4 months' sight	2:4
Bar Silver (London)		34¾

No. 12.

〈毎土曜日一發行〉
兩替人 エフ ブリンクリー
發行兼印刷人 エー ピー ブラオン
發行所 橫濱市山下町五十五番 ジヤパンメール新聞社

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

BOVRIL gives you Strength.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion, Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation, and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE; they contain no deleterious matter, and may be taken by the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St, (late 533, Oxford St) London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

日本週報 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一週刊行

No. 13 | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. | YOKOHAMA, MAR. 30TH, 1907. | 明治卅五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 | VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 329
Korea ... 330
Political ... 331
The Tokyo Clearing House ... 331
Diseases to Mr. Ben Eckert ... 332
Manchuria ... 332
The Condition of Korea ... 332
The Gun Abolition Bill ... 333
The Slave Market ... 334
Telephones ... 336
Fobiedonostseff ... 335
The English Teachers' Magazine ... 335
Tokyo and Base-Ball ... 335
Death of Mr. Christopher Rose ... 339
The Diet ... 336
Billiards ... 336
Count Lamsdorff ... 336
The New Educational System ... 338
Geary Shima ... 336
Notes on Current Events ... 336
The Hakujee Trade ... 337
Imperial Diet ... 339
The Storm ... 340
Death of Capt. Young ... 341
Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade ... 342
Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club ... 344
Yokohama Harbour Improvement ... 346
The Law Courts ... 346
News of the Week ... 346
American Topics ... 346
Correspondence:
A Correction ... 349
Admiral Montejo ... 349
Telegrams ... 348
Latest Shipping ... 350
Latest Commercial ... 351

"QUI RAIN CE QUE DOIT ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MARCH 30TH, 1907.

DEATHS.

On March 23rd, at No. 8, Sakaecho, Shiba, Tokyo, MARTHA ROWE, aged 70.

On March 24th, at Yokohama, Capt. C. YOUNG, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, in his 69th year.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A SHELL exploded on March 24th at Port Arthur. Two Japanese were killed.

MR. UYENO, one of the staff of Nagoya Station, has been appointed station master at Yokohama.

THE *Kamon Maru*, which went ashore on March 22nd at Nanao, was safely floated on Sunday.

MR. S. ISHIDA, director of the Yokohama Harbour Office, who had been ill for a long time, died on March 21st.

FIRE broke out the other day in the village of Shiogahara, not far from Fukuoka, destroying forty-eight houses.

THE construction of a wireless telegraph station at Chosi, Chiba prefecture, is about completed. The station is established principally for the benefit of steamers on the Pacific line. Japanese and foreign ships on this route are making preparations to provide wireless telegraphic apparatus.

FIRE broke out at 11.30 a.m. on March 21st at Kaneana, Upper Tsuga, not far from Utsunomiya, destroying 153 houses.

PRINCE FUSHIMI, the special envoy to the British Court, arrived at Marseilles on March 24th on his way to London via Paris.

A GENTLE shock of earthquake was felt at 8.23 p.m. on March 26th in Yokohama, the duration being three minutes and forty seconds.

VISCOUNT Y. MISHIMA, who was elected on March 9th as a director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, will be appointed Vice-President.

A GAS explosion occurred on March 22nd at the Tatakuma coal mine, Fukuoka prefecture. One man was killed and four were injured.

PRINCE KUNI (KUNIHIKO) will shortly leave for Europe to investigate military educational affairs. Infantry Colonel N. Kurita will accompany him.

HERR VON ERCKERT, First Secretary of the German Embassy, has been decorated by the Emperor with the Third Order of the Rising Sun.

ACCORDING to a trustworthy source, says the *Dempo*, Japanese Government funds deposited in London amount to about three hundred and fifty million *yen*.

THE Empress, on March 21st, distributed *yen* 76 among thirty-six soldiers who were crippled in the war and she also presented them with a flannel shirt apiece.

THE construction of the race course of the Kawasaki Race Club will be completed at the beginning of July. The first meeting will be held about the middle of the same month.

THE steamer *Uwajima Maru V.* on the morning of March 25th collided with a large junk off the district of Onsen not far from Matsuyama. The latter was sunk but the crew were all saved by the steamer.

THE ninth competitive industrial exhibition will be opened on April 1st in Miye prefecture. It will last for two months. All the manufacturers of Kyoto, Osaka and twenty western prefectures will participate.

THE steamer *Kanon Maru II.* (2,000 tons) belonging to Mr. K. Oaki, of Yokohama, went ashore at 6 p.m. on March 22nd at the entrance of Nanao, Noto promontory, on her way to Hakodate. She is not damaged.

DURING ten days ending March 20th, the foreign trade of Yokohama was: exports *yen* 4,667,559; and imports, *yen* 5,166,452. In exports, raw silk, cotton yarns, and tea show decreases but there was an increase in copper, *kabutae*, and silk handkerchiefs. In imports, there was some decrease in sugar and combed wool, but an increase in rice, kerosene oil, and cotton. During this period there were no imports nor exports of gold and silver.

IT is announced by the Financial Office that *yen* 2,450,000 first debentures, and *yen* 1,400,000, the second loan of the Sanyo Railway and *yen* 3,000,000, second debentures of the Seoul-Fusan Railway will be redeemed on April 30th.

THE first payment on the conversion loan bonds will be received on March 30th at the London branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank. The amount consists of £1,840,000 collected in London and Francs 46,460,000 in Paris.

THE flagship *Fuerst Bismark*, of the German squadron on the China Station, arrived at Kagoshima on March 21st. The citizens gave a garden party on the following day in honour of Admiral Breusin, the Commander-in-Chief, and the crew.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha has chartered the *Wakamiya* and six other captured steamers. The company will employ them on the Bombay line. Some of the steamers at present employed on that route will be transfered to the European and American lines.

IN the American Court at Shanghai, Judge Wilfley awarded Tls. 5,203.17 and costs to Messrs. Frazar & Co., as damages against the Boston Steamship Tow Boat Co., for "careless and reckless" unloading at Woosung of a cargo of flour from the Continental Milling Co. Many sacks were broken.

ON the evening of March 23rd, passenger and freight trains on the Tobu Railway collided at Mikawashima station. One passenger carriage and eight goods cars were over-turned. Four passengers were more or less injured. The cause is alleged to have been negligence on the part of an assistant driver.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Australian liner *Yawata Maru* arrived at Nagasaki on March 24th from the south. According to the captain the steamer went ashore on her outward voyage in the neighbourhood of Thursday Island. The propeller was slightly damaged but the ship was at once floated. She was examined at Sydney.

THE annual meeting of Governors from all parts of the Empire will be held on April 11th at the Home Department. The business of the conference will be connected with several laws which were passed in the present session of the Diet. The Premier and other Ministers concerned will give instructions as to the enforcement of the laws.

ADMIRAL PRINCE ARISUGAWA left Yokohama on Tuesday, March 26th, by the converted cruiser *Manshu*. He will proceed to Port Arthur via Chinhai Bay and Dairen inspecting the squadrons at the various naval stations. He will return on April 25th. Admiral Inouye left Yokosuka on the same day by the converted cruiser *Aregawa* for Maizuru, Sasebo, and Kure on similar business.

A HONGKONG telegram under date of March 23rd to the *Dempo*, says that a number of pirates tried to attack a steamer off Hsikiang, Kwantung province. Some soldiers under General Chou arrested them. British soldiers were at once despatched to the scene to give assistance to the Chinese. The pirates arrested number sixty-eight. They were sent to Canton. They had come from Woochow.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Friday, March 22.

The anti-tobacco movement in Korea threatens to assume the form of a boycott of Japanese tobacco. Naturally everyone is free to smoke tobacco or refrain from doing so as he pleases, and naturally also he is free to join an anti-smoking society or to stand aloof from it as he pleases. But in this case the members of the *Hōsai Danyen-kai* are said to have arranged that all dealings with Japanese tobacconists must be given up, and that any one found in possession of Japanese tobacco shall not only receive a sound beating but also be deprived of the tobacco. If these foolish agitators resort to such procedure they will soon find themselves in collision with the police. Rumour says that the silly idea of paying off the national debt in this manner was inspired by a foreign missionary. We hesitate to believe that, for foreign missionaries generally recognise the wisdom of not interfering in political matters. But whoever the primarily responsible person be, he is evidently a man of very short sight. Years would be needed to accomplish the end in view by such a method, and long before the result came in sight people would have wearied of the whole affair.

Marquis Ito seems to have had a great reception in Korea. He reached Seoul on the 20th, and was received in audience by the Emperor on the 21st, the birth-day of the Crown Prince. It is stated that General Hasegawa, who had been acting as Resident-General during Marquis Ito's absence, will return to Japan for a time.

Saturday, March 23.

Political troubles are again reported from Seoul. They are attributed to the perpetual intriguers known as the "miscellanies" (Korean *Hyap-chap*, Japanese *Zappai*), who have so often been responsible for friction between the Japanese and the Koreans. These men appear to be actuated simply and solely by motives of personal greed. Their great aim is to extort money from the Emperor by playing upon his Majesty's timidity. What they have just done is to circulate a rumour that Marquis Ito, on his return to Seoul, would carry with him a mandate for the incorporation of Korea into the Japanese Empire, and to convey to the Throne an intimation that this catastrophe might be arrested by certain steps calling for an expenditure of half a million of *yen*. The Emperor did not fall a complete victim to this intrigue, though he appears to have been considerably alarmed. He took the precaution of consulting Mr. Kato, Adviser to the Court, and this step of course led to an immediate *exposé*. It is thought that some drastic measures will be taken by the Residency-General to prevent the constant recurrence of these scares with their accompaniment of intrigue and corruption, but truly any reader of Korea's modern record can not avoid a sentiment of hopelessness. Conspiracy appears to be the normal occupation of the Korean publicist. He never abstains from it for any considerable time. One is almost constrained to agree with the *Keizai Zasshi* that the fault lies primarily with the Sovereign. If His Majesty were not either a very weak monarch or obviously prone to associate himself with plotters, these attempts on his sympathy would not be so unceasing. Marquis Ito certainly has a hard task. The *Nippon* says that he will assemble the Cabinet Ministers at an early date and make to them a statement of Japan's policy. There appear to have been some apprehensions of a change of Cabinet on the return of the Resident-General, but it is now understood that this forecast was erroneous.

Monday, March 25.

Mr. Kodama Hideo, Secretary of the Residency-General, has given some interesting particulars to the *Hochi Shimbun*. He say that if Japan holds a commanding place in the administration of Korean affairs, the industry and enterprise of her people are securing for her a corresponding place in the business of the peninsula. Thus of the foreign trade, which is rapidly developing, the volume in 1905 having been 28 million *yen* against 16 millions in 1903, no less than two-thirds are in Japanese hands. Further, the same may be said of banking business. There are indeed some Korean banks, but they are on a very small scale, and can not at all compete with the First Bank and the Eighth Bank, both Japanese, institutions which practically monopolise the banking work. There has also been a marked increase of Japanese settlers. Thus, in 1904, they numbered only 31,000, but the returns showed that in September, 1905, there were 55,000, and in January, 1907, the figure had grown to 82,000. Besides, there are the temporary sojourners who cross to the peninsula for fishing and other transient business. These swell the total to over 100,000. Mr. Kodama alleges that the Japanese settlers are, for the most part, men of great activity and enterprise. There is scarcely a district throughout Korea that has not its Japanese quota of 20 or 30 persons, engaged generally in miscellaneous trade or in agriculture. Carpenters and other labourers are now beginning to cross over, in response to the urgent demand. These little Japanese communities have formed, in nearly every case, leagues for social purposes, and wherever they are sufficiently numerous they exercise municipal authority over their own affairs. They appear to be highly patriotic and imbued with strong public spirit. Mr. Kodama warns his countrymen against too facile acquisition of agricultural land in Korea, inasmuch as the denudation of the mountains has caused liability to floods which may at any moment convert a crop-growing area into a desert.

It will be remembered that, some time ago, news came across the telegraph in the sense that a notification had been issued by the Japanese authorities in Korea with reference to the better control of Christian propagandists and converts. So, at least, the intelligence read, and, unfortunately, having been carelessly transmitted, it conveyed the impression that somewhat severe legislative measures had been enacted in a not very tolerant spirit. That version of the incident reached America, and provoked some hostile criticism in the columns of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, which wrote under the impression that the object of the notification was to restrain Christian missionaries and pastors from exorting money from Korea converts on pretence of the building of churches and the maintenance of charitable institutions. We now learn the truth of this matter from the *Seoul Press*. The notification did not at all bear the construction put upon it, nor had it any reference to Christian mission work. It was addressed to the local Japanese authorities and it reminded them of the necessity of dealing severely with any Japanese subjects who tried to collect money from the Koreans under pretext of charity or religious propagandism. In fact the intention of the official—Mr. Tsuruhara—from whom the notification emanated, was to protect the Koreans against designing Japanese, and it had nothing whatever to do with *bond fide* missionaries or religious propagandists of any kind.

Tuesday, March 26.

There has been quite a commotion in Seoul. On the 25th instant, as Kwan Chunghyon, Minister of War, was proceeding from his residence to pay a farewell visit to General Hasegawa, who is about to return to Japan, he was set upon by three men who fired at him with pistols. The Minister seems to have been accompanied by a guard of Japanese constables, and owing to their promptitude the aim of the would-be assassins was disconcerted so that the shots failed to take effect. Pursued by the constables the men fled. Two of them succeeded in effecting their escape but the third was arrested. In their flight they turned their pistols against the police but happily without effect. On examination the man who had been apprehended confessed himself to be one of a band of 18 men, originally under the command of Cho Ik-hyon, the rebel leader who recently died in exile at Tsushima. They had come to the capital, each armed with a revolver and 50 cartridges, and had assembled that morning at the Great Bell, there dividing into several groups with the intention of assassinating five Ministers of State, namely, Pak Cheson (Premier), Yi Keungthaik (High Chamberlain and formerly Minister of War), Yi Chiyong (Minister of Home Affairs), Yi Wanyong (Minister of Education) and Kwon Chunghyon (Minister of War). Presumably the attacks were to have been made simultaneously, but only that on the Minister of War actually took place. Strenuous search was made for the other conspirators, but they do not appear to have been yet apprehended, or, at least, they had not been apprehended at the time of sending the telegraphic despatches from which we take the above account.

Wednesday, March 27.

There has been another riot, this time at Thai-in in Chhollado. The Japanese police-station and post-office were involved, and one of the constables was carried off by the insurgents. The latter are said to belong to the "Incendiary Party"—rascals who openly avow that their trade is incendiarism.

It appears that two shots were fired in the first place at the Minister of War on the 25th. His Excellency was riding in a jinrikisha followed by a Japanese constable, also in a jinrikisha. Immediately on the approach of the would-be assassin the constable, Usuda, leaped from his vehicle and grappled the Korean. While they were struggling together, two more of the murderous gang made their appearance and fired several shots, happily without effect. The commotion becoming known at the residence of the Home Minister in the immediate vicinity of the scene, the constables on guard there hastened to the place and arrested one of the assailants. He confessed himself to be one of the literati, and explained that he and his companions had formed a league to avenge upon the Cabinet the death of their former leader, Choi Ik-hyon. They had sworn to be avenged or to perish in the attempt. The telegraphic news thus far received does not say whether any of the remainder of the band have been apprehended, but the probability is that their

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

arrest is only a question of time, unless they manage to leave Korea and fly to China or Japan.

It is stated that the appointment of Yi Keun-thaik to a high post in the Imperial Household was contrary to the wishes of the Prime Minister, Pak, though his colleagues in the Cabinet approved the step Yi's two brothers have now obtained offices in the Household, and the inference is that the influence of the Premier is on the wane. One may assume that the Emperor, who, for all his simulation of good will, is at heart inimical to the Japanese, (to whom Pak is friendly, has made these appointments with the deliberate intent of fostering the anti-Japanese atmosphere in the Administration as well as at Court.

POLITICAL.

There is much talk about the rejection of the *Gun*-abolition Bill by the House of Peers. It need scarcely be said that the *Hochi Shimbun*, which is the Progressists' organ, speaks in very large terms, and endeavours to magnify the dimensions of the incident into a conclusive reason for a complete change of Ministry. The *Yorozu Choho*, however, thinks that the thing will be settled by the resignation of the Minister of Home Affairs. It recalls the fact that Mr. Hara failed to get this Bill passed last session, though it was not then actually rejected, and that now it has been defeated by a considerable majority in the Upper Chamber, while, further, the ten-years' programme for the Hokkaido, in which, too, the Home Office was interested, has been turned down. Hence the *Yorozu* thinks it probable that Mr. Hara will resign. But the *Jiji*, the *Niroku* and the *Nippon* wholly reject the idea that any resignation whatever is necessary. The *Jiji's* contention is that the *Gun* question can not be regarded in any sense as a vital matter. If such petty problems were to constitute valid reasons for Ministerial changes no one would be found to accept a portfolio. All sorts of minor issues would be raised by political agitators, and the result would be merely to create opportunities for those that grasp at administrative power. The *Jiji* finds much consolation in the fact that the Bill obtained 108 supporters in the Upper House where it had been deliberately pigeon-holed in the previous session. Nevertheless our contemporary does not consider that very wise generalship was shown in forcing the question once more to the front. Moreover, the *Jiji*, which, *more suo*, is invariably an even holder of the scales, does not deny that the present Cabinet has made some blunders; but it insists that the bases of these mistakes were bequeathed by the last Cabinet, and that they were thus in a measure unavoidable. The *Niroku* raises the old cry of clan statesmen. It affirms that the habitual device of these men is to attack an individual member of a hostile Cabinet, and by pulling him down, to shake the Cabinet. This *gun* question is a new illustration of such methods, but, after all, it is a drawn battle. The clan statesmen marshalled all their forces in the Lower House and were defeated, but in the Peers victory sat upon their banners. Thus if they have succeeded in one half of the Legislature they have failed in the other, and it is quite unnecessary that the Cabinet should bow to such a partial decision. What is certain, however,—according to the *Niroku*—is that the Clan Statesmen have come into open collision with the Constitutionalists. The *Nippon* takes much the same view as to the relations of the Clan Statesmen and the Party Politicians. It says that the two camps have now the Shaho River between them, and that it is only a question of the time when the fight will be renewed. The present Cabinet came into power hand in hand, it may be said, with the Clan Statesmen. The latter avowed their determination to support the former loyally. That state of affairs is now ended. The clan leaders may say that they did not organise this attack on the Ministry. Perhaps not directly. But they allowed their followers to organise it, and they stood by prepared to take advantage of the issue if it should be favourable. They have had a partial success and it now remains to be seen how they will renew the attack. The *Mainichi Dempo* and the *Nichi Nichi* speak very moderately. They seem to think that the Cabinet has not been very wise; that it would have done better had it refrained from pushing this *gun* question, and that it has unfortunately weakened its prestige. But they see no reason for resignation.

THE TOKYO CLEARING HOUSE.

The Tokyo Clearing House, on the 23rd instant celebrated the 20th anniversary of its establishment by a monster banquet at the Imperial Hotel. Mr. Toyokawa, the President, made a brief speech, describing the history of the institution. It had come into being, he said, in 1887, and in 1891 there were 11 banks affiliated, the volume of business done being 60 million *yen* in the year. In 1894, the year of the war with China, the business rose to 200 millions; in 1904, when war with Russia occurred, the cheques passed through the Clearing House totalled 2,000 millions; in 1905 they rose to 2,600 millions; in 1906 to 3,500 millions, and the average daily transactions during the current year aggregated 12 millions, being at the rate of 4,380 millions yearly.

Mr. Sakatani, Minister of Finance, said that when he was a student in the Imperial University, his foreign teacher had predicted that a clearing house would be an impossibility in Japan, and at that time several leaders of thought among the Japanese themselves were wont to lament the absence of commercial morality in Japan. These predictions and complaints were now as a dream of the past. The world had not yet made up its mind completely as to gold monometallism, but in the meanwhile there could be no more helpful agent for financial purposes than a clearing house.

Count Okuma premised that he had the reputation of saying unpleasant things but he was not one who could wrap up his thoughts in always agreeable terms. He offered his congratulations to the Clearing House, but he had to point out one or two facts. The Clearing House at New York dealt with a volume of cheques 50 to 70 times greater than that dealt with by the Tokyo House. In London, the figure was from 20 to 30 times, and on the continents of Europe countries like France and Germany promised ere long to show a smaller volume of such transactions that even Japan. Would any one claim that Berlin was consequently behind Tokyo in tradal matters? England's foreign trade doubled that of Germany and was equal to that of Germany and France put together. Yet England's hard metal currency amounted to only one-half of that of Germany and only one-fourth of those of Germany and France put together. Nevertheless London's Clearing House handled transactions less than one half of those of New York. How was that to be accounted for? Was not the explanation to be sought in the comparative absence of the gambling spirit in England, and might not the great development of this kind of business in Japan be a sign of the prevalence of that spirit? During the past 10 years there had not been one panic in England, but America and Germany could not claim any such immunity. Nevertheless he did not take any pessimistic view. The speculative spirit was inseparable from times of great commercial and industrial development, and no one could deny that such development had been the lot of the United States and of Germany during recent years. Nothing was essential except that bankers should exercise due care as to the paper passing through their hands.

Short speeches were delivered also by Barons Shibusawa, Suyematsu and Kaneko, and the President's health was proposed by Mr. Kato Takaaki.

DINNER TO MR. VON ERCKERT.

A farewell dinner was given on Friday evening at the Maple Club, Shiba, by Messrs. Sugita, President of the House of Representatives; Mr. Minoura, Vice-President; Mr. Y. Osaki, Mayor of Tokyo; and a number of members of Parliament and other gentlemen, to Mr. von Erckert, First Secretary of the German Embassy, who is about to leave Japan. Count Montailoz and Dr. Riepenhausen, Second Secretary of the Embassy, were among the invited guests.

Mr. Sugita in the course of the proceedings delivered a short speech, which was interpreted by Mr. K. Mochizuki, M. P. He said:—

Herr von Erckert—On being informed of your departure, we the President and Vice-President of the House of Representatives, and various other members hold a meeting in your honour. It need not be dwelt upon that since your arrival in this country, you have greatly contributed to the diplomatic interests of Japan and Germany. We, the representatives of the people, fully appreciate your efforts in bringing together the peoples of both countries, and it is unique for us representatives to hold a meeting in honour of any diplomat staying in this country. I want to call your attention to this point. It is hoped that on your return home you will make efforts towards intensifying the national intercourse between the peoples of both countries. In conclusion, I wish you *bon voyage* and good health.

Herr von Erckert replied as follows, Mr. Mochizuki again interpreting:—

Mr. President, Mr. Vice-President, and Honorable Members of the Imperial Diet:—I fully appreciate and consider it a high honour that you hold such a splendid meeting this evening in my honour. I have been invited by various friends, but when I know that this gathering is the first of its kind held by members of the Diet in honour of a diplomatic agent nothing is better culculated to give satisfaction. President Sugita in his speech remarked that I have contributed towards good diplomatic relations since my arrival, but I have simply followed the policy of my predecessor, and nothing is attributable to my efforts. On leaving this beloved country, there is one thing that I can never forget, namely, on the arrival of the German parliamentary members last autumn, the way was opened for the creation of intercourse between the two peoples, Since these German representatives returned home, your good wishes are reported far and wide in Germany, ever intensifying our friendship. If your members will visit Berlin, I can assure you that our people will receive you with the best that they have in their possession. On leaving your country, and in wishing you prosperity, I beg to drink your health by way of thanking you for your warm and sincere reception.

Dr. Yamane, speaking in German, gave the health of the guests, and the meeting broke up at half past nine.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MANCHURIA.

The question of the salt gabelle, as relating to the Japanese leased territory in Kwantung, is now under active discussion. It is stated that the Peking Government has ordered Governor Chao to re-investigate the matter.

It is alleged that the Chinese Government proposes, for a foreign settlement at Harbin, a site on the Sungari four miles down-stream from the town. There is further an idea of having the land bought by a Chinese company and leased by the latter to foreign residents. So far as concerns the position of the settlement such a plan would be in accord with the policy pursued by China at Canton, Shanghai and Tientsin, where the settlements are at some distance from the city, but it is an arrangement to which foreigners can not be expected to assent very readily, though one is obliged to confess that the immediate propinquity of a Chinese town, under existing sanitary conditions, can not be considered a desideratum. Meanwhile the Tsitsihar Authorities are resolutely insisting that the Japanese residing there, some 30 in number, must at once remove outside the town. At Kilin the question appears to have been settled satisfactorily, and we presume that a similar result will be attained ultimately at Harbin, Mukden and Tsitsihar also.

There are renewed rumours about the Changchun-Kilin Railway. It is now said that the Chinese Government has definitely decided to construct the line without any outside cooperation, but these statements are to be received with caution.

General Ma's troops which are to garrison the Amur region, will commence to move from Kinchow on the 25th instant, it is said. Our readers will remember that their march was delayed owing to a temporary hitch in the withdrawal of the Russian forces.

Recent news indicated that the Settlement question at Kilin had been disposed of in a manner entirely satisfactory to foreigners, but we gather from telegrams which reached Tokyo on the 22nd and 23rd that the Chinese Government has determined to fix the sites for foreign settlements at a considerable distance from the walled cities within whose jurisdiction they are to be placed, and that all direct transactions of leasing or purchasing land between foreign settlers and private Chinese owners will be interdicted. In the Kilin region the settlement will lie, it is said, between Lienpautsz and Santauling, and a Chinese Company will be formed to buy up the land in the first instance, and to sell or lease it subsequently to the foreign settlers. This is the method of procedure adopted, or said to have been adopted, in the case of Harbin also, and doubtless it will be followed at Mukden as well. The Chinese Company organized to buy up the sites and re-sell or let them will probably do a very good trade, though from the world's knowledge of the individual Chinaman's business capacity one may fairly assume that the present land-holders will not fare altogether badly.

There is to be a Japanese-Chinese Club at Tiehling. Colonel Togo, commanding the regiment of Railway Guards at this advanced position, is said to have been elected president of the Club, and there will be connected with it an office where representatives of both nationalities will meet to discuss business affairs.

The Censors in Peking are said to be much perturbed at the notion of allowing foreigners to reside within the city at Kilin. They think that such a step would seriously impair China's sovereignty. What, then, is their conception of opening a town? Or do they think that when their Government pledged itself to open Kilin, the town of that name was not included, but only the extra-urban district? We can well understand and sympathise with the reluctance of the Chinese to throw open their cities to foreign residence, nor do we think it a wise policy to insist on such opening. As to Chinese reluctance, one need only recall the conditions existing already in foreign settlements, where China's overlordship is little more than a name, and where the foreign settlers exercise almost complete administrative and police control. And as to the wisdom of Occidentals taking up their abode within the walls of Chinese cities, no one would find it less conducive to comfort or welfare than the foreign resident himself. Still we can not but think that if the Censors are in such a mood as that attributed to them, they ought to have raised their voices when the Treaty was made, for undoubtedly the Treaty confers the right of residence. At any rate there is not much probability of this question proving troublesome, for it will be for the best interests of foreigners to have their own settlements outside the city walls. The programme assigned to the Chinese authorities is, however, another matter—the programme of buying up the land that is to form the site of the proposed settlements and placing it in the hands of a Chinese company for re-sale to foreigners. That is a species of regrating to which many objections present themselves.

With reference to the opening of Harbin, it is alleged, on apparently good authority, that Russia is seeking to discriminate between the old town—namely, the Chinese town—and the new town which has sprung up in connexion with the Railway. She contends that the latter only was referred to in the Treaty, and that the former is wholly within her own jurisdiction. That looks like taking a leaf out of China's book, and does not bear the least resemblance to any policy having the approval of M. Iswolsky. We observe that the *Japan Times* has a very strong article on the subject; an article virtually fixing upon M. Pokotiloff and General Dempvosky the proverbial character of the man at the front. If our contemporary's premises are accurate, its vehement protests must be admitted to be just, but we hesitate greatly to believe anything of the kind, first, because it would be inconsistent with the policy recently pursued by Russia towards Far Eastern questions, and, secondly, because the game would not be worth the candle. What could Russia gain by such procedure compared to what it would cost?

The withdrawal of the Russian troops from the district between Kwangchentsz and Kilin on the south and Harbin on the north is now spoken of by correspondents as nearly completed. Certain lines of telegraph, however, have not yet been handed over, as seems very natural, for the last thing of which the Russians will denude themselves is the means of communication. It is stated that the lower orders of the Chinese are talking much of this withdrawal, which they regard as a retreat, and as the prelude to a Japanese advance. Apparently these people have not yet convinced themselves that war is completely over.

The electric lighting of Kilin is said to have fallen to a German firm under a Chinese name. The capital is 200,000 taels.

The march of 10 battalions (Chinese units of 500 men each) from the Shanhaikwan region to Tsitsihar commenced on the 24th instant. This is the movement of garrisoning which was temporarily suspended owing to the diversion of rolling stock to famine-relief purposes and owing to consequent delay in the Russian evacuation.

It is alleged that the organization of the Chinese force for garrisoning the Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) will be six *chin*, that is to say, some 40,000 men. They will be stationed thus:—1 *chin* at Tsitsihar; 2 *chin* at Kilin, and 3 *chin* at Mukden.

The *Asahi's* Mukden correspondent seems to have obtained access to official census returns, for he wires that the Japanese in Manchuria now number about 35,000; namely, 6,437 in the districts under the jurisdiction of the Mukden Consulate-General; 14,645 in the Antung and Yingkau regions, and the rest at various places. The total is striking when we remember that little more than a year has passed since the restoration of peace.

There has been much to talk about the Talien customs, and foreign onlookers have not hesitated to criticise unfavourably the Japanese methods of procedure. Inquiries in official quarters made by the *Mainichi Dempo* enable that journal to set forth the facts of the case. In the convention (Russo-Chinese) of the East China Railway, it was provided that the control of the customs should be in the hands of the Railway Authorities, and that they should receive a sum of 2 per cent. of the dues collected by way of recompense for the cost and labour of collecting. Japan originally contemplated the continuance of that system, but always kept in view the advisability of making the whole of the leased territory free of import duties. Out of consideration for China, however, the Tokyo Government afterwards intimated its willingness to transfer the whole control of the customs to Chinese hands. China then proposed a system irreconcilable with freedom within the leased area; a system which would have subjected to duties virtually every article destined for any part of the leased territory. Now the Japanese Government consider it essential for the latter's development that it should be exempt from import duties. Consequently, as the Chinese were not disposed to modify their system, Japan is now asking that Chinese control shall be limited to goods destined for points outside the leased territory, all merchandise intended for points within the latter being free. On the other hand, Japan will dispense with the payment of 2 per cent. of the duties collected.

That is the *Mainichi Dempo's* statement, but we find it somewhat obscure. China, as we have hitherto understood, has always been willing to apply at Talien the system now in force at Kiaochou. At the latter place import duties are not leviable on goods brought to Tsingtau by sea unless they are transported beyond the borders of the protectorate into Chinese territory, nor are export dues leviable on goods entering that protectorate from China until such goods come to be shipped for another place. That, as we understand, is all that Japan asks for at Talien, and if China agrees to such an arrangement at Kiaochou, there should be no difficulty in agreeing to it at Talien, which is what Japan desires.

The South-Manchuria Railway passes into the hands of the new Company on the 1st proximo. The journals report that steps will be at once taken to double the track.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The first section to be thus treated will be that from Tairen to Sukiatun, and already the necessary survey has been completed as far as Kinchow on the isthmus.

A telegram from Kilin to the *Asahi Shimbun* says that there has been trouble with a detachment of Chinese soldiers in the Chien-tao district—the so-called island bounded by branches of the Yalu and the Tumen on the north-west of the Chino-Korean frontier. The soldiers mutinied on account of non-receipt of pay, and having constituted themselves bandits, have been raiding the country. Twenty Japanese subjects are said to be missing, and it is alleged that the Governor of Kilin is endeavouring to keep the matter secret.

THE CONDITION OF KOREA.

The *Keisai Zasshi* has published at great length a lecture delivered by Mr. Miyagishi before the Economic Society. It contains much that is interesting, but we can not find space for more than a *resumé*.

Since the establishment of the Residency-General there has been a marked increase of Japanese immigrants into Korea. All told, they probably now aggregate about 100,000, and they own property which may be assessed without much fear of error at some 30 millions of *yen*. Paying enterprises do not take the form of mining or manufacturing: the country is essentially agricultural, and the "model farm" started by the Japanese is an institution of the greatest benefit. Society in Korea is divided into high and low: there is practically no middle class. In other words, the nation consists of men who idle and men who toil. If you find yourself in a company of 20 or 30 Koreans and if you ask any one of them what his profession is, he will answer that he has no profession, or that he is an official, it may be a Minister, or a Vice-Minister or a Chief of Bureau. The fact is that in thus disavowing the pursuit of any business he, in effect, declares himself a gentleman. Count Okuma has said that it is necessary to educate the Koreans radically. That sounds a very pretty precept from a humanitarian point of view, but it is a precept quite unsuited to be the basic policy of the Residency-General. What are the facts? The Japanese assume towards the Koreans the mien of elder brothers. They refrain from fault-finding and exercise the utmost patience, believing that in time this method will win the allegiance of the Koreans. It is a vain hope. Such procedure rates the Koreans too high, and the endeavour to conciliate them merely places opportunities in their way. Count Okuma would have many Japanese cross over to the peninsula and seek to convert the Koreans. The thing works just the other way. The Koreans know that they are weak and that they can not make head against the Japanese, but they do not believe that the latter have any position in the world. Thus they can not bring themselves to submit to the Japanese. On the contrary, they dislike them more and more. Anti-Japanese feeling is very old in Korea, and it is now almost universal. In a book (*Taijin Hoithong*) compiled after the invasion of Korea by the *Taiko's* forces, there is a provision that any one introducing a Korean woman to a Japanese shall be strangled. This is eloquent. The Koreans still regard China as the greatest country in the world. They may be under a Japanese protectorate, but they believe themselves to be ruled in reality by China. They have only one idea—to submit to the most powerful. The literati, whose minds are most deeply imbued with this old-fashioned conservatism, still call the Japanese *Hwa-no* (Chinese *Wo-sun*, or "servants"). They are astonishingly inexperienced, are these classicists. Recently when an Envoy sent to Japan returned to Seoul, he was constrained to tell his Sovereign that Japan was ahead of Korea in most respects. But he made a reservation. He said that in Korea the railways had a wider gage and the carts were larger. The Emperor was much gratified by these evidences of superiority. His Majesty did not pause to think who had built the railways. That is the kind of silliness which obtains vogue. Naturally there is no faith in the Japanese. The nation is too childish to be discriminating. You ask how the so called "gentlemen" live: how they support themselves. Well, if they achieve their ambition, they become officials. If not, they are politicians. The Koreans call them *Hyapchap* (Japanese *Zappai*). Their aim is to curry favour with the Sovereign and obtain some office enabling them to secure special privileges, which they sell. Thus, prior to the promulgation of the Mining Laws last year, it was not uncommon to find that one mine had as many as from 10 to 15 concessionaires. Japanese subjects have been victimized in this way and so have foreigners. There are other resources for these *Hyapchap*. They form Russian parties, Japanese parties, or American parties according to the dictates of their own fancies, the final bourne being an official position. Plotting and intrigue of all kinds are the stock-in-trade of these office-hunters. Their international proclivities are governed solely by the prospect of profit. There are at present three principal parties, the *Cha-kung-hoi* (party of a self supporting nation); the *Il-ching-hoi* (Progressists), and the *Tong-yang Kyo-yuk Kai-chin-hoi* (advocates of Far-Eastern education and progress). The first has in its ranks some men of education, but its numbers are small. Its motto is Korean independence and expulsion of the Japanese. The second group is very numerous—tens of thousands. It consists of the original *Tonghaks* and the old *Tokriphoi* (pro-Japanese independents), and its platform is the abolition of administrative oppression. In its ranks are some revolutionists, and it inclines to Japan. The third party's backbone consists of prominent literati, men like small editions of the notorious Tai Won-kun. They profess to lament the country's condition and to be much concerned about the administration of affairs. Their rank and file are the *Hyapchaps*. Nominally the Emperor directs affairs, but it is by the *Hyapchaps* that he is swayed. They are the real rulers. They gain a livelihood by taxes levied in excess, by pushing projects for private individuals, and by occasional windfalls from the Privy Purse on the pretext of setting the Wipyong (loyal forces) in motion. Thus their perpetual aim is office, and no sooner do they find themselves out at elbow than they commence some intrigue. The Emperor is really powerless before them. It was to remove these *Hyapchaps* that Marquis Ito inaugurated his policy of *Kyūchū Shukusei*, (purging of the Palace). It had some success but only partial. The *Hyapchaps* are not to be easily dealt with. As for the Emperor, he is of course regarded as a very great personage by his subjects and even by some foreigners. He turns his hand to many things. With his lips he professes much good will towards Japan, but his acts are not to be reconciled with such professions. For example. On the recent occasion of the Prince Imperial's wedding, there was some talk about giving to the Japanese Imperial Museum a marble pagoda which is at Kaisong. The Emperor, being asked about the matter, said that nothing would give him greater pleasure, but desired that the question should be submitted to a Cabinet Council, Of course the Ministers guessed that had the Sovereign been in earnest about the gift, he would not have referred the matter to them, nevertheless they reported in favour of the project. The Emperor then said that if the pagoda belonged to him he would give it at once, but it had no particular owner and therefore it could not be so disposed of. There the matter ended. (This is the pagoda whose top storey Kato Kiyomasa thought of carrying to Japan 300 years ago). The incident well illustrates the Emperor's methods; outwardly he is friendly to the Japanese, but at heart he dislikes them profoundly, and this dislike prompts him to play into the hands of their political opponents. The foreign missionaries, too, with the exception of the English and the American, assist to promote the new doctrine of constitutional government and recovery of rights. The upshot of the matter is that it will not do to treat the Koreans with too much consideration. By pursuing her present policy, Japan will ultimately become the world's laughing stock.

THE GUN ABOLITION BILL.

This Bill was rejected by the Peers by a majority of 41 in its session on the 21st. The general expectation had been that a defeat by about 10 or 12 would result, so that the large number voting against the measure has caused some surprise and much comment. Marquis Saionji himself did not attend the session. He had announced that the Cabinet did not attach cardinal importance to the measure, and he accordingly refrained from interference. This was probably unfortunate for the Bill, inasmuch as Mr. Hara alone had to defend it on behalf of the Government, and Mr. Hara, being regarded as essentially a party politician, is not a favourite with the Upper Chamber. Mr. Kamada, too, who supported the Bill, does not appears to have been very happy in his speech. He whetted the opposition by some allusions he made, whereas Professor Ichiki (Chief of the Law Bureau in the last Cabinet) and Mr. Komatsubara (formerly Vice-Minister of Home Affairs) spoke with much effect. Some Tokyo papers regard the conflict as having been between the Keiogijuku (of which Mr. Kamada is President) and the Imperial University represented by Professor Ichiki. These critics consequently arrive at the conclusion that it was a struggle between German systems and English systems, the *gun* having been adopted in accordance with German models. That seems to us a somewhat far-fetched notion. At any rate the fate of the Bill will not disturb the Cabinet. Of course the *Hochi Shimbun*, in its character of a Progressist organ, insists that the action of the Upper House amounts to a vote of want of confidence in the Minister of Home Affairs and that he must resign, but the supporters of the Cabinet point out, with justice we think, that had the hostile vote been recorded in the Lower House, the case might have been different, and that, as things stand, it was merely a legal question. The latter interpretation is in accord with English ideas.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE SHARE MARKET.

The fall in the market prices of some of the principal shares makes a very striking record, as will be seen from the following figures which are published by the *Shogyo Shimpo* :—

	Highest price in January.	Price on 20th Mar.	Total.
Tokyo Railway.....	117.70	97.15	— 20.55
Yokama Electric Railway	119.95	63.50	—136.35
Nippon Yusen Kaisha ...	152.55	105.50	— 47.05
Tokyo Gas.....	190.00	129.90	— 60.10
Tokyo Electric Light ...	120.00	86.00	— 34.00
Fuji Gassed Yarn.....	244.90	124.50	—120.40
Tokyo Spinning	188.00	88.20	— 99.80
Kanegafuchi Spinning ...	299.00	167.50	—131.50
Beer Company	175.05	117.30	— 57.75
Sugar Refinery	161.05	92.60	— 68.45
Rice Exchange	340.50	200.00	—140.50
Mercantile Exchange ...	202.00	129.90	— 72.10
Tokyo Stock Exchange...	780.00	381.90	—398.10
„ New shares..	775.00	377.80	—397.20

It will be observed that the Yokohama Electric Railway's shares are now only one-third of their highest price in January and that those of the Tokyo Stock Exchange are quoted at one half. Of course present prices belong to almost the same category as the January figures, both are not a true measure of the stock's real value. Unquestionably the pendulum has swung too far on the downward curve, and we may count on seeing a reaction, though there is little probability that prices will rebound toanything like their January quotations. The Tokyo Railway has remained the steadiest of all these 14 kinds of shares. A splendid property in its capacity of railway alone, its value is greatly enhanced by the certainty that it will soon be carrying on an important collateral business in the matter of electric lighting. Moreover, when Tokyo is supplied with water power, the trams will pay better than ever. There could not have been any clearer index of the esteem in which the public hold this enterprise than the marked comparative steadiness of its shares. Even the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's stock suffered more than twice as much fluctuation. The above figures constitute a panic and a very sharp one, too.

The *Jiji Shimpo* thinks that much of the debacle of the share market is due to the inability of shareholders to pay the calls in newly started companies. In the eyes of the public to-day the once favourite *kenri kabu* have practically no value, and men who purchased these shares are unable to meet even the first call. Our contemporary says that something like a panic prevailed on the 26th instant. Small holders of shares rushed to realize, and although there was a tolerably large force of buyers they did not suffice to stem the torrent of sales. It is recalled that there was a similar state of affairs last March in the sequel of an excessive appreciation of railway shares owing to speculative purchases when the project of State ownership came upon the *tapis*. The *Jiji* says that figures have not yet reached the low level of last March, but that, we think, is an error. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha shares are now as low as they were then and the Tokyo Tetsudo's stand virtually at the same figure as did the shares of the chief electric railway company prior to amalgamation. The future situation seems to turn upon the possibility of holders of spinning-mill shares being able to abstain from selling. If they be compelled to unload, there will be a further debacle. It is eminently a time for the banks to adopt a liberal policy, whereas they seem to be taking the opposite line. On the afternoon of the 26th the Stock Exchange authorities deemed it advisable to suspend operations, and on the 27th they announced a lowering of the rate of bargain money, namely, the Tanko shares to 10 *yen* (from 14 *yen*), Tokyo Tetsudo 6 *yen* (from 10 *yen*) Yusen Kaisha 6 *yen* (from 10 *yen*), Keihin Denki 14 *yen* (from 18 *yen*), Yokohama Denki 6 *yen* (from 10 *yen*), Dento Company 6 *yen* (from 10 *yen*), the Rice Exchange 24 *yen* (from 30 *yen*), the Tokyo Stock Exchange 40 *yen* (from 60 *yen*), &c. This measure will doubtless greatly assist the situation by facilitating purchases and sales. People who desire to unload will find buyers much more easily now that the amount of bargain money to be put up is small. Moreover, the step plainly indicates that the Stock Exchange authorities do not look for any further sharp fluctuation, especially in a downward sense. In January, when the market was notably buoyant and fluctuations were severe, the bargain money on Tokyo Railway shares was 18 *yen*. It is now one-third of that amount. There can be no doubt that the bears are working for all they are worth. They see a unique chance of making another big stroke by forcing down the market and stepping in at its lowest point. The question is, has the lowest point been reached? The 27th and the 28th were the decisive days. On the 29th the Exchange will be open in the forenoon only, the afternoon being devoted to the month's settling.

Since the above was written the bears have been defeated and the market is once more buoyant. Nearly all the shares saw a rise of from 1 to 7 points during the morning session of the Exchange, and such a reaction indicates something more, apparently, than a mere sickly fluctuation. Doubtless a large number of holders have taken advantage of the Exchange's wise action in lowering the amount of bargain money. Evidently that step did not serve merely to facilitate purchases and sales. It also assisted holders to transfer their shares to friends at the new rates, and it thus released a considerable amount of bargain money held by the brokers. Possibly excessive advantage has been taken of this signal assistance, but we are inclined to think that the tone of the market has received a stimulus which will at all events suffice to encourage discrimination between "pebbles and jewels," to use a Japanese expression. Of late there had been no such discrimination. Everything was engulphed in the descending current, gilt-edged securities and comparatively worthless ones being alike swept downward. It is curious that Tokyo, London and New York should have had a similar experience almost at the same time. New York and London are so closely related financially that their pulses beat almost in unison, but in Japan's case the phenomenon is merely a synchronism. It is reasonable to hope that in the Japanese cities speculators will operate with greater reserve than they have hitherto shown. Shares like those of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Tokyo Railway will doubtless go back to "where they belong," as David Harum said, but there is little probability of any boom such as was witnessed last January.

Nothing more vividly shows the extravagant character of the slump that befell the stock market on Tuesday than the fact that the shares of the Tokyo Railway Company fell actually lower than the shares of the Street Railway Company used to stand prior to amalgamation and in the days of the 3-*sen* fare. The quotation for delivery of Tokyo Railway shares at the close of March was 94½ on Tuesday morning whereas the quotation last year for the Street Railway shares once touched 95. Moreover, the shares of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which pays a certain dividend of 12 per cent., became purchasable at 97. One would imagine that such an extreme swing of the pendulum ought to have carried it a great deal below the zero point. And such has proved to be the case.

TELEPHONES.

The Government's singular dilatoriness in expanding the telephone system forms the subject of an article in the *Jiji Shimpo*. That journal says that the demand has increased steadily until, whereas the number of persons actually supplied with telephones in January last was 38,455 throughout the Empire, the number who had applied for instruments was 32,535. Many of these applicants have been waiting for several years, and such is the demand now in Tokyo that any one having a telephone to dispose of can obtain from 800 to 1,000 *yen* for it, while in Kyoto the price is 600 *yen*. The figures relating to persons actually supplied and applicants waiting to be supplied in the chief cities are as follow :

	Supplied.	*Waiting to be Supplied.*
Tokyo	15,034	8,707
Osaka	6,530	5,870
Kyoto	2,684	3,345
Yokohama	1 456	983
Kobe	1,490	2,258

It will be seen that in Kyoto and Kobe the number of applicants actually exceeds the number of those already supplied. Telephones are a very lucrative property, but the Government has not found it convenient to devote money to their necessary development. Thus in the budget for next fiscal year, the sum appropriated for the development of the system in Tokyo is 500,000 *yen*, which means an increase of 1,500 installations, whereas the applicants number more than five times 1,500. The *Jiji* has always been an advocate of placing the telephones in a special account and devoting the money earned on them to their development, but that proposition has not found favour with the authorities as it would cause a reduction of general revenue. Our contemporary now makes another suggestion, namely, that the Communications Department should offer telephones to any one willing to pay for the installation. Probably a great many people would be only too glad to avail themselves of this proposal, since it would be far less expensive than the purchase of a telephone at existing rates. We may add here that the lucrative nature of telephone-laying is well illustrated by the above figures for Tokyo. Fifteen hundred installations are estimated to cost 500,000 *yen*. But each telephone means a yearly payment of 66 *yen* by its holder. Hence the income accruing from 1,500 is 99,000 *yen* annually, and if it be assumed that the cost of working is one half of that amount—an exceedingly liberal assumption, seeing that the exchanges are all already organized and equipped—, there remains a clear profit of 49,500 *yen*, or very nearly 10 per cent. If private enterprise were free to undertake such work, there would not be much delay.

Prince Kuni (Kunihiko) will leave Yokohama on April 3rd by the *Iyo Maru* for Marseilles. He will proceed to Berlin via Paris. In the German capital, he will, as already reported, stay some months for military study.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

POBIEDONOSTSEFF.

By the death of Constantine Petrovitch Pobiedonostseff, Russia loses a figure which may almost be said to have for many years during highly critical times in her history dominated all others on the political stage. Born at Moscow in 1827, the son of a professor in the university there, he was sent at the age of 14 to St. Petersburg, and studied law from 1841 to 1846 at the Imperial School of Jurisprudence. He was in the latter year appointed to a post (referendar) in the Moscow Senate; in 1858 Professor of Civil Law in Moscow University; from 1859 to 1865 tutor to the Tsar Alexander III., and from 1866 to 1890 held the office of Instructor in Jurisprudence to the Hereditary Grand Duke Nicholas and many other Grand Dukes of Russia. In 1868 he was created a senator, in 1872 a member of the Imperial Council and in 1881 Procurator of the Holy Synod of Russia. Among his publications are "Cours de Droit Civil" and "Manuele de la Procedure Civile" (both published in 1858); "Outlines of History of the Orthodox Church;" Historical Essays; Biographical Essays; Pedagogical Essays; "Essays on Feast-days of the Russian Church;" "The Imitation of Christ," translated from the Latin of Thomas à Kempis; "Le Play: Constitution of Humanity;" "St. Augustine, Confessions;" "Muscovsky Sbornik," which was translated into German, French and English, being published in London in 1898 under the title "Reflections of a Russian statesman." He was a member of many Russian universities and a corresponding member of the Institut de France. As was to be expected his influence was increased greatly on the accession of Alexander III. in 1881, and he became with the late M. Katkoff one of the most intimate advisers of the Emperor. He was ever strongly opposed to Liberal reforms, and laboured unceasingly to strengthen the influence of Greek Orthodoxy in the Russian policy. He was succeeded in August, 1905, as Procurator of the Holy Synod by Prince Obolensky.

Writing of his "Reflections," one of his biographers said:—"This literary excursion at once showed its author to have lost none of his old intolerance and fanaticism. The general thesis of the work was that since men want to be governed, autocracy is the only real political form. In the writer's opinion the great mistake of the age has been the practical supersession of the old mediæval ideas. Faith in the unseen being the one thing which preserves morality and keeps men's minds sound and healthy, therefore the Church should be omnipotent, interfering and advising in every concern of life. He declared that 'among the falsest of political principles is the principle of the sovereignty of the people, the principle that all power issues from the people. . . . Thence proceeds the theory of parliamentarism, which has up to the present day deluded much of the so-called intelligence, and unhappily infatuated certain foolish Russians. . . . Parliamentarism is the triumph of egoism, its highest expression.'"

The man's extraordinary achievements have been well summed up by an acute if not too accurate critic, from whom we gather that Pobiedonostseff's early works on the Russian Civil Code attracted the attention of Alexander II. and doubtless led to his appointment as tutor to the heir apparent. He laboriously built up on the old text books of the history of Tsardom the monstrous edifice of a theory of State, the pillars whereof were Orthodoxy, Absolutism and Nationalism. Professor to begin with, then Senator, eventually Procurator to the Holy Synod; called by his own priests a modern Torquemada; subjugating on one hand the masses of the Orthodox by his synodal power, on the other dominating his bewildered pupils, Tsars and Grand Dukes, by the ascendancy of an undoubtedly superior intelligence the empire of which, originally imposed upon timid adolescents, preponderated over their minds as adults;—this Grand Inquisitor, this occult Pontiff has wielded an irresistible influence over the destiny of Russia. Even in periods when his personal prestige seemed to be temporarily eclipsed, his pupils followed unsuspectingly where he led, and the iron claws of the church, instruments of his fashioning, automatically retained their grip on the moral and intellectual life of the nation after the Master, the Grand Llama of Russia, the idol of the Tsars and their headless Court, had withdrawn into the ivory tower of philosophical speculation.

THE ENGLISH TEACHERS' MAGAZINE.

The second number of this little book is before us. It breathes a spirit of great correctness from cover to cover, and we can not doubt that its contents must prove of considerable value, since the interchange of ideas among teachers and the mutual explanation of difficulties encountered can not but help the elaboration of good methods. The managing editor and publisher is Mr. S. J. Allen, and the associate and consulting editors are Messrs. P. A. Smith, T. Sugimori, J. J. Bryan, T. Takasugi, F. Müller, H. Watanabe, R. S. Kinney and B. Nagano. In the volume now to hand there are seven essays and a short chapter containing answers to questions. The essays are "Remarks on the Teaching of English," "Text Books for Beginners," "Foreign Teachers' Difficulties," "Answers to Difficulties of Foreign Teachers," "Talk on Pronunciation," and "Magazine Reviews." Every one of these essays is a useful study, alike for the sake of the matter they contain and for the sake of the English in which they are written. There is one point, however, which though fundamental, does not appear to have suggested itself to the analysers of the difficulties lying in the way of foreign teachers. It is that only a man acquainted with the Japanese language is thoroughly competent, other things being equal, to teach any foreign tongue to Japanese students, for only by one possessing that knowledge can the difficulties besetting the learner be appreciated. We were recently shown a first reader for Japanese beginners. The opening sentence was "there is a bird on the bush." In this one little sentence the Japanese student is confronted by an irregular verb, by a preposition whereas his own tongue has postpositions only, and by three words all of prime importance not one of which exists in Japanese, the expletive *there*, the definite article and the indefinite article. Thus a phrase which to an English teacher unacquainted with Japanese seems simplicity itself, actually bristles with profound perplexities for a Japanese learner. This is an almost unsuperable difficulty, but we presume that the really zealous teacher takes care to acquaint himself with at least the main features of dissimilarity between the two languages and fashions his instruction accordingly. Meanwhile "The English Teachers' Magazine" will give help to many an instructor and many a pupil.

TOKYO AND BASE-BAL'.

It is doubtful whether there ever was a city, above all the metropolis of an empire, where such an unrestrained mania for base-ball existed as exists now in Tokyo. The phenomenon is positively worthy of historical record, for it illustrates a cardinal trait of Japanese character, namely, the Athenian propensity to "take up with" a novelty. It can not be said that base-ball is altogether a novelty in Tokyo, inasmuch as it has been played for many years in the schools and colleges. But it never came prominently into view until Hibiya Park afforded a space for object-lessons. All the little lads and big lads in the neighbourhood of Hibiya were thus enabled to see what the game signified, and the circle of knowledge thus created has been extending ever since until now in even the most remote purlieus base-ball in some shape or form engrosses the attention of every youth from 5 or 6 years of age up to 20 or 25. Naturally in the great majority of cases it is only the embryo of the game. Any lane, no matter how narrow, any disused corner, however restricted in dimensions, serves for arena; the club may be anything from a fragment of wood torn out of an old box to a cook's roller, and the ball varies from the genuine article to an india rubber sphere or even à ball of worsted. In one street you shall see half a dozen lads crowded into the space between a temple gate and its outer railing—a space about as large as one half of an ordinary bed-room—; and in another, the re-entering angle at the approach to a bridge is the scene of an aminated struggle. As for ball catching, it goes on everywhere and at all times. The Japanese lad has quite a talent for throwing true, and he is so intensely confident in his own accuracy of aim that numerous passers-by do not incommode him in the least; he throws over their heads and beside them, and it must be confessed that they, in turn, do not seem to have any sense of danger. We dare not hazard a guess at the number of youths daily occupied in throwing and catching throughout Tokyo but it must mount to some tens of thousands. A large proportion have gloves and hard balls. There must be an enormous trade in these articles, and we have been surprised to observe that among all the companies started during the recent boom, not one had for object the manufacture of base-ball implements. If Tokyo adheres to its present pursuit, without flagging, for a few years, it will be the greatest city for throwing and catching in the world.

DEATH OF MRS. CHRISTOPER NOSS.

The latest American mail has brought the sad news of the death of Mrs. Christopher Noss at her home in Lancaster, Pa., U.S.A. on February 25th. She leaves a husband, the editor and translator of Lange's Text-Book of Colloquial Japanese, and at present Professor of Systematic Theology in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States at Lancaster, Pa., together with six children to mourn her untimely departure. The funeral services were held on March 1st., at two o'clock in Santes Hall (the chapel) of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Pa. About three years ago, Mrs. Noss' failing health compelled her return to America. Up to that time she and her husband had been located at Sendai, where he was a teacher in the Tohoku Gakuin.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE DIET.

The Diet concluded its labours on Wednesday. One of the last pieces of legislation achieved was the passing of the amended Criminal Code. The Lower House made some changes in the draft, of which changes the most notable was the abolition of the offence of *kanri-bujyoku* (contumely towards officials). The Upper House was opposed to the change, but the Peers abandoned their attitude of opposition on condition that the Representatives agreed to retain a provision which they had voted to elide, namely, the provision making treason punishable with death. There had been much fear that the draft would fail to pass the two Chambers, but that abortive result was happily avoided by mutual concessions in the Conference of the Houses. The abolition of the penalty for contumely towards officials seems to be approved generally, on the principle that although officials ought to be protected in the discharge of their duties, they ought not to be otherwise distinguished from ordinary citizens in the eyes of the law. The *Nippon*, commenting on this amendment, says that the existence of such a provision in the Code was responsible for the dummy editors whom newspapers employ as scape-goats in the event of journalistic utterances being deemed contumelious. But it has to be remembered that, even under the present law, an editor or a publisher can not be sent to prison except by sentence of a law court. Men like Mr. Tanaka Shozo, on whose lips the words *baka yaro* were constantly hovering, will now have unrestrained licence. Mr. Tanaka, it may be mentioned *en passant*, has just emerged from jail. His offence was childish. Seeing a secretary of a certain communal administration who was passing along the street, Tanaka thrust his head out of a window and shouted, "There goes a robber! seize him!" The secretary instituted legal proceedings, and this sometime member of the Diet and disturber of Imperial Progresses got into trouble. But any man, whatever his position, against whom such a charge was levelled in public, could appeal to the law with effect.

BILLIARDS.

The news sent by telegraph of billiard achievements in England will startle local cueists. The names that come over the wire are all wellknown, with the exception perhaps of Pinder, who, it may be hazarded, is a comparatively new man. The first is that of Weiss, the Australian champion, who after making a break of 488 at the Antipodes arrived in England in September, 1904, to fulfil engagements. During 1905-6 he played a good deal, notably in two big tournaments —one at Orme's Rooms, Manchester, for £1,400 in prizes with Dawson and Stevenson, the great players of the day, at scratch, and one at Burroughes and Watts' in London, when the handicap was: Roberts scratch, Diggle 1,250, Mitchell 1,750, Harverson and F. Weiss 2,000, Reece, Inman and Aiken 2,500. The heats in both handicaps were 9000 up. Weiss's best break was 501, surpassed by those of only two players (other than Roberts and Stevenson), namely Dawson 722, and Bateman 545. In 1905-6 Weiss did not come specially to the front. The next name is that of T. Reece, who, it may be remembered, in 1905 played a match with J. Roberts after the latter's return from his tour abroad, receiving from the great man 5,500 in 18,000 and beating him by 272. Reece had been in a £1,000 American billiard tournament and best break prize at Burroughes and Watts' the previous year, receiving 2,750 from Dawson and Stevenson scratch. But at that time (season 1903-4) Reece was rated practically level with Bateman, Cook and Inman, though the last-named had followed Harverson's example in beating him on even terms. Reece's break of 4,593 is a tremendous feat. It cannot, of course, count as a record, yet it is interesting to note that the spot-barred break record (not Billiard Association) is that of 1,467 by T. Taylor in 1891, next coming that of J. Roberts in 1894—1,392. The successive nursery cannon record is that of W. Cook (180 cannons) made on Jan. 11th, 1906, which almost fails to catch the eye alongside Reece's 2,268 points. It is to be presumed, by the way, that the latter total does not represent cannons, for the whole break is 4,593, and on the other hand it must be concluded that Cook's 180 are cannons, not points, otherwise he would not have beaten J. Mack's previous nursery cannon run of 238 in 1898. Moreover, on the presentation of Whitaker, Cook could not have eclipsed Mack's record any way, because the latter is clearly stated by that authority to be "cannons" not "points." Incidentally also an oblique compliment may be offered to Whitaker for the ambiguous and consequently untrustworthy way in which that part of the well-known Almanac devoted to billiards has its information put together. W. A. Lovejoy in 1904 was the Licensed Victuallers' Champion and beat A. W. T. Good for the Billiard Association Amateur Championship, the holder for 1903, Mr. S. S. Christey, having declined to defend. In March, 1905, however, Lovejoy joined the professional ranks, and Good won the Amateur Championship. During 1906 Lovejoy improved very greatly and gave strong promise of speedily entering the first rank of players, promise which would now seem to have been fulfilled, for his break of 2,257, consisting mostly of nursery cannons, constitutes a world's record.

COUNT LAMSDORFF.

Count Lamsdorff, whose death at San Remo is announced, was Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs when the war broke out between Russia and Japan in February, 1904, and it is generally believed that he was personally averse to the policy said to have been imposed upon him by the grand ducal clique in St. Petersburg. About the middle of last year he was replaced by M. Iswolsky. *Who's Who* for 1907, which has evidently overlooked his retirement, has the following:—

Lamsdorff, Count Wladimir, Russian Foreign Minister since 1901; possesses all the Orders of Russia including the Grand Cordon of St. Alexandre Nevsky since 1898; *b.* St. Petersburg, 25 Dec. 1844 (old style); *s.* of Count Nicolas Lamsdorff, A.D.C. General to the Emperor Alexander II., *g. s.* of Count Mathieu Lamsdorff, tutor to Emperor Nicolas I. Entered Foreign Office, 1866; transferred to Chancellery Foreign Office, 1872; First Secretary, 1875; Director of Chancellery in Foreign Office, 1882; Senior Councillor of Foreign Office, 1886; Assistant Foreign Minister, 1897; Acting Privy Councillor since 1901; Secretary of State to the Emperor, 1902; Gentleman of the Chamber to the Emperor, 1895; Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor, 1879; Master of the Court, 1889; accompanied the Emperor Alexander II. to Livadia 1878-79 and 1880; accompanied the Emperor Alexander III. to Dantzig, 1881; to Skierneviu, 1884; to Kremsier, 1885; to Livadia, 1886; to Zust-Litovod, 1886.

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

We gather from the writings in the press that the recently enacted extension of the period of compulsory education by 2 years is widely approved by the nation. In fact the matter had long been talked of, and the Minister of State for Education had doubtless consulted all those whose opinions were of importance before he introduced a reform of such large consequences. The new regulation, as we have already explained, does not actually extend the total period of education by 2 years. What has been done is to take out of the high elementary schools' (voluntary) course the subjects hitherto taught there during the first two years, and to embody these subjects in the curricula of the elementary schools. Among such subjects special reference is made to manual industries, a knowledge of which, it is felt, ought to be as widely imparted as possible. Thus, instead of spending 4 years at an elementary school and as many at an elementary high school (the former compulsory, the latter voluntary), the periods will henceforth be 6 years and 2 years, respectively. It is understood, also, that this change will not be compulsory everywhere. Should local conditions render it inconvenient to give immediate effect to the new system, the educational authorities will grant an indulgence. Evidently, too, there will have to be an extension of buildings and an increase in the number of teachers. Thus it is probable that some delay will be necessary in many localities before full effect can be given to the new idea. There can be no doubt that its result will be to materially raise the standard of national scholarship, and to increase the wealth-earning capacity of the people.

COUNT OKUMA.

It will be remembered that the Progressists recently gave a party in honour of Count Okuma on the occasion of his retirement from the active leadership of the Party. The Count returned this compliment on the 24th by inviting to his Waseda villa about 150 of the Progressists. He made an interesting speech, the gist of which was to repudiate the charge that the Progressists had always pursued a negative policy. He stoutly denied the justice of such an accusation. On the contrary, it was the Government which had pursued a negative policy, since its undertakings in a positive direction had always been of a superficial and semi-spurious character. The Count adduced several instances which, according to his view, proved the constructive and positive tendency of the Progressists' procedure in matters of domestic policy. Turning to foreign affairs, he was equally emphatic. He insisted that Japan should have had a voice in the Anglo-Russian agreement about Persia, and in the present negotiations for an *entente*. Military and naval forces, he said, were not merely ornaments. They should be utilized. Two or three war-ships should cruise along coasts where Japanese settlers existed in any number. Had such been the case on the Pacific coast the San Francisco incident might have been avoided. But in the management of that affair Japanese statesmen seemed to have left things entirely in American hands, and when a disadvantageous settlement resulted, there was nothing for it but to endure what could not then be cured. Nevertheless the Count thought that the days of bureaucratic government in Japan were numbered, and that a better era would soon dawn.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The announcement that England is adding to her Navy a batch of new cruisers of the *Indomitable* type seems to have taken many people by surprise. Yet this is precisely what might have been expected as an outcome of the Battle of the Sea of Japan. Admiral Togo's first class fighting material in that memorable combat consisted of two squadrons, one comprising 4 battleships and two cruisers, the *Nisshin* and the *Kasuga*; the other comprising 6 armoured cruisers. Already in the August battle of 1904, when the Russians attempted to break the blockade of Port Arthur, the *Nisshin* and the *Kasuga* had manœuvred with the battle-ships, and it was thus demonstrated that vessels of this type, if only they carry heavy enough artillery, can be trusted to fight against battle-ships. Something still more important was also demonstrated, namely, that speed is of incalculable value in a modern naval engagement, for a squadron which has the heels of its enemy can destroy him piece-meal by concentrating its fire on his units in turn. Six vessels of the *Indomitable* type, sufficiently protected, steaming 25 knots and equipped with a total of 72 twelve-inch guns, would be the most powerful squadron afloat. Germany is working on the same lines. She is about to build 8 cruisers even larger than the *Indomitable*. But experience shows that while Germany is building one ship England builds three. None the less Germany will soon have a splendid navy.

The Welcome Society has just published a handy and useful little book of "Notes and Itineraries for Travelling in Japan." We learn from a special notice prefacing the work, that the Society has recalled all certificates and badges hitherto conferred by it upon certain licensed guides, but that, on the application of a tourist, the Society will "gladly procure for him the services of a trustworthy guide and interpreter." The reason for the withdrawal of certificates is not stated but we presume that the Society's trust in the certified men has not been justified by the latter's conduct. The notice contains also the following paragraph:—"The authorities of the local government, who control guides, would like to know of any fraudulent doings by them, and all the authorities concerned have earnestly requested the Society to report to them known facts of their (the guides) swindling. The Welcome Society therefore, will be very glad to inform the authorities of any reasonable complaint which may be furnished by foreign travellers against not only its recommended guides, but also any other guides in Japan." We trust that this invitation will be availed of. Tourists have it largely within their powers to put an end to the abuses they suffer at the hands of many of the guides. A little trouble in sending reports to the Welcome Society is all that is necessary.

The lists closed in Paris on the 11th inst. and in London on the 13th for the subscriptions to the Conversion Loan. It is telegraphed that the operation was most successful. The condition was that subscription might take the form of either six-per-cent bonds or ready money, and the result in London was that applications in the form of bonds totalled 6,820,000 pounds sterling, and those in ready money £6,610,000, making a total of £13,430,000 pounds, which exceeded London's share of the loan. Holders of six-per-cent. bonds will, of course, receive interest up to the date originally fixed for redemption, namely, August next. That represents £1, and they receive an additional 10s. per bond on account of the rate of issue.

The number of visitors to the Exhibition on the 22nd, which may be called the first day for the general public, was 30,820. On the whole it may be said that not more than two-thirds of the exhibits are in place, and that the beginning of next month will be the earliest time for an althogether satisfactory visit.

The Senator for Kansas, according to a telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun*, has been saying some things which sound very silly to people in Japan. He alleges that the next war will be between the United States and this Empire, and he assigns the Philippines, as the *casus belli*, for he believes Japan to be very covetous of possessing the islands. But America will not give them up without a struggle. In a week Japan could occupy the islands, but with one effort the United States could sweep Japan from the seas. That is the Senator's view. It is a profound pity that men in such positions should lend their voices to create international distrust. We can only continue to place on record the significant fact that all the suspicion and all the bellicose talk come, in this instance, from the other side of the Pacific. The only thing to be said is that in a huge country like the United States there are necessarily all sorts and conditions of men, and that unfortunately the love of notoriety and the affection for sensation which prevail so widely, seem to betray men into utterances very discordant with the dictates of calm judgment or international expediency. In the end, however, the good sense of the people at large always holds the mastery, and we suggest to the Japanese that writings like those of the Senator from Kansas may be regarded as mere ebullitions of sporadic insanity.

In the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* there is published a statement for which our contemporary does not vouch, with regard to the Prybiloff Islands affair. The gist of the matter—according to this story, which tallies with our own information—is that the unfortunate business arose entirely out of a mistake. Some Japanese, approaching in a boat, were sighted by the fishery guards, who thereupon hastened to the shore and beckoned the Japanese to approach. This signal was, however, misinterpreted, as would be natural, the manner of beckoning in Japan being precisely the opposite of what it is in America and Europe. The boat's crew, who were in search of wood and water, concluded from these signals that a supply could not be obtained at the place, and they accordingly put about. But this was construed by the men on shore as a clear evidence that the Japanese were poachers, and fire was at once opened on them with the fatal results already known. The story is sufficiently credible, but by no means satisfactory. Men are not shot on mere suspicion in civilized countries, and it is hard to believe that the guards would have opened fire without some more tangible reason.

Tokyo journals state that the Municipal Council has practically decided to grant permission to the Tokyo Railway Company to engage in lighting business anywhere in the city. At the time of the amalgamation of the companies now forming the Tokyo Tetsudo Company, the latter came into possession of a right held by the Denki Tetsudo Company, the right to supply light in the Awoyama district. It is for the extension of this privilege to all parts of the city that the Tokyo Tetsudo Kaisha has now applied. The Electric Light Company supplies 300,000 lights and the Tokyo Tetsudo Company has a surplus of electricity capable of supplying 170,000. The latter Company claims to be able to give the lights at a reduction of 30 per cent. compared with the charges of the Electric Light Company, and it further offers to pay to the Municipality one-sixth of all its profits over 7 per cent. nett. We have already alluded to this matter but it seems to have advanced a stage since we last wrote. Undoubtedly the citizens of Tokyo would benefit greatly by the competition of the two Companies, and thereappears to be ample room for both if the above figures as to number of lights be correct. As for the Tokyo Railway Company, a simple calculation shows that, at the reduced price said to be proposed, and supposing that a demand existed for 170,000 lights, it would be able to pay an additional dividend of from 2 to 3 per cent on its total capital. Seeing, however, that the Company actually posses a surplus of electricity which is now wasted, this calculation is probably below the mark.

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions condemning the action of the San Francisco people in the matter of Japanese immigration. The Chamber takes the view that such discriminatory legislation is opposed to the peace of the United States and Japan, also to the progress of the Pacific coast. Copies of these resolutions have been forwarded to Washington, and the Japanese community at Seattle have been asked to cooperate in ventilating the question.

The *Nichi Nichi's* London correspondent sends a telegram which leaves something to be desired in point of perspicacity. The main fact conveyed is that Messrs Vickers, Maxim and Company have perfected a system of propelling war-ships by gas. By this method a greater speed is said to be obtained without any increase of size. The telegram speaks of a vessel having already been constructed on the new plan, and of her having broadsides of 5 guns with 6 guns fore and aft, or a complete armament of 16 pieces. She is said to be more powerful than the *Dreadnought*.

Japan was invaded by three centres of depression on the 23rd instant, one coming in its full force and two in minor degree. The rain was torrential for a time, and the Exhibition at Uyeno suffered greatly. Several of the exhibits are said to have been much injured, especially the woven stuffs. It is probable that some compensation will be given to the exhibitors whose losses are greatest, as the buildings were undoubtedly defective.

On the 23rd instant His Excellency M. d'Ambro-Adamocz, accompanied by M. Otto Franz, Secretary of Embassy, Major Gyarmata, Military Attaché and Count Des Fours-Walderrode, Attaché, proceeded to the Palace and presented to the Emperor his credentials as Ambassador.

The Education Department has taken an important step: it has extended the period of compulsory education from 4 years to 6. This does not mean that two years are added to the total school course of the nation. It merely signifies that a child, instead of concluding its compulsory studies after 4 years in an elementary school, will have to put in 2 years longer, but, on the other

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

hand, his course (voluntary) at a high school will be correspondingly shortened by two years. This will be plainer if we explain that the system hitherto has covered a period of 8 years, one half at an elementary school (compulsory), and one half at a high school (voluntary). The system hereafter will be 6 years (compulsory), at an elementary school, and 2 years (voluntary) at a high school, the total of 8 years remaining the same. Discretionary power is left, however, to the local authorities to extend the high-school course by one year. It is expected that a further increase of the compulsory period will take place in the future.

As a corollary to the recent keenly discussed question of the municipalization of electric trams in Tokyo, we invite the attention of the advocates of that scheme to London's experience, as set forth in an analysis just made by Lord Avebury.

There are in London two tramway systems, one north of the Thames, the other south of the river. The County Council became possessor of both in 1900.

The capital value was approximately the same, $4,250,000 on the north, $4,480 000 on the south. The council leased the northern lines to a company and worked the southern lines itself.

During the period, the council has electrified the southern lines, which has slightly interfered with their working, but the result of five years' operations is instructive. The fares have been the same on both.

The council figures out a profit for the five years on its lines of $119, 500. During the same period the lessees of the northern lines have paid the city $958,000. But, as Lord Avebury points out, even the claims of the council to a profit of $119,500 will not bear examination.

The auditor of the Local Government Board has objected to the insufficiency of the sum set aside for renewals, &c., and to the method by which only one-third of the cost of street widening for tramways is charged to tramway account. The sum set aside for depreciation is only 1.1 per cent. The sinking fund amounts to only 2 per cent., so the total allowance for renewals and depreciation is only 3 yer cent., a totally inadequate allowance according to ordinary business standards.

Moreover, nothing at all has been debited for central office charges, these expenses having been charged to the council's ordinary expenditure. If these proper deductions had been made, Lord Avebury points out, the imaginary profit would have been turned into a loss. But after this lamentable experience the council has decided not to lease the southern lines to a company, but to take over the working of the northern lines itself.

There has been held in Formosa a ceremony of swearing fealty on the part of the aborigines against whom the recent expedition was conducted. All the chiefs in the region bordering upon Shinko and Toyen appear to have made act of allegiance, and the impression is that the march of the Aiyu line has produced excellent results. It is further expected that this submission of the most powerful chiefs in that region will be followed by a similar act on the part of minor tribes.

The *Jiji Shimpo* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* write of a new syndicate on a large scale with a capital of 100 million *yen*. Our contemporaries allege that the leading object of this syndicate, which consists of French and Belgian capitalists, is to manufacture all articles now imported into Japan from abroad. M. Loonen is mentioned as the representative of the syndicate in Japan, and the offices have been established at Uchisaiwai-cho in Tokyo, opposite the Kwangyo Ginko. Mr. Loonen has already been most successful with a brush factory in Osaka, and he is understood to be now starting a glass factory. Several banks are said to be associated with the project, namely, the Bank of Paris, the Far Eastern Bank, the Foreign Bank and others. No capital is to be specially raised in Japan, but, of course, the cooperation of Japanese will be sought. It is stated that Mr. Nagamori has been engaged as Japanese adviser. Mr. Nagamori is well known. He formerly held the position of chief procurator in the Tokyo Local Court, which post he had to give up in the sequel of a too earnest crusade advocating radical improvement in the position of judicial officials. He subsequently put forward the celebrated Nagamori land scheme in Korea. Undoubtedly he is a man of exceptional ability.

The *Nippon*, premising that, in ordinary circumstances, the life of an armoured cruiser is 18 years and the life of a second-class or third-class cruiser from 12 to 15 years, draws up the following list of vessels now obsolete, or on the verge of becoming obsolete, in the Japanese Navy :—

	Tons.
Chinyen (captured from China in 1895)...	7.335
Tenryu	1,547
Tsukushi.....	1,380
Yamato	1,502
Yayeyama	1,609
Tsukachiko	3,709
Takao	1,778
Naniwa	3,709
Maya	622
Katsuragi	1,502
Musashi	1,502
Iwaki	656

There is here a total of 12 vessels aggregating 26,851 tons. Turning now to the naval estimates for next fiscal year, our contemporary takes out the following figures :—

	Yen.
Building Expenses	5,725,497
Replacing Expenses	12,547,028
Armaments and Repairs.....	9,382,972
Building Expenses under the Supplementary Programme	6,781,321
Total	34,436,818

Our contemporary remarks that this would suffice to replace all the obsolete vessels and to build 10,000 tons of new ones.

The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha held its inaugural general meeting at the offices of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on the 25th instant. The Company was constituted on the lines already set forth in these columns, and the following were appointed Directors :—Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Kondo Rempei, Mr. Shiraiwa Ryohei, Mr. Tosa Kotaro, Mr. Takenouchi Naoya, and Mr. Nakahashi Tokugoro. It is expected that Mr. Ishiwata Kuninoji, now Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, will resign his official position and be nominated President, and that Mr. Shiraiwa will be Managing Director.

With reference to the silk export of last year, which reached the unprecedented figure of 100 millions of *yen*, Tokyo journals give the following comparative figures as to the imports to various countries :—

	1903. Yen.	1906. Yen.
United States	47,018,558	74,534,000
France	16,691,055	20,826,000
Italy	9,676,009	8,592,000
England	3,449,100	5,592,000
Germany.....	—	52,480
Canada	41,662	118,000
Russia	954,394	451,000

The returns do not show instructive figures in the case of Hawaii, Egypt, China and Spain. It is noticeable that Germany began to be a buyer of Japanese silk in 1906.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that the following are to proceed to Europe, leaving Japan in the middle of April, for the purpose of representing this country at the Hague Conference :—Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku, Mr. Sato Aimaro, Rear-Admiral Shimamura, Colonel Ishii, Mr. Kurachi, Mr. Yamakawa and possibly Dr. Ariga. We do not find here the name of Mr. H. W. Denison, who is one of Japan's permanent representatives in the Hague Tribunal. The *Hochi* has evidently obtained the Japanese names only.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the house tax has now been paid back to all the foreigners from whom it was levied, including the Chinese residents. As a point of law it would be very difficult to set up any valid claim on account of these Chinese, and their application for most-favoured-nation treatment in spite of the fact that their treaty does not contain any most-favoured-nation clause, was originally rejected by the Authorities of Kanagawa Prefecture. The Foreign Office, however, decided that no discrimination should be exercised, and the decision does much credit to their magnanimity. The total for Yokohama was 100,000 *yen*.

Telegrams received in Tokyo say that the number of persons reduced to a state of destitution in Russia by famine since last autumn, aggregate some 20 millions. The Government has made heroic efforts to succour them, but of course a calamity of such dimensions defies complete relief. Very many of the sufferers have emigrated to the Amur region, where they are employed for the most part in road-making and bridge-building. The result will be an unexpectedly rapid development of that region.

The *Princess Alice*, with Admiral Baron Yamamoto on board, reached Colombo on the 25th and left that port on the following day.

There is one incident in connexion with the late Procurator-General of the Holy Synod that may be here recalled. It is that, some years ago, his book in defence of bureaucratic government was translated into Japanese by the Home Department in Tokyo and circulated among the local officials. This caused much criticism at the time, the leaders of the *Seiyu-kai* being especially indignant. The book in question was "The Reflections of a Russian Statesman," published in 1898. In it M. Pobiedonostseff took the position described in our issue of the 26th instant, namely, that reason and experience prove the expediency of autocratic government by the most highly educated persons and those having the largest material interests in the State, as against government by the masses. The late Procurator was unquestionably a very great man, but his enemies can now say of him that he outlived his own theories. That is the comment of the Japanese press.

THE HABUTAE TRADE.

At 4 p.m. on March 25th, Mr. C. J. Strome and four other representatives of the foreign habutae traders and a committee of Japanese dealers held a conference in the Shako Club, at the Public Garden, Yokohama. Mr. Strome in the course of the proceedings said that foreign exporters of habutae had organized a union with a view to improving business methods in the trade. The speaker introduced the following suggestions : (1) That the net weight be affixed to each piece of habutae ; (2) that standard qualities of habutae be classified, in accordance with which classification business between foreigners and Japanese shall be conducted ; (3) that a committee be appointed by whom any dispute arising in business will be settled by arbitration ; and (4) that bye-laws be framed under which business will be carried on. In connexion with these suggestions the Japanese traders put several questions and promised to give a definite reply after investigation by their guild.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

IMPERIAL DIET.

House of Peers.

The House of Peers met at 10 a.m. on Thursday, with Prince Tokugawa in the chair.

After disposing of two Bills of minor importance the House took up the *Gun* abolition bill. Viscount Soga, chairman, reported that the committee to consider the Bill had approved of it.

Dr. K. Ikki opposed the Bill on the ground that in spite of much adverse criticism of the *Gun* system, the latter had done a great deal towards the promotion of the welfare of the people. He cited instances in which the system had proved useful. The speaker expressed the fear that the abolition of the present system of local self-government would lead to much inconvenience in administrative affairs.

Mr. E. Kamada supported the bill. He said the *Gun* system was adopted in this country in imitation of Germany but from the beginning it remained useless. He sketched the history of the system as well as that of the similar system in Germany. He pointed out that British counties more closely resembled the *cho* and *son* systems than the *gun*. He thought the *gun* was a merely artificial administrative body, not constituted from necessity as was the case with British counties. In conclusion he referred to the warmth with which the question was being discussed in the Diet and said that no petition from the people had been received by the Legislature for the preservation of the *gun* system This fact was sufficient to show that the proposal to abolish the system was generally approved by the people.

In reply to the question put by Mr. Murata, the Minister of Home Affairs said that if the county system was not necessary it would be abolished.

Mr. Murata asked the following question of Ministers:

"In reply to an inquiry by Baron Matsudaira, the Minister for Home Affairs said that the Government would not abolish the county offices, although it would abolish the county system. Is the Government's policy still against the abolition of the county offices? Does the Government mean to keep the three systems as before and operate only two systems in reality by abolishing the county system. What inconvenience is caused to the operation of local administration?

The Minister of Home Affairs replied that the Government could not abolish the county offices, but that naturally the number of the offices must be reduced. He strongly insisted upon the necessity of abolishing the county system.

Mr. Murata asked why the county system was not a necessity. The Minister explained the reason fully, quoting a number of examples. He said that the abolition of the system was the first step towards improvement of local administration and said that the abolition of the county system would not check the progress of the districts and that the Government would at once take proper steps should the abolition prove a mistake.

Mr. Komatsubara said the county-system had an old history. Although the nation could not expect too much from the system, the counties were doing their own respective business, so that it was very unfair to say that the system did nothing towards the development of local self-administration.

In reply to the question put by Mr. Murata, the Minister of Home Affairs said that if the county system was not necessary it would be detrimental to the progress of the towns and villages, but in what respects were the counties detrimental to the progress of the towns and villages? He was of opinion that the Bill had no meaning except that it realized the long cherished ideal of Mr. Hara, Minister of Home Affairs. The fact that the Government abolished the county system only, and did not abolish the county offices would show that the Government has no fixed policy as far as the problem is concerned.

The members finally became tired of the Minister's lengthy speech, and

Viscount Tani moved that the debate be closed, but the President rejected his motion on the ground that the regulations of the House would not allow it. Viscount Umayabasa urged the necessity for the abolition of the system. He said that the abolition of the counties was adapted to the state of the country,

The Minister of Home Affairs again fully explained the necessity for the abolition of the county system. When the Minister of Home Affairs closed his speech, Count Yanagizawa moved that the debate be closed. His motion was adopted. The President announced that open ballots would be taken and that those who wished to carry the Bill to the second reading should vote white cards and those who would oppose the Bill blue cards. The result of the voting was that the Bill was rejected by a majority of 149 against 108.

A number of other bills were variously dealt with and the House rose at 4 p.m.

House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives sat at 1.10 p.m., on Thursday, Mr. Sugita occupying the chair.

Most of the members were engaged in Committee work and there was barely a quorum in the chamber.

Mr. Shimada introduced an interpellation with regard to alleged mal-administration by the local government of Tochigi Prefecture in Yanakamura by the unlawful purchase of land.

The Bill for amending the Regulations for Dealing in Drugs, was referred to a committee. The Bill to amend the Industrial Bank of Japan Law was explained by Mr. Sakatani. It proposes to reduce the face value of the Bank Debentures from 20 *yen* to 10 *yen*. Bills to amend the Law of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank and the Hokkaido Colonial Bank laws were also explained by Mr. Sakatani who said it was proposed to allow the two last-mentioned banks to advance money to limited liability companies. The Bills were referred to a committee of 9.

Mr. Nemoto, Chairman of the Committee to consider the Bill improving the treatment of teachers of Primary Schools, reported that the Committee had approved the Bill with one amendment. Two readings were telescoped and the bill was passed by the House.

Mr. Kurihara, Chairman of the Additional Budget Committee, reported to the House that the Committee had passed Supplementary Budget, No. 2. The estimates consisted of expenses relating to the Korean forestry fund, and for the rebuilding of the premises of the Department of Communications and others destroyed by fire. The Korean forestry fund amounted to 310,000 *yen*, and the building of the Communications Department to 580,000 *yen*, to be defrayed in two years.

Mr. Haseba asked the Government how the proposal to construct new Houses of Parliament was progressing.

Mr. Sakatani replied that the Government contemplated building the Houses on a site near the Premier's official residence in Nagatacho. But he could not promise to present the estimates next year. He added that the Government might build a permanent hall.

The House passed the additional Budget.

With regard to the revision of the laws concerning the exporting of accounts, the committee carried the measure after conferences with the authorities. On the motion of Mr. Tsunematsu, it was carried as reported by the chairman. The appeal concerning the improvement of the Watarase river, was carried as reported by the chairman.

With regard to the appeal concerning the grant of subsidies to the Ofunato railway, Mr. Ooka, the chairman, said that as this problem was an important one it could not be settled until proper investigation had been made and that being also the position of the Government, it was resolved to decide it by means of further investigation by the committee. The appeal concerning the treatment of judges was carried as reported by the chairman of the committee. Appeals concerning Hokkaido improvement were referred to a committee. Mr. Takanashi withdrew the appeal concerning the abolition of the lottery in Formosa, seeing that the lottery has been suspended. The appeal concerning the establishment of the colonial department, and revision of the Parliamentary regulations were referred to a committee nominated by the president of the House. The meeting adjourned at 4.45 p.m.

House of Peers.

The House of Peers met at the appointed time on Saturday, and after various reports, the order of the day was taken up. Affairs concerning the fixing of the time for the examination of the additional Budget for the 40th year and of the No. II special budget were discussed as one subject, and it was settled that the time for examination should be twenty-five days. The revision of laws for the protection of emigrants was referred to a committee after an explanation by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. With regard to the pension laws for teachers of primary schools, the Minister of Education stated the importance of better treatment of teachers in primary schools, and explained the reasons for the introduction of the resolution, which was then referred to a committee. The revision of the forestry laws was passed with various amendments. The chairman reported that revision of laws concerning municipal organization was rescinded by the Government according to the law of parliamentary procedure No. 30. The resolution, on the motion of Prince Nijo, was decided as reported by the chairman. The Laws concerning the changes of Courts' jurisdiction were referred to a committee. The revision of laws concerning accounts was opposed by the Minister of Finance, and was referred to a committee. Baron Osawa moved to change the order of the day for the discussion of martial law in the Kwantung province, which was reported to have been unanimously approved by the committee.

With regard to the petition for expansion of the sanitary reference museum, Mr. Miyake urged the necessity of expanding the museum in the direction of public sanitation. He pointed out means of doing this. The petition was carried. The House rose at noon.

House of Representatives.

The House met on Saturday at the usual hour. After various reports Mr. Hayami put several questions on the adjustment of the duties, the gist of which was as follows:—1. Has the Minister of Finance any idea of carrying into practice the investigation of duties as promised last year. 5. If he has any ideas, what is the plan? 4. Why does the Minister not report the result of the investigation of the committee on the Budget? 4. What is to be the future method of investigating taxes?

To these enquiries the Minister of Finance answered:—1. A bill for the revision of the taxation law will be introduced in the next Diet. 2. The methods will be various, but it is hoped that a decrease of revenue may be avoided. 3. The result of the investigation has not been published yet, as the Government is not prepared to recognise it as the settled policy of the Government. 4. The wisdom and experience of various directors will be obtained.

The President announced the House would now discuss the order of the day.

With regard to the Bill as to the method of taxation, the Chairman reported that it was carried at the committee meeting. Readings were omitted and the bill was carried. It was reported that the Laws concerning pensions to officials of the Residency-General and pensions of school teachers in Korea, were unanimously carried in Committee.

The revision of laws concerning forests, amended by the Upper House, was referred to a committee.

The petition for the allowing of subsidies to those who send exhibits to the exhibition to be held in Jamestown, Virginia, was carried by the House. The resolution concerning the taxation of public associations was discussed. The Minister of Finance said that he would make an increase of fifty per cent. over the present amount. After discussion the resolution was carried.

The petition concerning mining encouragement was referred to a committee. The petition concerning the establishment of hotels was refer-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

red to a committee. After discussion, the House rose at 2.50 p.m.

The Committee on the Revision of the Tobacco Monopoly law met at 11 a.m. on Saturday. Mr. Fukui, the introducer of the Bill, explained that the object of the Bill was to abolish the system of counting tobacco leaves in connection with the Tobacco Monopoly. Mr. Hamaguchi, a Government commissioner, replied that the Government recognized the motive of the Bill, but that it need not necessitate revision of the law. The object of the Bill might be attained by the Administration. The committee passed the Bill, but it was decided that its enforcement should be postponed one year.

The Committee on the disposal of the National Forests met on Saturday. Mr. Kume, a Government commissioner, sketched the history of national forests since the land taxes were revised in the 9th year of Meiji, and said that although the Government did not absolutely oppose the present Bill, the special management arranged in the 33rd year of Meiji would be greatly affected by enforcement. Mr. Kawai asked about the Government's policy concerning the investigation of forests owned by the Government and forests which are to be disposed of. Mr. Kume, a Government commissioner, replied. The meeting adjourned at 12.30 p.m.

The Joint Committee on the Revision of the Penal Code met at 10 a.m. on Saturday.

The chairman introduced the Bill sent up from the House of Representatives. Mr. Tomii, of the Upper House, opposed every amendment made by the House of Representatives. Mr. Hanai earnestly supported them. On the motion of Mr. Tanizawa, it was decided to select three special members from each House so as to hold a special committee meeting.

The meeting of the committee on the memorial for the abolition of county offices met at 11.11 a.m. on Saturday. Mr. Shimada explained the Bill. He quoted Japanese history to show that counties did not exist as administrative boundaries. He predicted that unless the county offices are abolished, the chiefs of such offices will fall into selfish habits. He further said that in some special districts, where necessity for the offices is felt, branches of prefectural offices should be established, instead of keeping open such useless places.

Mr. Higashio said that since the Minister of Home Affairs had no intention of abolishing the county offices, the Bill should be rejected, although he personally had no intention of opposing it. Mr. Hayama said now that the Upper House had rejected the abolition of the county system, it would not be proper to abolish the county offices only. Mr. Kasuga attacked Mr. Shimada's conduct inasmuch as he opposed the abolition of the county-system this year, while he had approved it in the 22nd session of the Diet. He proposed the withdrawal of the Bill. Voting took place and Mr. Shimada's memorial was rejected by a majority and the Committee adjourned at noon.

House of Peers.

The Peers sat at 10.05 o'clock on Monday and received a report concerning the conference between both Houses regarding the revised Penal Code. Marquis Kuroda reported that both Houses considered the amended Code to be too important to be jeopardized by insistence on certain suggested amendments and so a compromise was effected.

The House unanimously adopted the Bill as reported by the Committee.

Bills relating to Pensions, certain taxation measures, etc., were referred to special committees and the House rose at 10.55 a.m.

House of Representatives.

In the Lower House, on the motion of Mr. Motoda, the report of the Committee on the revised Penal Code was taken as a matter of urgency.

On the motion of Mr. Haseba the amendments proposed in the Conference of the two Houses were unanimously accepted.

General Terauchi having made a short statement regarding the military administration of Kwantung and the Residency-general,

Mr. Hanai asked when the Military penal code would be amended.

The Minister replied in the negative.

Several bills having been reported on favourably by various Committees were taken *en bloc* and passed through all their readings.

The proposed revision of the Tobacco Monopoly law failed to pass the House.

House of Peers.

The House of Peers met on Monday at 10.05 a.m.

After various reports, the order of the day was taken up. With regard to the revision of the Penal Code, and as to the result of the conference between the Houses, Marquis Kuroda made a detailed report, and said that both Houses attached importance to the articles concerning civil disturbances, riots and other similar crimes, but after discussion, the committee decided that it was inadvisable to reject the whole revision of the code because of a few objections, so that the committee passed the whole revised code with a few amendments. The House unanimously carried the bill.

The resolution concerning taxation was referred to a special committee after an explanation from the Minister of Finance.

Resolutions concerning pensions to officials of the Residency-General, of the Kwantung Administration, and to the families of teachers in Japanese schools in Korea were all referred to a committee after explanation by the Government commissioner.

The resolution concerning the taxation of public bodies was referred to a special committee after an explanation from Dr. Sakatani.

The resolution concerning laws in Karafuto was carried in committee, and adopted by the House. The meeting adjourned at 10.55 a.m.

House of Representatives.

The Lower House sat at 1.15 p.m. After various reports the order of the day was about to be discussed when Mr. Motoda moved the House to receive the report on the conference of the Houses with regard to the revision of the Penal Code. Mr. Isobe reported on the result of the conference and the three points, one concerning political crimes, the abolition of penalty by death, and the punishment of unaccomplished crimes which were conceded to the House of Peers and the amendments of the Lower House that were accepted. On the motion of Mr. Haseba, the report was adopted with applause. With regard to a military conference between the Kwantung Administration and the Korean garrison, General Terauchi made a short explanation and Mr. Hanai asked whether the Government had no idea of revising the military penal code. The Minister replied in the negative and the resolution was referred to a committee.

The Bills for the revision of the Japan Industrial Bank law; for the revision of the Agricultural and Technical Bank law; and for the revision of the Hokkaido Colonial Bank law were discussed together. The Chairman reported that the Bills had been approved by the committee. On the motion of Mr. Tsunematsu, the Bills were all passed, readings being telescoped.

The defrayment of reserve funds for the 38th fiscal year was then taken up. The chairman reported that the committee had decided to approve the whole. Mr. Ogawa made an opposition speech. Mr. Morimoto approved the resolution, warning the Government to supervise strictly the surplus of the National Treasury. The Bill was passed. The President then accepted the proposal of Mr. Yamane, and the Bill for the revision of the law controlling drugs and druggists was taken up. He reported that the committee had approved the Bill. The Bill was carried to the second reading. Mr. Isobe proposed some amendments, which were opposed by Mr. Aoyagi. Mr. Fukui proposed another amendment which was, however, rejected. The Bill was passed to the Third Reading and adopted. The next subject was the revision of the Tobacco Monopoly Law. The chairman reported that the Bill had passed the committee. Some inquiries and explanations were exchanged between the Government commissioners and the members. Voting was taken and the result was that the Bill had no supporter and was rejected. The market law was next introduced. Mr. Tatekawa, chairman, made a lengthy report concerning the Bill. After some inquiries the Bill was carried to the second, and third readings and passed the House. The Bill for the military penal code to be enforced upon troops in Korea and Manchuria was passed. The establishment of a high school in Shikoku and the memorial for the use of Japanese syllables were referred to a committee on the motion of Mr. Tsunematsu.

House of Peers.

The house sat at 10.10 a.m. on Tuesday. As Prince Tokugawa was absent, Marquis Kuroda took the chair.

After various reports, a bill regarding the Reserve funds for the 38th fiscal year was introduced.

Mr. Wakatsuki, Vice-Minister of Finance, said that the Bill should have been introduced earlier, but owing to some circumstances it had been delayed. Now as the close of the Diet was at hand, the presentation of such a Bill should not cause much trouble. If the Bill was not passed this session, it would cause great inconvenience. He earnestly hoped the House would sanction the Bill. No questions were put and the Bill was referred to a committee of 9 nominated by the President. Then the supplementary Budget for the 40th fiscal year and the supplementary Budget for special Accounts for the 40th fiscal year were introduced.

Count Ogimachi, Chairman, reported progress. The Bills passed the House without one dissentient.

All the other bills on the order were duly reported and passed, the Peers meeting again in the afternoon to clear up the agenda. Several memorials were also adopted.

House of Representatives.

Considerable discussion took place in the Lower House on the settled expenditures for the 39th year, but in the end the Committee's proposals were accepted. The rest of the bills on the agenda were passed, the House rising at 5.20 p.m.

House of Representatives.

The House sat on Tuesday at 1.10 p.m.

A report by the Settled Accounts Committee was submitted.

Mr. Muto criticised the Government for spending 220,000 *yen* on riparian works during the 37th fiscal year.

The House adopted the report of the Settled Accounts Committee with regard to the accounts of the 37th fiscal year.

Mr. Sakubei Tada, Chairman of the Committee to discuss Mr. Shimada's Representation on the abolition of *Gun* Offices, reported that the Committee had rejected it, because now that the *Gun* Abolition Bill had been thrown out in the Upper House, *Gun* Offices alone could not be abolished.

Mr. Hayami argued that the House should express its opinion by passing the Representation.

The House rejected the Representation.

The Representation urging the Government to improve the harbours of Otaru, Hakodate, and Muroran was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Kurihara, the House adopted the amendments by the Upper House on the Special Tariff of Import Duties in Formosa.

Mr. Kumpei Matsumoto, Chairman of the Committee to consider a Representation for the organization of a Colonial Office, reported that the Committee had approved of the Representation. He said that colonization was becoming an important branch of the national life and expansion, and should therefore be an independent section of the administration.

The House adopted the Representation.

A Representation urging the Government to encourage agricultural improvements was also adopted.

A Representation was introduced by Mr. Ichi-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

jiro Okuno relating to the site of the Second Higher Female Normal School. He objected to Nara as the site of the school, and recommended Kyoto. Ten years ago the Government received as a gift a lot of land in Nara, where it was intended to establish a fine art school. That intention had been abandoned and now the Government proposed to employ the lot for the female normal school. Such considerations ought not to be allowed to influence the selection of a site for such an important school.

Mr. Hamada opposed the Representation, pointing out that the Government decided 8 years ago to establish the school at Nara, and communicated that decision to Nara. At the request of the Government, the Nara Municipality contributed as a gift a lot of 20,000 *tsubo*, raising a city loan for that purpose. If it should break promise in this matter, the Government would deserve to lose the confidence of the nation.

A Government delegate stated that the Government would not acquiesce in the Representation, even if the House passed it.

Mr. Umpei Tachikawa supported the Representation, asserting that the Government might return the land to Nara, in order to give the school a better site than that proposed.

The members of the *Seiyukai* supported the Representation while the *Shimpoto* and *Daido* Club opposed it. The voting was taken by closed ballot, with the following result :—

For	131
Against	132

The Representation was therefore rejected by a majority of one.

Mr. Konosuke Moriya introduced a Representation urging the Government to expedite the construction of harbours. He enumerated defects in the harbour accommodation along the coasts of Japan, and urged the Government to effect immediately improvements in Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, and other harbours.

The House unanimously passed the Representation.

Mr. Soyano introduced a Representation urging the Government to concentrate business relating to the construction and repair of official premises. He suggested the establishment of an independent Bureau to control the engineering works of the Government, especially in view of the fact that the Government intended to construct many Government buildings in the near future.

The Representation was unanimously passed.

Mr. Yokoi, Chairman of the Petitions Committee, reported the decisions of the Committee. Among the petitions there were requests to the Government to compensate those involved in losses incurred by the war. The Government was of opinion that such compensation could not be made, in view of the fact that the Government could not obtain any indemnity from Russia. If such petitions were acceded to the Government would have to pay something like 19,980,000 *yen*. The Committee had decided that the Government should make investigations into this matter with a view to finding some way to relieve those suffering from the losses due to the war, so that the spirit of enterprise abroad should be encouraged.

The House adopted all the representations, except two, which could not be dealt with owing to the absence of a quorum.

The House rose at 5.515 p.m.

The Government has made the following replies to interpellations by members of the House of Representatives. In answer to Mr. Hanai's questions as to the administration of Karafuto Government :—

"By the signing of the treaty between Japan and Russia, Karafuto has been annexed to Japan, but order has not yet been restored and it is necessary to investigate various conditions there. For this reason the military administration is maintained. Criminal affairs are dealt with by the military conference organized by Imperial Decree and with regard to other items due measures of control have been made by the military administration. Now, however that various civil organizations have been completed the military administration will be abolished from April 1st.

With regard to Mr. Hayami's question of the withdrawal of the army from Manchuria the following reply was given :—

"In Manchuria and Korea every sanitary precaution is taken, therefore, our soldiers and military attaches have suffered little from any infectious diseases. Quarantine offices are established, and ships returning from Manchuria and Korea with soldiers on board are subjected to strict quarantine inspection."

In reference to Mr. Buto's question concerning precautionary measures against copper mine poisoning, a long reply was made by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in which the Minister stated most emphatically that the Government saw no reason why mining should be suspended when every possible precautionary measure was being taken against the discharge of deleterious matter.

THE STORM.

The "Dakota" Broken Up.

A severe gale raged over this part of Japan during Friday night and Saturday morning. The wind was about S. E. when at its height, but went half round the compass later on.

According to telegrams received from Shirahama by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and other information that has reached Yokohama, the stranded steamer *Dakota* owing to the storm of March 23rd, was broken in two and has practically gone to pieces. A similar report has been received by the Yokohama Customs from the Governor of Chiba prefecture.

A portion of the cargo, the landing of which Mr. R. Yamashima, a marine contractor of Tokyo, had undertaken, is lost. It is said that the proprietor of the Sora Shipbuilding yard, Osaka, was negotiating with Captain Tipple for floating the ship.

On Sunday, Mr. Kawata, chief examiner of the Yokohama Customs, went to Shirahama to inspect the damage caused to the steamer. According to a later telegram, received in Tokyo, the *Dakota* is in a serious state, but has not broken in two as reported by earlier information.

According to Mr. Amaha, purser of the steamer *Miike Maru*, which has arrived at Yokohama from Oginohama, the ship passed off Shirahama on Saturday morning when the storm was at its height. She had been hove to for about ten hours sustaining more or less damage to her cargo. At this time, he observed numerous flour bags, etc., from the *Dakota* floating about. The wrecked ship was in a serious state, three-quarters of the whole length being under water.

Further details are sent from Shirahama with regard to the *Dakota*. At 8.30 a.m., on the 23rd, the vessel having been overwhelmed by heavy seas during the night, the funnel was washed away and subsequently the main mast was destroyed. The bridge and cabins on deck were all shattered. Further damage was caused to the bottom of the ship amidships, which was resting on the rocks, so that she apparently broke in two. The ship was inclined to starboard and has sunk further. Great part of the cargo is drifting about off Otahama and Shiohama and some has been washed on the beach.

As nothing can be done to save the ship, Captain Francke and his staff have left Shirahama for Tateyama on their way to Yokohama. Mr. Wadman, a surveyor representing the underwriters, left Yokohama on March 25th by the Yokohama Dock Co.'s launch *Noge Maru* for Shirahama to inspect the damage. It is said that he now holds the opinion that there is no hope of saving the ship.

Up to the day of the storm Mr. R. Yamashina had landed 11,292 bags of flour, 477 bales of cotton, and 718 bags of wheat. Of these 2,500 bags of flour, 30 bales of cotton, and 205 bags of wheat are badly stained as they came from holds that were under water.

The exact number of mail bags brought by the *Dakota* is reported by the Yokohama Post Office to have been two hundred and ninety-nine in all. Of these a hundred and eight bags only were landed—forty-seven in Yokohama and sixty-one at Tokyo. Of the remainder which are still on the wrecked ship or were lost after the accident, about eighty bags were destined for the Philippines and other points. Thus the loss of mails destined for Japan amounts to about a hundred and twenty bags. The number of letters delivered by the Tokyo and Yokohama Post Offices is :—ordinary letters, 28,000 in round figures, and registered letters, 533. There are still left at both offices a large quantity of samples, printed matter, pieces of torn letters, etc., which can not be delivered owing to severe damage.

Inundations occured in several urban divisions of Tokyo. Many houses in Fukagawa, Honjo, etc. were flooded. The roofs of some buildings of the Tokyo Exhibition were broken in and various exhibits were injured. Damage was also caused to window glass. For the repair of the buildings some ten thousand *yen* will be needed.

Inundations were also experienced in Yokohama. Some houses at Kitagata, Negishi, and Ota were flooded. Fortunately no serious damage was sustained either by native or foreign dwellings.

On Saturday morning, two sailing vessels, one of eighty *koku* and another of 180 *koku*, went ashore at Odawara and subsequently went to pieces in the high seas. One man is missing and two sustained serious injuries. Some houses were damaged, the details of which are still being investigated by the police.

Owing to the gale, five lighters were wrecked on the night of March 22nd at Moji Straits. One of the sendoes is missing.

About the same time, the sailing vessel *Yeisho Maru* (100 tons) was wrecked off the village of Misaki, near Kanazawa. Seven of the crew were drowned.

A Fukui telegram says that all the rivers in that locality overflowed their banks. Some embankments were destroyed. Many houses in the city were flooded.

According to Tokyo papers, the damage caused by the recent storm to various buildings of the Tokyo Exhibition is estimated at fifteen thousand *yen*. The injury to exhibits is now being investigated.

DEATH OF CAPT. YOUNG.

By the death of Captain C. Young on Sunday the Nippon Yusen Kaisha loses one of its oldest commanders. A native of Heligoland, Captain Young in early manhood was in command of steamers running between Panama, New Zealand and Australia. Later he came up to Japan and began a connection with the maritime trade of the Island Empire which lasted till his death. In the early seventies Capt. Young was commissioned to take home to England the P. & O. paddle-wheel *Delta*, just acquired by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and he brought her back to Japan a screw steamer and renamed the *Takasago Maru*—a vessel which will be remembered by many old residents as possessing the most graceful, yacht-like lines of any merchant ship seen in these waters. Capt. Young for several years ran on the Shanghai-Yokohama mail-line and made many attached friends. For his services during the China-Japan war in the trooping business he was decorated by the Emperor ; and again during the Russo-Japanese unpleasantness he took his share in transport duty. But advancing years compelled him finally to relinquish this arduous work, and the last two years have seen him more or less of an invalid. A careful navigator and a conscientious commander the Nippon Yusen Kaisha lose in him a valued servant. He leaves a wife, one son and two daughters. Mrs. Young is at present on a visit to their son in Canada, but to her and to his daughters, Mrs. E. B. Stuart Edwards and Mrs. Lessey Pollard, and Mr. Walter Young we extend our respectful sympathy.

In a list of donations to the Union Jack Club in London there is the following ;—For a fourth bedroom "Shropshire Light Inf." "In memory of Lieut. Francis A. Burnett, 1st King's Shropshire Light Inf., lost in the wreck of the *Bokhara*, from his mother, £100."

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade was held at No. 74 Main Street (the Rooms of the Board) on Wednesday at 3.30 p.m., Mr. C. V. Sale, Chairman, presiding. Among those present were Messrs. M. Beart, C. J. Stromé, L. Mottet, E. W. Frazar, E. C. Davis, J. A. Harmssen, F. J. Abbott, H. Blum, A. Chaix, G. Thouroude, A. J. McClure, B. R. Berrick, B. Martinelli, J. B. Gibbs, E. J. Libeaud, L. Barmont, V. A. Caesar-Hawkins, A. G. Morey Weale, E. J. Merrill, J. P. Mollison, V. R. Bowden, J. Coppmann, E. C. Fox, F. M. Tegner, B. C. Howard, A. J. Easton, C. Weinberger, J. Williamson Jones, V. Heller, F. Casati and D. H. Blake.

The notice convening the meeting was read by the Secretary (Mr. J. E. Beale).

The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read and the Chairman then presented the report and accounts, which are printed in another part of this issue. In doing so he said:

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen: The Annual Report, in which is included the Statement of Accounts, is the next subject for your consideration. These papers have already been in your possession for some days, and will, I trust, meet with your approval.

In considering the magnitude of the figures when compared with those of say 20 or 30 years ago, I think the members of this Board can rightly indulge in a sense of achievement and a feeling of pride. The foreign trade of Japan owes much of its importance and present prosperity to the various firms here represented, some of whom have been connected with the Board since the date of its establishment nearly 43 years ago. It was the enterprise of the foreign merchant which established for Japanese producers a market within their own borders, wherein to exchange their merchandise for ready cash without any of the risks incidental to its disposal in far-off lands. The foreign merchant has taken the initiative in creating a trade in the export of many articles now of much importance, by the adaptation of Japanese skill and handiwork to the requirements of foreign purchasers. In every case where these adaptations have been successful the chief advantage has accrued to the Japanese nation by the opening of avenues to the profitable employment of labour. The foreign merchant has brought to the gates of Japan the products of the world, sometimes to be paid for "after many days," and has borne the risks and trials attendant upon the commencement of all new trades. So, gentlemen, I say that in considering the volume of last year's imports and exports, we have a right to feel a sense of achievement and a pride in the position now attained by Japanese trade.

But while it is pleasant to entertain this sense of satisfaction regarding the past, it is the future which claims the earnest attention of all who think beyond the passing moment. The recent war has suddenly given a tremendous impulse to Japanese national development, a development requiring expenditures far beyond anything we have ever thought possible. The Budget which has just been passed by an almost unanimous Diet totalled *yen* 607,000,000. Prior to 1904-1905, the expenditure never exceeded *yen* 300,000,000, and in 1894-1895 it was under *yen* 80,000,000. Can Japan afford this heavily increased expenditure? If not, then we must soon face an entire collapse, the consequences of which will be disastrous to us as traders.

For an indication of the probable answer to this important question, let us look back to the years succeeding the Japan-China war, when national expenditure was trebled within a very short period. To the outsider this seemed to border on rashness, but the events of the years which have elapsed prove that it was necessary and has been a most potent influence in building up the national strength. As regards the larger revenue now required from taxation, a consideration of the greater value of land, and of the greater value of crops, would seem to show that the agricultural classes, comprising over 60 per cent. of the population, are now quite as well able to pay high taxes as they were then able to pay the lower ones of 15 years ago. As for the remaining population, the growing demand for labour in Mines, Mills, and means of communication would seem likely to afford to them also a better capacity for bearing the burden of Empire. After all, may we not say that the amount of taxation is not so important as the amount remaining at the disposal of the taxpayer. The experience of the last 10 or 15 years shows a great increase in national wealth, and, contrary to the views of pessimistic critics, I think the Finance Department is reasonably justified in anticipating a continuing increase in revenue. On the other hand, there may be some reason to fear the results of the recently adopted policy of protection, especially of the taxes upon food, which Adam Smith long ago described as "a curse equal to the barrenness of the earth or the inclemency of the weather." It is quite possible that the course of prosperity may be retarded by the temporary adoption of these or of other measures which later experience may show to be unwise, but taken over a series of years there will, nay there must be, growth in power, influence, and wealth. The much that has already been accomplished is but an indication of greater things to come. It is not conceivable that Japan will remain stationary, much less go backwards. With her steps already set in the paths of modern science, with practically no vested interests to consider, with the acquired experience, knowledge, and practice of the West to draw upon and select from, with a large population eager and willing to learn, industrious, ambitious, and with the foundations for future advancement already laid, Japan must progress, and I look forward to the future in this respect with as much confidence as any of my Japanese friends.

One phase of the tremendous impulse to which I have alluded is a new consciousness of power. The victories gained by the Army and Navy have stimulated a desire for equal success in commerce and industry. This desire is manifested in the formation of a great number of companies to engage in manufacture, transport, finance, and trade, but the published figures relating to the capital of schemes proposed form no real guide to the amount of money which will finally be required. Many of the really sound schemes propose a large capital, with the object of securing certain and ample means for bringing the proposed industries to a productive point, and the promoters do not anticipate that the full capital will be required until profits justify later extensions. Experienced men have no desire to repeat the mistakes of ten years ago when the capital needed for many undertakings was underestimated and working funds had to be obtained at a great sacrifice. It is true that in many cases public enthusiasm has been used by designing speculators for the promotion of new enterprises to their own advantage, but it is unlikely that many of these will proceed beyond the purely preliminary stages. Those excellent provisions of Japanese Law requiring a payment of at least 25 per cent of the value of each share issued before business can be commenced, and forbidding the issue of debentures until the face value of every share has been fully paid, offer a salutory check to the progress of companies founded upon an unsound basis.

I have purposely drawn your attention to these views because the prominence given by the press to the schemes which have been brought forward, many of them of the vaguest character, is apt to divert your attention from the substance of real progress to the shadow cast by the speculative prospectus dealer.

The same spirit of hopeful confidence in the future and a plentiful supply of money (due to war loans raised abroad and spent in Japan) in combination with feelings of new life and energy, are responsible for the bestowal of much attention to foreign trade, and this, Gentlemen, opens up questions of most vital interest to us:—

So far as can be judged from an examination of the keen competition with which we are now faced, it seems as if every item of profit accruing to foreign traders has been carefully ascertained and steps taken to obtain its control. The apparent idea being that any profit gained by the foreigner is so much loss to the country, without regard to the fact that full value may have been given by services rendered.

We are already so handicapped by the circumstances surrounding our daily business in this country that this new movement takes on much of the force of an exclusion act, and it becomes necessary for us to seriously consider what the future holds in store. Certainly the immediate prospects do not seem very promising.

All depends upon whether this Japanese competition in what has hitherto been regarded as our special sphere is of a permanent character? Each one must form his own conclusions and be guided thereby, but there seem to be several grounds for hoping that in some respects it is only a passing phase.

In looking for the outlets for the newly aroused life and energy, foreign trade presented many attractions for a victorious people and we cannot be surprised that the desire for conquest, once aroused, should seek this direction.

The cheapness of money and the need for some new means for its employment have tempted Japanese bankers to give special facilities to their countrymen for foreign trade, and with a period of rising markets the results have proved satisfactory. In a short time falling markets may show to our competitors the reverse side of the medal—the proceeds of foreign loans will become fixed in the various enterprises now starting, and both Japanese bankers and merchants may find it better and more profitable to leave the financing of external trade to foreign merchants and to devote their own capital to the development of internal industry, commerce, and means of communication.

It is interesting at this point to note the fact that while these efforts are being made to compete with the foreign merchant in external trade, a strong and keen desire has been expressed by almost all classes for the investment of foreign capital in internal enterprise. This desire has attracted the attention of Western capitalists, and within the last two or three years much study has been given by them to the possibilities of foreign investment in Japanese industries. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the difficulties in the way of such investments are nearly insuperable; isolated cases under exceptionally favourable conditions may appear to prove the contrary, but, generally speaking, the foreigner will be unable to take a large share in internal development.

If this statement is correct, and I think it is, and if Japan is to become, as she promises to become, the manufacturer of the East, then all the ability and capital which the nation can spare will soon be needed within the country, and this consideration again leads to a reasonable expectation that the sound and capable men will withdraw from the less profitable sphere of external trade.

With these conclusions we might rest content for the time being if the competition of which I have spoken was based upon equal opportunities and conditions for Japanese and foreigners alike. Unfortunately, the popular demand for Government assistance to various enterprises has resulted in the grant of certain privileges and subsidies to some of the trades in which competition is now most keen.

As many of our members belong to "protectionist" countries, we cannot complain of this extension of a policy generally recognised as perfectly legitimate, but we must take it into account in our calculations of what the future holds in store for us in the foreign trade of this Empire. We can only hope that in course of time the leaders of public opinion will come to understand that any apparent prosperity attained by such means is gained at the expense of the nation, and maintained by a loss of capital, and that, consequently, the costs of living and production are increased. In other words, that the many are being taxed for the benefit of the few.

I am afraid that I have unduly tried your patience by the length of these remarks, but let me add a few more words by way of summary and conclusion. Hitherto the capital and credit required for creating and continuing the external trade of Japan have been provided by the foreigner and, to the extent that this continues to

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

be the case, the capital and credit of our Japanese friends is set free to develope the internal resources and industries of their own country, of Korea and of Manchuria, a direction in which there is very little chance of our successful competition.

The grant of subsidies or special privileges for the purpose of encouraging Japanese to engage in external trade is tantamount to diverting capital from internal needs at the expense of the general body of taxpayers, without, so far as can be seen, any really compensating advantage.

According to the Financial and Economical Annual, a large sum of money is set aside for the encouragement of foreign trade at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. If, as may be supposed, this is partly used in connection with the trade, say in Raw Silk, the result is that American buyers are able to purchase their silk a trifle cheaper than otherwise, but to such a trifling extent that it does not affect the purchasing capacity. It is a gift by the Japanese nation to the individual American buyer. If that same amount of money were used say for improving means of communication in the large districts where railways and good roads are still lacking, the yield both in profit to the Government and in the well-being of the people would be a valuable factor in future efficiency.

If this statement of the case is correct, I think we ought to use every endeavour whether as individuals or as an association, to show to our Japanese friends that while our trade here may result in some advantage to ourselves, they have a real solidarity of interests with us. While their task lies in one direction and ours in another, we are all, Japanese and foreigners, working together for a common result. We can also say with assurance that the foreign trader in this country is performing a useful and necessary function in the economic activities of the nation and is also assisting very materially to maintain that bond of commercial unity and harmonious community of interests which it is generally agreed tends most to international peace.

With your permission, Gentlemen, I propose that the report and Statement of Accounts be taken as read and now beg to move that the reports and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. J. A. HARMSSEN—I have much pleasure in seconding the proposal that the report and accounts for 1906 be passed. In doing so I have no hesitation in saying that the Chairman's remarks embody in a very appropriate manner many subjects of the greatest interest to all of us. Amongst his various remarks I would like to select those that refer to the competition in direct external trade of the Japanese. I think I am safe in saying that everybody individually has felt this fact more than ever and it appears to me that the Board of Trade is particularly called upon to watch the movements of trade in this direction. The importance of such a body as the Board of Trade therefore becomes of an ever-increasing nature to all foreigners residing in this country and I think it not altogether out of place to appeal to the members to give their valuable assistance to the Board, particularly to the incoming committee in order to enable these gentlemen to safeguard in as many directions as possible the different interests represented. In a cosmopolitan community like ours it may be a difficult matter to satisfy everybody's aims and wishes. Still a common interest unites all and I feel quite sure that our Committee will perform its duties with more benefit to all concerned if it is strongly supported and assisted by all its members. (Applause).

The CHAIRMAN invited remarks but none being made, judged from the silence that no one had anything to say regarding the report and accounts. He therefore put them to the meeting and they were adopted unanimously.

The next business was the election of the Committee, as to which,

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Caesar Hawkins would shortly be leaving Yokohama and Mr. Payne had already left. Both had served on the Committee for several years and the members were greatly indebted to them for valuable suggestions and wise counsel.

Mr. MONTAGUE BEART said:

GENTLEMEN,—By the excellent speech by our Chairman, which we all have enjoyed, we must all have been impressed with the evidence of his keen interest in the commerce of our port, in the joint welfare of Japan and her Foreign traders, and in the duties of his position on the Board's Committee.

The Report of the Board for the year 1906 now in our hands is, I am sure you will agree, by far the most complete, elaborate, and valuable ever issued in Yokohama; and although the document records the obligations of the Committee to those members who have furnished many of its details, the thanks of the commercial community are due to Mr. Sale for his personal labour.

There are two items which perhaps may be mentioned in addition to those covered by the Report and by Mr. Sale's speech.

The present Police regulations is the first item I have in mind. In most countries it is cause for complaint that when wanted a policeman is difficult to find. In Japan we have the other extreme, we know exactly where to find him! Of the two systems it is much better that these necessary representatives of law and order should patrol the street at the risk of being occasionally away from the actual scene of requirement, than that they should be fixtures at police-boxes as they now are here. The disadvantage of this system is that the aggressor knows the whereabouts of the police, and plans his movements accordingly. The street assaults upon ladies and the petty thefts which have been too much in evidence of late, would very probably discontinue if we had a properly organized police patrol. We admire the ability of the Japanese Police to trace a criminal and recover stolen property, but it is preferable to endeavor to prevent the committal of crime. This question is possibly outside the province of the Foreign Board of Trade, but at this annual meeting it may not be out of place to call attention to it, for, as our Chairman says, we, as individuals and as an Association, are anxious to assist our Japanese friends in improving the town of Yokohama both commercially and municipally, and the stationary policeman is certainly not a success.

The second item which I have in mind relates to municipal affairs generally.

As invitations to official functions are almost invariably issued to the Chairman and/or Vice-Chairman of the Board, we may assume that the Foreign Board of Trade is recognized by the Authorities as an influential and useful corporation.

It has been gratifying to receive other evidences of a desire on the part of our Japanese friends to work together with us as an association representing the interests of the Foreign community. I think you will all agree that there are many respects in which it is advisable that we should have some voice regarding municipal affairs, or that there should be an advisory Board, similar to the one in Kobe, which can communicate with the Authorities in municipal matters. You will remember that some years ago we had for this purpose an International Committee, an off-shoot I believe of this Board then known as the Foreign Chamber of Commerce. Some excellent work was accomplished by that Committee, but soon after the Revised Treaties came into action it seems to have passed out of existence.

In view of the recognition already accorded to the Board and of the close connection existing between our municipal interests and those of our trade, I would suggest that the incoming Committee be requested to consider this subject, and to take such steps in regard to altering our Articles of Association and in other ways as may enable the Board to become the recognized means for submitting the views of the Foreign residents in reference to municipal matters. I am sure that suggestions brought forward would be welcomed by the Japanese Authorities, and, as showing the important part which our small Foreign population occupies in the City's accounts, I may mention that over *yen* 575,000 was paid in business and income taxes by foreigners in the last fical year, being nearly 40 per cent. of the entire amount collected from these sources. In order to advance this suggestion to a practical stage I formally move:—

"That the incoming Committee be requested to consider the subject of efficient representation of the municipal interests of the Foreign residents of Yokohama, and, if in their opinion it is desirable, to take the necessary steps to bring these matters within the scope of the Articles of Association."

Mr. BOWDEN said: Coming as I do from Australia where every Taxpayer has a voice in municipal affairs, it has always seemed to me that one of the great wants of the foreign community of Yokohama has been that of some organization which would be representative of the foreign community as a whole, and through which the views of that community not only in municipal, but also in other matters might be represented with the weight to which they are certainly entitled.

An organization with the Japanese authorities could also communicate on municipal and other matters affecting the interests of the foreign community and feel that in doing so they were communicating with a representative and permanent organization, and one therefore in a position to deal with such matters satisfactorily.

Mr. Beart's motion deals only with municipal interests, but I have no doubt that such a body as he proposes would in time come to be recognized as the representative of the foreign community in all matters of general interest as distinct from matters of commercial interest with which the Board of Trade principally concerns itself, and would thus become the centre from which would spring such public movements as those we have seen during the past few years for the relief of sufferers from earthquakes, famines and other great national disasters.

I believe that such an organization would be welcomed by our Japanese friends and would be of great service to the foreign community in many ways.

Some may object to the Board of Trade taking action in this matter, as being beyond their province, but seeing that the Board is a permanent institution which has now been in existence for about 40 years, it seems to me that there would be more probability of the proposed Committee becoming an active institution, and what is equally important, a permanent one, if it is affiliated in some way with the Board. I have therefore much pleasure in seconding Mr. Beart's proposition.

In reply to Mr. Davis,

The CHAIRMAN said this was the first time this matter had been mooted but he thought from the attitude of the Japanese officials during the last few months that there was no doubt such a movement would be welcomed by them. He did not think it was contemplated that foreigners should join in the deliberations of the Municipal Council, but merely that a committee appointed in connexion with the Board should act as a representative of the foreign community. Personally he looked upon the suggestion as a most important one and quite feasible. There had been several organizations formed to protect the interests of the community, but one and all had died away in a short time. The fact that the Board was a permanent institution made it always ready whenever occasion should arise.

The resolution was then put by the Chairman and carried unanimously.

Mr. BLAKE—There are two points I should like to bring before the attention of the members this afternoon which you may consider of sufficient importance to warrant discussion or possibly as suggesting some definite action on the part of the Board. One is the question of the falsification of invoices or the under-valuation of goods for the imposition of customs duties. I think every house represented here this afternoon recognizes that such a grievance exists and also that it is a very serious danger and menace to all merchants who are endeavouring to do business on honest methods. I may say the Board of Trade has already considered this subject and a member of the Committee has already approached the Superintendent of the Customs with reference to the matter and the latter has said that he recognizes that the grievance exists to a very

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

considerable extent and that the Custom House are doing everything in their power to put a stop to it. But they can not do it all at one time and it seems to the Committee that the action they are taking is very slow and nothing is being done to protect honest merchants. I know for a fact that there are a great many Japanese merchants in Tokyo who openly state that they have blank invoices of various manufacturers and that it is quite possible for them to put any valuation they please on goods as they arrive and consequently pass them under-valued. It needs no words from me or any one else to prove that this is the cause of serious harm to the honest merchant, and it would be wise if the Board could suggest some means to accelerate the action proposed to be taken by the Superintendant of Customs. The other point is the question of arbitration. Some years ago the Committee of the Board of Trade elaborated a very comprehensive scheme so that all disputes between foreign merchants or between foreign merchants and Japanese might be arbitrated. But I believe there is not a single instance where this scheme has been put into operation. On the other hand I understand that in Kobe during the past year no less than 13 cases have been arbitrated through the medium of the foreign Board of Trade. It is of course possible that our scheme may be lacking in some essential points and if so I think the incoming Committee would no doubt be very glad to have the deficiencies pointed out and would take every possible means to rectify them. As such a scheme has been proved in Kobe to be profitable and advantageous I do not see why it could not be worked with equal success here and I think it would be well for the Foreign Board of Trade to at least consider the matter (Applause).

Mr. DAVIS—Do you propose anything?

Mr. BLAKE—I know the commissioner of customs said he was going to insist upon all invoices being signed. He said that would not do away entirely with the practice but it would be of very material assistance in lessening it. I think myself it would be so.

Mr. DAVIS—They might have their invoices vised by the Japanese Consul.

Mr. BLAKE—Or sworn to. If that were done it would put a stop to it I am sure.

Mr. STROME—I believe the certificate of origin gives the full value of the invoice.

Mr. BLAKE—It would not be of assistance if the invoices happened to be undervalued at home.

Mr. WEALE—The remedy, of course, would be to substitute as far as possible specific *ad valorem* duties. That course would at once remove any possibility. This matter has always existed more or less but it has become intensified by the fact that on a great many goods there is a percentage called consumption tax so that if you start with an under declaration and pay ad valorem on it and then add 15 per cent of that under valuation as consumption tax it results in the true value of the goods being reduced twice instead of once. Perhaps the Board has already approached the Superintendent of Customs on the question of whether if would be possible to revise the ad valorem duties and substitute as far as possible specific duties for them. (Hear Hear.)

The CHAIRMAN.—The consumption tax is an ad valorem tax, but the duty is specific where that is possible. Where the under valuation comes in is in cases like machinery where it is very difficult indeed to arrange a specific duty. I think the Japanese in imposing duties have always been alive to this difficulty of under-valuation.

Mr. WEALE instanced cloth as a case were ad valorem duties were often applied.

The CHAIRMAN said the duties on cloth were all specific with the exception of the consumption tax.

Mr. WEALE drew attention to the case of serge and the Chairman admitted that in the serge and all other goods class the duties were ad valorem.

Mr. BLAKE.—With regard to the specific duty I have heard only to-day of some people who are able to get round even the specific duty. In the case of bar iron and pig iron the Custom House are not in the habit of weighing the goods and I am told some importers put down on the invoice a less quantity than they are actually importing. Where they bring in 100 tons they put down 90 or 95 and so the specific duty does not help it.

In reply to Mr. Heller, Mr. Blake said even shipping companies did not weigh these goods.

The result of the Ballot for the Committee was as follows: Messrs. C. V. Sale, M. Beart, J. Williamson Jones, D. H. Blake, J. A. Harmssen, V. R. Bowden, F. Strahler, E. C. Davis, J. B. Gibbs.

The CHAIRMAN—On behalf of the Committee I thank you for the full attendance to-day in spite of the very bad weather. It shows you have appreciated our work during the last 12 months.

Mr. E. C. Davis—I think we should express our thanks to the retiring Committee for the excellent work they have done. I fully endorse Mr. Beart's statement. In my recollection I have never seen a more ably compiled report than that presented to-day. I congratulate you on your excellent work. (Applause.)

This concluded the business.

YOKOHAMA CRICKET AND ATHLETIC CLUB.

The annual general meeting of members of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club was held in the Pavilion on Wednesday evening, when, notwithstanding the heavy downpour of rain, over fifty members were present. The President of the Club, Dr. E. Wheeler, was in the chair. He congratulated the members upon the position of affairs and said that their large outlays last year were principally due to the purchase of new gear—and new gear nowadays cost money He moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. FERRIER seconded.

Mr. MAYES asked a question concerning the insurance on the Club.

Mr. HUDSON replied that it had been increased and now stood at the estimated cost of replacing the property. (Hear, hear). The accounts were then passed.

On the motion of Mr. HUDSON a special vote of thanks was accorded Mr. C. Murray Daff for the work he had done for the Club during the past year.

While the scrutiny of the voting was being conducted a discussion arose as to the advisability of raising the entrance fee and subscription. One proposal was that the membership be divided into active and "watching" members, the active members paying more than those who merely came down to the ground to look on. Mr. H. W. Kilby was opposed to any increase in entrance fees and subscription from the point of view of the young members, and he had several supporters. It was eventually decided that the views of members be submitted to the incoming Committee—which had already been instructed by a resolution proposed by Mr. C. M. Duff to thoroughly revise the rules and bring them up to date—and the Committee would thereafter submit the question to an extraordinary general meeting of members.

The ballot for officers and Committee resulted as follows:—President, Dr. E. Wheeler; Vice-President, Mr. D. H. Blake; Captain of Cricket, Dr. Emerson. Committee:—Messrs. Hudson, Pearson, H. W. Kilby, McChesney, E. C. Jeffrey, and W. S. Moss.

A vote of thanks to the Scrutineers—Messrs. Ems and Read—concluded the proceedings.

SEASON 1906-1907.

Interest has been fully maintained in all branches of Sport which the Club seeks to encourage, as will be found from the detailed reports below.

The Club now consists of 322 members, there having been 61 new members elected during the past year.

On Mr. Tebb being transferred to Shanghai, Mr. A. E. Pearson took over the duties of Hon. Treasurer and the thanks of the members of the Club are due to these gentlemen for their assistance.

The Ground has been lent to the Ladies' Hockey Club, the Junior Athletic Club, the Boys' Brigade, and on several occasions to the Japanese city authorities for meetings in celebration of the close of the war.

ACCOUNTS:—The Club's expenditure for the year exceeds the income by about Yen 260, the liabilities at the close of the period amounting to Yen 1,187.94. It will be noticed that the principal increase is that under the heading of "Gear purchased." This was rendered necessary owing to the stock of cricket and football gear having been allowed to run very low.

The Bar shows a very satisfactory credit balance due to the very great assistance rendered to the Committee by Mr. C. Murray Duff, who has given up a great deal of time to bring about this result. It is a matter of regret that some of the members fail to realise that a little more consideration on their part in the matter of signing chits would greatly lighten the work of the gentlemen who have undertaken the task of running this department.

GROUND:—The Ground was opened more than a month later than usual, and even then was in a very poor way, owing to lack of rain in late Spring and early Summer. Later in the year it recovered somewhat and may be said to be in fair condition now, considering the continued use to which it has been exposed.

A new Marquee was very kindly presented to the Club by Mr. L. J. Healing which proved an inestimable boon to members and visitors during the hot weather.

A new Gear House was erected on the site of the old one which latter was removed to the back of the Pavilion and this has proved more than useful.

The Fence was overhauled last Autumn and is in fairly good repair.

The Pavilion badly requires painting and this will have to be done this year. It has been suggested that the bar-room be extended by taking in part of the verandah. The glass windows upstairs require overhauling and a few other minor repairs will be required.

CRICKET:—The season on the whole must be considered fairly successful. For the reason stated above a start could not be made until June 9th when a tiffin, which was graced by the presence of ladies, was held in the Pavilion on the occasion of the inauguration of the new marquee.

In all 16 matches were played. The first match against H.M. Fleet was spoiled by rain and the return Married v. Single match had to be omitted for want of an available date. The great want of outside matches is keenly felt. Whereas during the season of 1899-1900 the Club played 6 games with ships of H.M. Fleet we have now to rest content with one or two at the outside. It is gratifying to be able to record that during the hot weather we were able to get full sides for our games, an improvement on last year.

A summary of the games played and a [illegible] of the averages is appended. It will be noticed [illegible] the most interesting Club games, "Born in Japan" versus "The World" were both won by the latter.

The Interport Match, which was played at Kobe under the worst possible conditions of weather, was won by Yokohama with the comfortable margin of 5 wickets. Our XI showed a gratifying keenness in fielding and mention in this respect must be made of Mr. B. C. Foster at "cover." Messrs. W. D. S. Edwards, Mollison, Clarke and Duff all batted well on a difficult wicket and the wicket-keeping of the latter could not have been improved upon.

BATTING:—The averages show a marked improvement all round. Mr. H. W. Kilby heads the list with the splendid figure of 83.25. He is unfortunate in not having qualified for the Ranjitsinhji Statuette which goes to Mr. J. M. Mollison with an average of 35.45. Mr. W. D. S. Edwards being a close second with 35.14. The latter player is to be congratulated on his form all through the season. Mr. Mollison obtained the only century of the season (102 not out). Of those who did not play a sufficient number of matches to qualify for the "average" list mention should be made of Mr. J. McClure with an average of 49.50 for 3 innings. It is to be regretted that Mr. McClure cannot be induced to play more often. The Hon. F. O. Lindley, a new comer, promises to be of great help during the coming season.

BOWLING:—A new trundler is badly needed. The strain on the limited number the Club have to avail of is very heavy during the hot season. The greater part of the bowling was done by Messrs. Mollison, Emms, Cooper, Ross and Emerson. The latter heads the list with the fine performance of 70 wickets for 6.81.

FIELDING:—This leaves much to be desired and can only be improved by hard work and keenness.

Mr. Nomura, the proprietor of Samurai Shokai, presented a handsome silver casket to contain the Club colours which are to be held by the winning club each year.

BASEBALL:—The Season may be said to have been a highly successful and exceptional one, owing to the high standard of play attained.

The Games played with Japanese teams showed that they had reached a much greater efficiency and had attained a greater knowledge of the fine points of the game than could have been anticipated.

The Club won many games against good teams as they lost, and the scores in nearly every case were very small.

The Interport Matches were won by Kobe. Accord-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ing to views of most of the old enthusiasts of the game, these matches were the highest standard of any games played between the two Clubs. The Y. C. & A. C. won the first game by a score of 4 to 3, and Kobe won the 2nd & 3rd games. The score in the 2nd game was 2 to 6, and in the 3rd, 6 to 9.

The Club made quite an innovation by visiting the Noble School in Tokyo, where they were treated with every courtesy.

Through the energetic efforts of Mr. W. L. Merriman and subscriptions from the Club members, a grand stand was erected on the Grounds, and this filled a long-felt want to a satisfactory degree.

The team is indebted to Mr. D. H. Blake and to Mr. De Cuers de Cogolin for prizes. Mr. Blake's prize was won by Mr. C. Gibbs for the best batting average in the Interport Matches; and Mr. De Cuers de Cogolin's by Mr. Darrell, same being awarded by a vote of the Interport Team, as the best all-round player during the Season.

Nearly all of last season's players are still here for the coming season, and quite a number of new players have located in Yokohama, so good results are anticipated for the coming season.

The Interport Team visited Kyoto on the way home, and at the invitation of the Dai San Koto Gakko played one game, coming out victorious.

The interest manifested throughout Japan in Baseball will be shown in the fact that the Club had invitations from different cities to stop on their way to, or from, Kobe to play various teams.

Some new gear has been ordered for next season as some things are badly needed.

RUGBY:—The past season has been, in every way, a successful one. Many new players have taken up the game and "full sides" have been the order of the day. Among the many interesting matches played those between the Club and the Keio University (2) and the "World" versus the "Born in Japan" stand out above the others. Quite a feature in the history of the game in Japan is the increasing interest shown by the Keio University, whose players have much improved during the past two seasons. It is probable that Senior and Junior fifteens from the Club and the Varsity will meet during the 1907/8 season.

The annual interport contest versus the K. R. & A. C. took place on the Kobe Club's grounds on the 9th February. The game, which was keenly contested, resulted in a win for our Club, for the 5th year in succession, by 2 goals and one try (11 points) to one goal (5 points).

The assistance of those gentlemen who so kindly refereed through the season has been much appreciated by everyone.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL:—There has been considerable interest shewn in this game during the season under review and the practice games have been well attended.

The ground has also been used a number of times by the Boys' Brigade, French School and Mitford's School and many of the young players shew promise of developing into good "association" players.

The Annual Match *v.* the K. R. and A. C. played on our ground on the 23rd ult. resulted in a win for the Club by 2 goals nil.

LAWN TENNIS:—The courts were well used during the season, and Singles and Double Handicaps were arranged, as usual.

The system of playing for 90 points was tried in these competitions, instead of "sets," but did not prove very popular.

The Singles Handicap was won by Mr. D. E. Drummond with 75 points, and the Doubles by Messrs. J. E. and D. E. Drummond, who received 70 points.

ATHLETICS:—The Annual Meeting was held on Saturday, 26th May 1906 in fine weather. The entries were good and all events keenly contested although no records were broken. The principal events were won by the following members.

100 yards.....R. Clarke
(1½ yards handicap), time 11⅘ scs.
220 yards.....W. H. Worden
(10 yards handicap), time 24⅘ scs.
¼ Mile.....H. S. Bell
(20 yards handicap), time 54⅘ scs.
½ Mile.....D. E. M. Drummond
(10 yards handicap), time 2 min. 11⅕ scs.
1 Mile.....W. D. Cameron
(70 yards handicap), time 5 min. 2 scs.
120 yards hurdles.....W. Graham, Junr.
1½ inches handicap), time 17⅘ sec.
120 high jump.....D. E. M. Drummond
(1½ inches handicap), 5 ft. 6½ in.
120 long jump.....F. G. Correa
(1 ft. 6 in. handicap), 20 ft. 8 in.
Putting the shot.....S. H. Gray
(1 ft. 6 in. handicap), 32 ft. 2 in.

HOCKEY:—This game was started at the end of the Season and seems likely to become a popular department of sport. A small supply of sticks has been ordered from home.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST, JANUARY, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

	Yen.	Yen.
To Subscriptions:—		
For 1st Half 314 Members at...	6.00	1,884.00
For 2nd Half 322 Members at...	6.00	1,932.00
For Visitors 5 at *yen* 3.00.....		15.00
		3,831.00
To Entrance Fees 61 New Members at.....	Yen. 15.00	915.00
To Rent from Ladies Hockey Club.....		50.00
To Rent from Members for Club Lockers ...		118.00
To Surplus on		
Sports	110.16	
Bar	514.99	
Tennis Tournament	29.00	
Baseball	33.50	687.65
To Sundries		13.55
To Balance at debit of Club, 31/1/07.....		1,738.84
		7,354.04

PAYMENTS.

By Balance from last account.....	1,480.29
By Working Expenses, including Wages, Horsekeep, Printing, Repairs, etc....	2,637.40
By Match Expenses, including Interports, less receipts	594.07
By Ground Rent year to 31/3/07	410.28
By Fire Insurance.....	321.75
By Interest on Bank Overdraft	59.71
By Gear purchased, less to Members.....	1,104.52
By Cost of New Lockers.....	196.93
By Stock of Wines, Cigars, etc., and Outstanding Chits at 31/1/07 at.....	549.10
	7,354.04

Note:—Expenditure for the year exceeds the Club Income by *yen* 258.56, and the present liability *yen* 1,189.74.

E. & O. E.

Examined with vouchers and found correct.

W. ROSS,
THADY MACNAMARA, } Auditors.
A. E. PEARSON, Hon. Treasurer.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1907.

MRS. IRWINE'S SCHOOL.

The school conducted at No. 72 Bluff by Mrs. E. C. Irwine broke up for the Easter holidays on Wednesday afternoon. The fifth school year also finishing that day the prizes won in examination and term work were presented by the Principal, after a pleasant little address to the parents and children. The Prize List was as follows:—

EXAMINATIONS.

CLASS I.

French	Honours. C. Brockhurst
French	1st Prizes, A. Walter and I. Irwine
English	1st Prize, A. Walter
"	2nd Prizes, O. Beart and J. Beart, (equal)
Literature	1st Prize, I. Irwine

CLASS II.

French	1st Prize, E. Mischke
	Certificates, D. Surth, and O. Nathan
English	1st Prize, K. Winans
	Certificate, E. Mischke

CLASS III. DIVISION I.

French	1st Prize, D. Healing
	2nd Prize, D. Blake
English	1st Prize, J. Williamson-Jones
	Certificate, B. Emerson

CLASS III. DIVISION II.

French	1st Prize, J. Williamson-Jones
	Certificate, W. Fuller

CLASS III. DIVISION II.

French	1st Prize, M. Brown
	2nd Prize, I. Neville
	Certificate, S. Box
English	1st Prize, M. Brown
	Certificate, I. Neville

TERM WORK.

CLASS I.

French.	1st Prize, A. Walter
English.	1st Prize, A. Walter
	Certificate, I. Irwine

CLASS II.

French.	1st Prize, E. Mischke
	Certificate, D. Surth
English.	1st Prize, E. Mischke
	Certificate, M. Box
Recitation.	1st Prize, D. Surth

CLASS III. DIVISION I.

French.	1st Prize, D. Healing
	Certificate, D. Blake
English.	1st Prize, D. Healing
	Certificate, W. Fuller

CLASS III. DIVISION II.

French.	1st Prize, W. Fuller

CLASS III. DIVISION III.

French.	1st Prize, M. Brown
English.	1st Prize, M. Brown
	2nd Prize, I. Neville

The donors of prizes included Mrs. James Walter, Mr. M. Beart, Miss Burdett Leach, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown, Mr. John I. Plummer, Mr. D. H. Blake, Mr. Max Sürth, Mr. Harold Irwine and Mrs. E. C. Irwine. After the prize giving a very enjoyable entertainment was given by the pupils in which their proficiency in the use of the French language was strikingly demonstrated.

PROGRAMME.

Song ....."The Spring," The School
Recitation....."Madame Sans Souci," Eric Brown
Recitation....."Bonne Nuit," Iris Neville
Recitation....."Le Papillon et l'enfant," Majorie Brown
Recitation....."Le nid de fauvette," Sydney Box
Song ....."Ding Dong Bell," The School
Recitation....."Dieu le saura," W. Fuller and R. Dinsdale
Recitation....."Fairy Boats," S. Box and M. Vincent
Recitation....."His Names," W. Fuller and R. Dinsdale
Recitation....."Le corbeau le renard," D. Healing and D. Blake
Recitation....."The Merry Mice," Majorie Brown
Recitation....."Coaxing Grand 'Ma," Betty Emerson
Song ....."The Sweet Red Rose," S. Box, M. Brown, I. Neville and M. Vincent
Recitation....."La mort et le bûcherons," Kathleen Ross-Taylor
Recitation....."The Psalm of Life," Katherine Winans
Recitation....."A Lesson in Politeness," Dorothea Blake
Recitation....."When she went out to Tea," Doris Healing
Song ....."Little Miss Muffet," The School
Recitation....."Le chêne et le Roseau," E. Mischke, M. Box and M. Emerson
Recitation....."Tale of a Dog and a Bee," Eric Brown
Recitation....."Going to School," Iris Neville
Recitation....."A Mistake," Janet Williamson-Jones
Song ....."Three little Pigs," The School.
Recitation....."Une Recontre," Iris Irwine
Song ....."A Valentine," The School
Scène....."Henri," W. Fuller and R. Dinsdale
Scène....."La Poupée," J. Jones and B. Emerson
Scène....."Bonnes Nouvelles," Class III.
Song ....."La Sérénade," The School
Scène....."La Musique," D. Healing and D. Blake
Scène....."La Sortie," D. Healing & D. Blake
Song ....."The Postillion," The School
Recitation ..."Lochinvar," Iris Irwine
Song ....."Winter and Summer," The School
Scène....."Bébé est malade," M. Emerson and E. Mischke
Scène....."Bébé a la rougeole," D. Surth, O. Nathan, E. Mischke
Recitation....."As you like it," (Act 3. Sc. 2), Iris Irwine and Alice Walter
Scène....."Le Sergent de ville," Class II.
Recitation....."The King and the Miller," D. Surth, E. Mischke, M. Emerson
Scène....."Le Bureau de Poste," Class I
Recitation....."The Quality of Mercy," Majorie Box
Recitation....."Farewell," Kathleen Ross-Taylor
Song ....."The Minuet," Iris Irwine and Alice Walter
Scène....."Le premier déjeuner," C. Brockhurst and M. Box
Recitation....."The Skylark," Olive and Joy Beart
Scène....."Avant la Soirée," Class I
Scène....."Apres la Soirée." Class I
Song ....."L'ovril est la," The School

On March 25th, Captain Murakami and thirteen naval officers, and Colonel Tachibana and twenty-eight other military officers were appointed a committee to promote a military festival in honour of the officers and men who died in the war, which will take place in May at the Yasukuni Shrine, Kudan, Tokyo. Admiral Togo was appointed Chairman.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

YOKOHAMA HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT.

On Sunday afternoon, the harbour improvement works which have been going on under the supervision of the Temporary Construction Office of the Financial Department, were thrown open for inspection, when some fifty journalists of Yokohama and Tokyo as well as a few members of the Upper House were present. The officials of the Construction Office cordially welcomed the visitors and gave them all the necessary explanations.

The present operations consist of a large scheme of reclamation just opposite the Nippon Hatoba, which was completed in December 1905. The first reclamation covers an area of 47,803 *tsubo*, the length of quayage in the form of two sides of a parallelogram being 517 *ken* (3102 feet) with five berths each for steamers of 4,000 or 5,000 tons—and a landing place of 157 *ken* (942) feet). On this area, several sheds, warehouses and lines of railway will be built, work on which has already commenced.

The present work is regarded as the second period and was commenced at the beginning of the 1906 fiscal year at an estimated cost of *yen* 8,180,000. The inspection extended to this work. The plan was as follows: the whole area, 20.797 *tsubo*; quay and wall, 617 *ken*; whole quayage, eight berths each for steamers of 5,804 to 6,000 tons; landing place, 95 *ken*; two wooden sheds, 2,014 *tsubo* in all; thirteen iron sheds, 10,710 *tsubo* in all; four 3-storied brick warehouses, 3,097 *tsubo*; and thirty-five cranes. The present works being still preparatory, a steel pneumatic caisson, 46 by 24 *saku* and 13.5 *saku* is employed. The caisson with nine workmen is at present lowered to the bottom in 24 feet of water Where the divers are laying the foundations of the quay and wall.

Other work going on at present is the repair of damage to the east breakwater and a section of the north breakwater which was caused by a storm in September, 1902. It may be remembered that the whole breakwater was constructed under the supervision of Major-General Palmer, of the British Army who commenced the work in 1889 and completed it in 1896. The expenditure included the money which was paid to America as indemnity for the Shimonoseki affair before the Restoration and which was later refunded.

THE LAW COURTS.

CLAIM ON TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

In the Court of Cassation, judgment was given on March 25th in a case instituted by Mr. M. Kobayashi, a trader residing at Hayabusa-cho, Kojimachi-ku, in Tokyo, against the Tokyo Electric Light Co. claiming thirty-eight thousand *yen*. The case was dismissed. In 1902, fire broke out in the residence of plaintiff destroying the building and the moveable property in it. The cause, it is alleged, was a defect in the electric light installation in plaintiff's house. In the Tokyo District Court, defendants Counsel, contended that there was no evidence as to the cause of the accident and that consequently defendants were not liable. The Court gave judgment in favour of plaintiff on the ground that plaintiff had no responsibility to produce further evidence as the fire originated in the defective work of the electric light installation.

In the Appeal Court, the decision given in the lower Court was quashed, dismissing the claim of plaintiff. In the present Court, Judge Imamura sustained the judgment delivered in the Appeal Court. The essential feature of the final decision was that plaintiff was liable to produce definite evidence as to the cause of the fire if he claimed on account of defective work on the part of the defendant firm.

THE "AGENOR" CASE.

The Tokyo Appeal Court has decided to release on bail C. A. Hill, who is alleged to be very ill and who consequently asked the Court for permission to undergo hospital treatment out of jail. The money for bail will shortly be deposited through Dr. Masujima.

It is said that the trial will take place at the end of May.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

According to a telegram received on March 23th in Yokohama, the price of the 5-per cent Tokyo City Bonds has risen to £91.15.0.

Vice-Admiral Breusing, commanding the German squadron on the China Station, left Nagasaki on March 25th by the *Fuerst Bismarck* for Saseho.

Education ought to be the art of using the mind and of arranging knowledge; it is becoming the art of swallowing pellets of special information.

Commenting on the appointment of Mr. H. D C. Jones, who has acted for a long time as manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Manila, as manager of the Yokohama branch of the same bank, the *L. and C. Express* says: His wife will remain in this country till May, when she will sail to join her husband at Yokohama. The Manila Colony deeply lament the departure of Mr. Jones and family, who have been held in the greatest esteem during their sojourn in the Philippines.

The authorities of the British Museum have just secured a valuable addition to their prints and drawings department, in the shape of Mr. Arthur Morrison's collection of Japanese coloured woodcuts. Mr. Colvin, who is in charge of the department, says this collection is one of the finest in the world. It consists of over 3,000 drawings, representative of Japanese life and customs in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but for obvious reasons it will be impossible to place the prints on exhibition for at least twelve months to come.—*L and C Express.*

It is reported by the *Mainichi Dempo* that the Russian police have searched the office of a Russian journal at Vladivostock on suspicion that a revolutionary manifesto was printed there. Nothing was obtained in the office. It is said that the declaration described the various interferences of the Government in the recent general election and concluded by saying that the despotism of the Tsar has about arrived at its climax. M. Alexieff, formerly a member of the *Volia*, Nagasaki, is in custody at Vladivostock. Recently when his wife went to the jail to see her husband, Capt. Petroff of gendarmes, seized her and tried to compel her to give details as to the revolutionaries. She refused to say anything, and she also was placed in prison.

The recent pest of clothing sneak-thieves on the Bluff seems to have abated since the arrest by the police of one of the most active operators—the extent of whose punishment it would, by the way, be interesting to learn—but another nuisance, almost equally annoying, has taken its place, in the shape of robberies from poultry-yards. One house we hear of has been thus visited twice within a month. In the first case some of the fowls were found in a shop in the Motomachi—Ishikawa neighbourhood—and in the second on Tuesday morning at daylight an impudent rascal, said actually to be connected with a poultry shop in Nankin-machi, was caught in the very act of stuffing three plump hens within the folds of his garments. With the aid of an active policeman, however, he was promptly made to disgorge and is now about to meet his deserts in *chuveki*. But how about the equally guilty receivers, without whom there would be few or no thieves!

Early on the morning of March 23rd, a man armed with a long sword broke into the residence of S. Yasui, manager of the Sango-ya, a well-known stock broker, No. 72, Yamashita-cho, who lives at Kiribatake, Kanagawa, Yokohama, and inflicted severe injuries on his neck and head. The intruder escaped leaving behind the scabbard of his weapon. The matter was reported to the Kanagawa Police Office and the injured man was at once removed to Mishimado-do Hospital near by. Mr. Yamashita, a public procurator, and Mr. Iidzuka, a clerk of the Yokohama District Court, went to the hospital. As the victim was almost unconscious no definite information could be obtained. According to Kiku (27) the wife of Yasui, she was awake when the man first attacked her husband and shrieked "*Dorobo!*" She saw her husband trying to get up from the bed. In spite of her cries, the intruder made another attack and then left the house quietly. No property was touched by the stranger, who is still at large.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Chicago's population has increased to 2,350,000 according to estimates of the city statistician. The city directory estimate for 1906 is 2,300,500. In 1900, the federal census showed Chicago had a population of 1,698,575.

For many years the portrait of Washington, which occupied a conspicuous place in the American Embassy in Paris and was seen and known by many visitors, is now replaced by a large portrait of Ambassador McCormick, presented by McCormick to the embassy on the eve of his departure from Paris.

Few Missourians know from what the State took the name. The original tribe of Indians from which the word Missouri was taken was "Onmossouries," which meant in Indian language "dwellers at the mouth of waters," as the tribe lived near the mouth of the Missouri river. A number of histories state that Missouri means 'muddy," which is erroneous.

The Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association of the United States, at its recent annual convention, passed a resolution in effect that the use of glucose and clay are not necessary in the manufacture of sole leather, and that action be taken to secure legislation which shall prevent or forbid in such manufacture their use, or the use of any other foreign substance which is only used to add to the weight.

Replying to a question regarding the size of Mr. John D. Rockefeller's fortune Frederick T. Gates, his business representative recently said: "His fortune can not exceed two hundred and fifty to three hundred millions of dollars. Furthermore, his income, instead of being one hundred millions of dollars, or anything like it, can not in his most prosperous year, have exceeded fifteen to twenty millions of dollars."

The Rt. Rev. William Hobart Hare, D.D., Bishop of South Dakota, having received the protest of Bishops of the Episcopal Church against the predominant military and naval character of the Jamestown Exposition, held it for farther information and, having written for this to the officials in charge of the Exposition, desires in consequence of having received only "evasive and unsatisfactory answers," to sign his name to the protest.

The Congo Free State authorities are sending two engineers to the United States to make arrangements for the supply of a large quantity of railway and bridge building material. A sum approaching one million sterling has been allotted by the authorities out of this year's revenues for railway development purposes in the Congo State, and no secret is made of the fact that the contracts are being placed in the United States as a protest against the anti Congo atrocity movement in England.

Major G. W. Goethals, named by President Roosevelt as chief engineer of the Panama canal, was graduated from West Point in 1880, and after two years at the engineers' school at Willet's Point, N. Y., was for two years on the staff of General Nelson A. Miles as engineer officer of the Department of the Columbia; served under Colonel Merrill at Cincinnati in the construction of dams, dikes and locks; was on duty at West Point in the department of civil and military engineering, after which he was in charge of the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Mussel Shoals canal, Tennessee river, and began the construction of the Colvert Shoals canal; was chief engineer of the First Army Corps during the war with Spain; was instructor of military engineering at West Point, and in charge of the engineering work of the Newport district until selected for the general staff in 1903.

Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, stated in a recent address: "We now have in North Carolina 3,000,000 people, when we had only 900,000 thirty-six years ago. Our wealth has increased from $260,000,000 to $1,000,000,000; our debt has been reduced from $40,000,000 to absolutely nothing. We have $10,000,000 assets with which to meet outstanding obligations of $6,000,000. Five years ago North Carolina stood third in cotton manufacturing in the United States; now we stand second, and two years from now we shall be first."

The New York *Tribune* of Feb. 19th says:—"The record of railroad accidents and deaths and injuries resulting from them in the United States for the last six months is astounding. According to newspaper records from August 1, 1906, to date there have been forty-nine wrecks serious enough to cause injury or loss of life. They resulted in the loss of three hundred and fifty-one lives, and the injury of four hundred and seventy-four persons. The month with the greatest record was January, when twenty wrecks occurred."

What is said to be the largest passenger engine in the world, was completed about March 1, at the Pittsburgh plant of the American Locomotive Co. It is of the Pacific type and will be tested on the Pennsylvania lines west. If found adapted in use in various classes of passenger train service, more of the same type probably will be built. This engine has six drivers, each 80 inches in diameter. The weight on drivers will be about 170,000 pounds, while the entire engine will weigh about 240,000 pounds. There are other engines that weigh as much as this one, but none has been built of that weight with the high drivers. Speed is the one thing sought, and if the engine proves the success expected, it is to be placed in regular runs of the Pennsylvania Special and other "flyers."

The death of Archibald Clavering Gunter on Feb. 23rd was very sudden, being due to apoplexy. He was engaged in writing the last pages of the manuscript of a play when stricken. Gunter was 59 years old. Mrs. Gunter survives. They had no children. Before his first successful novel, "Mr. Barnes of New York," of which more than a million copies were sold, Gunter had a varied life. He was born in Liverpool, was brought to New York by his parents at the age of six, and soon afterward they went to San Francisco, where he was educated. He graduated from the school of mines of the University of California, became civil engineer for the Central Pacific Railroad, later chemist in a California assay office, superintendent of mines in Utah, and then stock broker in San Francisco. For many years he had been a resident of New York. He wrote thirty-nine novels. His best-known play is "Prince Karl," in which Richard Mansfield won fame. He was proprietor of the Home Publishing Company and published his own works.

In bulletin 66 the American Census Bureau states that at the census of 1900 the manufacture of automobiles in the United States was an industry so unimportant that it was not reported separately, being included under "carriages and wagons." The total value of automobiles and parts turned out in the census year was only $4,748,011. At the census of 1905, which covered the calendar year 1904, the output reached a value of $26,645,064, an increase since 1900 of 461.1 per cent. In 1900 the number of automobiles turned out by regular manufacturers was 3,723. At the census of 1905 the total output was 22,830. Of the 21,692 machines turned out by automobile factories, 18,699, or 86.2 per cent., were propelled by gasolene; 1,568, or 7.2 per cent, by steam, and 1,425, or 6.6 per cent., by electricity. The 1905 census of the manufacture of bicycles and tricycles disclosed great decreases since 1900. The number of factories declined from 312 to 101; the capital invested, from $29,880,659 to $5,883,458; the number of wage earners, from 17,525 to 3,319, and the value of products, from $31,915,908 to $5,153,240. The number of chain bicycles turned out declined from 1,136,122 in 1900 to 246,304 at the census of 1905; chainless, from 42,929 to 4,077, and tricycles, from 26,110 to 4,063. The tricycles were almost entirely children's toys. Motor cycles increased from 159 to 2,436. At the census of 1905 there were twenty-eight establishments making motor cycles.

Some persons have an idea that the red men are decreasing in number and will soon become extinct in these United States, but the statistics of the Indian Bureau at Washington indicate, on the contrary, that the number of Indians is increasing in recent years. The present number is a little less than 300,000. Of these more than half have discarded, wholly or chiefly, the distinctive Indian dress and wear the dress of white citizens. Seventy thousand can read and speak English, and 28,000 families have abandoned tent life and live in comfortable houses, like white men. Charles Curtis, lately chosen United States Senator by the Legislature of Kansas, is the son of an Indian mother of the Kaw tribe, and his five children have received allotments of Indian land. Quonah Parker, chief of the Comanches, is esteemed one of the foremost Indians in the country. His mother was a white captive. He is a leading Democratic politician in Oklahoma, and there is a possibility that he will be sent to the Senate.

General Frank Grant's remarks concerning the impropriety of President Roosevelt associating with Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco while the latter was under indictment in the criminal courts, have warm supporters among many newspapers in New York. We find the *Commercial* writing thus:—

Inasmuch as the Honorable Eugene E. Schmitz, mayor of the "imperial city" of San Francisco, was extended an invitation by Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, to attend a White House reception on February 7 in honor of the army and navy, there could certainly be no social or official impropriety in vice-President Fairbanks having him as a guest—even as the guest of honor, if he so chose—at a small and select dinner party at his home on the evening of Sunday, February 17. The facts that Mayor Schmitz stands high in the State and national councils of organized labor, that he is not unfamiliar with the Republican politics of California or wholly outside of it and that he just now happens to be an important personage in trading San Francisco promises "to be good" to the Japanese for Federal legislation ought not to operate to shut him out from the hospitality of an eminent Hoosier statesman, who hopes to control the Republican national convention of 1908 through delegates committed to his support for the presidential nomination.

The additional fact that Mayor Schmitz is under indictment in San Francisco, charged with miscellaneous "grafting" of a sort that constitutes crime under the California code, is no bar to his social recognition in Washington, D. C., of course. Perish the unworthy thought! A man is always to be considered innocent until he has been proved guilty—isn't he? And hasn't the Honorable Samuel Gompers entertained the "labor-union" mayor at a Sunday reception in his Washington home? And aren't the local trade unions there tumbling over each other in a scramble to "do something" for Schmitz in order to demonstrate that they "recognize" him as a great—and possibly a growing—man? Mean and unappreciative indeed would be a vice-President of the United States who would do less for a visiting labor "magnate" than his distinguished and broadly-democratic chief in the White House.

Meantime, the attorney-general of the United States has ordered a discontinuance of the test suit involving the constitutionality of certain of the California public-school laws, in view of the prospect of an early settlement of the controversy with Japan; and Mayor Schmitz appears to be awaiting his approaching trial under criminal indictments with becoming serenity and confidence. "Any old thing" may happen. But at the moment Labor seems to be sitting easily in the saddle.

Great is Labor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRECTION.

(To The Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In the *Japan Mail* of the 11th inst. there was an extract from the *Gokyo*. It related to correspondence carried on by me and it caused me some surprise. On examination I find that the editor of the *Gokyo*, without referring to the original of a letter sent by Mr. Mott to me, and relying only on the translation, interpreted Mr. Mott as quoting an Instruction issued by the Minister of State for Education in which Japanese students were spoken of as corrupt and depraved and the assistance of Mr. Mott and his friends was solicited. Now, in the original of Mr. Mott's letter, which appeared in the *Kaitakusha* of the 1st of March, there is nothing whatever about the Minister's Instruction. The words are:—"All of them were profoundly impressed by the opinion of His Excellency the Minister of Education of Japan, quoted in your letter." There is no reference whatever to an "Instruction." Further, in my letter to Mr. Mott the language used was:—"*We are greatly distressed about the moral condition of students and the low character of the ordinary lodging houses, and shall welcome whatever you can do to help solve the problem.*" *These are the words of Mr. Makino, Minister of Education, to two Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association.*

In the above letter, sent by me to Mr. Mott, there was no reference to the Minister of Education other than in the words here reproduced. I merely quoted an eminent opinion as expressing approval of our lodging-house work. This is very different from the inference drawn by the editor of the *Gokyo*. But the error had its origin, not with the editor of the *Gokyo*, but in a wrong translation by the *Kaitakusha*. The writer in the latter, knowing nothing of the correspondence that had taken place, hastily concluded that there had been a reference to the "Instruction." The translation appears in the *Kaitakusha* of the 1st of February, and when compared with the original, it can not but cause astonishment. The error is trivial, after all, but, if left uncorrected, it might greatly mislead the public, and I therefore beg that you will publish a translation of this in your columns.

Your obedient servant,

HONDA TSUNEKAZU,
(Translation.) Aoyama Gakuin.

ADAMS' MONUMENT.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—If I am not mistaken the same subject has been treated already before in your paper, viz., the wilful destruction of the Adams Monument near Yokosuka. When visiting this place yesterday I found the rail fence (of strong, solid iron rods) partly broken to pieces, the stone plate with inscription smashed to fragments, other solid stones carried hither & thither, the tombstone itself soiled in an indescribable manner, covered with splinters of broken beerbottles, with rags and dirty papers, the whole a sad spectacle of the rawest vandalism.

Enclosing my card I remain, Yours truly,

Tokyo, 25th March, 1907. L.K.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

ANOTHER STEAMSHIP AGROUND.

London, March 21.

The Dutch mail packet *Rindjani* is badly ashore, blocking the Suez Canal. Twenty ships, including the P. & O. Mail steamer *China*, are delayed.

SPORT.

London, March 22.

The running for the Liverpool Cup resulted as follows: 1 Bridge, 2 Aster, 3 Codwall.

The betting on the Grand National is as follows: 11 to 2 against Eremon, 114 to 1 against Redland, 7 to 1 against Aceticassilder. 107 to 1 against Rathdale and West, 20 to 1 against Napper Tandy, Gunal and Clear.

LORD SELBORNE ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

It is reported from Pretoria that Lord Selborne's speech at the opening of Parliament says the employment of Chinese will cease at the earliest possible opportunity, but no steps will be taken to repatriate

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

them unless an effective substitute is provided in the form of other labour or improved mechanical appliances.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

London, March 21.

The British Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, announced in the House of Commons that the Government will oppose the Channel Tunnel Bill on the ground that the feeling of insecurity would constantly lead to unnecessary expenditure on the naval and military forces.

THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Smuts, Transvaal Secretary of State, introduced the Asiatic Ordinance to the Assembly. It is believed the Ordinance will be approved by all whites. The Opposition announced that they would be glad to co-operate with the Government in connection with the Ordinance.

The Order of the Day was suspended and the measure read a third time. It was then sent to the Council, who will consider it to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Later.

The House of Commons was adjourned at 5.37 p.m. after a twenty-seven hours' sitting. This is a record since the days of Parnell.

GREAT IRRIGATION WORK.

It is reported from Cairo that owing to the lack of a suitable site for another large reservoir, it has been decided to raise the Assouan Dam by seven metres at a cost of 1½ millions sterling, the work to be completed in 1913. The dam will then irrigate an additional million acres, increasing the cotton crop by four millions sterling annually.

The work involves the further submerging of the temple at Philae and other monuments.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

The result of the Grand National is as follows: 1 Eremon, 2 Tonnewest, 3 Patlander. There were 23 starters and the race was won by 6 lengths, a bad third. Betting: 80 to 1 against Eremon, 100 to 6 against Tonnewest, 50 to 1 against Patlander.

THE FRENCH MONEY MARKET.

The rise in the French bank rate has surprised and disquieted the Stock Exchange. It is interpreted as an indication that money will continue dear for a long time to come.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

American marines have been landed at Truxillo, Laceiba and Puerto Cortes in Honduras to protect American interests in view of the continued heavy fighting between Nicaragua and Honduras.

THE TRANSVAAL.

It is reported from Pretoria that prior to the adjournment of the Transvaal Parliament, the Progressives urged the Government to appoint a commission of enquiry into the Chinese question.

Mr. Smuts refused, declaring that the Government would faithfully fulfil its pledge to solve the labour question.

At the last moment the Het Volkites proposed Mr. Beyer, an ardent Boer, as Speaker and he was elected by 43 to 22.

INTER-UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

Oxford won in the inter-university sports by 8½ to 1½ (out of 10 events.)

THE MURDERER OF WHITELEY.

A verdict of wilful murder has been returned against the man Rayner, who shot and killed Mr. William Whiteley in London on Jan. 24th, and he has been sentenced to death.

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Legislative Council, or Upper House, of the Transvaal has passed the Asiatics Bill. Lord Selborne reserved the King's approval and the Assembly adjourned till June 15th.

MR. ROOT AND THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TROUBLES.

Mr. E. Root, Secretary of State, has received the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Ministers and impressed on them the necessity of ending the war with Honduras, otherwise all Central America will be involved and European intervention may become possible.

DEATH OF POBIEDONOSTEFF.

London, March 24.

The death is announced of M. Pobiedonosteff, the Procurator of the Russian Holy Synod.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Prince Fushimi has arrived at Marseilles on board the P. & O. steamer *Britannia*. King Edward will receive him in England on his return from Biarritz.

THE SLUMP IN CONSOLS.

Consols have fallen to 84¾. General liquidation is proceeding on all the stock-markets. Continental stock exchanges are overloaded and heavy pressure to sell is manifested. Much anxiety is felt for the next account on the Stock Exchange.

REMARKABLE BILLIARDS.

London, March 25.

Playing Wysse, the Australian champion, at Thurston's saloon in Leicester-square, Reece made a break of 4,593 unfinished, including 2,268 anchor cannons. The match was not played under the Billiard Association Rules and therefore it does not count as a record.

Playing Pinder at Hull, Lovejoy made a break of 2,257 unfinished, mostly consisting of anchor cannons. This is the world's record.

MURDER IN MOROCCO.

A French doctor named Marchant has been shot and then stoned to death in the streets of Malakesh. The cruiser *Jean Bart* has been ordered to Morocco. It is believed that France will demand heavy compensation. The murder was due to the doctor erecting a flagstaff for geodetic purposes, which the natives took to be connected with a wireless telegraphic installation. The British Consulate was stoned but no one was hurt. The British residents are safe but they are confined to their houses, which have been provided with Moorish guards.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

London, March 25.

The French Cabinet has discussed measures to obtain reparation for the murder of Dr. Manchand. The cruisers *Jepredare* (? *Jean Bart*) and *Lalande* have started for Morocco.

NICARAGUANS VICTORIOUS.

The Nicaraguans have seized Choluteca (on the west coast of Honduras, about 30 miles from the Nicaraguan frontier and the same distance from Fonseca Bay) which the Hondurans and Salvadoreans had held. President Manuel Bonilla (of Honduras, who was elected on Feb. 1, 1903, for 4 years) embarked and escaped, but is being pursued by steamers.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Liverpool.

RUSSIAN SQUADRON AT PORTSMOUTH.

Later.

A Russian squadron is at Portsmouth on a few days' visit.

PROPOSED STATUE TO LORD SALISBURY.

Subscriptions are being invited with a view to the erection of a statue to the late Marquis of Salisbury, to be placed in front of the Foreign Office.

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE TREATY.

The Franco-Siamese treaty has been signed at Bangkok. It settles all pending difficulties including the retrocession to France of Battambang, Siemreap, and Sesuphon (all situated within 40 miles of one another near the Great Lake), France ceding Kat and Dansai to Siam. All Frenchmen obtain the right of acquiring property anywhere in Siam.

THE MOROCCAN QUESTION.

London, March 26.

The French Cabinet have decided to occupy Dujba, near the Algerian frontier, pending the receipt of satisfaction for the Manchand murder.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The settlement on the Stock Exchange is proceeding more easily than had been at first apprehended. The announcement that the Exchange closed quietly on Saturday is regarded favourably.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

In view of the Government's opposition, announced on the 21st inst., the promoters will withdraw the Channel Tunnel bill.

INCREASING ACRIMONY.

Later.

The situation in Morocco is regarded as causing some anxiety in France. The tone of the German and French press in discussing various recent incidents is increasing in acrimony.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

The Nicaraguans have fought several sharp battles with the Hondurans and Salvadorans, who have been uniformly beaten. The cause of the war remains unexplained.

THE FRENCH DEMANDS ON MOROCCO.

London, March 26.

It is stated that the French demands comprise the punishment of the murderers, an indemnity to Dr. Manchamp's family and a contribution to French philanthropic institutions. Moreover, Morocco will also be required to deal with previous outrages upon French citizens, for which reparation has not yet been obtained.

PANIC ON THE NEW YORK MARKET.

There was renewed wild selling on the New York stock market yesterday at panic prices.

FRANCE, GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

London, March 27.

German semi-official newspapers declare their readiness to support French demands for satisfaction in Morocco. They deny indignantly that the Moors have been stirred up against the French by Germany. The French press laid this charge, connecting Germany's persistent opposition to the French installation of wireless telegraphy with various towns with the outburst at Marakesh, where Manchamp's erection of a flagstaff was mistaken by the Moors for a wireless installation.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Japan Advertiser."]

THE SAN FRANCISCO BRIBERY CHARGES.

San Francisco, March 22.

Ruef of the San Francisco labour "ring"

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

who, together with Schmitz and a number of others, is being proceeded against by the Federal Government, has been indicted on many more counts, bringing the total number up to sixty-five.

HEALSEY CAUGHT IN MANILA.

Healsey, agent of the Telephone Company, has been arrested in Manila, ten charges being preferred against him.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE AT WORK IN AUSTRIA.

Russian agents are suspected of inciting the Austrian riots.

THE OPIUM CRUSADE.

Extensive discussion is being held in England in regard to joining the American crusade against opium.

THE WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

San Francisco, March 23.

The forces of the two petty republics, Nicaragua and Salvador, have met in a decisive action, the former finally proving victorious. The casualties included a thousand killed.

JAPANESE EXCLUSION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

An unprecedented influx of Japanese into the Transvaal during the past few months has alarmed the authorities, and the Transvaal Parliament has just passed a measure to exclude all Asiatics.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The British Government is opposed to the Channel tunnel scheme, which is apparently doomed to failure.

DISASTROUS SPRING STORM IN CALIFORNIA.

A disastrous storm accompanied by floods of the most destructive character is now sweeping over California.

HOUSE CLEANING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, March 24.

The Citizens' Emergency Committee which has been organized to fight the corruption and underhanded methods of the San Francisco political ring, plans to retain the present Board of Supervisors of San Francisco. But their tenure of office depends upon their compliance with orders of the Emergency Committee. Failure to comply will bring the threatened prosecution upon their heads.

In addition to the considerable number of indictments already made, the officials of both telephone companies operating in San Francisco have been indicted for bribery.

THE QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.

The previous rumors about an agreement or alliance between the four Powers, England, France, Russia and Japan, are given further credence by a report from Washington stating the "possibility" of such.

ROUMANIAN TROOPS KILL RIOTING PEASANTS.

The Roumanian troops are suppressing the rioting peasants by extreme measures. No figures are yet at hand of the probable number of slain but it is known to be very large.

FLOODS IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, March 26.

The melting snows and, above all, the spring rains are producing gigantic floods in California. The damage already done will amount to fifty million dollars. Railroad traffic is practically stopped—completely so in many districts. It will take several weeks to repair the damages done by many of the large washouts.

VICTORIOUS NICARAGUANS MOVE UPON HOSTILE CAPITAL.

The victorious Nicaraguan army is advancing without meeting great opposition. Encouraged by their sweeping victories, they are moving upon Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, which they expect to capture within a few days.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN ROUMANIA.

San Francisco, March 27.

Despite the vigorous measures taken by the soldiery, the Roumanian peasants are growing more turbulent day by day. Armed in a most miscellaneous fashion they have mobilized in great numbers and actually laid siege to the city of Bucharest. Although the Roumanian capital possesses an elaborate system of fortifications it is hard to predict the outcome as the peasantry are fully roused.

DETERMINED MOVE BY THE UNITED STATES.

The United States Government has detailed six revenue cutters to prevent any further seal-poaching in Behring Sea. This ever fruitful source of difficulty will, it is hoped, now be shown in its true light and permanently settled.

FRENCH WARSHIPS SAIL FOR MOROCCO.

The French naval expedition planned for Morocco to revenge the assassination of Dr. Manchamp, or at least make an emphatic demonstration regarding it, has already sailed.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

THE STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, March 24.

The stock exchange is materially depressed. There are all round realizations, especially of American securities. This is coupled with the Continental monetary stringency. Japanese loans are exceedingly strong.

RUSSIA.

M. Stolypin's emphatic endorsement in the Duma of the Constitutional Democrats motion for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation as to the control of the Famine Relief Funds is generally recognised as a parliamentary victory. The idea of the Social-Democrats to utilize the Duma as a revolutionary centre is severely checked.

FORMOSA.

London, March 25.

The *Spectator* thoughtfully reviews Mr. Takekoshi's book on Formosa. It praises Baron Kodama for changing the military rule into civil administration, and concludes by saying that Japanese rule has achieved substantial success.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

It is reported from Panama that the Secretary (? of State) has gone to Panama to superintend the new arrangement for the building of the Canal by army engineers, and the reform of the civil administration of the Canal zone.

FRENCH DOCTOR MURDERED IN MOROCCO.

Tangier telegrams report that a French doctor, living at Marakesh, has been murdered by Moorish fanatics, who believed the doctor intended to introduce wireless telegraphy. Simultaneously a rabble attacked the British Consular Agency, the inmates of which used firearms. The Europeans are safe.

Paris reports say that the French Government has ordered two cruisers to Morocco and insists on the immediate carrying out of the police reforms. The press angrily attributes the Anti-French propaganda in Morroco to German intrigue.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS IN ENGLAND.

London, March 26.

By desire of King Edward, the officers and crews of the Russian ships *Cesarevitch*, *Bogatyr* and *Slava* now at Portsmouth, are to visit London on Tuesday as guests of the Admiralty and to attend gala performances at certain theatres. The squadron leaves on Thursday.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

It is reported from Paris that the Government has decided to occupy the Moorish town of Ujida (just inside the frontier of Morocco, about 50 miles from the sea-coast and less than that distance from the terminus of the Oran and Algiers Railway) until reparation is made for the murder of the French doctor at Marakesh.

The French press declares that the position of Frenchmen in Morocco is intolerable and remedial measures must be enforced.

FOR WOMEN

Especially Mothers

The Sanative, Antiseptic, Cleansing, Purifying, and Beautifying Properties of

Cuticura SOAP

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, are of priceless value. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, ulcerations, and inflammations of women, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are of inestimable value.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills may be had of all chemists. London Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

"Mailed Free, "A Book for Women."

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America.....	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru	Sa. Mar. 30
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of India 1	Su. Mar. 31
Hongkong...	T. Y. K....	America Maru 2	M. April 1
Europe	M. M.....	Polynesien 3	W. Mar. 27
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Kaga Maru 4	F. April 5
Tacoma.....	B. & S....	Titan 5	F. April 5
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Tartar	F. April 5
Europe	N. D. L...	P. R. Luitpold	Sa. April 6
Tacoma	B. T.....	Shawmut 6	W. April 10
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Siberia	Th. April 11
America.....	O. & O....	Doric 7	F. April 12
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Athenian	M. April 15
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Th. April 18
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Lyra	W. April 24

1 Left Vancouver on the 19th inst.
2 Left Hongkong on the 23rd inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 25th inst.
4 Left Seattle on the 19th inst.
5 Left Tacoma on the 20th inst.
6 Left Tacoma on the 23rd inst.
7 Left San Francisco on the 26th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Mongolia	Th. Mar. 28
Portland.....	P. & A....	Aragonia	Th. Mar. 28
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K....	Hakuai Maru	Th. Mar. 28
Europe	N. D. L...	Zieten	Sa. Mar. 30
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Su. Mar. 31
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru	M. April 1
America.....	T. K. K...	America Maru	W. April 3
Seattle	N. Y. K...	Tango Maru	W. April 3
Europe	N. Y. K...	Iyo Maru	W. April 3
Tacoma.....	O. S. S....	Oanfa	F. April 5
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Tartar	Sa. April 6
Europe	M. M.....	Polynesien	Sa. April 6
Australia ...	N. Y. K....	Yawata Maru	Sa. April 6
Europe	P. & O....	Japan	Tu. April 9
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Shawmut	Th. April 11
America.....	P. M.....	Siberia	Sa. April 27
Hongkong...	O. & O....	Doric	Su. April 14
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Athenian	M. April 15
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Th. April 18
Hongkong...	P. & A....	Arabia	Th. April 25
Tacoma	B. T.....	Lyra	Th. April 25

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Calchas, British steamer, 4,219, O. P. Williams, 22nd March,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 20th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hing Sang, British steamer, 1,536, W. D. Welch, 22nd March,—Saigon, 10th Mar., Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Bezwada, British steamer, 3,270, H. Carey, 22nd March,—Rangoon, 28th Feb., Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Glenstrae, British steamer, 3,054, J. McGillivary, 22nd Mar.,—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Sanuki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,793, S. J. G. Parsons, 22nd March,—London via ports, and Kobe, 21st March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 22nd Mar.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lyra, American steamer, 3,516, G. C. Armstrong, 22nd Mar.,—Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., 28th Feb., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Benlawers, British steamer, 2,510, H. W. Bee, 23rd Mar.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 21st Mar., General.—Cornes & Co.

Katsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,097, O. Hayakawa, 22nd March,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aikoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,466, O. Kitajima, 24th March,—Rangoon, Rice.—Japanese.

Tuscarora, British steamer, 3,925, F. S. Hollingshead, 24th March,—San Francisco, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Sandakan, German steamer, 1,110, Wenecly, 23rd Mar.,—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Manshu, Japanese Despatch vessel, 2,937, Capt. Y. Yashiro, 24th Mar,,—Yokosuka.

Prima, Norwegian steamer, 761, B. A. Meyer, 25th Mar.,—Saigon, Rice.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 25th Mar.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, I. Deguchi, 25th Mar.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 26th March,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, R. H. Hathaway, 26th March.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Zieten, German steamer, 5,052, R. Meyer, 26th Mar.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Powhatan, British steamer, 1,640, W. F. Turner, 26th March,—Rangoon, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, T. Arakawa, 26th Mar.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Breconshire, British steamer, 3,696, J. M. Tomlinson, 26th March,—London via ports, and Kobe, 25th March, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Y. Nomura, 27th Mar.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 27th March,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Sui Sang, British steamer, 1,776, T. A. Mitchell, 22nd March,—Moji, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 22nd March,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ernest Simons, French steamer, 2,162, Girard, 23rd Mar.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General, M. M. S.S. Co.

Lyra, American steamer, 3,516, H. C. Armstrong, 23rd Mar.,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, T. Irisawa, 24th March,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Liangchow, British steamer, 1,214, H. Harder, 24th Mar.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sofala, British steamer, 3,436, G. A. Shephard, 24th March,—Nagasaki via Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Kagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,610, Y. Nakagawa, 24th Mar.,—Anping and Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tuscarora, British steamer, 3,925, F. S. Hollingshead, 24th March,—Moji, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Tuscarora, British steamer, 3,925, F. S. Hollingshead, 24th Mar.,—Calcutta via Moji, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Glenstrae, British steamer, 3,054, J. McGillivary, 25th Mar.,—Otaru, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Liberia, German steamer, 2,259, Kier, 25th March, —Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Calchas, British steamer, 4,219, O. P. Williams, 26th March,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Nile, British steamer, 4,197, E. P. Martin, 26th Mar., —Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Katsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, O. Hayakawa, 26th Mar.,——Dairen via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Sandakan, German steamer, 1,110, Wenecly, 26th March,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General. —H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Manshu, Japanese despatch vessel, 2,937, Capt. Y. Yashiro, 26th March,—Port Arthur.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 27th March,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Benlawers, British steamer, 2,510, H. W. Bee, 27th Mar.,—Amhurst Point, Rangoon, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Kowang-Si, French steamer, 4,846, Couret, 27th Mrch.,—Marseilles, Havre and Antwerp via ports, General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. and Miss Graham, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Mishima, in cabin; 1 Chinese, in second class; 20 Japanese, 36 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Sanuki Maru* from London via ports:—Mr. J. Fujioka, Mr. H. Buist, Prof. H. Segawa, Mr. B. Stamm, Mr. J. Nishiura, Dr. T. Hirota, Miss B. G. Hopkin, Miss G. B. Hopkin and Mr. P. F. Fisons in cabin; Mr. T. Sudzuki, Mr. H. Sasaki, Mr. T. Ishizawa, Mr. Cheldin, Mr. Lioo Chongoi and 3 boys in second class; 1 Japanese in steerage.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from Hongkong via ports:—Col. A. C. Brodie, Mrs. Brodie, Mrs. D. Boynton, Mrs. C. C. Boynton, Mr. E. L. Beers, Mrs. E. L. Beers, Mrs. D. W. Blakeslee, Mr. H. A. Crooke, Mr. R. G. Dieck, Mrs. R. G. Dieck, Miss E. Dewene, Capt. B. Enoche, Mrs. Enoche, Mr. W. S. Eastern, Mr. A. L. Farwell, Mr. C. L. Goodhur, Miss G. Goodhur, Mr. H. Goodecke, Mrs. H. Goodecke, Miss T. P. Holliday, Mrs. Harvey, Miss I. M. Lane, Mr. A. Longsdon, Mrs. A. Longsdon, Mr. B. Lauder, Miss E. V. P. Moore, Mr. T. E. Nash, Mrs. T. E. Nash, Major Paysen, Mrs. Paysen and child, Mrs. J. H. Rowan and daughter, Mrs. Ross, Prof. Simpson, Rev. H. Simpson, Mr. J. F. Sweetman, Mrs. J. F. Sweetman, Mr. J. Heyt Smith, Mrs. W. Singer, Miss M. Shattuck, Mrs. Tompkins and 2 children, Miss J. F. Tefft, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Mrs A. J. Williams, Miss E. U. West, Mr. F. E. Barto, Mr. C. Benda, Mr. F. Cummins, Mr. M. Marshall, Mr. F. S. Mickel, Mr. J. A. Rabbitt, Mr. R. Schmidt, and Mr. B. Mark, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mrs. Day, and Miss D. Wood, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mrs. Aitken and 2 children, Miss G. U. Almy, Mr. W. G. Adams, Mr. S. R. Board, Mr. O. Browne, Mr. J. H. Beeman, Mr. J. D. R. Baldwin, Miss L. R. Baldwin, Mrs. W. Belton, Mrs. F. Chew, Capt. H. G. Casserly, Mr. E. Eneibbas, Mrs. E. Eneibbas, Mr. S. U. Ford, Mr. B. U. Fiske, Mrs. B. U. Fiske, Mr. J. D. Farrell, Rev. J. M. Graham, Mrs. Hayden and 2 children, Mr. Hsien Show Kong, Mr. W. J. King, Mr. Lee Jan, Master Lee Yuee, Mrs. H. Meiffre, Miss J. Meiffre, Mrs. M. Mallory, Mr. J. P. Murray, Mrs. M. A. Montavan, Miss Maursette, Mrs. R. McDermid, Mr. A. J. Pastine, Mrs. A. J. Pastine, Mr. W. A. Pullian, Mrs. C. Robinson and 2 children, Capt. H. Redman, Mrs. H. Redman, Mrs. H. Root and 2 children, Mr. A. E. Ribly and 2 children, Mr. G. L. Sessions, Miss L. W. Sullivan, Mr. R. H. Sawyer, Mrs. N. B. Sibree, Colonel W. C. Tayler, Mr. G. N. Wolfe, Mr. C. W. Wilson, Mr. Carlton Wall, Rev. N. Maynard, Mrs. N. Maynard, and Mrs. R. H. Sidebotham and 2 children, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. H. P. Beach, Mrs. H. P. Beach, Mrs. Otis Bigelow, Miss Maud Bigelow, Mr. L. C. Bliss, Mrs. L. C. Bliss, Miss F. Agnes Bliss, Miss E. Blossom, Miss L. C. Brown, Miss M. Clothier, Mr. H. E. Cole, Mrs. H. E. Cole, Mr. Alvah Doe, Miss Aileen Doe, Mr. C. E. Ellis, Mrs. L. Fitzgerald, Mr. Harry P. Gardner, Mrs. Harry P. Gardner, Mr. L. H. Green, Mrs. L. H. Green, Mr. B. Guggenheim, Miss Bertha Hall, Mrs. J. M. Hinson, Mr. W. A. Hunton, Mr. A. K. de Blois, Mr. Chas. D. Hurrey, Mrs. Chas. D. Hurrey, Miss G. L. Kemmerer and maid, Miss L. Laemelle, Mr. E. F. Loud, Mrs. E. F. Loud, Miss Marion V. Loud, Rev. Edwin O. Lobenstine, Miss Grace D. Lynch, Mr. W. L. Merriman, Mrs. M. Mitchell, Comte Hard H. Moerkerke, Miss Jennie Moseley, Mrs. J. W. Pew, Miss Dorothy Simpson, Mr. Ed. H. Smith, Mrs. Ed. H. Smith, Rev. David S. Spencer, Mrs. David S. Spencer, Mr. E. A. Stent, Mrs. E. A. Stent and infant, Mr. Theo. Stickney, Mrs. Theo. Stickney, Mr. Edgar Walker, Mrs. Edgar Walker, Mr. E. L. Young, Mrs. E. L. Young, Miss Marion Young, Master E. L. Young Jr., Dr. J. F. Staley, Mr. Fu Cheong, Rev. H. W. Luce, Mrs. W. H. Luce, Master Harry Luce, Miss Elizabeth Luce, Miss Emma Luce, Mr. J. W. Reed, Miss Emma Vail, Rev. W. A. Lovett, Mrs. W. A. Lovett, Miss Ruth Paxson, Mrs. G. W. Collins, Dr. W. F. Crafts, Mrs. W. F. Crafts, Mr. Wm. A. Derham, Rev. J. N. Farquhar, Mr. Maurice Penfield Fikes, Miss Eleanor E. Gile, Mr. B. H. Griffins, Mrs. B. H. Griffins, Mrs. P. Harrison, Mr. C. F. Mullins, Mrs. C. F. Mullins, Mr. T. Prentis, Mr. R. M. Ward, Mr. M. C. West, Miss P. Yates, Mr. John Bacon, Mrs. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Bishop Earl Cranston, Mrs. Earl Cranston, Mr. Earl M. Cranston, Mr. F. N. Gilbert, Mrs. F. N. Gilbert and son, Mrs. L. H. Knapp, Miss A. Meiggs, Mrs. Jas. W. Paxton, Miss G. L. Paxton, Miss Alice Logan, Mr. E. V. Price, Mrs. E. V. Price, Mr. G. W. Vosburg, Mrs. G. W. Vosburg, Mr. Horace A. Taylor, Mrs. H. A. Taylor, Miss F. Waterbury, Mrs. E. Whittam, Miss Whittam, Mr. R. H. Denny, Mrs. R. H. Denny, Miss Denny, Mr. W. D. Adams, Mrs. W. D. Adams, Mrs. Geo. T. Cooke, Mr. C. H. Cooke, Mrs. C. H. Cooke, Miss J. B. Cooke, Mr. A. J. Perkins, Mr. E. Avery McCarthy, Mrs. E. Avery McCarthy, Mrs. C. A. Watson, Mrs. A. Hill, Mr. David L. Oi, Rev. E. W. Thwing, Mr. C. A. Adams, Mrs. C. A. Adams, Master C. A. Adams, Rev. S. Greene, Mrs. E. H. Camp and valet, Mr. Jas. Carrigan, Mrs. M. F. Scott, Miss M. Meister, Miss V. Stetson, Mr. Geo. G. Gerdes, Mrs. G. Gerdes, Miss H. Roth, Mrs. Hy. Waterhouse, Miss E. Sturgeon, Mr. T. R. Oguri, and Mr. Kwong Chih Tseng, in cabin. For Kobe:—Dr. Mary A. Hollbrook, Mrs. J. A. Rabbitt and infant, Mr. F. G. Robinson, Dr. L. A. B. Street, and Mrs. Street, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss Ethel Raymer, Mr. W. A. Warner, and Mrs. W. A. Warner, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Rev. E. B. Caldwell, Mrs. E. B. Caldwell and infant, Mr. Eden F. Caldwell, Mr. Harry E. Caldwell, Mr. Wm. H. Feldhusen, Mr. E. F. D. Harrington, Rev. J. W. Lowe, wife and infant, Master John Lowe, Mrs. Edwin C. Lobenstine and infant, Miss C. S. Murdock, Rev. Geo. B. Smyth, Miss Elizabeth Sundahl, and Mr. W. S. Fleming, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. A. B. Bates, Mrs. A. B. Bates, Miss Florence E. Bates, Mr. J. N. Boyd, Dr. J. H. Carver, Mrs. J. H. Carver, Mr. C. J. Connell, Mr. F. Colley, Mr. C. A. Davenport, Mr. D. Dolliver, Mr. D. Eubank, Mr. Louis Getz, Mrs. Louis Getz, Miss Lillian Getz, Mr. G. S. Hall, Mrs. G. S. Hall, Col. Edw. H. Haskell, Rev. J. Henry Hasiem, Hon. Daniel Hays, Mrs. Daniel Hays, Mr. C. E. Hemlup,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Miss E. Hemiup, Paymaster Walter B. Izard, Mrs. Walter B. Izard, Mrs. G. W. Jenks, Miss Anna Belle Jenks, Miss Mary P. Jones, Mrs. S. Dunnick, Mr. H. B. McDaniels, Mrs. H. B. McDaniel, Mr. Geo. T. West, Mrs. Geo. T. West, Miss E. Latham, Mr. F. K. M. Jones, Mrs. F. K. M. Jones, Mr. W. D. Kraft, Mr. Wm. H. Laird, Mrs. Wm. H. Laird, Prof. Warren P. Laird, Mrs. Warren P. Laird, Miss Mary Hall Laird, Mr. W. R. Lambuth, Rev. D. P. Leas, Rev. John W. Lyell, Dr. J. C. McGracken, Mrs. J. C. McCracken, Miss M. P. Greene, Mr. W. Y. Quisenberry, Mrs. F. Prentice, Mr. E. S. Osgood, Mrs. E. S. Osgood, Mr. W. H. Shotwell, Mr. S. H. Shotwell, Rev. Frank A. Smith, Mr. Wait Talcott, Mrs. Wait Talcott, Miss E. Talcott, Mrs. W. A. Talcott, Mr. B. T. Terwilliger, Mrs. B. T. Terwilliger and child, Mr. Wm. H. Waite, Miss Amy Warder, Mr. M. S. Woods, Hon. Dean C. Worcester, Mrs. Dean C. Worcester, Miss Alice E. Worcester, Master Frederick L. Worcester, Mr. Albert Wright, and Miss P. Yates, in cabin.

Per German steamer from *Zieten* from Hamburg and Bremen via ports:—Mrs. E. Meyer, Bron. v. Werthern, Capt. and Mrs. Bertrand, Mr. and Mrs. Bridges, Mr. von Hardt and servant, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. E. Thompson, Mr. Ege Turner, Mr. Winter, Lieut.-Colonel Fermand, Mrs. F. J. Beckles, Mr. Pope, Dr. A. Sebe, Capt. and Mrs. Clandior, Mr. I. de Benoit, Mrs. Rust, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Aiken, Mrs. Bandmann and servant, Consul Trautschold, Mr. Bryan, Mr. R. Reiff, Mr. Paul Rode, Mr. and Mrs. Christmas and child, Mr. Ludwig von Gerdtell, Mr. Theophil Mann, Miss Saunders, Miss Baadt de la Faille, Mr. Max Eckhelf, Mrs. Liddle and baby, Mr. Trykholm, Mr. Kermakara, Mr. de Silva, Miss Ingeborg Witkandty, Miss Singh, Mr. N. Bose, Mr. R. Bose, Mr. Lircar, Mr. Williams, Mr. Chitambar, Mr. Lirajudin, Mr. H. G. Mulder, Miss Guitner, Mr. Neville, Mr. Menam Haman, Mr. L. Rowe, Mrs. Son Mar, Mr. Senn King Ting, Mr. An Lim Po, Mr. Matsuoka, Mr. Siselo, Mr. Ching Hong, Mr. Lan Hoo Tit, Mr. Ling Tit, Mr. Chee Hoo, Mr. Giok, Mr. Yun Luk Tit and Mr. Gutleben in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Ernest Simons*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. Kutt, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Raoul Grenade, Mr. Herbert Paiquet, Mr. S. Suda and servant, Mr. R. Shiboy, Mr. Aug. Gerim, Mr. M. Mizuta, Mr. K. Masuda, Mr. K. Fujitomi, and Mr. W. H. P. Price in cabin.

Per British steamer *Nile* for Europe via ports:—Mr. L. Cookson, Mr. R. H. Spooner, Mr. G. Veary, Mr. J. H. C. Goodhan, Mr. A. Clark, Mrs. G. W. Rogers, Mr. T. F. Parker, Mr. G. E. Corbett, Mr. N. G. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Gillon and Mr. J. V. William in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. W. G. Adams, Miss G. U. Almy, Mrs. J. D. Aitkan and infant, Miss C. Aitkan, Mr. J. Korthals Altes, Mrs J. Korthals Altes, Ensign D. W. Bugley, U.S.N., Mr. J. D. R. Baldwin, Miss L. B. Baldwin, Mr. J. H. Beard, Mr. J. H. Beeman, Mr. John L. Bishop, Mrs. W. Bolton, Mr. O. Browne, Capt. C. Casserly, Mr. P. A. Chambers, Mrs. P. A. Chambers, Mr. A. P. Cochrane, Mrs. A. P. Cochrane, Mr. H. C. Cochrane, Mrs. M. J. Cochrane, Mr. J. B. Crichton, Mrs. J. B. Crichton, Mrs. J. C. Davison, Mrs. Dr. Day, Mr E. Enoibbas, Mrs. E. Enoibbas, Mr. J. D. Farrell, Mr. H. Feige, Mr. B. M. Fish, Mrs. B. M. Fish, Mr. S. W. Ford, Mrs. R. G. E. Forster and maid, Master Frankie Foster, Master Bryan Foster, Miss Forster, Mr. J. Frankenthal, Mrs. J. Frankenthal, Mrs. H. S. Freeman, Mr. C. A. Graham, Mrs. C. A. Graham, Rev. J. M. Graham, Dr. Cuthbert Hall, Mrs. Cuthbert Hall, Miss E. McM. Hall, Miss Katherine St. Hall, Mr. Fred. Hagin, Mrs. Fred. E. Hagin, 2 children and maid, Mr. W. F. Hasselback, Mrs. T. Hayakawa, Mrs. F. T. Hayden and infant, Miss Hayden, Mr. Hsien Shan Kong, Mr. James Ince, Mr. Kinashima, Mrs. Kinashima, 3 children and nurse, Mr. M. J. King, Mr. A. C. Lyon, Mr. Lee Jan, Master Lee Yue, Mr. Lai Tong Kee, Mr. J. W. McCraith, Mrs. R. McDermith, Mrs. M. Mallory, Mrs. Frank Marble, Miss A. Maurette, Rev. N. Maynard, Mrs. N. Maynard, Miss H. Meiffre, Miss J. Meiffre, Mrs. M. A. Montavan, Miss Y. Murai, Mr. J. P. Murray, Mr. T. Ohta, Dr. Charles Parkhurst, Mrs. Charles Parkhurst, Mr. A. J. Pastine, Mrs. A. J. Pastine, Mr. W. A. Pullian, Mrs. A. E. Rigby, Miss Stella Rigby, Miss May Rigby, Mr. A. Robertson, Mrs. C. Robinson and child, Miss Robinson, Capt. H. Rodman, U.S.N., Mrs. H. Rodman, Mrs. H. Rodman, Mrs H. Root and 2 children, Miss Amy Russel, Mr. R. H. Sawyer, Mrs. N. B. Sebree, Mrs. R. H. Sedebotham and 2 children, Mr. G. L. Sessions, Mr. A. Simons, Mr. James Slegh, Mr. Geo. F. Spencer, Miss L. W. Sullivan, Dr. Raymond Spear, U.S.N., Mr. T. Takahashi, Mr. C. W. Taylor, Mr. C. H. Wall, Mr. R. F. Warner, Mr. Robert R. Wicks, Mr. C. W. Wilson, Mr. G. W. Wolf, Miss D. Wood, and Mrs. I. Yokoyama, in cabin.

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, March 27, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—The Market has ruled quiet during the past week, and the small business done has not altered rates to any extent. For Japanese Stocks the market has been violently depressed with a heavy drop all round in prices.

CHINA STOCKS.—According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $890 sales. Indo-Chinas Tls. 57 sales. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $131 sellers. Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Ltd., $8¾ sellers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $90 ex Dividend sellers. Hongkong Lands $108 buyers. Humphrey's Estates, $11¼ sellers. Green Island Cements $20 sellers. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. Tls. 91 buyers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 100 sellers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'c or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.	28,000	2800	10	10			30.6.03	6%	for 1	9 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.06	5%	,, 1	90 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	500,000	5000	100	100		V. 13,990.77	31.12.06	6%	,, ½	155 S.
Helm Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50	22,500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	,, 1	85 Sa.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		,, ½	45 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.	† 500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	,, 1	41 S.
Y. E. & Iron Works...	* 500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	V. 16,282.42	31.5.06	35%	,, 1	95 S.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord.	250,000	3900	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	,, 1	75 N.
,, ,, pref.		2000	50	50				8%		64 Sa.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd.	‡ 1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390.000 issued. 110.000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	100 N.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	106 N.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	110 S.
Union Estate & Investm'nt Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,
Share and General Broker

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, March 28.

A slight fall was experienced in American cotton, and a rise in Indian. Some enquiries have appeared for ordinary and gassed yarns. Business in shirtings was brisk. Imports of combed wool continue in considerable lots, principally from Australia.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling	33.50 to 34.50
Indian Broach	30.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	26.30 to 30.00

COTTON YARN.

	PER LB.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	V 1.05
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	1.30 to 1.40
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	1.20 to 1.40

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	6.50 to 6.65
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	V 5.00 to 5.60
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	5.60 to 5.70
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	6.05 to 6.15
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	4.10 to 5.20
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9 15 to 9 65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18 40

	PER PIECE.
Turkey Reds—4th 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	3.05 to 3.20
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	11.55 to 12 45
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	V. 0.75 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.30 to 8.25
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8 40 to 9 10
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb	1.05 to 1.65
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
,, ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,	0.60 to 1.17
,, ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
,, ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,	0.41 to 0.45
,, ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

Owing to increased stocks, prices have slightly fallen. Business is generally inactive. According to a late London telegram, the quotations were: "Redcar" pig iron, 5s. 3d.; Belgian iron, 10s. 3d.; and Galvanized iron sheet, 18s. 6d.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	V. 5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.00 to 5.10
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅝" to 1⅝")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.50 to 8.50
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

There has been no special change.

American	V. 3.40 to 3.62
Russian	2.80
Tangkut	2.00 to 2.60

SUGAR.

The market continues brisk. The price of German and Austrian sugar has risen slightly. There has been no change in the Chinese product.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	V. 8.25 to 8.35
Brown Manila	8.50 to 9.00
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang	8.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German	15.00 to 15.50

INDIGO AND ARTIFICIAL DYE.

Active business going on.

	Yen.
Calcutta first	270
,, second	250
Java, first	300
,, second	290
Madras, first	160
,, second	150

COPPER.

The market is quiet. Business has practically stopped owing to the continued fall in London.

	Yen.
Refined per 100 kin	64 50
Bessemer ,,	66.50
Electric refined ,,	70

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Business in these lines remains unchanged.

	Yen.
Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.	2 55
Carbolic acid cryst ,,	0.36
Glycerine ,,	0.28
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*	7.20
Nitrate Soda ,,	7 80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb.	0.52
Quinine sulphate ,,	0.38
Iode per lb.	5.20
Iodoform lb.	6.10
Iode Kali lb.	3 50

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business was brisk throughout the week, and prices advanced to points that have not been experienced for eight years past. The activity is expected to continue in the forthcoming week as foreign exporters appear to be in a coming-on mood. According to a telegram dated March 26th from the Japanese Consul-General in New York, the raw silk market there is stationary.

Stock on the 26th inst.: Filature, 4,626 bales; Re-reels, 99 bales; and Orikaishi, 8 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,400 to 1,420
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,370 to 1,390
Filature—Yojima Class, Coarse ...	1,380 to 1,400
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,360 to 1,380
Filature—No. 1⅚, Fine	—
Filature—No. 1⅛, 10-12 den.	—
Filature—No. 1-1⅚, Coarse...	1,320 to 1,370
Filature—No. 1⅚-2, 10-13 den.	—
Filature—No. 1⅚, Coarse	1,345 to 1,365
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1⅚	—
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1⅚	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2⅚...	—

WASTE SILK.

Enquiries have been numerous and consequently prices have risen. Stocks are scarce.

On the 27th inst., the stock was: Noshi, 3,191 bales; Kibiso, 3,708 bales; Degara (pierced cocoon), 10 bales; and sundry, 341 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	215
Noshi—Filatures, Good	190 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	205 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	190 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	175 to 180
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	130 to 135
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	235 to 240
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	200 to 220
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	185 to 190
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	175 to 180
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	148 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	130 to 135
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	150

TEA.

The growth of the tea plants is reported on favourably.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y.
Choice	
Finest	
Fine...	
Good Medium	
Medium	
Good Common	
Common	

HABUTAE.

The market continues dull. Prices, however, are steady being affected by the rise in raw silk. Foreign exporters who seem to have received orders for superior qualities are merely watching the market.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½ ...	—	—	—
22½ ...	—	10.85	10.65
27 ...	10 20	10.50	10.50
36 ...	10 80	10.45	10.40

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″ ...	10.70	10.45	10.40	10.40	10.60
27″ ...	10.50	10.55	10.55	10.40	10.45
36″ ...	10.45	10.15	10.15	10.25	10.15

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½″ ...	—	—	—	—
22½″ ...	11.60	10.85	10.65	—
27″ ...	11.20	10.55	10.45	—
36″ ...	10.80	10.45	10.40	—

RICE.

There has been no notable change excepting a slight fall. Stocks in Tokyo, Osaka, and Kobe are gradually increased and imports of foreign rice continue.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa ...	1,594,379
Foreign rice in Fukagawa ...	120,682

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
March ...	15 93
April ...	16.34
May ...	16 78

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

	(Tokyo) per *koku.*
Superior ...	Yen 16.95
Medium ...	15.87
Common ...	14 49
Average ...	15.77

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
March ...	15.54	March ...	15.445
April ...	15.76	April ...	15.71
May ...	15.54	May ...	15.82

STOCK EXCHAGE.

Serious falls were experienced throughout the week. The market is reported to be almost in a panic.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, March 27

London silver ⅜ higher, China sterling quotations the same as yesterday local rates unaltered though firm for private paper by reason of higher discounts from London.

London Bank T T ...	2/-⅜
— — Bills on demand ...	2 0 1/16
— — 4 months' sight ...	2/-⅜
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2/1
— — 6 months' sight ...	2/1 7/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	257½
— Private 4 months' sight ...	260¾
— — 6 months' sight ...	264
Hongkong Bank sight ... per $100	104[B]
— Private 10 days, sight do	104[B]
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	70⅝[B]
— Private 10 days' sight ...	72¾[B]
India—Bank sight ...	151
— Private 30 days' sight ...	153¾
America—Bank sight ...	49¾ @ ¾
— Private 30 days' sight ...	50⅛
— Private 4 months' sight ...	50¾
Germany—Bank sight ...	208½
— Private 4 months' sight ...	214
Bar Silver (London) ...	30 9/16

No. 1.

(毎土曜日一發行)

編輯人 エフ アレンデー

發行兼印刷人 エー ピー クラメン

發行所 橫濱市山下町五十五番 ジヤパンメンメール新聞社

"I'm for BOVRIL aren't you?"

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Stiff Joints, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps, Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St (late 533, Oxford St.), London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail.

帝土國日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 14. | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. | YOKOHAMA, APRIL 6TH, 1907. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 | VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 353
Manchuria ... 354
The Share Market ... 356
China ... 356
Korea ... 357
Mr Soyeda ... 357
The Army ... 358
Japan and the United States ... 358
Political Notes ... 359
Foreign Visitors ... 359
Japan's Foreign Trade in February ... 359
Korean Students in Tokyo ... 360
The Closing of the Diet ... 360
Java and Japan ... 360
Nationalization of the Railways ... 361
Municipal Taxes in Yokohama ... 361
Russia, England and Japan ... 361
Count Okuma and the Chinese Students ... 362
The Tokyo Tetsudo and the Tokyo Electric Light Company ... 362
Casualties in the War ... 362
The Hague Tribunal ... 362
Ill-Paid Professions ... 363
Notes on Current Events ... 363
At the Cross ... 364
Imperial Diet ... 364
The Leper Hospital at Gotemba ... 364
Leading Article: Political ... 365
The Bookshelf ... 365
Monthly Summary of the Japanese Religious Press ... 366
The World's Student Christian Federation Conference ... 368
The Law Courts ... 369
Day is Coming ... 369
Personal Recollections of Yokohama's Great Fire ... 370
World Politics as related to Missions, Morals and Markets ... 372
Aoyama Gakuin ... 373
Bells for Christ Church ... 373
Clerical Visitors to Japan ... 373
The Sugar Duty Rebate Law ... 373
Revised Postal Regulations ... 373
Yokohama Yacht Club ... 374
Against Exclusion of Orientals in America ... 375
Kindergarten ... 375
News of the Week ... 375
Correspondence:
The Kobajl Alphabet ... 376
Foreign Tax-Payers ... 376
An Open Letter to the World's Student Christian Federation Conference in Tokyo ... 376
A Staff Officer's Scrap-Book ... 377
Telegrams ... 378
Latest Shipping ... 381
Latest Commercial ... 383

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1907.

BIRTH.

At Morioka, on the 2nd April, the wife of Rev. D. C. RUIGH, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

AYLMER-COATES—SEYMOUR.—On the 28th March at St John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. F. T. Jones, RICHARD AYLMER-COATES, son of the late Richard Aylmer-Coates of the Connaught Rifle Rangers, to CLARA MARIA, second daughter of John Nicholson Seymour, Tokyo, Japan.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE steamer *Kisshin Maru* which had stranded at Ebisu, Sado, was floated on March 31st.

MR. K. TAKAHASHI, the special financial agent in London, left on March 28th for home.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. SAISHO has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Port Arthur fortress.

EARLY on the morning of March 31st, fire broke out at Utsunomiya, destroying forty-three houses.

THE *Chu-yü*, the fifth of the Chinese gun-boats built at the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd., Kobe, was launched on April 1st.

BUSINESS done during last year in Japan in sea products was: *yen* 39,831,812 fish, *yen* 2,461,919 shell fish, *yen* 5,863,258 animals, *yen* 2,114,637 sea-weed. The principal products are herring, salmon, awabi, oysters, whales, etc.

THE members of the Diet will be decorated with the Fourth Order of Merit in recognition of their services during the war.

THE training squadron consisting of the *Matsushima*, *Itsukushima*, and *Hashidate* arrived at Wellington, New Zealand, on March 31st.

LORD KITCHENER, it is stated, has decided to despatch twenty staff officers of the Indian Army to study the Manchurian campaign on the spot.

THE dividend of the Hoden Kerosene Oil Co., Nagaoka, Niigata prefecture, for the last half of 1906 was at the rate of 40 per cent. per annum.

HABUTAE manufactured in March at Kanazawa amounted to 35,797 pieces. The figures show an increase of 7,466 over those of the previous month.

FOUR carriages of a freight train on the Nippon Railway were derailed, on the morning of April 1st, at a point between Dai-Shaka and Shinjo. No one was injured.

PRINCE Arisugawa, special naval inspector, arrived at Dairen on March 31st on his way to Port Arthur. His Highness was welcomed by Japanese and foreigners.

THE inaugural ceremony of the German Society was held on March 30th at the Waseda University. Messrs. Fujiyama, Tsugaru, Mitsuma and Hariver gave speeches in German.

A FUKUOKA telegram says that on the morning of March 30th, fire occurred at Wakamatsu destroying twenty-nine houses. The damage is estimated at *yen* 1,500,000.

OWING to the recent considerable rise in the price of copper, the authorities of the Treasury are contemplating recasting the copper coinage, making the tokens smaller in size.

RINDERPEST is prevalent in Tokyo. On March 30th, thirteen cows in a dairy at Fujimi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo, were found to be affected by the epidemic, and were at once slaughtered.

IT is reported by Tokyo papers that Mr. J. Kamiyama, Director of the Bureau of Sea Products, will be appointed president of the Grand Exhibition to be held in 1914 in Tokyo.

FOUR bales of new raw silk from Miyanojo, Hyuga province, with cocoons from Okinawa prefecture (Lu-chu) were brought to Yokohama on March 28th. The quality is reported to be good.

MR. KANAYAMA, a secretary of the Residency-General, in Seoul, who had been ill for some weeks, died on March 31st. The deceased was decorated with the Fourth Order of the Sacred Treasure.

THE Kawasaki Shipbuilding Co., Kobe, has presented ten thousand *yen* to the Governor of Nanking asking him to distribute the amount among poor people in Hupeh where famine is prevalent.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha's *Tatsutakawa Maru* collided with a sailing vessel at 4 p.m. on March 27th off Itosaki not far from Onomichi in the Inland Sea. The latter sank. Details are not yet available.

SANCTION has been given for the employment of Captain E. B. North, 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers in the study of the Japanese language for a period of two years, under the provisions of Army Order 191 of 1904, as amended by Army Order 178 of 1907, and he proceeds to Japan to report himself on arrival to the Military Attaché, Tokyo. He will be seconded during his two years study.

PRINCES MICHI, Atsu and Teru, sons of the Crown Prince, who were staying at Numazu since the beginning of the winter, returned to Tokyo on March 31st, arriving at Shimbashi at 12.15 p.m., and at once proceeded to the Takanawa Palace.

COUNT OKUMA, Mr. Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo; Mr. Kamada, president of the Keiwo Gijiku College; Professor Takata, and Mr. Kurahara gave a luncheon at noon on April 1st at the Maple Club, Shiba Park, in honour of Sir Alexander Simpson, formerly president of the Edinburgh College of Medicine. About thirty distinguished men were present including Mr. Makino, Minister for Education; Barons Goto, Takagi and Tokugawa. After luncheon the party were photographed.

THE budget of Yokohama city for the forthcoming fiscal year is:—Income, *yen* 958,104.66; ordinary expenditure, *yen* 657,850.97; and extraordinary expenditure, *yen* 300,250.97. The figures were altered as follows by a special committee which completed its investigations on Mar. 25th:—Income, *yen* 885,391.28; ordinary expenditure, *yen* 648,656.33; extraordinary expenditure, *yen* 236,735.56. The reduction amounted to *yen* 72,700 in round numbers. The City Assembly will shortly be opened.

ON March 26th, the representatives of all the weaving factories throughout Fukui prefecture held a meeting to discuss a proposal with regard to specifying the weight on every piece of *habutae* before putting it on the markets. A conclusion was arrived at that moisture not more than two *monme* (*monme*, about grams 3.75) is allowed per one hundred *monme* of habutae, at a heat of sixty or sixty-five degrees. The decision was at once presented to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for approval.

THE *Asahi* says that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has placed orders with the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Co., Kobe, and the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Co., Nagasaki, for three steamers each. On March 26th, the parties concluded the contracts. Each of the ships will be of six thousand tons, the speed being fourteen knots. The price of each vessel will be *yen* 1,100,000. The vessels are to be finished within three years. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha intends to employ the steamers on a proposed service between Japan and America.

THE committee for the proposed 50th anniversary celebration of the opening of Yokohama to foreign trade held a meeting on March 29th at which were present 150 leading traders including fifteen foreigners. Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor, presided and on his proposal, the managing committee was elected from among them, comprising fifty-one members including the Mayor and Messrs. C. V. Sale, N. F. Smith, I. Bickart, and C. Illies. The managing committee is authorised to investigate what steps are to be taken for the jubilee celebration.

WE are informed by the local Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China (Mr. J. Williamson Jones) that telegraphic advice from the London Office states that at the approaching meeting of shareholders of the Bank the Directors will recommend a dividend for the half year ended the 31st December last at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, and propose placing £100,000 to the Reserve Fund, which will then stand at £1,075,000, writing of premises account £25,000 and carrying forward £93,000.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MANCHURIA.

Friday, March 29.

We find, on reference to the new customs system at Kiaochow, which formed the subject of a Convention between Germany and China concluded in December, 1905, that we were mistaken in our recent description of the system owing to having consulted sources of information ante-dating this Convention. The latter provides that, with certain exceptions, all goods exported by sea into the German leased territory, or exported thence, are subject to duties at the rates specified in the general Chinese tariff, and if forwarded to or arriving from the interior under transit pass they must further pay the regular transit dues. The exceptions here mentioned, in other words the duty-free goods, are those destined for naval or military use; and, in the case of goods belonging to the general public, such things as machinery, implements or tools, building materials and fittings, together with articles (vehicles and such like) passing to and fro between the Free Area and the regions outside it for ordinary repairs. Manufactures in the German territory are subject to duty only in so far as China is entitled to duty on the raw materials, and it is provided that such duty (on raw material), and coast-trade duty levied on raw material coming from abroad, shall be refunded at the time of exporting the articles manufactured from it. With reference to the "Free Area," it is a comparatively small and clearly delimited space, not used for purposes of general residence but only for storing, sorting and working up goods arriving from the sea or from the hinterland. Finally, the customs control within the Free Area and without it, is exercised by the Chinese Maritime Customs. It will be seen from this rough analysis that Kiaochow is virtually a Chinese customs station, and that the only goods exempted from duty—apart from those required by the Navy and Army—are machinery, plant, implements and tools for industrial and agricultural undertakings in the leased territory. This system is radically different from that previously existing as detailed in a recent issue of the *Japan Mail*, and is different, also, from the system spoken of by Japanese correspondents as contemplated at Talien. It remains to be seen what the latter really is, for the accounts hitherto received have been most confusing.

A good deal of attention has been directed to the news of Russia's alleged project of establishing an administrative district of her own at Harbin. It would appear, however, as was conjectured recently in these columns, that the project applies only to the area set aside and leased to Russia for the purposes of the Manchuria Railway. That is a very large area; so large as to comprise nearly the whole of Harbin. Anybody and every body entering this area has hitherto been subject to Russian police regulations, and there is no apparent escape from that state of affairs so long as the territory continues to be held under existing conditions. That Russia should establish an independent administrative system there is consequently in the natural sequence of events, and if attention has been suddenly and sharply directed to it, the fact is due to an access of perception on the part of onlookers rather than to any novel departure on the side of Russia. As for the Chinese proposal with regard to a site for the foreign settlement, it is not at all likely to secure approval. China has selected a piece of desolate moor-land some 3 miles distant from the town, and she talks of relegating foreign settlers to that region—ostracising them, in short. But Japanese journals justly point out that the opening of Mukden, when conventionally stipulated, did not refer to any isolated moorland in the distant vicinity of the town, but to the town itself. Doubtless China will come to appreciate the force of that argument, but it must be confessed that she would better consult her own dignity did she refrain from opposing these frivolous obstacles to a state of affairs which she has definitely accepted by treaty.

It is interesting to observe how history repeats itself. In Newchwang the Taotai has imposed a tax upon *jinrikishas* owned by Japanese residents in the Japanese settlement. But the Japanese object. They claim that the imposition of such a tax within the settlement area would be a violation of extraterritorial privileges. This information is conveyed by the *Nippon*. From it we observe that, if the Japanese are taking this line, they have borrowed a leaf from the book of rights formerly compiled by the Corps Diplomatique in Tokyo. The Japanese always contended that their right to impose municipal taxes within the foreign settlements had never been invalidated by the treaties, but that, as they possessed no power to enforce such a right in the absence of competence to exercise jurisdiction, the right was virtually a dead letter. The question was never actually brought to the bar of judgment, but it lay at the root of the house-tax problem, and found very clear expression in the *exposés* of that celebrated controversy, and it elicited from the foreign side an emphatic denial of the validity of Japan's claim, which denial may be said to have obtained the endorsement of the Hague Tribunal. Now, then, it seems that the Japanese in Newchwang have determined to abide by the foreign rendering of extraterritorial conditions, and to abandon, in practice at all events, their own interpretation of former years. We do not see how they can do anything else without sacrificing their reputation for practicality. Their interpretation has been rejected by the Treaty Powers and they have had to suffer the consequences. It would be simply quixotic if they now clung to their original ground and suffered the consequences once more in a converse sense.

The Governor of Mukden has yielded to the protests of the Japanese and American Representatives in the matter of the foreigners' residence question, and has agreed that the interior as well as the exterior of the city shall be eligible for the dwelling of foreign settlers. This information is conveyed by the *Jiji's* Mukden correspondent who distinctly alleges that the Governor has made the above declaration officially to the Consuls of the two Powers concerned in the protest. The Governor of Kilin had already yielded the point—according to rumour—and if this intelligence with regard to Mukden be correct, we shall be justified in assuming that the Peking Government intends to pursue a liberal policy throughout Manchuria. There will be an end, naturally, of the regrating programme planned by a Chinese Land Company. Nevertheless it may be presumed that special sites will be selected for settlements, and that foreigners, for the most part, will take up their habitation there, for the insanitary conditions usually prevailing in Chinese cities render foreign residence there distinctly disagreeable. In Mukden, however, there are probably quarters, as in Peking, to which this objection does not apply with any prohibitive force.

It is stated—*Jiji Shimpo's* Manchurian correspondent — that the Chinese Amur Army is to be organized and exercised on Japanese lines. The nucleus of this Army is the body of troops (5,000 strong) recently detached from General Ma's forces and now being transported across the Japanese Railway from Hsinmintun. China's intention is interpreted to be that these ten battalions shall be supplemented by local levies, but we are not informed as to the full strength to which she intends to raise the Army. At all events five thousand men would be quite inadequate for garrisoning such a large region, and we may fairly anticipate that this force will ultimately be quadrupled. At present the military system adopted is that of Russia, which fact may be supposed to be an aftermath of the Boxer troubles. But Governor Ting, of the Amur province, is said to have informed Peking that he purposes substituting the Japanese system. The news is very interesting, if true. We are reminded of what happened in Japan after 1871, when the faith placed up to that time in French systems was abandoned in favour of German. In the case of the Amur region, however, there is the obvious consideration that it adjoins Russian territory, and the significance of the resolve said to have been taken by Governor Ting thus becomes marked.

Monday, April 1.

Disputes seem to be continuous with reference to the taxation of goods in Manchuria and the question of mines situated within the Railway belt. With regard to the latter, the Okura Firm is directly concerned in the case of the Penghsihu coal-mine, but it is difficult to make out from the telegrams exactly what are the points at issue and what the attitudes assumed by the two sides. Concerning taxation, the immediately pressing complication appears to be the imposition of duties on goods coming to Mukden *viâ* Hsinmintun. Governor Chou is also seeking to levy taxes on duty free goods when they enter the newly opened districts and when they pass into the hands of the Chinese consumers. Against this Mr. Consul-General Hagiwara is protesting stoutly. The Governor of Mukden has further issued a notification vetoing the purchase of land or the erection of buildings by foreigners at Antung—presumably outside the settlement—and against this also Japan is protesting. Consul-General Hagiwara and Mr. Chou are gradually accumulating quite a pile of correspondence. It appears to be the Governor's purpose to whittle down to vanishing dimensions all the concessions made by his Government in Manchuria.

In Peking the second conference with regard to the transfer of the Hsinmintun-Mukden Railway was held at Na Tung's *yamên* on the 27th ultimo, but no decision seems to have been arrived at.

It is believed that Governor Chou of Mukden is planning a campaign against the fishery privileges exercised by Japanese subjects along the coasts of the Liaotung Peninsula—the leased territory. This belief seems to be based on inference only thus far. The Governor has issued a notification inciting the Chinese fishermen to assemble, and this is interpreted to foreshadow some step in the sense of extending the rights-recovery doctrine from the shore to the arena of the sea also.

The closing of the Russian telegraph offices and post offices in Northern Manchuria is

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

now nearly complete. Only those in Harbin, Manjuli and Suifenho will be preserved.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the customs station was opened on Antung on the 21st of March, and that the Japanese consul, Mr. Okabe, stipulated previously to the opening that the site of the station should be in the new town; that pending the opening of the station a temporary warehouse should be provided for storing goods, and that vessels bound for Yong-ampho or any other point on the left bank of the Yalu should not be subjected to the administration of the Chinese customs. These applications seem to have been all approved.

Attempts seem to be still made to convert the Kilin Changchun Railway into a purely Chinese enterprise. It would also appear that the local authorities are playing into the hands of the persons engaged in this project, for the telegraph speaks of a sum of 200,000 *yen* borrowed from the Governor of Kilin and employed to buy up land at prices fixed under the plea of State necessity. These manœuvres can have only one end, and it is therefore difficult to understand the action of the authorities.

A telegram to the *Asahi* from Mukden says that the dredging of the Sungari is among the imminent enterprises of the day, and that it will probably be undertaken jointly by Russia and China.

We read in the *Mainichi Dempo* that Mr. Takahashi, on arriving in the United States, will divest himself of his official character, and, as a private individual, will undertake pourparlers, with reference to the loan for the Manchuria Railway. According to the issue of these pourparlers Mr. Soyeda, President of the Industrial Bank, will regulate his departure for the West. Our contemporary adds that the Railway Company expects to obtain better terms than those obtained by the Government for its conversion Loan: in fact the Company looks to borrow at less than 5 per cent., but, so far as we can discover, the only basis for this very sanguine anticipation is that some preliminary conversation on the subject was held with Mr. Schiff on the occasion of his visit to Tokyo last autumn, and that he is understood to have then expressed his willingness to assist in placing the loan. The *Mainichi Dempo* further intimates that the idea of floating this loan in the United States only is suggested by diplomatic considerations, as it is thought that such a transaction would facilitate the commercial and political relations between the two countries.

Tuesday, April 2.

It is stated that the attempt to exclude all Japanese subjects from residence within the town of Tsitsihar had its origin in the smuggling of arms by a Japanese trader. To prevent such practices the Governor deemed it necessary to forbid the residence of any and all Japanese subjects. Interrogated subsequently by officials from the Harbin Consulate-General, the Governor explained that, pending the delimitation of a foreign settlement, Japanese would of course be at liberty to reside where they pleased.

A correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo* has been informed by the Governor of Tsitsihar that arrangements are in progress for building a railway from that place to Aigun, but that the necessary capital has not yet been raised. The Governor further said that the future of the regions west of Harbin seemed to be purely agricultural, and that steps were being taken to obtain implements from Japan. We presume that the Governor meant *viâ* Japan, for it can not be said that Japanese farming implements are of a very commendable character.

Mr. Oba, another correspondent of the same journal, who is conversant with the Russian language and has made several excursions in North Manchuria, writes that the attitude of the Russians towards the Japanese seems to have radically changed. He relates that in the refreshment room of a station near Manjuli he was stopped by three Russians as he was about to leave the room. They invited him to drink with them, and they showed great friendliness, asserting that they had now learned what manner of people the Japanese are, and that they desired nothing more than to be on the best terms with them. This, of course, is not the sole experience on which he bases his estimate. He spent two days and two nights in the train with Russian fellow passengers, and he was uniformly treated with deference and kindness. In an inn near Manjuli, the inn keeper and his family welcomed him, and showed him an old book from which alone, prior to the war, they had derived all their knowledge of Japan. Manjuli, this correspondent adds, has undergone remarkable changes since 1902 when he first visited it. It was then a town of only some 200 houses; now it has about 30,000 inhabitants and its main street is about 1,400 or 1,500 yards long. Of course this rapid development is, in a sense, artificial, but probably it will prove permanent.

It is stated by Tokyo journals that the site of the Kwancheng-tsz station will be at Palipau which is some 4 miles north of Menkatun, the present extreme northerly point of the Japanese railway. We do not gather that there has been any official announcement in this sense, but the fact that the location has been fixed is evidently credited since there is keen competition for land in the vicinity.

The ceremony of dissolving the Military Railway Bureau (*Teiribu*) which has hitherto managed the South Manchuria Railway, took place in the public garden at Talien on the 31st ultimo. Telegrams speak of a very brilliant entertainment and several congratulatory speeches. Governor Chou of Mukden was represented by a delegate who spoke in Japanese, and expressed a hope that the railway would in the future prove a link of friendship and commercial expansion between Japan and China.

It is stated that an agreement has finally been concluded for the transfer of the Hsinmintun-Mukden Railway to China. This transfer had been promised by Baron Komura in the course of the negotiations for the Peking Treaty, provided that it should not take place until Japan had no further need of the line in connexion with the process of evacuation, and provided that satisfactory terms could be arranged between the two Governments. The terms have not yet been made public but rumour alleges that Peking has met Tokyo more than half-way.

We read in Japanese newspapers that extensive planting operations have been undertaken by the Japanese Governor-General's office in the Liaotung Peninsula. Large areas have been planted at Port Arthur, at Kinchow and at Tairen, or have been prepared to receive the saplings which are rapidly arriving from Japan. It is expected that forests in which timber can be felled will be in existence 15 years hence.

Mr. Oki Kazuo is now in Manchuria whither he went in search of the bones of his elder brother, Mr. Oki Teisuke, who, with Mr. Yokokawa Seizo, was executed by the Russians during the war as a spy. Mr. Oki Kazuo is an officer in the army. He travels in uniform, and it appears that he met with some obstruction at the hands of the police. But this was entirely overcome by the exertions of the Russian officers, who seem to have treated the traveller with the greatest kindness. No one can be more exquisitely courteous than a Russian gentleman, and these officers seem to have been genuinely impressed by the noble bearing of the two unfortunate Japanese, at the time of their execution, and by their perfect willingness to sacrifice their lives in their country's cause. It is not clear whether Lieutenant Oki has yet succeeded in finding his brother's relics, but evidently he does not want for helpful sympathy on the part of the Russian officers. Brave men are always appreciative of each other, whatever their nationality.

Wednesday, April 3.

Governor Chao has withdrawn the notification recently published by the Mukden Authorities on the subject of the taxation of foreign merchandise, and has ordered that the officials who published it shall be punished. This step is said to have been taken in deference to the remonstrances of the Japanese Consul-General, and consequently a meeting of the Consuls to discuss the matter has not been necessary. It would seem either that Governor Chao is badly served or that his own methods of supervision are defective. This is the second important notification that he has had to rescind. The first related to foreign residence.

The Amur bandits are reported to be giving much trouble. General Ma's troops have failed to subdue them and re-inforcements have been ordered by the Chinese Government to proceed to the scene.

It is stated (*Jiji Shimpo's* telegrams confirmed by the *Asahi's*) that in view of the privileges of free residence accorded to Japanese subjects at Tsitsihar and Kilin, M. Pokotiloff has addressed to the Waiwupu a request that similar privileges shall be given to Russian subjects in Mongolia.

There appear to be only 30 Russian soldiers remaining in Kilin, but as these show no intention of leaving the place, although general evacuation has been carried out, the Governor has entered a protest.

Russian subjects are said to have objected vigorously to the rendition of the Amur district mines, and it is alleged that M. Pokotiloff himself will pay a visit to the region to inspect these properties.

In the *Mainichi Dempo* we find a telegram saying that Colonel Binda, who was one of the military administrators of North Manchuria during the war, has published an essay denouncing the construction of the proposed Amur Railway as unnecessary. The same view is said to be held and strongly advocated by the officials of the Manchuria Railway. The latter statement is almost superfluous. Naturally these officials foresee that were the Amur line constructed it would be a case of "under which king," and there could not be much question that all the influence of the Russian Government would be thrown into the scale of the Amur road. We ourselves have already ventured to express the opinion that the uses of the Amur Railway are very obscure, unless the conveyance of troops be in question. The great difficulties of the Amur route and the scanty commercial prospects awaiting it, made Russia welcome and gladly avail herself of the opportunity to substitute the trans-Manchuria road. Nothing has happened since that time to alter the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

conditions materially except the Portsmouth Treaty and the famine. The former, by vetoing the conveyance of troops by the Manchuria line, created a situation irksome to Russia if the permanency of her imperial ambitions in East Asia be assumed; and the famine is said to have prompted emigration to the Amur district on a very large scale. Are these considerations sufficient to account for a project so costly and so unlikely to prove remunerative?

Friday, April 5.

Very rosy statements are made about the prospects of the South-Manchuria Railway. The Military authorities are said to have collected a sum of 9,880,000 *yen* during their tenure of the line, but whether the period concerned began in January, 1905 or in October of that year, the telegraphic accounts do not clearly state. In the former case the period covered would be 27 months, in the latter, 18. We imagine that the October statement must be correct, as it tallies with the date of the restoration of peace. These figures, however, are not taken as a basis for the favourable outlook alluded to above. The income on the 1st of April, when the line was handed over to the Company, is taken. It amounted to 26,000 *yen*, and there are said to be strong evidences of increase. If this rate were maintained the yearly earnings would amount to 9,490,000 *yen*, and assuming that the Fushun Mine gives an output of 2,000 tons of coal daily—the official estimate is 3,000—, it appears that the total income would be 20 millions of *yen*. The whole statement is manifestly loose. We are not even told whether the figures refer to gross earnings or net earnings, but if an output of 2,000 tons of coal daily represents the difference between 9,490,000 *yen* and 20,000,000 *yen*, it is obvious that the coal must be valued at something like 13 *yen* a ton, which is quite extravagant. The Railway is merely discredited by the publication of such inconclusive figures. We take it that the prospects are excellent and that the Government's guarantee of interest is very unlikely to cost the Treasury any outlay, but to talk of 20 millions of gross earnings on the meagre information outlined above, must be described as foolishly optimistic. The *Yorozu Choho* says that the re-widening of the gage will be completed by next September. That is not impossible, seeing that the road was originally built for the gage now to be adopted. Nevertheless to perform such a work over more than 400 miles of railway in the short space of 6 months would be a feat in which we have not much perspective faith. At any rate very large additions have to be made to the rolling stock. It is understood that the main purpose of Mr. Soyeda's trip to Europe and America is to float a loan on account of this line.

THE SHARE MARKET.

The share market continues to move upward, slowly but apparently with steadiness. What had caused most apprehension was the settling of accounts at the close of March. January, as we have already stated, was the period of greatest boom. Many speculators bought shares at that time, in expectation of a rise, and were caught in the slump which set in from the close of January and continued with little intermission until the 26th of March. Three months being the maximum interval for forwards, these speculators were obliged to unload their shares before the end of March, and their desperate efforts to do so materially forced prices downwards until it really seemed as though bottom would never be reached. To understand what was involved it is necessary to have recourse to figures. On the 1st of March the number of shares held for delivery at the close of that month was 229,280. How many of these were *bonâ fide* purchases for delivery of actual shares, how many were carried by buyers strong enough to obtain assistance from the banks, and how many were held by marginal speculators who would have no choice but to dump them on the market at the end of the month—these, of course, are distinctions that defy scrutiny. At all events there was pretty constant selling throughout the month, and, as the days went by, anxiety to unload became constantly keener, the brokers calling all the time for payments to re-margin the stocks, and the banks not only refusing aid but demanding further securities. Under this pressure over 150,000 shares were disposed of, many at almost panic prices, and the 26th saw a residue of only 177,830 to be handled. It was then understood that the situation had been brought within reach of easy manipulation and holders breathed again. Of course the March sales did not represent the whole process of unloading. There were also sales for delivery in April and purchases for delivery in May. Thus, whereas 198,540 shares were held on the 1st of March for April delivery, only 148,340 remained on the 26th instant, and whereas 16,100 were held for May delivery at the beginning of March, the number had increased to 192,480 at the close of the month. These figures would suggest that many of the holders of the March and April stocks managed to change their shares for May "forwards," and that many of the latter had been acquired for the purpose of averaging up. At all events, however it was accomplished, the stress was removed on the 24th of March, and a slow upward tendency then declared itself. There is a saying on the Japanese stock exchange, "three days at the ceiling, and a hundred days on the floor." Were that literally true, the resurrection should not take place with real force before May, but of course the aphorism is only figurative. The general impression seems to be that revival has fairly set in, though it may be not meeliy slow but also jerky at the outset. A great many reasons are assigned for the birth of a better feeling, but it appears to us that all special considerations are incomparable with the great *causa causans*, namely, over-speculation at the time of the boom, excessive timidity when the inevitable slump set in, and a natural restoration of confidence when it was realized that the pendulum had swung too far. If the worst is now over, as we believe it to be, the Japanese may congratulate themselves on having emerged from a speculative period of a very critical nature with fingers very little burned. No bank of any consequence has closed its doors, nor has any defaulter been declared. What is not less important, too, is the evidence that has been furnished of the competence of the exchanges to meet a slump. Not only have the brokers conducted all their operations without serious hitch, but also the Exchange authorities were able to show clever and very expedient discrimination by "easing off" in the matter of margins just at the psychological point.

The 30th of March was evidently a very busy day on the Tokyo Stock Market. It had long been anticipated that the March settling would be a difficult matter, as all the forward shares purchased at high figures in January would have to be then disposed of. The figures, which we take from the *Shogyo Shimpo*, are sufficiently eloquent:—

MARCH SETTLEMENT.

	Number of shares.	Amount in *yen*.
Railway shares	70,230	4,672,360
Various shares	108,440	9,614,260
Totals	178,670	14,286,620

This shows an average price of 79,916 *yen* per share. The corresponding figures for February were 223,170 shares and 14,109,920 *yen*. Then although the number of shares handled in February was 44,500 greater than the March number, the cash involved in the case of the former month exceeded that in the latter by 176,700 *yen*. This, of course, was owing to the reduced price of the shares, a reduction which amounted to 19 *yen* on the side of Railway shares (all railways whether steam or electric) and a similar amount on the side of miscellaneous stocks. In fact the volume of business was considerably larger in February, and so far as this point was concerned no cause for uneasiness should have existed. But it is one thing to deal with a falling market, another with a rising. However, the crisis was happily tided over. The travail, as the Japanese proverb says, proved easier than the anticipation.

The 138th Bank has been a subject of talk for the past few days. There appears to be no doubt that it is in difficulties, but its transactions are altogether insignificant as also are its deposits. Even if it closes its doors, which is not yet certain, the public will not feel the shock at all. Nevertheless, when the news of this bank's difficulties became known on the Stock Exchange on the morning of the 29th ult.—the last day's business in March—it produced another minor debacle, which naturally added to the difficulties of settling day (30th ultimo). Nevertheless everything passed off without incident, though the magnitude of the transactions involved and the nervous condition of the market had inspired some uneasiness, and though business was not concluded until a very late hour.

CHINA.

It is stated that the Mitsu Bishi Company has agreed to lend a sum of a million *yen* to Viceroy Tuan Fan. The purpose of the loan is not stated.

The Russian Consul is said to have entered a protest against the organization of the proposed company for buying up the land of the future foreign settlements at Mukden and Kilin.

The *Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams confirm the news that the junction of the Russian and Japanese lines in northern Manchuria is to be at Palipao. This place lies on the Changchun-Kilin high road, which, setting out from Kilin, runs nearly due West to Changchun, thence to Wutipao, and thence to the railway, which it crosses and enters Palipao. The last-named place lies 4 miles north of Menkiatun and about 2 miles south of Kwanchengtsz. Palipao looks to be very suitably situated for the purposes of a junction, and the news from Mukden suggests that the Japanese are satisfied.

Again comes news of determined opposition on the part of the Governor of Kilin to any Japanese cooperation in the building of the Kilin-Changchun Railway. We shall doubtless know the facts of this affair by and bye, but if all the rumours hitherto circulated were collected, they would make quite a formidable document.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

The riots at Thai-in in Cholla-do are now stated to have had their origin in agricultural disturbances. There had been much discontent among the farmers in the locality on account of the valuation put upon copper cash for fiscal purposes. The local officials are said to have fixed a very low rate for these tokens when receiving them in payment of taxes, and to have given to them a very much higher value when subsequently disbursing them. The people became indignant at such chicanery and assembled angrily at the local office to demand redress. As there were symptoms of resort to force, the Japanese police appeared on the scene and carried off the ringleaders. This action convinced the people that the Japanese were aiding and abetting the extortionate officials, and, gathering in large numbers, they laid siege to the police-station and attempted to rescue by violence the incarcerated men. Quite a struggle ensued, and in the course of it 2 of the rioters were killed and 2 wounded—one severely—while on the side of the police 3 were wounded and one was carried off (he subsequently returned.) The mob was dispersed and the police are now on the alert, having been reinforced. It strikes us that the Japanese are between the devil and the deep blue sea in Korea. They are neither on one side definitely nor on the other conclusively, and thus they fare like the Irish constable who endeavours to separate faction fighters.

Two more of the men who attempted to shoot the Minister of War have been apprehended. They have confessed that they belong to a party of 80 who have pledged themselves to kill five of the Ministers. According to the *Hochi Shimbun's* telegrams, these five Ministers are the men who were in office when the November Convention with Japan was signed, and as the Cho Ik-hyon outbreak was directed against that Convention, these men, who are ardent followers of Cho, consider that the duty of avenging his death in exile devolves upon them. Strenuous efforts are being made to lay hands on the other members of this band of 80, and it has been decided that the Ministers shall have extra escorts when moving about the town.

General Hasegawa, just returned from Korea where he served as Resident-General during Marquis Ito's absence, has been interviewed by a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun*. The General says that Korea remains always Korea. Some people talk of its being to Japan what Egypt is to England. But there is a radical difference. In Egypt there is no native Sovereign skilled in the use of speech and the value of superficial professions. Were it possible to convert Korea into an Egypt, Marquis Ito's task would be comparatively easy. To show what the Korean Monarch's sentiment is, reference may be made to the trepidation engendered in his Majesty's bosom by Admiral Viscount Ito's laughing suggestion that he should pay a visit to Japan. Thenceforth and for quite a time his Majesty laboured under an apprehension that a Japanese army was coming to carry him off. The General, speaking of the disputed district, Chien-tao, said that a dispatch from the Great Emperor Kanglusi to the Sovereign of Korea, showed plainly that Chien-tao was then regarded by China as a part of Korea's dominions. Indeed the despatch conveyed the impression that the limits of the Korean Kingdom then extended to the present Maritime Province. Nevertheless the Chinese are administering Chien-tao, and administering it in a manner not at all agreeable to its 50 or 60 thousand Korean inhabitants. The climate of this region is very unlike what its geographical situation suggests. It enjoys very mild seasons and is remarkably productive.

We may mention in this context that the Peking Government shows signs of willingness to finally delimit the boundaries of Chinese and Korean territories in the Chien-tao region.

On the night of the 27th ultimo nine men armed with pistols broke into the house of the Prime Minister, Mr. Pak Cheh-son, evidently with the intention of assassinating him. They were discovered, however, before they had consummated their crime, and they fled at once. The police are now guarding the Minister's house by night and by day. One is inclined to think that this precaution would have been already taken after the recent attempt on the life of the Minister of War and the confession of his assailants that they formed one of a band of 80, all pledged to kill five of the Cabinet Ministers.

Marquis Ito has had a private audience of an hour and a half with the Emperor of Korea. Nothing is known of the matters discussed, but they are naturally believed to be of much importance.

It is stated (*Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams) that, on the 30th ultimo, Marquis Ito had a private conversation of some 40 minutes with the Emperor of Korea. The Resident General is said to have urged upon his Majesty the inexpediency of any Cabinet changes at the present time, and the great desirability of united action on the part of the Ministry in the direction of reform. His Excellency further said that it was his intention to assemble the Ministers at an early date and submit to them a detailed explanation of his views on the subject of progress and reform.

The *Asahi Shimbun* gives a telegram from Seoul saying that on the night of the 31st ultimo, six or seven of the men who are alleged to have formed a union with the intention of assassinating five of the Cabinet Ministers, were apprehended. Their examination confirmed what had been previously elicited from those who were apprehended originally, namely, that they are followers of the insurgent leader, Cho Ik-hyon, who recently died in Tsushima whither he had been exiled.

The *Jiji Shimpo* says that under the Japanese regimen in Korea, the old feudal ideas are gradually giving place to more modern conceptions. It has been the habit in Korea from time immemorial for the military and the literate classes to lead a life of comparative idleness, standing aside altogether from such vulgar pursuits as agriculture or manufacturing, and relying solely on official appointments, a state of affairs which necessarily leads to corruption, extortion and intrigue. This is mending. Two proofs are adduced by our contemporary. One is that at the Japanese model farm at Suwon, out of 50 pupils attending the Agricultural and Dendrological School, all with 2 exceptions are of the hitherto leisured class, and at the examination for admission to the Medical College in Seoul and the College of Manufactures 1,200 students, all of that class, presented themselves. It would thus seem plain that the duty of every man to earn his own bread is beginning to be widely recognised.

Telegrams from Seoul say that the examination of Yi Yong-tai, who was arrested in connexion with the recent attempt upon the life of the Minister of War, shows him to belong to the party of the late Queen. He was at one time a man of considerable note, and he held the portfolios of Home Affairs and of the Household. His policy was emphatically anti-Japanese, and among his chief supporters were Yi Keun-thaik, of whom our readers have often heard, and Hyon Yong-won. The Russo-Japanese War had the result of destroying this man's political influence, ostensibly at all events, but he appears to have retained a thirst for power, and to have plotted with various fellow-thinkers, among whom some officials now in authority are said to be included. The affair threatens to develop considerable dimensions, if the news sent over the wire by correspondents of Tokyo journals be correct.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that two great objects of Marquis Ito's policy in the immediate future will be to effect a thorough reconciliation between the members of the Government, so as to obtain a really solid administration, and to eradicate the anti-Japanese movement in the provinces. Both of these aims present many difficulties, but if any one can succeed it should be Marquis Ito.

A fire occurred in Seoul on the morning of the 3rd. It had its origin in the old palace where the Finance Department has its offices, and the flames reached to the Department of Justice. We can not clearly decipher from the telegrams how many buildings were destroyed, but 150 *tsubo* is spoken of as the burned area, a measurement of comparatively insignificant dimensions. There are suspicions that it was started for the purpose of effecting the escape of the political prisoners now held in custody at the Department of Justice. Two arrests have been made on suspicion.

MR. SOYEDA.

Mr. Soyeda left Japan on Wednesday for the United States and Europe. A farewell entertainment was given to him on the 2nd inst. at the Bank of Japan by the President of that institution, Mr. Matsuo. There were present, among a number of prominent financiers, Counts Inouye and Matsukata, Mr. Sakatani and Baron Shibusawa. In proposing Mr. Soyeda's health Mr. Matsuo said that he was going westward for the purpose of explaining the condition of Japan to the leading men of the United States and Europe, and that he would doubtless bring back an agreeable souvenir of his journey. Mr. Soyeda replied in very brief terms, depreciating his own ability and deprecating the prospect of any important results. Mr. Sakatani, Minister of State for Finance, remarked that in order to consolidate Japan's *post-bellum* finance and to reap the fruits of her victory, a free road for the inflow of foreign capital was most essential, and he had no doubt that Mr. Soyeda's efforts would greatly contribute to the construction of such a road, Count Inouye spoke in the sense that the development of credit is above everything essential in financial affairs, and that he looked confidently for good results from Mr. Soyeda's visit to the Occident. Count Matsukata spoke in the same import. He expressed the conviction that Mr. Takahashi's trip to Europe and America had accomplished much and that Mr. Soyeda would materially supplement what had already been done. Baron Shibusawa addressed a few words of farewell to Mr. Soyeda, and the party broke up at 3 p.m.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE ARMY.

The interesting question of the ultimate distribution of the Japanese Army is gradually becoming clear. Our readers may remember that, after the war, 2 Divisions remained in Korea and 2 in Manchuria. The Korean Divisions were stationed at Pyongyang on the west of the peninsula and at Hamheung in the north-east. Then news was received that the Hamheung Division was to be withdrawn and that the Pyongyang force alone was to be retained. This choice of localities caused some surprise, for Pyongyang is a long way from the frontier, and the part of the latter accesible from this scene of many battles is not in the least likely to offer occasion for the employment of troops, whereas Hamheung is near the Tumen and may be said to look across that river into the Vladivostock hinterland. Hamheung, therefore, appeared to be the natural headquarters for any Japanese force stationed in the peninsula. While people were wondering at the choice of Pyongyang, another story received vogue, namely, that Hamheung was the true selection and that the Pyongyang version was erroneous. That seems to be the final fact, with an addendum that there are not to be any Divisional head-quarters anywhere in Korea, and that Hamheung will only be the principal station of a mixed force drafted in succession from the Divisions in Japan. As to Manchuria, thence also the two Divisions will be withdrawn, and only a mixed force will be stationed at Liaoyang, instead of at Tiehling as was originally rumoured. Tiehling is beyond Mukden; Liaoyang is south of the latter. All this has already been stated in a fragmentary manner, but it appears worth re-stating in more connected form.

In the *Hochi Shimbun* we find some very interesting details (so circumstantial as to suggest authoritative information) of the Government's programme of military development. Our contemporary deals first with the two new Divisions that are to be raised in addition to the four that were added to the Army during the war. These two Divisions—the 17th and the 18th—are to be gradually organized during the next ten years, the organization to be completed by March, 1918, so that the project is to be carried out very gradually. The localization will be as follows:—

17th Division.—Divisional head-quarters and Brigade head-quarters, with one regiment at Okayama in Bizen.
Brigade head-quarters with one regiment at Matsuye.
One regiment each at Fukuyama and Hamada.

18th Division—Divisional head-quarters, Brigade head-quarters and one regiment at Kurume in Chikuzen.
Brigade head-quarters and one regiment at Omura.
One regiment each at Saga and another place not yet fixed.

The organization of the four Divisions from the 13th, to the 16th, is to be effected completely in four years, ending in March, 1911, and the localization is to be as follows:—

13th Division—Divisional head-quarters, Brigade head-quarters and one regiment at Takata.
Brigade head-quarters and one regiment at Shibata.
One regiment each at Muramatsu and Matsumoto.

14th Division—Divisional head-quarters, Brigade head-quarters and one regiment at Utsunomiya.
Brigade head-quarters and one regiment at Takasaki.
One regiment each at Kofu and Mito.

15th Divisional head-quarters, Brigade head-quarters and one regiment at Toyohashi.
Brigade head-quarters and one regiment at Shizuoka.
One regiment each at Hamamatsu and Numazu.

16th Division—Divisional head-quarters and Brigade head-quarters in Kyoto.
Brigade head-quarters and one regiment at Tsuruga.
One regiment each at Sasayama, Nara and Otsu.

The above places have not been absolutely fixed: something will depend on the facilities which the Government finds available and on the offers of land made by the people of the localities. But the *Hochi* alleges that no great change in the list need be expected.

More interesting are the details as to the Special Corps which it is proposed to organize. The first of these is a Brigade (2 regiments) of siege artillery. Its headquarters only will be formed during the fiscal year which has just opened, the outlay being 8,562 *yen*. There will be six companies in all, each company having 2 guns, and three of the companies will be for indirect fire, three for direct. The personnel will be taken from the garrison artillery of Tokyo Bay, of the Kii-Awaji Strait, of the Aki-Iyo Strait, of the Bakan-Moji Strait, and of Sasebo, Maizuru and Hokodate. Not until the year 1908, however, will this Brigade become an independent corps.

The next Special Corps spoken of is to be a Communications Corps, consisting also of two regiments. Apparently the expenditure during the present fiscal year on account of this corps will be only 38,161 *yen*, and the work undertaken will be to form and equip a corps of investigation, which will ultimately become a field balloon battalion, forming the basis of the Communications Brigade.

Our contemporary says that, although not shown in the Budget, a new Brigade of Field Artillery is to be formed, but we do not clearly gather how this is to be effected, unless it is by raising existing battalions to the strength of regiments.

In connexion with the introduction of the two years' system for conscripts, it is stated that, simultaneously with an increase in the number of the Reserve Divisions, their personnel also will be filled up, and that when this system is completed, the country will be able to put a million of trained men into the field in time of war. The *Hochi* further affirms that there will be an additional Division for service in Manchuria and Korea, and that the total number of Divisions will thus be brought to 20, including the Guards.

If the war proved anything, it demonstrated clearly that the Japanese field-guns were outclassed by the Russian and were also under-horsed. General Sir Ian Hamilton and other military attachés place these facts beyond the reach of doubt. So long as the war continued there was natural and advisable reticence, but the restoration of peace opened men's mouths and it is now known that on several occasions the Japanese ponies were incapable of dragging the guns through the mud of Manchuria to effective positions, and that even when this difficulty was overcome, the Russian pieces quite outranged the Japanese. This, supplemented by the impossibility of utilizing victories owing to lack of cavalry to take up the pursuit, explains the strenuous efforts now made by the Japanese to introduce a new breed of horses. As to the gun itself, we read in Tokyo journals that, in the sequel of much experiment, a new weapon is about to be adopted. It was practically completed in 1905, and it therefore received the name of the "38th year pattern" (38th year of Meiji). It ranges effectively to 7,800 metres, which is 1,600 metres better than the old pattern. The gun, limber and ammunition waggon, are said to cost 20,000 *yen* and thus, and if that be so, it is evident that a park of 500 would involve an outlay of ten million *yen*. That is a comparatively small figure for the rearmament of an Empire's field artillery. Even if we allow for a thousand guns, the expense is only 2 millions sterling.

It has always been a matter of uncertainty to outsiders what is the actual strength of a Japanese Division on a peace footing. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* now undertakes to enlighten the public. It says that the Division will for the present consist of 400 commissioned officers, and 12,000 rank and file, the complement of the various arms being, infantry 6,000; cavalry 1,500 and artillery, engineers and transport corps 4,500. Our contemporary observes that when the new system of 2 year's service with the colours is fully introduced, it will have the effect of adding 1,000 men to the Division. These figures are larger than those previously credited, namely, a total of ten thousand men, approximately, of all arms. If the *Nichi Nichi's* numbers be accurate, the army of 19 Divisions (including the Guards) would aggregate 248,000 men, independently of special corps.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The San Francisco correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo* has collected and transmitted to that journal a number of the anti-Japanese utterances published in American newspapers and periodicals or attributed to public speakers. The gist of these utterances is that the Japanese must be kept at arm's length even at the cost of a war with Japan, which terrible contingency these writers and orators appear to regard as inevitable. Admiral Dewey's wild assertion as to the possibility of sweeping the Japanese Navy off the sea in three weeks is among the quotations, though the Admiral has denied that he said anying of the kind, and the correspondent mentions, as illustrating the spirit prevailing in San Francisco, that one of the insurance offices in that city has refused to grant a policy to a church because there are Japanese subjects residing in its vicinity. The list of quotations collected by this correspondent is formidable and conveys a very unpleasant impression, but, as the correspondent himself says, recalling the old Oriental proverb, "when unreason walks abroad, reason hides her head." These voices do not represent the sentiment of the United States, and it is inconceivable to men of ordinary judgment that an armed conflict should take place between the two countries about such a question. As a German newspaper pithily remarks, America began by regarding Japan as an interesting curiosity; then she learned to look at her with some admiration; then followed a sentiment of surprise; then a feeling of alarm; and finally a mood of jealousy. That is probably true if for "America" we substitute "the American Labour Party," which happily does not direct the destiny of the United States.

Since a leading Tokyo journal's San Francisco correspondent has collected and sent to his journal a number of anti-Japanese utterances published in American newspapers and periodicals or delivered from the platform, it may be interesting, as it certainly is just, to refer to utterances on the other side. Here are a few:—The first is from a telegram sent by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce to President Roosevelt:—

"The general trend of public opinion in Southern California is decidedly adverse to any discrimination against the Japanese as a people in the matter of public-school privileges, and this opinion is based

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

upon considerations of equity and justice, and is held altogether independent of any attitude which the Japanese Government has assumed or may assume in regard to the question."

The second is from the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* :—

"By degrees and by the slow but sure process of elimination, the allegation that the Pacific Coast is solid against the Japanese will be made to appear in its true light, a truth only in so far as the hoodlum element and some of the more timid of the labor-unions are concerned. Seattle labour-unionists fear no man's competition, and intelligent members of the unions on this coast know that they have nothing to fear from Japanese, though for policy's sake they may be unwilling to say so."

The third is from the Tacoma *Ledger* :—

"Up this way there is no real sentiment against the Japanese. No sensible American mechanic sees in their competition a menace to white labor. It is well that these facts should be understood at Washington. . . . . .

"All efforts to create a scare over the Japanese question are doomed to failure. Whether they arise from the disordered brains of San Francisco politicians or from the sensation-mills of Eastern newspapers, the people have refused to take stock in them. A thousand interests at home and abroad would unite to preserve the peace. Besides, the Mikado's counsellors are not fools."

There is a doubt about the copy of the Immigration Regulations telegraphed to the Foreign Office on the 1st inst. and published in the Tokyo journals. The question turns on the last clause of the regulations; namely, the clause declaring that labourers furnished with passports for Hawaii, Mexico or Canada who are refused admission to the States shall not have any right of appeal. We ourselves rendered the clause in the negative as it seemed to admit of no other logical interpretation. The reference, as we thought and think, is to the right of appeal provided by the General Law of Immigration, which right these Regulations deny to labour immigrants whose passports are for Mexico, Canada or Hawaii. But our contemporaries read the clause as confirming the right in question. Then there is another point. Should the telegram read *rodosha ni shite* (persons being labourers) or *rodosha to shite* (persons regarded a labourers). This too is uncertain and evidently fuller information must be awaited.

POLITICAL NOTES.

His Excellency the Minister of State for Home Affairs has been interviewed by the *Asahi Shimbun* with reference to the reports of his pending resignation on account of the failure of the *Gun*-abolition Bill and the Hokkaido development scheme. He says that he has no intention of resigning. His political opponents allege that he staked his policy on the fate of these measures. On the contrary, it was they, he alleges, who staked their policy. The *Gun* Bill had been approved by the House of Representatives in the previous session, and it had been not only approved almost unanimously by the local governors in conclave but also made by some of these officials the subject of strong memorials in favour of abolition. Therefore there was every reason to re-submit it in this session of the Diet, and every reason to expect that it would receive support. But the opponents of the Cabinet had deliberately taken the measure out of the realm of legal reform and administrative efficiency, and had converted it into a political issue. So potential was this motive that men who, as local governors, had emphatically approved of abolition, were afterwards found opposing it from their places in the Upper Chamber. Nevertheless the Opposition had failed to secure a majority in the Lower House. Victory had not rested with them from a political point of view, and the Government, which had not been guided in any degree by political considerations, declined to accept any responsibility.

The *Daido* Club is about to re-organize itself into a legally recognised political party. On the other hand, the *Yuko kai* has dissolved itself, probably because it feels that if it approached the constituencies as an independent organization, it would not be likely to receive a very warm welcome from the voters.

As to the much-talked-of union of the *Daido* Club and the Progressists, it is to be discussed and settled at a conference which will soon be held.

The *Asahi Shimbun* is much pleased that the *Daido* Club will cease to be a camera body and will stand forth as a definite party.

We gather from the *Mainichi Dempo's* writings that it anticipates a union of the Progressists and the *Daido* Club, and that it regards Count Okuma's withdrawal from the leadership of the Progressists as a sign that he desired to leave them a free hand for precisely such movements.

Messrs. Oura and Seki Seikei invited the members of the Daido Club to an entertainment at the Sanyentei on the 28th ultimo, and took the occasion to openly announce their connexion with the Club. Mr. Oura was chief of the Tokyo Police at the time of the organization of the Katsura Cabinet when he received the portfolio of Communications. Mr. Seki became Chief of Police after the Portsmouth-Treaty riots. These two politicians were believed to be secretly associated with the Club and to have prompted the recent attempt to defeat the Ministry over the *Gun*-abolition Bill. Their open association with the *Daido* Club is therefore regarded as an event of considerable political interest.

In connexion with this subject we may mention that the talk of a coalition between the Daido Club and the Progressists is renewed. It is at all events quite plain from Mr. Oishi's recent speech that the Progressists entertain no hope whatever of a coalition with the Seiyu-kai. Meanwhile the parties are already commencing their campaign in view of next year's general elections.

Mr. Oura, formerly Minister of Communications, who has now stood forth as leader of the *Daido* Club, is quoted as saying that the main object of the Club is to prevent any one party from wielding an overwhelming majority in the Lower House. Such a state of affairs would constitute an abuse of the parliamentary system of Government. Therefore the *Daido* Club aims at occupying a central position. It seeks to be strong enough to hold the balance, and to redress any excessive inclination in either direction. That is a very intelligible and may prove a very serviceable role.

Mr. Matsuda, Minister of Justice, one of the most prominent leaders of the *Seiyu-kai*, is quoted by the *Mainichi Dempo* as saying that the *Seiyu-kai* do not comptemplate any very vehement crusade in the next general elections. They deem themselves safe not to retrogress and they have already 172 votes in a House of 378 members, so that an addition of 20 to their strength would give them a majority over all. But in point of fact they may be said to possess a working majority already. As for the Progressists, some people hold that Count Okuma's withdrawal from the acknowledged leadership was designed to give the Party greater latitude and more elasticity of platform; but Mr. Matsuda believes that the Progressists will adhere to their old role. In the revolution of the political wheel the winning number may yet come in their way if they stand fast. Speaking of the *Daido* Club, this eminent authority welcomes the fact that Mr. Oura and his friends have appreciated the need of a political party instead of the invertebrate association hitherto controlled by them. The *Daido* Club may have a very important part before it. Concerning the *Yuko-kai*, Mr. Matsuda sees no prospect of any change in its composition. It is in fact a little congeries of distinguished men, such as Messrs. Ozaki Yukio, Shimada Saburo, Kono Hironaka and so forth, who leave to each other absolute freedom of action; a band of political free-lances in fact. That arrangement seems to suit its associates better than any other.

FOREIGN VISITORS.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a return showing the number of foreign visitors who came to Japan in February, as compared with the number in the corresponding period of 1906. The numbers are 822 for the present year and 1,281 for last year, the difference being 459 in favour of 1906. According to nationalities the returns are :—

	February 1907.	February 1906.
Englishmen	175	166
Americans	104	200
Germans	56	41
Frenchmen	25	11
Russians	58	214
Chinese	329	566
Koreans	55	25
Italians	2	7
Austrians	2	9
Dutch	2	3
Indians	3	7
Belgians	1	—
Spaniards	2	4
Norwegians	2	—
Swiss	2	—
Portuguese	1	1
Danes	1	3
Australians	1	—
Greeks	1	13
Others	—	6

It will be seen that the principal falling off was in Americans, Russians and Chinese. Of course the San Francisco disaster and the recent complication between the United States and Japan may well have affected the inflow of tourists.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE IN FEBRUARY.

The Customs returns for February show that the country's foreign trade is growing rapidly. Exports during the month totalled 33,416,183 *yen* against 26,487,048 *yen* for the corresponding period of 1906, and imports totalled 37,977,152 *yen* against 32,079,537 *yen* for February 1906, the aggregate figure being thus 71,393,335 *yen* whereas it was 58,566,585 *yen* last year. The comparison of the first two months' trade for the past three years is as follows :—

Total Exports and Imports during Jan. and Feb.	1907. Yen.	1906. Yen.	1905. Yen.
	140,129,433	117,773,057	126,683,444
Excess of Imports	16,535,221	14,822,625	29,887,354

The shipping returns are equally striking :—

TOTALS OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

1907.		1906.		1905.	
No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1,853	3,019,096	1,431	2,319,794	1,285	2,023,964

General Baron Nogi has been decorated by the President of France with the Second Order of the Legion of Honor.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREAN STUDENTS IN TOKYO.

There is among the students in the Waseda University an association called the *Gikok'kai* (pseudo national assembly), which may be described as a debating society. It meets from time to time to discuss themes previously given out. On the 24th ultimo the Society announced that the next theme for debate would be the expediency of reducing the Sovereign of Korea to the rank of a nobleman—presumably the propounders of this thesis had the fate of the Riukiu monarch in sight. The announcement threw the 16 Korean students studying at Waseda into a state of much excitement. They absented themselves in a body from their classes, and applied to Mr. Takata Sanaye, Director of the University, to have the obnoxious announcement rescinded. Mr. Takata explained that subjects of debate conceived by the students themselves did not concern the University as such, but he nevertheless caused the thesis to be withdrawn. It was supposed that this had appeased the students, but such did not prove to be the case. On the contrary, a number of other students studying elsewhere in the capital, absented themselves from their classes and assembled, to the number of 54, at the lodging of one of the Waseda students on the 26th ultimo, when they are said to have passed resolutions for assassinating the propounders of the objectionable thesis, the assassins binding themselves to commit suicide after the act, and for burning the Waseda college. This statement is made by the *Mainichi Dempo*, but other newspapers made no mention of such resolutions, and intimate that there is dissension among the Korean students themselves. What appears certain is that they are absenting themselves from their studies, a course of procedure which is necessarily within their right. These lads are evidently very sensitive. Last autumn they made quite a commotion about a group which figured among the chrysanthemum puppets at Dango-zaka, representing the Emperor of Korea visiting Japan. The Korean students protested to the police so vehemently against such a group that the constables had it removed. So far as we can gather, what the students originally demanded in connexion with the thesis of the Waseda Debating Society was that the authors of the proposal to debate such a subject should be punished, but of course the faculty of the University had no competence to resort to such measures, and their refusal to do more than have the thesis expunged gave profound umbrage to the lads.

On the 29th ultimo the Korean students in Tokyo, to the number of 350, assembled in the grounds of the Waseda University, and after listening to several inflammatory speeches, proceeded in a body to the residence of the Managing Director, Mr. Takata Sanaye, to emphasise their demand for the punishment of the student who had proposed the obnoxious theme for discussion by the Debating Society. The excited youths were with much difficulty induced to disperse. On the following day they sent two representatives to wait upon Mr. Takata. These repeated the demand for punishment. But of course the Faculty of the University can not for a moment entertain any such extravagant idea. The members of the Debating Society are perfectly free to discuss any problem they choose, within the limits of good order and morality. Nevertheless, in deference to the susceptibilities of the Korean students, the Debating Society was induced to expunge the obnoxious theme from its list of subjects, and the propounder of the theme expressed his regrets to the Koreans. Neither of these steps could properly have been expected by the Koreans, and that they should further demand the punishment of the student, Mr. Tabuchi, who put forward the subject, is quite extravagant. The Faculty of the University are understood to declare that they can do no more. If, in spite of these most generous steps, the Korean students decide to leave the University, they can go. No one has any competence to restrain them. Their patriotism is admirable, and, all things considered, they will find many to sympathise with them in their protest, but as to their demand for punishment, there can be no second opinion.

THE CLOSING OF THE DIET.

The view taken by the Japanese press of the parliamentary session just concluded is that, on the whole, no very special feature was presented so far as outward appearances went. It is true that the Cabinet succeeded in passing an unprecedentedly large budget with unprecedentedly few reductions or deletions, but, on the other hand, whereas the Ministry faced the Diet at the outset with a strong working majority in the Representatives and a following in the Peers sufficient to calm any serious apprehension, it emerges from the session with a greatly reduced majority in the Lower House, and with something like a declaration of war in the Upper. That is a state of affairs to which the *Seiyu-kai* will not readily reconcile themselves, and it may be expected that various undercurrents of political agitation will be set in motion hereafter, not by the *Seiyu-kai* alone, who, after all, may claim a partial victory, but also by the parties which have been more or less shattered in their attempts to dispute that victory. Next year will see the general elections—the first general elections that have taken place in Japan at the termination of the regulation period of 4 years; all other general elections have been in the sequel of dissolutions,—and it is certain that the parties will begin the preparatory campaign without delay. Some Tokyo journals express the opinion that there will not be any union between the Progressists, the *Daido* Club and the *Yuko-kai*, inasmuch as the *Daido* Club contains members who believe that unless they march under the wing of the *Seiyu-kai* they will be altogether extinguished. The Progressists held a meeting on the 27th instant and listened to one of Mr. Oishi Masami's most violent speeches. He denounced the Government for everything it had done and for a multitude of things that it had not done, and he invoked the energetic efforts of his party to overthrow such a Ministry. Subsequently the Committee introduced a proposal in the sense of raising to 100 *yen* each the subscriptions hitherto collected from the Party's parliamentary representatives for electioneering expenses, but the proposal elicited vehement opposition and was finally left to the discretion of the Party leaders. A Konshin-kai (friendly reunion) subsequently held by the same Party developed the old friction between Mr. Oishi and Mr. Inukai, but of course on such an occasion there was no collision.

The ceremony of closing the 23rd session of the Imperial Diet was performed yesterday by the Emperor according to the usual routine and without any incident. His Majesty's speech from the Throne was as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives; We hereby declare the Imperial Diet prorogued, and We express approval of the diligence and thoroughness displayed by you in the discharge of your duties of deliberation and consent."

In the afternoon from 2 o'clock the members of both Houses repaired to the Imperial Hotel at the invitation of the Prime Minister, when the usual congratulations were uttered and the usual banquet partaken of.

JAVA AND JAPAN.

A Japanese who has just returned from Java says that the Dutch residents there are in a state of very nervous apprehension as to the supposed ambitions of Japan. Since they helped the Baltic Squadron with coal and since the Squadron was annihilated in the Sea of Japan, they have concluded that this country has a mind to be revenged for their breach of neutrality and has a still greater mind to step into their valuable possessions in Java and Sumatra, islands of large potential and actual wealth. This traveller narrates how an official sent by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce to study the herbaceous resources of the islands, fell under police suspicion and had his baggage seized and held for three days on suspicion of being a spy. He further says that every Japanese visiting Java or Sumatra is watched keenly, and that the greatest distrust prevails. There are not many Japanese residents in these islands: not as many as 400 all told, a majority of whom are women. But there is a large Chinese population, between twenty and thirty thousand, and its units are subjected to such restraints that life must be well nigh intolerable for them. Making every allowance for exaggeration on the part of this traveller, his story tallies with previous reports too closely to be dismissed as idle. The Dutch in the southern seas are evidently perturbed about Japan, partly because their own record in the East furnishes precedents not of a very reassuring character, and partly because they must be said to hold their estates on sufferance. They have no strength adequate to defy aggression and that consciousness may well inspire uneasiness. We do not for one moment attach any importance to the nervous predictions uttered by so many Occidental publicists as to Japan's ambitions, but it does seem that the wisest policy for the Dutch would be one of tranquil tolerance. What can be gained by fussiness about imaginary spies and by proclamation of suspicions from the house-tops? These things must tend to antagonise the Japanese, and may very well contribute to create a theory that what the Dutch so manifestly dread must be something which they have subjective cause to dread. The demon born of one's own apprehensions may be a very shadowy monster at the outset, but the more he is invoked the clearer do his outlines become and the greater substantiality does he acquire. Holland, outside her own borders, exists by the good-will of her neighbours. We do not speak in a slighting sense. The pity is that all countries can not follow her example in this respect. But such being the fact, is it not her most prudent course to refrain from giving offence and from suggesting unpleasant contingencies?

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

NATIONALIZATION OF THE RAILWAYS.

Out of the 17 railways included in the nationalization scheme, 6 were taken over by the State during last year, and the other 11 are to be similarly dealt with between the 1st of July and the 1st of October. The roads taken over last year were the most important, with the exception of the Kyushu and the Kansei, which are included in the next programme. These eleven lines are as follow :—

Name of Railway.	Time of taking over.	Total amount to be paid.	Amount per share.
Kyushu	1st July	97,654,600	83 699
Hokkaido ...	do	10,924,788	49 792
Kyoto	1st August ...	2,763,470	30.706
Hankaku ...	do	6,351,927	43 497
Hokuyetsu ...	do	7,133,961	47.126
So-bu	1st Sept.....	10,326,480	28.220
Bo-so	do	1,921,521	30.400
Namawo	do	1,430,376	44.411
Tokushima ...	do	1,235,722	26.882
Kwansei	1st Oct.	31,308,060	69.577
Sangu	do	3,773,840	81.597

It is explained that the Treasury considers the time favourable for concluding the operation which was approved by the Diet in its 22nd session. There were many points to be taken into account, as, for example, the completion of the Government's Conversion Loan in Europe, the state of the market for Japan's Consolidated Bonds, the condition of the share market and so forth. It is believed that from every point of view the present moment is suitable. We must explain that the above figures are not absolutely certain. They may have to be slightly modified in consideration of changes made in the purchased property since the date when the Nationalization Bill was passed. The total sum to be paid over by the State to the 17 Companies is 442,743,319 *yen*. It will constitute an addition to the national debt, but the programme is to pay it off with all possible rapidity from the earnings of the lines, the period of re-payment being fixed by law at 33 years. The plan is to pay interest only during the first five years of State ownership, and to devote the whole of the remaining profits to improvement of the lines. From the 6th year, 30 per cent. of the nett profits, after payment of interest, will be devoted to improvements and 70 per cent. to redemption. Thus nothing will accrue to the Treasury until the whole of the debt has been paid back.

Inasmuch as the nationalization of the railways will involve the delivery of 430 or 440 million *yen* worth of bonds to the shareholders of the lines in the course of some 5 years, there have been apprehensions that there will result a depreciation of this class of securities. But no such view is officially entertained, it is said. The Treasury, having large latitude as to the actual quantity of bonds handed over in any year, will be guided by the state of the market, and a little care in this respect will, it is thought, prevent anything like a flood of loan-bonds. In point of fact the expectation seems to be that these bonds will simply take the place of the railway shares now held by the public. That is true in so far as the holders of the bonds are content with the interest they carry. But it is very probable that many holders will see their way to a more profitable use of the money, and in that event large sales of bonds may take place. We have always to remember, however, that the holders are themselves directly interested in not unloading the bonds at low figures. Except in case of necessity they will keep the bonds rather than dispose of them at any sacrifice, and will merely lodge them with the banks as security for accommodation should such be required on account of other enterprises.

MUNICIPAL TAXES IN YOKOHAMA.

Mr. Montague Beart, speaking at the recent meeting of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade, mentioned that the income and business taxes paid by foreign residents in the last fiscal year amounted to over 575,000 *yen*, "being nearly 40 per cent. of the entire amount collected from these sources." Mr. Beart did not define the foreigners referred to, neither did he explain clearly what he meant by "the entire amount collected." But as these figures were quoted in connexion with some remarks on the municipal administration of Yokohama, it may fairly be assumed that he referred solely to the foreigners resident in Yokohama on the one hand and to the taxes collected in Yokohama on the other. We observe, however, that a correspondent of one of our local contemporaries seems to have been led into interpreting Mr. Beart literally, for he writes a very vehemently worded letter about the unpatriotic chicanery of the Japanese in matters of taxation, and he declares that "this is another instance of the lack of commercial morality on the part of the Japanese, and should make every self-respecting citizen of this Empire blush for shame?" Of course these strictures would be entirely justified if Mr. Beart's figures constituted a comparison between the payments made by foreign residents and the payments made by the Japanese nation. But they do not bear any such construction. The business taxes paid by the nation stand at 19,629,626 *yen* for the fiscal year which has just commenced, the income tax stands at 23,235,402 *yen*, the total being 42,865,028 *yen*. Thus the sum mentioned by Mr. Beart as paid by foreigners is, in reality, one seventy-fifth of the whole collection.

We observe that the question of payments of business and income taxes by foreigners in Yokohama as compared with payments by Japanese is again taken up by "One Who Pays His Taxes" in the correspondence columns of a local contemporary. The matter is based primarily on this correspondent's reference to some remarks made by Mr. Montague Beart at the last meeting of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade. Mr. Beart, by way of illustrating "the important part which our small foreign population occupies in the city's accounts," mentioned that the foreign residents paid nearly 40 per cent. of the total amount collected as income tax and business tax in the last fiscal year. This led "One Who Pays His Taxes" to pen a very strong criticism of "the Japanese who prate so much about their loyalty and love of country" though they are really "defrauding the local revenue by making false returns, or what is worse, no returns at all, of their business affairs and incomes," which conduct this correspondent stigmatized as "another instance of the lack of commercial morality on the part of the Japanese," an instance that "should make every self-respecting citizen of this Empire blush for shame." It appeared to us, on reading this very caustic criticism, that the correspondent must have misconstrued Mr. Beart's remarks, and must have imagined that they applied to the taxes on business and incomes paid by the Japanese nation, not by Japanese in Yokohama only, for certainly we did not imagine that "One Who Pays His Taxes" could have found in the local returns alone any warrant for such a wholesale accusation of unpatriotic chicanery—we observe that "One Who Pays His Taxes" takes exception to the term "unpatriotic chicanery" and declares that he never used the expression and "would not do such a thing," but we reply that the expression was not attributed to him, that it was our own synopsis. We are now told by the correspondent that he did not fall into the misconception attributed to him by us and that he had in view solely the collections of local taxes. Nevertheless he attempts to justify his strictures by showing that whereas the foreign population of Yokohama is only one-fiftieth of the Japanese, the former pay 40 per cent. of the total business and income taxes. He asks, "what will the *Mail* say to this." The *Mail* says that such a numerical comparison is quite misleading. It is true that in point of numbers the foreign population is only one-fiftieth of the Japanese, but what is the ratio of wealth, what are the relative volumes of trade carried on by the two communities? No one will think of denying that the preponderance in each case is enormously on the foreign side, nor will any thoughtful person be disposed to arrive at a hard and fast conclusion as to fiscal liabilities without a clear idea of property and business conditions. We can only express profound astonishment that "One Who Pays His Taxes" should build upon this most uncertain foundation a charge of wholesale unpatriotic chicanery. In a future issue some figures will be given illustrating the matter.

RUSSIA, ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

The *Jiji Shimpo*, commenting on the suggestion that Japan should seize the present opportunity to settle all outstanding questions with Russia so as completely to clear the East-Asian atmosphere and put the crowning stone on the edifice of peace which an *entente* between England and Russia will construct, says that there are no such questions. Had this occasion occurred three or four years ago, it would certainly have found important issues awaiting settlement, and war might then have been averted. But all pressing problems were disposed of by the war and the Portsmouth Treaty. Nothing remains. As to the apprehension sometimes expressed that Russia contemplates revenge, the *Jiji* does not see why the great Northern Power should entertain any such sentiment. Her position is very different from that of France after the war with Germany. Russia was not in any sense humiliated. She emerged from the war with untarnished honour. She had not to pay any indemnity; she was not stripped of any territory, since, in the matter of southern Saghalien, she only restored what had once been Japan's. She can not be said to have been crushed in any sense. Therefore she has nothing to avenge, nor are there any outstanding questions between her and Japan. Nothing lies in the way of their sincere amity. The *Nippon* also writes in much the same strain. The gist of what it says is that nothing remains except a settlement of sentiment, and that while the whole world is to be congratulated on the prospect of an Anglo-Russian *entente*, Japan will be a special gainer.

The exports of coal at Moji during March were 254,584 tons. The stock of coal on April 1st was 1,900,000 tons.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

COUNT OKUMA AND THE CHINESE STUDENTS.

On the 2nd instant Count Okuma addressed a long speech to the Association of Chinese students known as the "Young Men's Association of the Middle Kingdom." The meeting was in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association at Kanda; there were some 2,000 students present, and the speech was translated into Chinese by Mr. Awoyagi Atsutsune. We can not give more than the barest summary:—The idea that East and West can not be one has been entertained for a long time, whether Europeans, Americans or Chinese be in question. Nevertheless the races of the world, the civilization of the world, and the religion of the world had their origin at the confines of West Asia, whence two streams started, one travelling east, the other west. Issuing from the same font these rivers must necessarily have had similar waters. The young scholars of the Occident and the Orient to-day form two halves of a ring which will meet in the end. Following the course of these streams, we find that one, that flowing eastward, stopped in Japan, the other, travelling westward, reached America. Japan coming into touch with the civilization crossing the ocean from America, a great collision occurred at first, but subsequently the two streams were reconciled and may be seen flowing side by side to-day in Japan. There is no reason why it should not be the same in China. Speaking from the political standpoint, it may be said that when Commodore Perry first opened the eyes of Japan, the latter's people regarded all persons coming from the Occident as enemies and sought to expel them. Failing in this they began to consider what manner of men these strangers were, and discovered, to their surprise, that neither in civilization, nor in administration, nor in morality, nor in customs was there anything to be despised on the part of the foreigners. At once the Japanese changed their attitude and conceived it better to learn from the Occidentals and to send students to the Occident to study, just as numbers of Chinese students are now coming to Japan. In a word, it may be said that what brought Japan to this point was in truth the anti-foreign spirit in a new guise, namely, the desire to be able to oppose Occidental masterfulness. By and bye, the people, not content simply to develop this ability of resistance, applied themselves to improve their administrative system, and the Chinese must take the same route. It is most regrettable that China should place opportunities in the hands of Europe and America as she does now. International relations have not yet risen above the stage of egoism, nor has the impulse of expansion ceased to direct States. All that has been accomplished is the growth of a tendency among civilized countries to avoid war, though the weak is sacrificed just as readily as ever. Thus there is no security against a world-wide disturbance. The Russo-Japanese war, if traced to its source, is found to have been due to China's inability to guard her Three Eastern Provinces. It is necessary, therefore, that China should reflect deeply and review her situation carefully. Turning to religion, the Count said that, according to his view Christianity and Confucianism were virtually identical. The soul of Christianity was love; the soul of Confucianism, humanity, which is only love in another form. By love, international jealousies and racial antipathies must be eradicated.

THE TOKYO TETSUDO AND THE TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

We read in the *Hochi Shimbun* that the Tokyo Electric Light Company was at first disposed to make light of the Tokyo Tetsudo Company's project of adding electric lighting to its tram business. But fuller consideration convinced the former Company that while there is room for the two, they could do much better as allies than as rivals. It will be remembered that the idea of the Railway Company is to supply electric light at charges 20 per cent. less than those of the Light Company, and that the former has at present a surplus of power sufficient to feed about 170,000 lights as against 300,000 fed by the Dento Kaisha's stations. Our contemporary says, however, that the Dento Company has now asked the Railway Company to equalize the charges, and that this has led to re-consideration of the amalgamation project, which may possibly be carried out. There are undoubtedly difficulties in the way of amalgamation—the difficulties that the Electric Light Company's capital is only 18 million *yen* whereas that of the Railway Company is 60 millions, and that the rates of dividend paid by them are dissimilar. But such difficulties exist on the threshold of nearly all amalgamations, and are not insuperable.

It is stated that the Government, on the 29th of last month, formally sanctioned the application of the Tokyo Railway Company to carry on the business of electric lighting in various districts of the city and also approved the scale of charges proposed, namely, 20 per cent. less than those of the Electric Light Company. Meanwhile there is much talk of the amalgamation of the Light Company and the Railway Company. Indeed the *Hochi Shimbun* alleged, in a recent issue, that amalgamation had been actually agreed to, though the agreement in that sense had not yet been signed. It appears, however that things have not moved quite so fast. The two companies appreciate that amalgamation would be in their best interests, and it is rumoured that official advice has been given in that sense provided that a general reduction of rates be arranged. But of course it is not by any means an easy matter to settle all the details of such a large undertaking. One difficulty, according to the *Hochi Shimbun*, is that the Electric Light Company has already taken preliminary steps for uniting with the Tokyo Electric Power Company, an arrangement which the Tokyo Railway Company does not regard with complete satisfaction. At all events, if amalgamation would procure a better service of light at cheaper rates the public would be much benefited. We understand that, at the outset, the Tokyo Railway Company's operations in the matter of lighting would not greatly clash with those of the Electric Light Company, but they would necessarily restrict the development of the latter's enterprise. Three of the Tokyo Railway Company's directors are on the board of the Electric Light Company also, a fact which tends materially to facilitate an agreement.

There are again conflicting statements about the projected amalgamation of the Tokyo Railway Company and the Tokyo Electric Light Company. So far as we can gather, the pourparlers have not yet brought the companies within sight of any definite result, but it would not appear that the idea of amalgamation has been abandoned. At any rate the Tokyo Railway Company is proceeding with its supplementary enterprise of furnishing electric lighting to districts traversed by its lines.

CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

The third and last great ceremony in honour of the spirits of the men who fell for their country in the recent war, is to take place at the Yasukuni Shime in Tokyo on May 1st, and following days. Admiral Togo will be the chief of the worshippers on behalf of the two services in his capacity of chairman of the Committee of Worship. On the 2nd of May the Emperor will visit the Shrine, on the 3rd, the Empress, on the 3rd, also, the Prince Imperial and on the 4th the Princess Imperial. We presume that this, the third ceremony of the kind, may be taken as showing the last list of casualties. The record has been swelled by the Emperor's wise decision that there shall be included in it all non-combatants who lost their lives in the discharge of duties connected with the two services. These non-combatants, together with the men who have died from wounds since the date of the last ceremonial, make a total of 24,021. Taking, then, the figures for the three ceremonials, we have the following results:—

	Number Worshipped.
First ceremonial	29,550
Second "	30,877
Third "	24,021
Total	84,848

Thus the number of lives sacrificed in the terrible struggle was no less than 84,848, or about the sum total of three army-corps. It is as though nine Divisions of the Japanese Army were wiped out of existence. A Japanese Division on a peace footing musters about 9,000 of all arms and there were 11 such Divisions together with the Guards when the war commenced. So it may be said that the lives lost represent three-fourths of the Army. No such sanguinary war is on record. The Russian losses in all branches of the service would probably bring the aggregate for the two countries to 200,000 men, the population of a large town. The only consolation is to be found in the thought that such awfully costly enterprises as modern wars with weapons of precision must soon cease to be even thinkable.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

A telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* from London, transmitting a St. Petersburg message, says that the approaching Hague-Tribunal is causing friction between Germany and England. The former is reported to have declared that she will withdraw from the conference if England insists on bringing forward for discussion the armaments-reduction proposal, and England, on her side, is said to be determined to withdraw should the proposal be tabled. It may be, therefore, that the Tribunal will prove abortive, but the telegram says that the Emperor of Russia is making strong efforts to reconcile the views of the two Powers. We can well understand Germany's reluctance in this matter. There has been no time in her history when she needed more imperatively to observe the principle of the strong man armed. She stands almost isolated in Europe. England and France are virtual allies; France and Russia are actual allies; England and Russia are potential allies; and England and Japan are conventional allies. Germany has the Triple Alliance still. But

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the Triple Alliance is not a very closely knit association, and two of its units would not be likely to draw the sword except in scarcely conceivable circumstances. Therefore Germany must wear all her armour, whatever be her faith in the pacific purpose of these various coalitions. Still there is only one reason why she should refuse to discuss the question of armaments' reduction. With her and with her only would rest the final decision so far as her own armaments are concerned, and consequently that phase of the matter need not disturb her. Suppose, however, that Russia, France, England and Japan were all to vote for disarmament, as is not improbable, and suppose further that Austria and Italy showed a disposition to join such a coalition, would not Germany be in a very invidious and dangerous position? It appears to us that she would, and in the circumstances we can not but think that this disarmament question might well be kept in a pigeon hole for another year at any rate.

ILL-PAID PROFESSIONS.

The *Author* recently published some interesting details as to the meagre estates left by well-known journalists and authors and printed tables from which we take the following figures:—

	£
Sir Thomas Wemyss Reid left estate proved at	9,249
Sir Edwin Arnold " " "	6,417
Clement Scott " " "	4,482
George Gissing " " "	1,053
Alfred Henry Wall " " "	400
William Sharp " " "	378
Adeline Sergeant " " "	294
Hannah Lynch " " "	285

Commenting on the above facts, Mr. Clement K. Shorter, editor of the *Sphere*, remarks:—It would seem that the first three—Sir Wemyss Reid, Sir Edwin Arnold, and Mr. Clement Scott—left £20,000 between them, but at the time of his death Scott was the owner of a newspaper, and both Reid and Arnold had a certain asset in their knighthoods. But when all is considered I am surprised that these three journalists died as well off as they did. I am, however, more interested in the five later names. Mr. Gissing was one of the very greatest novelists of his epoch, an epoch in which Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy had practically ceased to write. Yet for his best books he received a mere pittance. It was only when Gissing began to write books of quite secondary worth that money came to him. Had he lived to his full span of years he would doubtless have become fairly well-to-do as writers go, although he would never have been, I think, one of our prosperous writers of fiction. That fiction does bring prosperity can scarcely be denied. At least six successful novelists of the hour are able to provide themselves with motor cars and every conceivable luxury. But apart from the succesful writer of fiction there is little to be said to-day in favour of the literary life so far as mere moneymaking is concerned. Nor do I in the least believe in the career of a journalist. It is not a career for a young man who wants to "get on." Whatever may have been the case some years ago no one should enter either of these professions without having at his back sufficient money to live upon when new fashions arise, as they must. Young people are tempted by the fact that remuneration in the earlier stages is very high, but here they are sadly misled. The only thing that can be said for the career is that it brings a great deal of pleasure with it. These three last names on my list, for example, died with less than £400 each in the bank—Mr. Sharp, Miss Sergeant, and Miss Lynch. All had joy in their work; all were happy souls content with the pleasures of literary friendship. This was the consolation that James Payn found and it should suffice.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The regulations just issued for free land-leases in South Saghalien show that the Government is disposed to give every possible encouragement to immigrants. Leases of from 10 to 15 years are to be granted gratis, and after the expiration of these periods the land may be handed over in fee simple to its cultivator. Agricultural purposes, cattle-breeding purposes and forestry purposes are indicated as the objects for which land must be used, and it is laid down that an area of 90,000 *tsubo* (75 acres) may be allotted for agriculture, an area of 500,000 *tsubo* (417 acres) for cattle-breeding or foresty, and an area of 60,000 *tsubo* (41 acres) for other purposes. There are, of course, various provisions designed to prevent unproductive occupation or tenure without residence, but these restrictions do not seriously militate against the great inducement offered by the acquisition of such large tracts. In Japan proper any agriculturist owning such areas is regarded as a big farmer, and the number of these happy individuals does not exceed two or three in each village.

The following Japanese officers are said to have been nominated to proceed to the Military and Naval Celebration in the United States which commences on the 26th instant and continues until the 30th of November:—

General Baron Kuroki, who commanded the First Army throughout the War.

Lt. General Kigoshi, who commanded the Fifth Division during the War.

Major-General Umezawa, the hero of Pengshifu.

Colonel Ota, who distinguished himself so much at Taling in the Battle of the Shaho.

Lt. Colonel Suzuki.

Major Yoshida.

Captain Marquis Saigo.

Captain Tanaka, the well known Aide-de-Camp.

We spoke in a recent issue of the fact that act of submission had been made by the various tribes of aborigines in the Taikokan region of Formosa. This was the immediate sequel of the advance made by the Japanese at the head of the local levies in the early part of the cool season. News is now published that, on the 27th ultimo, a similar act of submission and swearing of fealty was performed by the aborigines of the Taihyo districts. These latter had always been regarded as the most ferocious and intractable among all the savages on the Island, and their addition to the ranks of peaceful citizens is therefore spoken of as a most welcome incident.

In the Annual Report of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, the following appears:—

A memorial was addressed to the Committee dealing with a speech delivered by Mr. Iwanaga, a director of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, on the subject of the shipping competition. After full consideration, the memorial was adopted by the Committee and circulated to the Chambers of Commerce abroad with whom the Board is in correspondence.

It seems a pity that if this reference was made to the incident of Mr. Iwanaga's speech and the memorial inspired by the latter, the compilers of the Report did not go on to speak of the sequel, namely, the letter written by Mr. Iwanaga to the Chamber after the publication of the memorial. The Chamber promised to give to Mr. Iwanaga's explanatory letter the same measure of publicity as that afforded to the memorial, and it can not be doubted that the promise was made good at the time. But the oversight of referring to the memorial in the Report and omitting all mention of the letter is obviously inconsistent with that promise. We entertain no doubt that this was an accident, and that the attention of the Chamber need only be called to the omission in order to secure redress.

There have been persistent rumours that one of the three vessels forming the Naval Training Squadron, namely, the *Matsushima*, had been sunk by a mine on the coast of America. Some busybodies even went so far as to allege that she had been sent to the bottom by a United States war-ship. Of course the story was quite incredible, but it attained such dimensions that inquiries were addressed to the Naval Department in Tokyo. They elicited a reply that the ship is believed to be perfectly safe. She left Fiji on March 25th and was due at New Zealand about the 31st.

Tokyo journals state that there is to be a great series of manœuvres in May next in the district at the foot of Fujiyama. The troops attending will be engaged in works relating to the attack and defence of fortresses.

Tokyo journals, evidently deriving their information from the same source, say that the Inlet Question has at length found a solution. The Commissioners have agreed that by the term "inlet" shall be understood a long and narrow arm of the sea running deep into the shore. As to the gulfs which satisfy this definition, over a hundred of the best maps will be consulted and the places indicated on them as satisfying the above conditions will be marked in the sense of being excluded from the fishery area open to Japanese subjects. This solution is somewhat vague and its ultimate application will probably involve some trouble, but one does not see how anything better could have been devised. It is at all events essential that the places designated "inlet" for the purposes of the Treaty should be clearly marked on the maps and distinctly named. To draft a general definition and leave its application to the discretion of the fishermen themselves would have been to open the door to endless complications.

Tokyo journals agree in saying that the Japanese Naval Authorities have decided to lay down in the course of the present fiscal year two big battle-ships of 21,000 tons each and 20 knots speed. Originally the idea was to build them both at Kure, but it is probable that one will be taken in hand at Yokosuka, though this point has not yet been definitely fixed.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that although a general understanding has been arrived at between Japan and Russia with regard to the latter's repayment of the monies spent on the maintenance of Russian prisoners during the war, the payment of the sum due by Russia is nor likely to be such a speedy affair as many people have hitherto supposed. The delay is due to the fact that the St. Petersburg Government has asked for a detailed statement and it is now in course of compilation, but naturally the process will require some time, and

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

subsequently an interval must elapse before the documents reach Russia's hands and are subjected to scrutiny. A little delay will not inconvenience Japan for her financiers have wisely refrained from including the payment in their estimate of available assets for the current fiscal year.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* has a most appreciative article on Mr. W. H. Stone who has served in the Telegraph Bureau of Japan for 35 years without intermission, and who has discharged his duties in the most efficient and useful manner. Our contemporary says that Mr. Stone has contributed materially to the establishment of telegraphs in Japan, having assumed office in Tokyo in April, 1872, and that his work during Japan's two great wars was most conspicuously valuable. He is the holder of many orders, the principal being the Second Class of the Rising Sun. It is in contemplation to give a large entertainment in his honour at an early date.

In the *Official Gazette* there is published an Imperial Ordinance fixing the 1st of April, 1912, as the date of opening of the "Great Exhibition of Japan," and the 31st of October as the date of closing. Details are also published as to the staff of the Exhibition and their salaries, but no special interest attaches to this part of the Ordinance. As a matter of course the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce is to be the chief director.

A Toronto telegram of March 15th stated that General Booth, head of the Salvation Army, who had been in Toronto for a week left for Montreal that night in a blaze of glory. About 2,000 Salvationists lined up with torches and escorted the General to the station. He was in a large automobile attended by staff officers, and several bands were in the procession. The parade was witnessed by thousands of citizens. General Booth was accompanied by Commissioner Coombs, Colonel Pugmire, Brigadiers Howell and Cox, Colonel Hughes and Adjutant Morris, as far as Montreal and Ottawa. After visiting these two cities, he was to go to Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast and sail for the Orient on April 1st.

Prince Kuni left Yokohama on Wednesday by the *Iyo Maru* for Europe. Many Princes and Princesses of Blood, some peers, and a number of high officials of the Imperial Household Department accompanied His Highness to the steamer and saw him off.

The 3rd instant was a great day at Kamakura when the usual yearly celebration of the death of Hojo Tokimune was held at the temple Yengaku-ji, founded by him. It happened to be the 622nd anniversary, and a large number of marines repaired to the place from Yokosuka, whence came also Vice-Admiral Kamimura. There was a grand chorus of the song composed on the occasion of the defeat of the Mongol invasion by Tokimune's troops, and there was a very eloquent address by Mr. Oishi Masami, delivered in the presence of the statue of Tokimune.

In Kobe and Yokohama, the tea business this year is generally believed to be brisker than during last season, the demand for Japanese tea having considerably increased in America. Owing to the present cold weather, the introduction of new crop leaf will be later than in previous years. Kochi new tea, however, is expected to be ready for the market not later than the middle of this month.

AT THE CROSS.

Gray gloomed the hillside. Through the solemn hush
Of dole, the third dark hour—reluctant, shamed—
Slow yielded to its close.

Below the cross
The Holy Mother knelt in quivering calm.
Her waiting arms in anguish upward reached
To take again her Son, her little boy—
Her baby!—while, pale, pale through the mystic dusk,
Her lifted face in adoration dwelt
Upon her Lord!

Then, near at hand, there broke
A woman's sobbing, low and wrenched and fierce,
The cry of one whose hurt is worse than death;
And Mary, bending sweet within her veil,
Laid her high grief aside, to pray, "Dear God!
Ah, comfort Thou the mother of the thief!"

EDITH BROWNELL.

IMPERIAL DIET.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House of Peers held its last meeting for the transaction of business this session on Wednesday.

After a report by Dr. Miyake, Chairman of the Petitions Committee, on the work of Committee during the session, Bills requiring the approval of the Diet for the expenditure of reserve funds during the 38th fiscal year were taken up. Count Kiyosu, Chairman of the Committee to consider the Bills, reported that the Committee had approved them. The House adopted the report and the Bills were passed.

The Bills for granting pensions to officials of the Korean Residency-General and Kwantung Government General and to teachers of Japanese schools in Korea were also passed.

The Bill for the remission of taxes in districts which have suffered from fire was rejected after considerable discussion

Discussion took place on the Bill for the amendment of the Police Law so as to enable women to attend political meetings. Mr. E. Kamada supported it, declaring that the restriction of the liberty of women was a relic of the past and the present stage of civilized progress demanded its removal. Count Hirosawa delivered a speech in opposition and the Bill was rejected.

The House adopted a Representation relating to the use of *Kana* and 17 petitions, and rose at 4.30 p.m.

It may be noted that during the session the House passed 43 Government Bills, 9 Private Bills, and 4 Representations.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives also held its last meeting on Wednesday.

Mr. Hanai introduced an interpellation relating to foreign affairs. He said that a tariff union with Korea was the logical sequel of the establishment of a protectorate by Japan over Korea. It was no use for the Foreign Minister to hesitate over the question. He thought it natural that there should be a cry of want of confidence in the Foreign Minister. Protection was not an obligation but a right on the part of Japan. In employing this right, Japan had no reason to fear any one. He desired to know whether the Foreign Minister was able to conclude a tariff union or not.

Mr. Sugita then announced that in Tuesday's balloting on the Representation relating to the 2nd Higher Girls Normal School, a vote cast against the Representation by a *Shimpo-to* member was null, because he had made a mistake in signing his card.

The member expressed his regret for the mistake.

The Representation being thus rejected by 132 against 131, the President had a casting vote. Mr. Sugita, the President and a member of the *Seiyukai*, declared himself against the Representation and the rejection of the Representation was thus confirmed.

Mr. Fukushima, Director of the Committee to consider the Forestry Law Bill, reported that the Committee had approved the Bill as amended by the Upper House.

Mr. Hanai said the Forestry Bill was next to the Criminal Code in importance, among the Bills introduced during the present session. The House had to consider the Bill very hastily, and there were many defects in it. Consequently he asked the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce to hold over the Bill till next session.

Mr. Matsuoka, the Minister, replied that minor defects could be amended later. He declined to hold over the Bill.

Mr. Hanai moved that the Bill be held over till next session.

The motion was rejected, and the Bill was passed.

The House adopted the amended Representation urging the Government to sell state forests.

The Representation urging the Government to establish a High School in Shikoku was adopted.

Mr. Fukui, Chairman of the Committee to consider the Representations relating to mining investigations and to the encouragement of the mining industry, reported to the House that the Committee had amalgamated these two Representations in one, urging the Government to promote mining industry.

The House adopted the Committee's decision.

Mr. Yokoi reported 12 Petitions to the House. Two of these asked the Government to expedite the construction of the railways between Gensan and Pyongyang and between Gensan and Chinampho. These petitions were adopted.

Another petition sent from Hiroshima asked the Government to encourage the practice of having the Imperial Rescript on Education read to the general public. The House refused to adopt it but ordered the Petitions Committee to send it to the Government.

Mr. Yokoi announced that the Committee had received 693 petitions and disposed of 674.

Mr. Sugita, the President, then addressed the House and announced the closing of the Session. He said it had been one of the most important sessions of the Diet for the foundation of the *post-bellum* programme had been laid. The House had met on 25 days, and Committees had sat on 52 days. Of 235 Bills, Representations, and Petitions, almost all had been disposed of. The House voted a Budget estimated at over 600 million *yen*, and had passed many important Bills, the Revised Criminal Code being the most important. He thanked the members for their labour and assiduity, and expressed the hope that their work would have a far reaching effect on the progress of the nation.

The House rose at 1.40 p.m.

THE LEPER HOSPITAL AT GOTEMBA.

We gather from a report issued by the Rev. Father Bertrand, in charge of the Leper Hospital at Gotemba, that that very useful institution is in want of funds to enable it to carry on its good work. During the last three years the price of almost every necessary for the supply of the hospital has continued to rise, and in spite of the strictest economy it has been impossible to provide for the seventy-five sufferers accommodated in the institution during the past year with the funds at its disposal. The total receipts from donations in Japan and from abroad amounted last year to *yen* 3,432, while the expenses totalled *yen* 4,224, thus exceeding the income by *yen* 792. Donations to wipe out this debt and help the hospital through the current year will be received by the Catholic Archbishop of Tokyo, 35 Tsukiji; M. l'Abbe Guerin, Catholic Mission, 44 Bluff, or Rev. Father Bertrand, Director of the Leper Hospital, Gotemba, Shizuoka-ken.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

POLITICAL.

A RESULT of the 23rd session of the Diet which has just come to a close has undoubtedly been to advance the country one step towards the realization of constitutional government, that is to say, if party Cabinets be the crown of that system. The step to which we allude is that a clearly outlined conservative party has come into existence. There has always been a strongly conservative atmosphere in Japan but it had hitherto remained in a somewhat tenuous condition, probably because the sentiment of several of its most prominent leaders was not permanent. Many deeply thinking and highly influential men in Japan, though classed among the conservatives by popular estimate, deserve the title only in so far as they advocate a protracted extension of the probation period. In other words, while recognising that party cabinets are inevitable, they would postpone the epoch of the inevitable until there are plain evidences that the nation is duly prepared. But other eminent leaders are understood to go farther, and to oppose party cabinets as a radically bad institution. Yet it is not possible to draw a nominal distinction between the two classes, and practically they are for the moment one, since both oppose the same thing with a difference of period only. Evidently if these men step down into the arena of parties they at once create a contradiction between their practice and their principles, since they use the instrument whose use they condemn. It is doubtless for that reason that they have hitherto exercised their influence in camera, and have received the title of *Kura-maku seijika* (politicians behind the curtain). Marquis ITO used to be regarded as the real leader of these camera statesmen until he organized the *Seiyu-kai*, thus offering public evidence of his conviction that the epoch of party cabinets had arrived. Then the mantle fell upon Marquis YAMAGATA who has worn it ever since, so that the term "military party" has come to be a synonym for "conservatives." Count KATSURA is understood to be largely of Marquis YAMAGATA's persuasion, but Count KATSURA is eminently a man to keep in touch with the trend of the times, and certainly no ultra-conservatism can be attributed to him. It was under Count KATSURA's ægis, however, that the *Daido* Club came into being. The *Daido* Club was a very clever conception. In a House of Representatives where neither of the great parties possesses a working majority, there is scarcely any limit to the potentiality of a group of men sufficiently numerous to give such a majority to whichever side they espouse. That was the basic idea of the *Daido* Club. But it was not a political party. That is to say, it had not so constituted itself in the eyes of the law, though for all practical ends it acted as a political party. There appears to be little doubt that when the SAIONJI Cabinet went into office it received some kind of pledge from Count KATSURA that the *Daido* Club should support it, and the pledge was kept up to a certain point. But while Count KATSURA did not inspire the recent attempt of the *Daido* men to precipitate a crisis in the Lower House, he certainly seems to have withdraws his controlling hand and to have left the Club free to follow the guidance of its own instincts. But why did the *Daido* Club suddenly turn on the Saionji Cabinet? The answer to that appears to be that the *Daido* Club, as indeed is very obvious, would cease to have any *raison d'etre* if the *Seiyu-kai* possessed a working majority, and inasmuch as the influence of the *Seiyu-kai* at the polls would be greatly increased were its leaders in the seats of power at the time of the general elections, the *Daido* Club deemed it necessary to seize a timely opportunity of overthrowing the *Seiyu-kai* cabinet. It is still a far cry to the general elections in 1908, but the present year will see much preparatory campaigning, and consequently the *Daido* men could not afford to postpone their coup. They made a failure, however, and were much shattered themselves, so much that to hold them together it became necessary for their camera leaders, Messrs. KIOURA and SEKI, to associate themselves openly with the Club and to give to it the status of a legally recognised political party. Now, therefore, the conservatives have come into the open and will fight for their own hand. We hesitate, however, to attach any paramount importance to the event. For we recall the *Teisei-to* (Imperialist Party) of former years, under the avowed leadership of the late Marquis SAIGO, an organization which enjoyed only a very ephemeral existence and accomplished nothing worthy of mention. At the same time there is this to be said about the *Daido* Club that it has the House of Peers behind it. The House of Peers as the result of the late division on the *Gun*-abolition Bill showed, is not so hostile to the SAIONJI Cabinet as was supposed, but it is sufficiently hostile to all party Cabinets to reader legislation difficult for them. Thus the *Daido* Club may yet give a good account of itself, and whatever the future has in store, it is at all events a step of progress that conservatism has come out into the open and will now fight under its own flag.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Pidjin-Inglis Tails, Plaited and Drawn, by F. W. AIREY, R.N.; Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

WE are not aware that since the publication of the celebrated rendering of "My name is Norval" into pidgin Chinese, there has been any considerable attempt to apply this comical medium to English poetry. Mr. Airey's work has therefore the charm of comparative novelty and is so meritorious in itself that all must find it amusing. "Tails," of course, is the author's suggestive way of spelling "tales," and indeed "tails" abound in the little volume. We are not by any means sure, however, that Mr. Airey is not more entertaining when he writes in plain English then when he "doggrels" in pidgin Chinese. He has a most happy knack of versifying, but the exigencies of "pidjin" seem sometimes to give a forced effect to his rhymes, and to necessitate the introduction of words which certainly do not belong to the pidgin category. We quote two of the poems, the first in "pidgin," the second in mixed dialect:—

THE LATCATCHER.

My plenty dollar,—plenty lot,—
It follin devil pay;
My talky you how my it got
Now long time makey play.

The Plague it Chino no belong,
It no belong until
The lat it bling it to Hongkong.
Then lat must catchy kill.

Must makey die. lat no can live.
No have got plenty cat,
More better Wo Kong dollar give
For catchy lilly lat.

Five cents one lat though no good pay,
When lat it makey learn
How my can catch he lun away;
No dollar Wo Kong earn.

My flend Ah Fat my talky word,—
He shop have got, Ah Fat,—
He makey mouse, he makey bird,
He makey live tame lat.

So plenty pidgin makey my,
Ali fam'ly lat my take,
Make plopper pidgin selly buy,
My plenty dollar make!

TO MY "BOY."

In asking for a "chalacter" on leaving me, Ah Loy,
You'd have me play the game with you—to trap me, sly decoy!
I'm neither good at fiction nor too deeply versed in diction, or
My soul I might imperil by verbosity, my "boy."

I took you out of kindness in your poverty, Ah Loy,
And in return you'd take me in and use me as your toy;
You're lying and you're lazy,—you have driven me nigh crazy,— you
Have rent my peace in pieces since you've been in my employ.

You're careless, you're dishonest, and your cunning you deploy
To make my life a burden and to vex me and annoy;
You're all that's good and smiling, you are all that's bad and riling too,
So take this as your "chalacter"—and *congé* too, Ah Loy.

Lucretius, by W. D. LOVE, M.A. Messrs Kelly and Walsh, Yokohama.

THIS is a little volume published at the Clarendon Press and written with the hope of popularizing "some of the finest and most vivid Latin Poetry that survives." The author has chosen for his purpose the celebrated poem *De Rerum Natura*, and has prefaced it with a most interesting series of essays on "The Life of Lucretius," "The Style of Lucretius," "The Philosophy of Lucretius," the poem "*De Resum Natura*," and "The Subject Matter of the Fifth Book." It need hardly be said that there are copious and most illuminating notes, and interspersed through the text are pithy and felicitous synopsis of the sections immediately following. The book should be welcome not only to all students, but also to those who desire to refresh the reminiscences of their school and college days.

Despite the pouring rain a large number of residents and friends were present at the funeral of the late Captain C. Young on Wednesday. The service was conducted by the Rev. A. A. Bennett, D.D, the pall-bearers being Capt. Ekstrand, Capt. Thompsen, Capt. Wale, Mr. C. S. Matthews and Mr. A. F. White. Mr. Nagai, Manager of the Yokohama office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, attended as the special representative of the Company, while the chief mourners were the sons-in-law, Messrs. Edwards and Pollard.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

In the *Rikugō Zasshi* (Unitarian) under the title "Ten Plebeian Virtues" Mr. Saji Jitsuzen calls attention to the numerous merits of Japanese peasants and workmen. They are ready to do a large amount of work for little pay. Though having no property to fall back on, they have no solicitude as to their ability to make a living. Neither the cold of winter nor the heat of summer daunts them. They strictly perform the duties of their domestic relationship. As fathers, sons, husbands or brothers they are kind, considerate and loyal. All forms of extravagance they carefully avoid. In choosing an occupation they show commonsense and are not guided by mere whim or fancy. They seem to act on the principle referred to in the Chinese saying, *Kano Shijin* (矢人) *taru yori, kwanjin* (鹵人) *tare.** They are modest and neither boast of what they themselves can do or depreciate others. None of the petty jealousy to be seen in the higher walks of life is as a rule displayed by the lower classes. They depend on themselves rather than on others. They do not expect things to be done for them and have none of that pitiful helplessness which is so apparent among the upper and middle classes in this country.† They readily settle down and make a home wherever their work calls them, and once settled they become strongly attached to places and often remain in them all their lives. A comparison of the merits of the lower orders with those of the middle and upper classes undoubtedly shows that education, culture, easy circumstances and leisure have not been conducive to the development of character. Toil, hardship, privations and a somewhat precarious means of livelihood have produced finer moral qualities than are ever seen among those who live lives of ease and comparative luxury.

Mr. Kuroiwa Shūroku writes in the *Rikugō Zasshi* on "Theories Concerning Happiness and Unhappiness." He points out that one great mistake certain socialists make is to suppose that the amelioration of outward circumstances will of necessity bring happiness. True happiness is essentially a state of mind. It is contentment with surroundings or at any rate a determination to make the best of life as we find it. What the world calls prosperity and good fortune by no means always produce happiness. Mr. Kuroiwa thinks that only those who have suffered really know what true bliss is. Quiet endurance of life's reverses and hardships is taught by all religions and by all moralists to be one of our chief duties.

* * *

In the world of thought there is constant oscillation from one extreme to another. The wide-spread mysticism which prevails in Europe to-day is a reaction from the materialism of Comte and his school and the Empirical-Sceptical School of Mill and Spencer, observes the *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church) in a recent number of the magazine. This mysticism pervades the learned world as well as the religious world. It is a mere transition state. It will not last. It will satisfy neither the man of science nor the man of faith, being no more than a vague sentiment. It prevails in Japan to-day and its hold on the Japanese mind is rendered stronger by pantheistic leanings here.

In an article entitled "the Separation of Church and State and Church Property in Port Arthur" the *Seikyō Shimpō* praises the Japanese Military authorities for their fairness and consideration. The Russians had a fine church and a good deal of church property of various kinds in Port Arthur. This property has all been handed over to the Japanese Branch of the Greek Church, represented by Archbishop Nicolai. By this act the Japanese Government recognized the inviolability of Church property and thus showed a higher sense of justice than has been of late displayed by French politicians, who see no objection to the seizure of property that for centuries has been owned by the Roman Catholic Church. Even in cases where Church and State are united it would be quite unjust for the State to appropriate Church property for its own use, says the *Seikyō Shimpō*. It is pleasing to observe that the Japanese Government recognizes this principle.

The *Seikyō Shimpō*, in the February number of the magazine, makes a special appeal to its readers on behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association connected with the Greek Church. It would seem that owing to the urgency of the duties devolving on Church workers during the war the Young Men's Society fell into a state of inactivity. Next to no work was carried on. This Society now proposes to take up new enterprises and desires to secure a number of new members. The fortunes of the Church are closely bound up with the attitude assumed by young men towards religion, says the *Seikyō Shimpō*.

* * *

Some little time ago, in commenting on the movement among a small section of the English clergy in favour of closer union with the Greek Church, the *Seikyō Shimpō* asked whether it was not possible for the Japanese Episcopalians to join hands with the Japanese branch of the Greek Church. The *Kirisutokyō Shūhō*, (Protestant Episcopalian) writing on this subject, expresses the view that there are difficulties in the way of any such union. The Episcopalian Church in Japan, like that of England, is divided into three sections, to which the names High, Low and Broad are given. Now, though certain High Churchmen in this country, as in England, may desire to see a union with the Greek Church it is certain that neither Low Churchmen nor Broad Churchmen favour the idea. (*Nihon Seikōkai chū ni moshi Seikyōkai* (Greek Church) *to no kinsetsu wo netsubō suru mono ari to seba, daiichi wa sunawachi Kōha* (高派) *no hitobito naru beshi. Gojinwa ta no nika, sunawachi Teiha, Kōha* (廣派) *no hito ga kore ni nesshin narubeshi to wa kangaezaru nari.*) Those who belong to these two sections of the Episcopal Church undoubtedly think that among ancient Churches the Greek Church occupies a very high place, that its theology is in many respects loftier and deeper than Latin theology and that this theology accords better with the real meaning of the New Testament, but at the same time their attitude to the absolute authority claimed by the Greek Church, to many of its usages, canons and ceremonies, and to its incomprehensible doctrines must still be one of opposition no less pronounced than that shown to Roman Catholicism. If any conference, with the object of bringing about a closer connection between the two Churches, be held, only High Churchmen among the Episcopalians would be represented, and hence the movement could hardly be productive of any permanent good.

* * *

In the *Shinjin* Mr. Yamaji Aizan makes the following observations on the connection of morality and religion. In endeavouring to determine what is the true relationship of morality to religion, the first question it is pertinent to ask is, which occupies the higher rank, human life or religion? Does religion exist for human life or human life for the sake of religion? According to science we human beings have all been evolved from lower animals and the moral laws and sentiments prevailing among us have been essentially utilitarian in character, namely such as have tended to the well-being and happiness of the communities of which individuals have formed a part. According to this theory moral notions have not been implanted in us by Heaven, but have sprung up as a natural sequence of man's life in society. It is one of the conditions of human society that the relationships of men and women to each other should be regulated by certain laws whose observation is recognized to be conducive to the welfare of communities and individuals alike. This then is the origin and the basis of morality according to scientists. What real connection then has religion with morality? None at all, according to this theory. (*Hulashite shikaraba shūkyō to dōtoku to wa sukoshi mo kwankei wa nai no de aru ka? Sore shikari.*) How then has it come about that they are connected according to prevailing teaching? Religion is a device for inducing people to observe moral rules, say some. Shinto priests and Christian Ministers of the orthodox school often thus explain it. But, connected with this explanation of the nature of religion, the result of our war with Russia has caused considerable misgiving among certain Indian Christians. They had been taught by the missionaries that the adoption of Christianity added to the stability of States, that non-Christian countries were comparatively weak and so on. Then came a big war between a Christian and a non-Christian country, resulting in the defeat of the former. This naturally staggerd the Indian Christians, and they seem to have appealed to Japanese Christians for help. Two of the latter went all the way to India to assure the Christians there that the adoption of Christianity by a section of the Japanese people had not led to any mental degeneration, but, on the country, had conduced to the strengthening of the moral character of the Japanese. This all comes from the theory that Christianity is a mere device for attaining certain desirable ends. But is it not a very shallow view to take of Christianity thus to regard it? It is true that morality is the result of man's life in society, and that man's obligation to obey moral law is clear to everybody; but in order to insure this obedience religious faith is necessary. Without it man's life is incomplete. But there are religions and religions, and only the religion that is a necessity to man's higher life on earth is reliable. The right kind of religion will agree with high-souled national sentiment. The connection of such a religion with morality must always be very close.

* * *

In the *Shinrisō* (New Ideal) we find an article entitled "Socialism and the Future Life," from which we cite the following:—In Europe Socialists give out that the future life does not concern them in any way. Their one object is to improve the environments of mankind in this life. Many of them go as far as to affirm that there is no future life. Others say that it is best to act as if there were none and make sure of obtaining such happiness as is obtainable in this life—a principle which people who are not socialists follow in practice habitually, despite their professed belief in a future life. The Socialists who expressly deny the possibility of a future life certainly go too far, says the writer we are quoting. The proper attitude for Socialists to take to the question of a future life is a modest one. Some of them realize this, and say that the possibility of a future existence is a question that philosophers or religious teachers must decide. But there are others who denounce belief in a future life as superstition which ought to be got rid of. Since some of the greatest philosophers that have ever lived have had their doubts on this question, if they have not denied either the possibility or probability of a future life, what is there to warrant the positive tone which certain Socialists adopt when writing on this subject?

* * *

Several of the Christian Magazines call attention to the facilities offered by the Tōkyō Exhibition for propagating the Gospel. The *Nichiyō Sōshi* expresses the hope that such evangelistic work as is undertaken in connection with the Exhibition will not be of the exhibitory type. If this work assumes the character of a show it will not succeed (*Moshi sore Hakurankwai dendō ni arazu dendōno Hakurankwai taru gotoki shurui no hyōshō* (表彰) *narashimeba, gojin wa mushiro sono seikō ni gigu sezaru wo yesu.*) The allusion is to the claptrap, penny-a-show manner in which certain evangelists try to bring Christianity to the notice of the Japanese. Here is the gist of what the *Seikyō Shimpō* writes on "The Exhibition and Religion:"—The Exhibition should serve as a stimulus to the Christians

* "Be a maker of armour rather than a maker of arrows." Do that which conduces to self-protection and self-support, rather than strive to compete against others. Act on the principle of self-defence rather than be aggressive.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

† There are people, says Mr. Saji, who think it undignified or who are too lazy to do anything for themselves. They call a servant to fetch something that is on the other side of the room.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

of Japan. It shows how rapid has been the progress of the nation in the acquirement of the arts which form a part of material civilisation. Has the progress been equally rapid in the spiritual world? We cannot say that it has. As regards making use of the Exhibition for evangelistic purposes in a direct way, we as a church are opposed to the idea. The air of bustle and excitement and worldliness that characterizes such places is certainly not conducive to that heart preparation which fits people for the reception of Gospel truth. Nothing could be more contrary to the spirit of our religion than the notion of working up a noisy Gospel show that shall rival the other shows going on at Ueno. As a Church we shall not take part in any evangelistic work that may be planned by other Christian bodies. But at the same time, as individuals, if some of our Christians are of opinion that they can do good by joining Christian workers belonging to other sects, of course they are at liberty to do so. At the same time it behoves such persons to exercise great care lest they be led away by shallow and silly excitement. It must not be forgotten for a single moment that the frame of mind which produces Exhibitions is not a religious or a spiritual frame of mind. Religious teachers have got to make it quite plain that they occupy a higher platform than that of the promoters of industrial progress. To raise men to our level rather than descend to theirs should ever be our aim. Religious people should not be carried away by the excitement of the hour and become worldly with the wordly, but should maintain an attitude of sacred aloofness. But while saying this we recognize that the holding of the Exhibition, in that it attracts a large number of people to Tōkyo, should be utilized by us for convening meetings of fellow-workers from the provinces and especially for the revival of interest in our Young Men's Society. To see new activity in our church is our earnest desire, but it is not activity that can be aroused by an Exhibition.

* * *

In the March *Taiyō* among Mr. Toyabe Shuntei's Character Sketches we find a comparison of the lives of Florence Nightingale and the late Mrs. I. Okumura. He starts with the remark that Admiral Tōgō has robbed Nelson of some of his fame* and reaches the conclusion that Mrs. Okumura was a greater woman than Florence Nightingale. He gives only a very short sketch of the life of this pioneer among English nurses. He says that being born with a tender heart, Miss Nightingale took to nursing as an occupation that was congenial to her and that the hardships she endured in the Crimean war and her life of self-denial, though rare at that time, have now become quite common among the nursing sisterhood the world over. Miss Nightingale, he says, was a tolerably good *ōtemba* in the best sense of that word, and attained to nothing greater than the position of a high-class nurse (*Kano onna wa yoki imi ni oite kanari no otemba narishi ni soi naki mo, takaki kangofu no yū* (雄) *taru ni sugisu.*) But Mrs. Okumura, Mr. Toyabe continues, was more than this. In addition to being a highly developed woman, she possessed qualities which are usually only found in men. She habitually thought and acted more like a man than a woman. Even at the age of 15 or 16 she was to be seen with hair bound up and fully equipped for war marching towards Chōshū with the Imperial troops. Before the opening of the First Session of the Diet, she appeared at the head of an electioneering party as an ardent supporter of Mr. Amano Nariyuki. On that occasion she figured like a *sōshi* leader and was not daunted by the rough measures of her opponents. During the China-Japan war she crossed over to Korea and induced her brother Okumura Enshin to preach Buddhism there, and subsequently she started an Industrial Female School in Seoul, which was attended by some very rude and violent pupils, whom she succeeded, however, in keeping in order. During the Boxer troubles she accompanied our troops at the head of a nursing band of Japanese women. Her noble work attracted the attention of the late Prince Konoe and she received warm support from him in founding the Ladies Patriotic Society. Before her death the membership of that Society had reached a million. She had never expected it to exceed one hundred thousand. With the exception of the Red Cross Society, there is nothing to rival it in this country. Although the patronage the Society has received from certain princesses and noble ladies has greatly contributed to its success, the ardour which it has displayed has been largely imparted to if by the earnestness and sincerity of its head. Compared with ordinary women and judged by existing standards of feminine character, Mrs. Okumura seems to be like some strange-shaped apparition (*kikei no bakemono*). But there is no saying that occasionally the Creator does not send into the world such masculine women for the fulfilment of certain desirable ends. It is certain that in this country many such women have been born and have lived to accomplish greater feats than ordinary men are capable of. Mrs. Nakamura was endowed with the spirit of Jingu Kōgō (A.D. 201-269), whose life furnished her with a worthy model. Mrs. Nakamura was in many ways a very eccentric woman, so much so that there were occasions when she seemed to be a little off her head. There were times when there seemed to be nothing womanish about her; when she figured like some terrible queen in the nether regions (*makai no jo-ō tomo omowaru-beshi.*) She was in every respect an abnormal woman. From feminine vanity, pettiness and weakness she seems to have been remarkably free. The ordinary female ideal, the ambition to become a good wife and a good mother was not hers. To compete with men and show that her sex was no whit inferior to the male sex was her one desire. To do what other women had not done and could not do was her one wish. She had none of the weakness and gentleness that form essential traits in woman's character and her behaviour at times was altogether out of keeping with what is looked for in a woman. Yet she certainly had compassion, and suffering moved her to tears. Her work among the soldiers showed that combined with the most conspicuous masculinity there was in her a good deal of feminine tenderness. In manner she was often very impolite, and she showed little deference to anybody but the Emperor, Empress and Princes of the Blood. To the late Prince Konoe she often spoke rudely, but he put up with her impoliteness without censuring her, knowing her sterling worth and respecting her great sincerity.* It is true of both men and women that, whatever defects they may have, wherever readiness to sacrifice themselves for others exists and displays itself at every turn of their lives the world is found to be moved thereby. Mrs. Okumura was one of this kind. Her zeal for what was right and good, her self-forgetfulness, her patient endurance of hadships won for her universal respect. There are many highly educated women in our modern world, but in respect of activity there is nobody to be compared with Mrs. Okumura. Among men perhaps the late Mr. Hoshi Tōru resembles her most. Mrs. Okumura may be called the Hoshi Tōru of the women's world. But this remark applies to her astonishing energy only, and not to her character taken as a whole.

* * *

The *Waseda Bungaku* devotes a good deal of its space to religious, philosophical and ethical discussion. In the January number appears a long article from the pen of Mr. Tsunajima Ryōsen. This writer and lecturer shows great activity and spirit. As has been indicated in former Summaries, he has a special Gospel Message of his own. His views seem to us to be still undergoing development and he is hardly to be judged to-day solely by the confession of faith he made in that remarkable book the *Byōkan-roku.** He has studied Christianity very thoroughly and he undoubtedly steadfastly believes certain Christian doctrines. These he zealously propagates, and he is said to have many admirers. We have not space here to deal with Mr. Tsunajima's twenty-page article referred to above, the title of which is *Idainaru Bonmin Shugi.* But we will make a few quotations from it just to show in outline the views which Mr. Tsunajima advocates:—Among the gifts God has bestowed on man feeling and will are to be placed first; next comes reason. (Though of course in man's mind reason has no actual separate existence from feeling and will). The first gift it is that is the origin of man's sonship to God. Reason is given to qualify us to maintain this relationship. It is the means of enabling us to realize the great purpose of life. In Mr. Tsunajima's conception reason is subordinate to feeling and will. . . . What should be the highest aspiration of man's life? he asks. Not to obtain knowledge; not to get money; not to obtain success, but only to become virtuous as individuals; in the words of Christ, to be 'perfect as our Father in heaven is perfect, . . Union with God, the realization that God is working in our hearts—this is the only thing in life really worth having. There is no peace of mind compared to this. This renders us independent of the whole world. To be sons of God constitutes the chief glory of man's life. . . . The religion of Christ is a religion for the peasant. Christian greatness is essentially plebeian. From the lower orders must come the influence and the light that is so much needed by the higher classes.

Mr. Tsunajima's religious views have, however, been made the subject of a powerful attack in the pages of recent numbers of the *Waseda Bungaku.* Religious truth, according to Mr. Tsunajima, has emotion, consciousness and experience as its chief basis, that is, it is chiefly subjective. He holds also that it is quite transcendental. It cannot be tested by reason nor can it appeal to reason. In several lengthy articles Professor C. Kaneko, of the Waseda University, has set forth the serious objections to this view of religion which certain earnest thinkers have always entertained. Individual experience cannot be regarded by itself as sufficient ground for alleging that anything is true, says Professor Kaneko. To say that the emotions and the will are the chief stronghold of religion and that each man is to be a law to himself is to open the way to superstition, hallucination, and vagaries of every description. Professor Kaneko in an article which covers 31 pages in the March number of the *Waseda Bungaku*, goes minutely into the subject of religious truth, its source and basis and the means which we possess of testing it. He argues that it must be capable of being tested by the rational faculties of ordinary men. Anything said to have been revealed in a supernatural manner to individuals has no claim to general credence irrespective of its nature and its accordance with the general religious conclusions that the learned world has reached. The question at issue between Mr. Tsunajima and Professor Kaneko is whether religion is to be based on the rational conclusions drawn from available data or whether it is to be based on the consciousness and feelings of certain individuals. Professor Kaneko points out that if individual experience is to be the test of truth, it will be quite impossible to discover what is true and what is false, as experience differs widely. He does not hold that what is known as religious truth is capable of being logically proved. But he is averse to admitting that mere belief suffices to prove either the truth or error of the things believed in. As to the amount of certainty in religion that it is possible to reach, he owns that it is not scientific certainty nor logical certainty. He recognizes that certain assumptions in religion have to be made; that reason plays

* *Eikokujin Nelson wo kūzen-zetsugo* [空前絶後] (Lit. Having no predecessor and no successor—unrivalled) *no daiteitoku to shite, kore wo sōhai shitaru ni, Nihon ni Tōgō Taishō izuru ni oyonde, Nelson hitori sono meiyo wo Kaisen shijō* (史上) *ni dan ni suru atawasaru ni itareri.*

* This has always been customary among the Japanese higher classes. In older times the most abusive language was frequently used by honest, outspoken retainers to great barons without provoking anger or even reproof, so highly was sincerity esteemed and so much was sycophantishness detested. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

* A full notice of this work written by L'Abbe A. Lemoine will be found in No. 12 *of the Mélanges Japonais*, published by the Sansaisha, Tōkyō.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

no part in the making of these. Religious faith has to trust and hope where it cannot test. But he holds to the opinion that in determining what religious doctrines shall be accepted and what rejected a man's will and a man's emotions are a far less reliable guide than his rational powers. Though faith and reason are no doubt different, they cannot safely be divorced from each other. The fact that in all enlightened countries religious belief of all kinds has been constantly subjected to the test of reason has led to the decrease of superstition and to the adoption of the view that though certain alleged religious truths may transcend reason, they certainly should not be violently opposed to it. Hence the terms "rational belief" and "irrational belief" have come into use. Professor Kaneko writes as follows on the relation of faith to knowledge:—Faith and knowledge are in their very nature different from each other. Faith is not begotten by knowledge, nor can knowledge occupy the place of faith. Yet they are not altogether independent of each other; knowledge contributes much to the perfect development of true faith. When Professor Kaneko proceeds to inquire what it is in the human mind that actually produces faith, he admits that faith is a product of feeling and will. Faith is preceded by a feeling of dissatisfaction with life and what it yields and a desire for consolation. The will comes into operation when amid a number of theories respecting man's place in the universe and his final destiny, we have to choose which one we shall adopt. Confidence in the truth of certain assumptions that have been made respecting the origin of the world, its control and our place in it and the duties that devolve on us owing to our relationship to the Supreme Being, ripens into what is called religious faith. In reference to the nature of religious truth Professor Kaneko makes the following observations on p. 15 of his long essay:—Religious truth occupies a higher position than intellectual truth. It is above the truth that is known to the world generally. This truth would not be worthy of the name it bears were it nothing more than the subjective dreams or longings of mankind. Its value depends solely on its objectiveness. This objectiveness in my opinion it certainly has. Religious belief is a belief in the highest good and the greatest perfection. These objects of religious belief certainly exist outside of man's mind and it is the reality of their existence that gives value to man's belief in them (*Kakkwan-teki shinjitusei wa shūkyō-teki shinri no hissu yōso* (essential element) *nari to iu mo fuka nari*). Having decided that belief in the higher truths of religion cannot be arraigned at the bar of reason, that it is essentially supra-rational, Professor Kaneko finds himself confronted with the difficulty of testing the nature of this belief, that is, of deciding whether it is mere superstition or not. In endeavouring to solve this difficulty Professor Kaneko falls back on the teaching of Kant; which practically amounts to the recall of banished reason. For Kant certainly maintained that man's reason constitutes the only final and safe test of the truth or error of religious doctrines *in as far as they can be tested*. But his view was that transcendental religions cannot be tested by reason. "It is now perfectly evident," he says, "that transcendental questions admit only of transcendental answers." And again "Now I maintain that all attempts of reason to establish a theology by the aid of speculation are fruitless, that the principles of reason as applied to nature do not conduct us to any theological truths, and, consequently that a rational theology can have no existence unless it is founded upon the laws of morality. For all synthetical principles of the understanding are valid only as *immanent* in experience; while the cognition of a Supreme Being necessitates their being employed transcendentally, and of this the understanding is quite incapable."* The respective attitude of Messrs. Tsunajima and Kaneko to the question at issue seems to be this. Mr. Kaneko says religious truth cannot be based on the feelings and experience of individuals without opening the door to grievous error; yet he admits the transcendentalism of what he calls religious truth. Mr. Tsunajima replies: Reason not sufficing to conduct us as far as we wish to go, what have we to fall back on but intuition, consciousness, the visions with which devout souls are favoured by the Divine Being whose nature we share and whose sons we are? To us it seems that Professor Kaneko entirely fails in his attempt to clothe the theories and ideas of transcendental religion with real objectiveness; and that his failure to do this was a foregone conclusion, for the reasons so lucidly stated by Germany's greatest thinker on this subject.

* Critique of Pure Reason; English Translation p. 390.

THE WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION CONFERENCE.

The conference of the World's Student Christian Federation opened on April 3rd, the Japanese National holiday, known as Jimmu Tenno Sai, at the Seinen Kwai-kwan, Mitoshiro-cho, Kanda, Tokyo. Following were the officers: Chairman, Dr. Y. Honda; General Secretary, Rev. J. R. Mott; Secretary for Women Students, Miss R. Rouse; and Treasurer, Mr. Garfield Williams. Some seven hundred persons were present representing twenty-five different countries. The foreign representatives were: Prof. Alexander Macalister of Cambridge University; Sir Alexander Simpson, M.D., of the University of Edinburgh; Rev. John Carter, M.A., Fellow of Pusey House, Oxford; Basil H. Backhouse, B.A., Oxford; Garfield Williams, B.A., University Hospital, London; Frank Lenwood, M.A., Mansfield College, Oxford; Ludwig von Gerdtell, Secretary of the German Student Movement; Baron Eberhart von Werthern of Germany; Dr. J. H. Adriani, and J. W. Gunning of Holland; Pastor K. M. Eckhoff of Norway; Dr. Karl Fries of Sweden; Captain Alfred Bertrand, African explorer and author, and Col. Charles Fermaud, M.A., Switzerland; Baron Paul Nicolay, of St. Petersburg; Prof. H. Bois, M.A., D.D., Montauban; Emmanuel Sautter, General Secretary of the French National Committee; G.B.A. Gerdener, B.A., Secretary of the South African Student Christian Union; B. C. Sircar, M.A., Calcutta; V. S. Azariah, of the Indian National Council of Y.M.C.A.; J. N. Farquhar, M.A., of the Indian National Council of Y.M.C.A.; A. W. Davies, M.A., of the Indian National Council of Y.M.C.A.; G. S. Eddy, M.A., representing the Indian National Council Y.M.C.A.; E. C. Carter, M.A., representing the Indian National Council Y. M. C. A.; F. Kingsbury, representing the Indian National Council of Y. M. C. A., David L. Ai., Honolulu, Sir Luhng Vikhanes, Siam, Prof. H. P. Beach, M.A., Yale University, Dean E. Bosworth, Ph. D. of Oberlin College; President J. F. Goucher of Baltimore, U.S.A., L. H. Severance, S. W. Woodward, John Sleman, Jr., John R. Mott, M.A., F.R.G.S., S. Earl Taylor, M.A., C. V. Wickrey, B.A., Richard C. Morse, M.A., C. V. Hurrey, B.A., E. T. Colton, B.A., U.S.A.; Hon. Yung Chi Ho, of Korea; Prof. Han Au Fu of Peking, Prof. Ting Po., Hongkong, Prof. W.C. Chen, of Peking, Rev. A. P. Parker, Shanghai, Rev. J. S. Whitewright, Chinampo, F. S. Brockman, J. M. Clinton, and Robert E. Lewis, representing the Chinese Y.M.C.A. movement.

President Karl Fries, of Sweden, the Chairman of the World's Federation, presided. It was an impressive sight to see the large assembly of young men and women, gathered together from the Universities and Colleges of forty nations. In their number were included some of the most distinguished educators and scientists in the world, the leaders of the Christian students of men and women in all lands and representatives of all the student and city Young Men's Christian Associations and Young Women's Christian Associations of China, Korea and Japan.

Dr. Fries opened the first session, which is given on the programme as a "quiet session," with a reading from Isaiah followed by a short prayer. Vice-president Honda made a few remarks expressing the significance of the convention and the purposes to keep in mind during the sessions to follow. Special emphasis was laid upon the spiritual forces that are to be released as the result of this coming together of Christian leaders from all parts of the world. Vice-president Honda's address was interpreted by Mr. C. V. Hibberd and Dr. Fries's by Prof. Uzaki of the Third Koto Gakko.

The meeting was closed by a number of prayers from delegates, each in his own language, making an impressive effect. The dominant note in these prayers and in the minds of all present was the reality of the "tie that binds all hearts in Christian love." When the meeting closed with a hymn sung in French, German, English, Chinese, Korean, Siamese and other languages in unison there was a visible wave of motion which passed over the assembly as they realized the significance of this the first world's convention of any kind to assemble as the guests of any far eastern people,—a world's convention dominated by Oriental delegates.

The official registration began at nine o'clock in the morning. By the end of the session nearly all of the accredited delegates had received their tickets and envelopes containing a hymn-book in all languages, a handbook of valuable information regarding Tokyo, the Conference, etc., a map of the City of Tokyo and an official badge, a neat cloisonne pin of black with a red maltese cross in the middle. In the registration room were found not only the information bureau but also a post-office kindly installed by the postal officials, an agent of the Welcome Society which has offered its facilities to all guests from outside of Japan at half rates, and a book store offering for sale books on Japan and the standard publications of the various student movements. Everything possible has been done for the comfort of the guests. Guides are furnished to any foreigners who may want them, meals are served at noon and evening for the convenience of guests who find it too far to go to their various places of entertainment, special rates granted by the railroads are given to all foreign delegates and every Japanese Christian or non-Christian seems to feel that it is his privilege to show the many visitors the charming hospitality of his nation.

The Federation was formed in August, 1895, at Wadstena Castle, Sweden, with the following objects: "(1) To unite students' Christian movements or organization throughout the world and promote mutual relations among them. (2) To collect information regarding the religious condition of the students of all lands. (3) To promote the following lines of activity: To lead students to become disciples of Jesus Christ as only Saviour and as God; to deepen the spiritual life of students; to enlist students in the work of extending the Kingdom of Christ throughout the whole world." To this alliance many nations in Europe, America and Asia were joined. In 1897 the second meeting was held at Williamstown, America, after which the Rev. J. R. Mott visited Japan and induced Japanese Christian students to organize a union and to join the World's Federation. Subsequently fifteen societies of young men formed a confederation in Tokyo. In July, 1901, another union was organized in Osaka under the guidance of Mr. Mott. The representatives of the two bodies of Tokyo and Osaka met in the summer of 1903 at Arima near Osaka and amalgamated under the appellation of the Nippon Young Men's Christian Union. This new society then joined the World's Federation which held a meeting in France, Mr. Ibuka being present representing Japanese Christian believers. At the meeting held in Soro, Denmark, in 1902, Mr. N. Sasamori was present. When the last meeting was held in 1905 at Zeist, Holland, Mr. Y. Honda was present. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted that the next conference should be held in Tokyo, which decision is the origin of the present gathering.

As the conference consists of persons speaking various languages, it was decided that English and Japanese only should be used in interpretation. It is to be noted that a pamphlet containing the Psalms in Japanese, Chinese, Korean, English, French and German was specially published for use at the meetings.

It may be added that the Japanese society of female students was organized in 1905 at the residence of Count Okuma, and joined the World's Federation this year. During the present con-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ference, the women's section hold their meetings at the Kanda Church.

The Conference was formally opened on Wednesday night with addresses by Dr. Sasamori of Nagasaki, representing the Japanese Student Movement; the Hon. Saburo Ebara, M.P., representing the Christian force in Japan; Dr. Greene, representing the Missionary Body; Hon. Y. Ozaki, Mayor of the city of Tokyo; and greetings from H. E. the Minister of Education and from H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Responses on behalf of the Federation delegates were made by Dr. Karl Fries, Chairman, and Mr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the World's Federation.

Hon. Mr. Ebara said: "We Japanese are loyal to the Emperor not only as a duty but from a true sense of love. We may seem to be slow to take up new things but this means carefulness on our part as it is our desire to have nothing bad in our Imperial Family and in future Japan. This morning as I listened to the earnest prayers given in 20 different langaages I was reminded of what Heaven must be like. We believe that this student movement contributes directly to the strength of the Imperial House, therefore we welcome you."

Hon. Y. Ozaki said: "Words of greeting are largely the same and as I am noted for saying things which make people angry it may be difficult for me to say pleasant things at this time. It is true that Japan has won her recognition as a nation through war. But it is especially gratifying to us that this Federation, as we have heard to-night, chose Tokyo as its meeting place before the recent war began. In this the leaders of the Student Christian Federation have been more far sighted than the statesmen of the world. There is one thing that I am ashamed of, that is that I am a pure politician, one of the class of men who are constantly wrangling and working for their own selfish interests. We are glad that you have come to Japan to teach us the lesson of unselfish effort for humanity."

Dr. Karl Fries began by paying the following tribute to Japan: "Having heard before of the greatness of Japan largely as indicated by her success in war we have been able during the past few days to learn more of her real essentials of greatness. We have beheld the results of progress which during the past few years have been achieved with lightning-like rapidity. Your museums and temples have shown us your past and the exposition now in progress has given us a broad glimpse of the present ■ indicated in material things. But more than all we have been impressed by the Christian hope and faith and love that have been manifested in your welcome. We have come as brothers. We find here a Christian Church which has made itself largely felt in the life of the nature; and it is our conviction that nothing can help more in this and all nations than to have the students and educated men filled with a spirit of loyalty to Jesus Christ. We come to testify to His power as we have found it ourselves.

Mr. John R. Mott spoke last as follows:—"I have read from a recent writer that Japan in the most national Nation in the world. I would record my further conviction that she is the most international nation in the world. What country has sent so many men all over the world with open mindedness to search for the beat things the world can offer. What country has been so receptive of great ideas and institutions regardless of their source. It is eminently fitting that this world's Conference should convene in this city.

I should like to give you my impression of the attitude of the students of the world towards Jesus Christ based upon years of travel and observation among students on every continent. Jesus Christ is finding a larger place in the hearts of the students of the world year by year. The larger proportion of college and university students are professed followers of Christ than among any other classes of society. Students throughout the world are being attracted by Jesus Christ and His teaching than by any other religion. He appeals to thinking men and challenges them to investigate the Truth that is in Him. He answers their doubts and is the power by which they are enabled to be victorious over temptation.

Jesus Christ presents in the moral realm that which appeals to the heroic in man and challenges their great endeavor as does warfare in other realms. He leads men victorious over battle-fields against sin and enlists forces in service and self-sacrifice. All the better movements in the improvement of society may be traced to Him. Jesus Christ is binding together the nations of the world. It has been the testimony of eminent statesmen that this student movement which we represent is doing more than diplomacy and statesmanship to promote the fellowship of the whole world. This movement lays siege to colleges and universities, the strategetic centres for the moral conquest of mankind.

Greeting from King Haakon of Norway.

Christiana, March 30th, 1907.

"Pastor Eckoff, Norwegian representative at World's Student Christian Federation Conference in Tokyo brings my best greeting to the Conference whose work I hope may be a success."

Signed. HAAKON REX.

Greeting from President Roosevelt.

"John R. Mott, General Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation.

Through you I desire to express my heartiest greetings and good wishes to the World's Student Christian Conference to be held in Tokyo. Japan's position in the civilized world is such that it is eminently fitting that this world's conference should be in one of her great cities; a conference which is to exalt high ideals and character, to exalt patriotic and self denying service and to preach good will among the nations of all mankind."

Greeting from Minister of Education.

Tokyo, April 3rd, 1907.

Dear Dr. HONDA,

Will you kindly greet for me your distinguished colleagues now assembled and express my earnest hope that in their choice of Tokyo as the seat of conference they will meet with all the facilities and convenience they had expected. Please also convey my sincere wish that their grand conception to improve the moral well-being of the youth of the whole world, *i.e.*, the moral advancement of the future of the human race will be crowned with full success.

Regretting that I cannot take personal part in your functions to-day.

Yours sincerely,

Signed. N. MAKINO.

Greeting from Marquis Ito.

Seoul, Korea, 3rd April, 1907.

Rev. YOICHI HONDA,
Young Men's Christian Association, Tokyo.

Please convey my warmest greetings and good wishes to the delegates, especially those from foreign lands. I welcome them as fellow workers in the same noble cause of love and peace between nations which it should be the proud aspiration of every statesman to promote to the utmost of his power. Assure them of the lively interest I take in their Conference which will ever remain one of the most memorable events in the history of Japan. It ushers in a new era in the history of intercourse between the East and the West. Finally please convey to them my sincerest hope that their mission will be crowned with complete success, and that they will carry away pleasant memories of their sojourn amongst my countrymen.

MARQUIS ITO.

Greeting from Minister of Foreign Affairs Hayashi.

Tokyo, April 3, 1907.

Dr. KARL FRIES,
President of the World's Student
Christian Federation Conference.

SIR,—The Assembly over which you preside meets in Conference to-day in the city of Tokyo. It gives me very great pleasure to welcome you and your coadjutors in this distant part of the world. You come as delegates from more than twenty-five different countries and provinces in all quarters of the globe, to discuss some of the noblest and most vital and far-reaching problems relating to, and the education of, coming generations.

I shall watch the progress of your deliberations with interest and high expectations, confidenlly believing that your efforts in the cause of ethics and enlightenment will make for the betterment of humanity at large.

I am, Sir,
Yours with great respect,
TADASU HAYASHI.

RECEPTION BY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A pleasant feature of the Federation Conference will be the numerous receptions and garden parties given in honour of the foreign delegates by the citizens of Tokyo. The first event of this kind was a notable reception given on Wednesday by Viscount and Viscountess Hayashi at the official residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Between 4 and 6 o'clock over two hundred delegates of the Conference, all of whom, with the exception of the reception committee, were from abroad, assembled in the spacious residence of Viscount and Viscountess Hayashi, who received their guests with characteristic hospitality. An elaborate collation was served, and the guests found it a much prized opportunity to get acquainted with each other as well as to meet their gracious hosts. There were twenty-five different nations represented. As one distinguished Japanese gentleman expressed it, it was a notable gathering in the history of Japan.

THE LAW COURT.

LOTTERY CASES.

In the Osaka District Court, decision has been given in a Formosa lottery case.

It was alleged that K. Kitakawa, a merchant of Osaka, purchased thirty-three tickets of the Formosa lottery from a former official of the Formosan Government and kept them in his possession. The ticket purchaser was prosecuted and since then has been undergoing examination before Judge Ishii. He was recently acquitted. According to this decision, the Lottery Law is applicable not only to ■ lottery but also to anything resembling a lottery whether promoted by private individuals or by companies, but not to lotteries issued by Government. The lottery tickets which the accused purchased were issued by the Government and consequently his case does not come under the Lottery Law.

Sentence was given on April 2nd in the Osaka Local Court in a criminal case instituted against K. Yamamoto and six others who were charged with having purchased a number of tickets in the Formosan lottery. Judge Kinoshita sentenced all the accused to twenty days imprisonment and a fine of four *yen* each; but released them on two years' grace of *loir belangere*. Thus if the men remain honest during two years, they will escape punishment altogether.

CLAIM AGAINST A LANDING AGENT.

Judgment was given on March 30th in a case filed by Capt. A. Weston against Messrs. Strachan & Co. claiming *yen* 1,661.51. Defendants were ordered to pay to plaintiff the sum claimed and to bear costs.

DAY IS COMING.

Midnight yet around me flows,
Swathes me thick and blind—but still
By the tumult of the crows
In the great pines on the hill
It is morning. Distant skies
Fire with promise. Let us rise!

Darker portents none than these,—
Torch and sword and mutiny,
Black-winged on the deadly breeze
Hurtling to their revelry—
Tho' ye wake in palsied fright
Know they cry the end of night.

Northward, round the Frozen Throne
Untold thousands broken lie.
Southward, black tribes are undone
Where the White King's slavers ply.
Tyranny of Power and Gold
Reigns in horror manifold.

Never gloomed ■ night more dark—
Witting, willed and wanton wrong.
Spoil and Death the birds invite,
Hark their heart-sick rending song.
But that clamor prophesies
Day is coming! *We must rise!*

SHITAKIRI SUZUME.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF YOKOHAMA'S GREAT FIRE.

(26TH NOVEMBER, 1866.)

Over 40 years ago! It hardly seems so long looking back, but it is almost a lifetime now-a-days when a man is said to be "too old at forty," although I hope some of us have proved, at least to our own satisfaction, that the saying is not altogether correct. And the date, Nov. 26th, which was a Monday,—I suppose in the interim I must have written it some 200 or 300 times—but I never do so without feeling a sort of tremor down my spine as I recall one of the worst days of my life, and I hope none of my readers may ever pass such an unhappy one. In an article I wrote for the *Japan Advertiser* early in 1902 on "Yokohama in the Sixties" I touched briefly on the above catastrophe which is now recalled to my mind by the disastrous earthquake and after fires which have just devastated Kingston, Jamaica, so it may not be amiss to re-tell now the story of the Yokohama conflagration from my own recollection of it, and as almost a new generation has sprung up there since 1902 it may be interesting to present residents as an epoch of the ancient history of the port.

At the above date I had been in Yokohama almost a year, and was book-keeper to the then important firm of Walsh, Hall & Co. No. 2, Bund, known as *Ame Ichi* (to distinguish it from Jardine, Matheson & Co. still called *Inglis Ichiban*) The compound then was a very large one of about 1800 *tsubo*, and comprised the ground on which the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and their Junior Mess now stand, and the row of godowns extending from Water Street to the Bund with the offices on Water Street, although these may have been pulled down since 1902, when I last saw them. On that eventful Monday morning I had gone into the office at about 7 40 to get through some arrears of work before the business of the day commenced, and was engrossed with my books when the fire bell rang out. Of course I went out to see where the fire was and learned it was down at the Yoshiwara, then somewhere beyond where the *Hanazono* or *Minato Bashi* now is, so it was some distance away, but I could see by the smoke coming in our direction that it was a big blaze. It was then blowing a gale from the south-west, so leaving my books and papers as they were, I went down to the fire station, then somewhere where it is now, to see what help I could give, and with some others we got out one of the primitive fire engines—no steam engines then!—and proceeded to the scene of the fire. But we never got there, as on the way we were blocked in one of the narrow streets with the people all flying from the fire laden with their household goods, and we had to abandon the engine, which was afterwards burnt. By this time the burning shingles were flying past over the western part of the Settlement and I felt that my place was in our own compound so I got back as soon as I could, arriving there about 9 o'clock. I then found there was great alarm for the safety of the Settlement and already some buildings were alight, the first to catch being the U. S. Consulate, a new building in the course of erection. Never thinking of there being any danger to the Settlement when I went to the fire station I had left my cash book and papers on my desk and on my return I found the office had been closed with the iron-shutters protecting the windows and all plastered up with mud, Japanese fashion, and on enquiry was told that all books and important papers has been put away in the safes before closing the office, so my mind was relieved on that point, not thinking my cash book had been overlooked in the hurry, as turned out afterwards to be the case! So I busied myself with the other members of the firm to get everything else as safe as possible. The dwelling house on the site of the present H. & S. Bank junior mess) was a new one, a large wooden clap boarded building which had an imposing appearance from the Bay and was only just finished, and not furnished, except with odds and ends from the old wooden bungalow still standing in the compound and which was chock-full of tea boxes, so everything that could be removed from the house, clothing, plate, &c. was taken to what we thought was the most fireproof godown which was carefully sealed up, and the tea boxes from the bungalow were thrown over the Bund into the Bay. In an open shed there were some 20 to 30 large cases of expensive new furniture only awaiting a leisure day to be opened and their contents taken to the house, and I know I worked like a nigger (having, so to speak, a prospective proprietorship in them) with the few coolies available to get them to a place of safety some distance off. We succeeded in getting away about half but after the fire their contents were found to be of little value being mostly parts of articles of which the other parts were in the cases burnt! Although we feared the dwelling house and bungalow must go as there was but little chance of saving them with such a wind if they once caught fire, we never dreamt but what the offices (stone-faced) and the fireproof (?) godowns would stand well. By this time several houses in or close to the Settlement were burning furiously. From where the Town Hall now stands to No. 70 along Main Street there was a row of small wooden shanties inhabited by minor officials and some foreigners, amongst them Dr. Willis of the British Legation and Mr. Mitford (now Lord Redesdale). These buildings joined so to speak, the native town and the foreign Settlement and were the first to go. Then the U.S. Consulate in course of erection and Jardine, Matheson & Co's. new house on No. 1 caught fire and soon afterwards our dwelling house and the old bungalow. I may here say we were almost without native assistance as on the clanging of the fire bell in the early morning nearly all the servants and coolies stampeded to assist their friends and relations, and the fire being so far away no one thought there could be any danger to the Settlement. So we had to stand and see the buildings go—indeed we could do nothing else with no engines except small native ones of no practical use and no means of obtaining water as we had no coolies, and it would have been the same if we had had more powerful engines. Then to our horror we saw, one after another, the so-called fire proof godowns and the offices catch alight and by about 10.30 the compound was a veritable fiery furnace, and in the afternoon when the fire had burnt itself out there was not a building standing! On that day the old wooden two-decker H.M.S. *Princess Royal*, the flagship of Admiral King, was in the harbour, and soon after the bell rang, seeing the fire was likely to be a serious one, several boats with fatigue parties and engines (which in the circumstances were found to be about as useful as penny squirts!) were landed to help, but they had an awful time getting on shore having to pull against such a strong wind—there were no steam pinnaces then!—and although the flagship only lay out about where the entrance to the Harbour now is, the men were so exhausted that they had to hang on, more than once I believe, to vessels lying at anchor on the way, to get their wind, so they were a long time getting on shore at the French Hatoba, then much the same as it was five years ago, whilst the English Hatoba was only a very small pier. The Admiral and Flag Captain Gore Jones, with the gunnery lieutenant Maclear (now a retired Admiral with whom I sometimes talk over this terrible day)—no torpedo lieutenants then!—came with the boats, and when it looked as if the Settlement were doomed unless some drastic measures were taken, a consultation took place between them, the foreign Consuls, Colonel Knox (commanding the Battalion of the IXth Regiment then stationed at the Camp on the Bluff) and the principal Insurance Agents, and the Settlement was put under martial law, a free hand being given to the Naval and military commanders to take the steps they thought necessary to save houses and property. They at once set guards and proceeded to pull down or blow up such houses as stood in the line of fire, and which they thought by being destroyed might stop its progress. This consultation took place whilst I was busy at No. 2, and I only heard of it after we had abandoned the compound. By this time the western end of the Settlement was burning fiercely, Water Street down to about No. 27, all the Bund down to about No. 6, part of Main Street and nearly all the back of the Settlement, then much smaller than now, being alight in places—the Settlement then did not extend farther back than No. 89, and then Chinatown began, with the Swamp behind,—where we used to shoot snipe!—and I think the highest No. in the Hong List was about No. 180. The bungalows on No. 3 Bund and I think No. 4 were pulled down, and the following blown up, but not with much result I fancy:—No. 5 (Netherlands Trading Society) site of the present Y. U. Club, No. 6 (Augustine Heard & Co.), No. 8. (Hecht, Lilienthal, & Co.) and No. 29 (Textor & Co.) but—irony of fate, the fire never reached the last named house, and No. 28 was not burnt, a change of wind occurring just after the above houses were destroyed. These Hong names will all be Greek to most of the present residents of Yokohama but by a curious coincidence not a single Britisher's house was blown up although done by order of the English authorities and there was some talk about it at the time. They wanted to blow up the French Marine Hospital, then on No. 9 or 10 Bund, but their C. O. stationed sentries in and around it with instructions that were not to be misconstrued, so it was left alone. I believe the houses that were destroyed, although some may not have been insured, were all paid for by the Insurance Offices, the destruction having been effected for the common good. The fire made virtually a clean sweep from the western end of the Settlement along the Bund and Water Street to No. 7 and No. 27, along Main Street to about 53 on one side and No. 76 on the other, and nearly as far in the back streets of the Settlement, and in that area about the only houses that escaped were on the Bund. The Club No. 5 (now the Club Hotel), the present bungalow on No. 7, in Water Street, No. 24 and at the back No. 48, on Main Street No. 73 and I think No. 54, with here and there a godown or out house, so my readers can imagine what that part looked like next morning, and in the Native town about the eastern halves of Honcho and Benten-dori were burnt. Ota-machi was not as far as I can remember then built, all that part being then swamp. The Insurance Companies (mostly British) were all very badly hit, their total losses being something like $1,000,000 (and dollars were about 4/6) and many of them retired from Japan thinking the risks too great, although most returned later when better constructed buildings were put up. The above sum does not represent anything like the total loss, which I estimate at nearer a million and a half dollars, as many of the firms were much under insured. The above amounts seem a mere trifle compared with the losses that have since been sustained in Chicago, San Francisco and other places, but it must be remembered we were then a very small community. I should say not more than 300 or 400 foreigners (not counting the soldiers, as some ten years later I made a rough census for an Insurance Co. and then found the population to be roughly about 1,000,) and it was many years before some of the firms recovered their losses. In this fire we learnt for the first time that in the native town with the light wooden houses all around, so that the fire soon burnt itself out, the small Japanese mud godowns stood fairly well, whilst in the settlement the larger godowns built in the same manner, exposed to the flames of our comparatively large houses were no good at all, so that afterwards a few brick godowns were started, and now with the many brick buildings which check the fire at least for a time, and so give the firemen a chance to pump on the houses that may be near, and with the better appliances, steam engines, &c., it is hardly likely, unless the fire be caused by a big earthquake, that Yokohama will ever again be so nearly wiped out.

For myself, I lost practically nearly everything I had in the world and even then I had not a hat or coat to my name, for I had discarded these to work in our compound, and after that was burnt out I wandered disconsolately along the Bund, homeless, hatless, and coatless, until some kind friend gave me a hat and another—they are both long since dead—a flannel coat some sizes too small for me, and with these I had to make shift for a time as most of the stores were burnt out and one had to wait until supplies could be

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

received from Shanghai to refit. The telegraph in those days went no further East than Singapore and I remember one of our staff, the late Mr. W. H. Morse, was away for a holiday in Shanghai, which place he left before news of the fire came and so did not know of it, and few of the steamers then touched at Nagasaki—Kobe was not opened until some time afterwards. Coming into the harbour a few days later he naturally looked to see Walsh, Hall & Co.'s rather imposing new house, but to his astonishment he saw, as he thought "Kemptners house" (No. 73, now Langfeldt's store which then had a big Temple roof since removed) on the Bund! All the intervening houses having been destroyed.

Speaking again of insurance, I was not then insured—somehow living in the hong house it had never struck me that it was worth while covering my personal effects and the little furniture I had, but since then.—*experientia docet*—I have always been well covered, and would give this advice to all my readers, especially the young ones: always be well insured, for although you may not think your possessions very valuable you will be surprised when you tot them up to see how much they cost when you have to replace them all at once. In a fire one must lose a lot of things, such as family relics, etc., that can never be replaced, so if you lose those that can be, it is so much worse, and you will never feel the trifling cost of the premium. When speaking about fires I have always impressed the above on my hearers, and in one case at least in my own family I know my advice had good results, and I hope it may have the same on those who read these lines.

I have said that fatigue parties were sent from the flagship and the same were also supplied by the IXth Regiment and whilst they were of some use when controlled by their officers, a large number of men got quite out of hand being detached to help residents in moving furniture, etc., a useless task in many cases as most of it was burnt after removal! These residents unwisely gave the men liquor, of which there was any amount knocking about, and the result was most disastrous and the number of drunken soldiers and sailors one saw about was appalling. But it must be said for the sailors, and I believe for the soldiers, that they had only had a light early breakfast and no provision appears to have been made for their dinners as far as I know, so that any liquor affected them very easily. The late Charles Rickerby, then Editor of the *Japan Times* (the predecessor of the *Japan Mail*), remarked very strongly on this the next day, and there was some bad feeling for a time on the subject between the military and civilians in consequence. The gunnery lieutenant before mentioned, seeing me homeless, kindly asked me to be his guest for a few days until I could make other arrangements and I was very glad to accept his offer. So about dusk I went off to the flagship in one of her cutters in charge of Mr. Fawkes, a midshipman (now Admiral Sir Wilmot Fawkes, who in 1893 was out in Yokohama as Captain of H.M.S. *Mercury*), and I must say the boat's crew was in an awfully insubordinate state and it was only by very severe measures that he could get them to pull off to the ship. By this time the wind had veered round to the north, by which the remainder of the Settlement was saved. I cannot say what a relief it was to me to get away from the pandemonium that reigned on shore, and looking from the ship one could see the fire still raging fiercely, although by that time it was beginning to burn itself out. The comfort of washing and putting on fresh clothes (borrowed!) was indescribable, for until I got my invitation to the flagship it was difficult to say where I could get a meal or a shake down, although the kindness and hospitality of those who had houses still standing shown to their less fortunate friends were universal and I know many lasting friendships were made over the big fire. I remember soon after I was burnt out a friend, the late Mr Lejeune, said to me: "Well, old fellow, you *have* had hard luck but you know there is always a knife and fork and a bed at my house," which I thought extremely kind of him, but a few hours later when I thought I would at least like to try the knife and fork part, I found to my disgust that his house at No. 8 (now the Standard Oil Company) had been blown up! When the wind died out, as it fortunately did soon after sundown and the fire had practically burnt itself out, the men who had been working all day,—we all had been trying to help our friends even when burnt out ourselves—, many of them homeless and quite worn-out would stagger into the standing houses, where makeshift beds had been prepared wherever possible, too tired to eat or wash or change their clothes, (even if fortunate enough to have a shift) and would drop fast asleep. But the next morning what a sight was Yokohama, and what a shabby motley crew, all singed and smelling of fire, we turned out! I shall never forget the sight seen from the top of the "hundred steps." About half the Settlement gone and the same with the native town, then much smaller than at present, and almost all the smaller streets running from the back of the present Townhall (Machigaisho) down to the Creek at the back—I have not a map to refer to to shew more clearly the direction of the fire. The loss of life was not very great, I believe, although some 80, I think, of the poor unfortunate women of the Yoshiwara lost their lives in trying to escape over the creek, the whole establishment being as usual surrounded by water, and I expect the gates were locked directly the conflagration broke out. The fire had, however, the good effect of the burnt streets of the native town being widened and the flimsy shanties were again soon run up, whilst in the Settlement better buildings were erected everywhere, although the Authorities did not take the good opportunity of widening Main and Water Streets at the western end, as they might have done.

Many curious and almost comical incidents occurred during the fire, one being connected with the before mentioned bungalow on No. 7, then belonging to Ross Barber & Co. It had just been finished and furnished, and seeing it must probably go, every thing, even to the mantel pieces, was taken out and put into the godown which was burnt, whilst the house escaped and is to-day in existence as far as I know. Then the Y. U. Club (now the Club Hotel) was saved chiefly through the exertions of the then Secretary, the late "P. S." (public spirited) W. H. Smith, who used afterwards to relate with glee how at one critical moment he had saved the building with a cup of water! When all danger to the Club was thought to be over a few bluejackets were put in charge and looking into the billiard room I remember seeing one of them having a quiet game all to himself. One firm at the time used to get its mucilage out in champagne bottles and the bluejackets called in to remove the furniture, etc., thought this a splendid chance—two or three of them each got hold of a bottle and took a long swig before they found out their mistake!

I have said I personally lost all my possessions, but somehow a portmanteau containing my old volunteer artillery uniform got put into a place of safety—not much use to me; and I afterwards sold it to a Japanese for quite a good sum, there being a demand for foreign uniforms of all descriptions, as at that time the Japanese army was being drilled foreign fashion by French instructors lent by their Government for the purpose. I always hoped I might one day see the proud possessor in uniform with the busby well over his ears, but I never did so. Another thing of mine that was saved is now one of my most valued possessions, a rowing prize tankard, the only piece of plate saved from No. 2 compound. It was apparently dropped by the house boy when being taken to the godown with the other valuables, was picked up by a soldier and having my name on it, was returned to me. The date on it is 1860, and when I show the cup and tell the story to youngsters it is amusing to hear their exclamations on the date and no doubt they wonder that a man so ancient (to them) is still alive!

I have remarked on the scarcity of fire engines, but nearly each compound had its own small one, of very little use in such a fire, and ours was brought out and manned for a time by the staff and a few coolies we could scrape together, but after a time all left but little Sam Hepburn (who then weighed less than he does to-day—my best chin-chin to him!) and I remember he was not very well at the time. After vainly trying to work it by himself he left off exhausted, when a fussy *Taipan* (long since dead) came up, and with his hands in his pockets jingling his keys said "Why don't you pump, Mr. Hepburn, why don't you pump?" But I cannot close my personal narrative of the Great Fire without paying a tribute to my then *Taipan*, the late John G. Walsh, who the same night at No. 13 (then Smith, Archer & Co.) before he knew how the fire would affect his position, and it was subsequently ascertained the firm was largely under insured, drew out a rough plan for a new compound, and sent his carpenter up to Yedo (as it was then called) to buy lumber before prices should have gone up. There were many heroic deeds done that day in the excitement of the fire, but I have always thought Mr. Walsh's energy, when most men would have been worn out and dispirited after such a day, was a remarkable instance of the pluck and determination he shewed throughout the whole of his life. As a matter of fact about a month later, and I think before the end of 1866, an enormous fire occured in Yedo. Between midnight and dawn it swept through four miles of streets and was only stopped by the seaboard. Some 50 lives, it is said, were lost and it was estimated that the houses burnt if set in line would have extended about thirty-nine miles, and in consequence the cost of all building and labor increased enormously, thus justifying the foresight of my *Taipan* as above. I have mentioned the loss of my firm's cash book (with 24 days business not footed into the ledger!) and the sequel may not be without interest. It was naturally very distressing to me, but luckily the comparadore had saved his books which assisted me somewhat in making up the accounts, and after some weeks hard work I got, as I thought, all the entries in, although then I was out a small amount of odd dollars and cents which I wrote off to profit and loss account, but to my delight (which book-keepers will appreciate) an unpresented cheque came in shortly afterwards for the exact amount of the deficit.

Of the firms then existing, some of which I have mentioned, I was present at the obsequies of Walsh, Hall & Co. at the end of 1901, and of the others as far as I know the only ones now carried on in the same names are Jardine, Matheson & Co. started soon after the port was opened, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, then at No. 62 Main Street, only opened a month or two before the fire, and W. M. Strachan & Co., Limited, but their style then was Strachan and Thomas. Of the Yokohama residents at the time of the fire I can recall only now living, and who are still I believe in Japan, Mrs. Lowder, Mr. Tom Thomas and Mr. S. D. Hepburn, although there may be more, and I know of some nine or ten other survivors living at home whom I see occasionally and we talk over old times. There are not many of us now left who went through that eventful 26th November, 1866, but—'tis over forty years ago and the Great Majority has in that time claimed many. Some lie peacefully in what I suppose is now called the old Cemetery on the Bluff—others have their last resting place at home and in other countries. It is one of the penalties one has to pay for living as one grows older, that one loses one's friends—Peace be to all their ashes!—and one does'nt make fresh ones.

I began by saying the events I have described occurred forty years ago, a long time in the life of a person, but a short one in the history of a place or a nation and yet what has happened in that space in Japan, which all the old residents cannot help loving and where many of them have spent the best and happiest years of their life? At that time,—it was before the Restoration, when the Mikado or Tenno was only the Spiritual Emperor, and his lieutenant the Shogun (or Tycoon as he was usually called,) was in power and the country was in the feudal state much as England was up to the XIIth century. Japan had no telegraphs—telephones, wireless telegraphy and electric lighting were then unheard of; she had not gas, and even kerosene was a luxury only used by a few foreigners, no waterworks and few roads, no railways or trams. She had no representative government, no army to speak of and her navy consisted of a few old foreign men-of-war bought

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

at fabulous prices! Now she has all the above (although her roads might be improved) whilst her navy ranks as that of the third or fourth nation of the world and with the aid of her splendid army she came out gloriously from the great War with Russia, and has made herself a serious factor to be reckoned with in the future of the Far East, and all in forty years—it is marvellous! And present residents must remember Kobe was not then opened, and there were no houses on the Bluff. It has been a pleasant task recording these my recollections of the "Yokohama Great Fire," and if they have interested the readers of this paper I shall be very pleased and gratified, as although I hardly expect ever to revisit Japan, the country and its progress will always have an intense interest for me.

ARTHUR BRENT.

WORLD POLITICS AS RELATED TO MISSIONS, MORALS AND MARKETS.

Address of WILBUR F. CRAFTS, Ph D., Superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, of Washington, D.C., at the Van Schaick Hall on March 28th.

Speaking on the ocean steamer that brought me to this country, I remarked that international commerce and international travel, and I might add, international reading, has developed a race of international men, whose hearts, like the ocean, reach out helpfully to our shores. A company of such men and women in the United States and Canada, 11 years ago, organized the International Reform Bureau. Their field is now the whole world, having achieved 539 definite reforms in five continents. We are fighting four evils, intemperance, impurity, Sabbath-breaking and gambling, on four sides of one frowning fortress. We are fighting it by four methods: by legislation, by lectures, by letters, and by literatures: and in four fields, local, States, national, and international. My present tour of the world is connected with our international work, whilst eleven other active secretaries are taking care of the home field. Many have not realised that the Governments of the world are entering the field of international morals. In the month of October last there was an official conference of civilised Governments in regard to the liquor traffic in Africa, and another in regard to the White Slave Traffic.

These are but two paragraphs added to chapters 6 and 7 of an unformulated volume on world politics, by which I mean the co-operation of nations. The first chapter relates to the co-operation of nations in war, and includes the crusades, and the alliance of other European powers against Napoleon, and the so-called "Holy Alliance" of a later time. The second chapter, a step forward, is made up of treaties of peace made by the great Powers at the end of wars, to keep the peace and "the balance of power"—such treaties as those of Westphalia, Utrecht, Vienna, Paris, London, and Berlin. The third chapter is again a step forward and includes the arbitration movements in the midst of peace to keep the peace, culminating in the Hague, which is to have a new paragraph next spring. The fourth chapter is made up of the conferences of nations in regard to international commerce, such as the Latin Monetary Union, the International Telegraphic Union and the Universal Postal Union. A paragraph was added to this chapter in October's Conference at Berlin on Wireless Telegraphy. Chapter 5 in this developing volume on World's Politics as related to Markets, Morals and Missions is a chapter of international philanthropy of which the most prominent paragraph is the Geneva Red Cross Convention, that neutralizes surgeons and hospitals in war. The sixth chapter is made up of international agreements on matters relating at once to both markets and morals, such as the three Brussels conferences on the liquor traffic in Africa.

The first great step in this matter was inaugurated by the missionary and reform societies of Great Britain through their Native Races Committee, which induced the British Government to introduce into the Brussels Conference of 1890, called to shut out slavery from the newly-opened Congo country, the proposal that distilled liquors also should be prohibited there, to prevent a worse slavery. Accordingly 17 great nations wrote in the heart of Africa "Zone de Prohibition." Although the administration of the Congo has been under severe criticism, it is universally admitted that this international prohibition is still enforced—strong commercial argument for suppressing the liquor traffic. The reason was, no doubt, that the commercial leaders in the Congo State know that if savages get rum they will bring in less rubber—which has a wider application than savage races. Every where drink is the enemy of all legitimate commerce, because it decreases buying power, and hastens the death of the buyers themselves, as insurance statistics prove.

The second treaty of Brussels was made in 1899, and aimed to protect the savages of Africa in a much larger area, practically all of Africa, in which the natives needed this protection. But unfortunately the nations this time used a less valid method, only raising the tax, a method that has never anywhere in the world made any material reduction of the consumption of liquors, or of the consequences of their use. The treaty is, however, valuable, as a recognition by the great nations of the world of their obligation to suppress the liquor traffice among savage races. The third Brussels Conference was held in October, 1906, and the tax has been raised again to a higher figure demanded by Great Britain. This is progress, but not altogether satisfactory because the method is ineffective as well as wrong. And so we are already asking for a fourth Conference that shall prohibit the sale of all intoxicants and opium to all the uncivilised races of the world. In that Conference, which Japan or China might appropriately summon, both of these countries should in any case be brought into "the Concert of Europe," as this very subject was the one that brought in the United States. To prepare the way President Roosevelt sent a cablegram ahead of me, at our Bureau's request, to this year's Brussels' Conference, proposing such a prohibition. He also sent at the same time a proposal to the British Government to join us in drawing up a treaty to that effect, to be submitted to the other Powers, either in a conference or otherwihe, and this proposal is now before the British Government for the second time. When it was sent the first time six years ago it was not accepted, partly because the Boer war absorbed Governmental energies. It would be an unspeakable calamity to half the world if it should fail again. It is on that account mainly that I am spending this year mostly in the British Empire, having spoken during October and November in the great towns of Great Britain, finding, as I expected, enthusiastic endorsement of President Roosevelt's proposal by the British people there, as I have since in two tours of Canada, which are soon to be followed by a tour of Australasia and India.

We are asking not only that a treaty shall be made to suppress the sale of liquors and opium in districts having no civilized Government, but also that Great Britain and other countries shall each enact such prohibition for all the savage races under their own control. For example, Great Britain in South Africa and in the islands of the sea prohibits the sale of "wines, liquors, and other intoxicating beverages" amongst the savage races, knowing that it would be better for markets and morals alike. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain said: "It is with me a matter of profound conviction that the sale of liquors in Africa is disastrous to British trade." But in West Africa where the British Colonies have Portugese, French and German colonies adjoining, Great Britain is doing scarcely better than the Portuguese, even carrying liquors by Government railways into the interior at about one-third of what it would cost to carry it by other methods, which off-sets very largely the increased tax. The traffic is becoming entrenched in revenue interests, just as the opium traffic was in China and it is most important that action should be taken before this traffic in Africa has become an ingrained evil like the other. The objection to the treaty is that it will be hard to induce Continental Governments to take as high a standard as America has set, but we believe that Great Britain and America should set the standard high and then get moral agencies to bring the Continental nations up to the standard.

At the close of all Dr. Crafts' meetings resolutions are adopted authorising a petition, to be signed by the Chairman, to be added to the great petition addressed "To All Civilised Governments," representing more than 19 millions of Americans, to which in all Dr. Crafts' recent meetings in the British Empire British petitions have been cordially added, asking that by laws and treaties all civilised powers will prohibit the sale of all intoxicants and opium to uncivilised peoples everywhere.

The Japanese Government hearing of this movement sent an official request through Minister Takahira to the International Reform Bureau for full information, which was given through Dr. De Forest to Baron Komura, then Foreign Secretary, who gave the matter his cordial approval. The war with Russia suspended these negotiations but the Japanese Government has since then taken an active part in a kindred but separate movement in which the International Reform Bureau has been active, by which the emancipation of China from opium is now assured. Onpetition of American Churches and Chambers of Commerce, President Roosevelt used his "good offices" with the British Government in China's behalf and in defence of the world's commerce that has been seriously wronged by the enforced impoverishment of millions of her people by opium. Dr. Crafts declared that President Roosevelt personally informed him he had enlisted Great Britain's other special friend, the Japanese Government, in his diplomatic anti-opium proposals. Dr. Crafts has letters from both the Japanese and Chinese Ministers at Washington thanking him for his services to both countries through his lecture, widely given in America, on "What next in Japan and China?" and otherwise. Dr. and Mrs. Crafts, with the Misses Mary and Margaret W. Leitch has written a book on "Intoxicants and Opium in All Times and Lands" which deals largely with Japan, China and India. He is developing a movement to secure from Congress, which has passed twelve laws drawn by him, such legislation as will remove all discrimination again both Japan and China in both the immigration and naturalization laws. Dr. Crafts' Asiatic address is "care of Presbyterian Press, Shanghai."

AOYAMA GAKUIN.

The closing exercises of the school year of the Aoyama Gakuin took place during the week ending on March 29th. They began on Sunday morning with the Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating classes by Dr. Hiraiwa of the Tokyo Chuo Kwaido. In the evening the annual sermon to the graduates of the Theological Department was delivered by Rev. Mr. Kawasumi of Sendai. Beginning with the class day exercises on Wednesday evening the meetings have been held in the new spacious chapel which is nearing completion. Thursday afternoon the Commencement exercises were held. There were seven graduates from the Theological Department, thirty-two from the College, and thirty-four from the Academy. The speakers were Bishop Earle Cranston of Washington, D.C., and Dr. John F. Goucher, President of the Baltimore Woman's College. Dr. Goucher was the virtual founder of the Aoyama Gakuin, and has for many years been a tireless and generous patron of its interests. The main college building bears his name. His address was appropriate and inspiring. The literary exercises of the Jo Gakuin were held Thursday evening and the Commencement Friday afternoon.

According to the latest investigations made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, salt manufacturers—not including their employees—throughout the Empire number 29,895. There are 15,836 salt manufacturing fields which cover 8,367 *cho* (1 *cho* about 2.5 acres). The estimate of salt to be manufactured in the present year is 1,385,747,410 *kin*. The production shows an increase of 39,000,000 *kin* over that of the previous year.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

BELLS FOR CHRIST CHURCH.

At the Easter-eve service in Christ Church on Saturday a special office was introduced for the dedication of the three bells presented to the Church by Mr. W. F. Mitchell. The service opened with an address by the Incumbent, Rev. W. Field, M.A., who was assisted subsequently by Rev. H. B. Walton. The choir and clergy proceeded to the west end of the Church, where the benediction was pronounced, the versicles and responses made, the Psalm being No. 150; the collects read, one short peal rung on the bells and a special hymn sung. The Church was prettily decorated with lillies and other early flowers.

Rev. W. Field, in the course of his address, said before entering on the Easter Festival they had a pleasing work to perform—the dedication of the three bells which the generosity and piety of a former member of the congregation had offered for the service of God in that church. He had been asked what need there was for any such service, but he thought they should most of them feel that when they appropriated any object to the exclusive worship of Almighty God it was right that they should make a formal offering of it to Him, asking Him to accept it and to bless it to its sacred purpose. Even when we make a present to a friend we observe some formality, if it be only an expression of the good will with which it is bestowed. A presentation to an earthly king is usually attended with far greater ceremony, and certainly when we make an offering to the King of Kngs we ought not to be any less ceremonious than in such a case. For it should be recollected that these bells were an offering to God. They were not simply placed in the belfry in order that the congregation might be called to church by the agreeable music of their sweet tones instead of by some less costly and less pleasant summons. The bells of a church ought surely to be considered as contributing something to the actual worship of which that church was the centre. They correspond in our worship to the silver trumpets which played so conspicuous a part in the worship of the old Jewish temple. These silver trumpets also, like our bells, fulfilled their primary purpose, no doubt, in summoning the Israelites to the solemn assembly. But beyond this they entered very conspicuously into the actual ritual of the temple worship. They were blown, for example, at the beginning of each month within the temple. They were also sounded at the three pauses in the singing of the daily psalms,—three blasts at each interval—reminding us of our Gloria. Also they were used during the daily burnt offering as a part of the ceremony. Thus, for example, in the account of Hezekiah's restoration of the worship of the Temple, we read that "when the burnt offering began the song of the Lord began also with the trumpets, . . . and all the congregation worshipped and the singers sang, and the trumpeters sounded: and all this continued until the burnt offering was finished." Moreover trumpets were also used on semi-religious occasions. To look upon the church bells as a means simply and solely of summoning people to church would be almost as inadequate a view of the purposes which they are meant to serve, as it would be to regard the silver trumpets of the Jewish Temple as simply a means of calling worshippers to the solemn assembly. Think of the extent to which, in some country village in England, which is happy enough to possess a chime, those church bells enter into the lives of the people! On almost every occasion of widespread joy, and on some occasions of sorrow also, they ring out the Church's benediction on the popular rejoicing or her sympathy with the general woe. That very evening, for example, from how many steeples in England and America would the bells be chiming out their Easter anthem. But it was not only on great religious holidays that the bells played their part. At times of more secular rejoicing also men listened to their chimes and were disappointed if they did not hear them. Was there some great national jubilee? Had some victory been won? Was a monarch being enthroned, or did the people celebrate the birth of their future King? Probably on all such occasions one could scarcely stand in any part of England, even far away in the country, and not be able to hear some distant bells. Nor again is it on great national festivals only that the bells ring out. The village demands that they shall pronounce their blessing on its little festivals also—right down to the separate family even, whose most important festivals are those which are celebrated by marriage bells. So the bells ring out, most appropriately no doubt in times of gladness. That is their natural function, so to speak. But in moments of calamity and grief also, with voices hushed to a whisper, they utter in muffled peals their sympathy and their sorrow. Some of those present might have stood within the shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral when the great bell was tolling out the sad tidings of some prince's or some beloved monarch's death. If so they knew well with what impressive tones the church bell can speak and how the heart can thrill to its message in moments of sorrow as well as joy. At least they all knew only too well the sound of the passing bell and its solemn appeal for the prayers of all who hear. What wonder then—considering how intimately the Church is associated with the happiest as well as the most mournful, the saddest as well as the most joyful, moments of our lives, blessing our joys and sanctifying our sorrows, considering also what memories cluster round them—that the village or town which possesses a peal of bells should learn to love them? To gather up what he had said, Mr. Field asked his hearers to remember that apart from their primary function, the bells ought to serve other two purposes at least. First in regard to what might be considered their more secular use: they were surely a most valuable means of showing how truly the Church is in touch with human life outside, how sensitive to the common joys and sorrows even though they are not distinctively her own, and how she sympathises with them all and by this means pronounces her blessing on them so they be in themselves good and natural and true. The Christian sympathy of man with his fellow man who is only nominally Christian is a more powerful influence than any other, perhaps, in drawing people to Christ. Then as regarded the more religious Church festivals they must not forget that the pealing notes of the bells are in themselves a song of praise. They ought to remember that in the passage he had quoted from the Book of Chronicles, it was after the offering had begun, as a part therefore of the service, that "the song of the Lord began also with the trumpets." Surely all present had experienced the uplifting effect of bells pealing forth on a holy day. "Lift up your hearts" they seemed to say, like the priest in the ancient liturgy and their reply when they heard those bells ought ever to be the same as it was there—"We lift them up unto the Lord." So let the bells be thought of, and then they would justify the important position assigned to them in the Church's life.

CLERICAL VISITORS TO JAPAN.

The Rev. J. W. Lambuth, D.D., Senior Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church South, and one of the Commissioners on the Union of Methodism, arrived by the *Mongolia*. He will spend three months in the Far East. Dr. Lambuth was born in China and lived several years in Kobe and is in deep sympathy with this part of the world. He also represents his Church at the Shanghai Conference, the Union of Methodism in Japan, and is one of the six deputies chosen to represent the three mother churches. He and Dr. N. B. Leonard represent the Methodist Episcopal Church. During 1898-9 he resided in the Far East and had Episcopal supervision of the Conferences in China, Japan, and Korea. He strongly sustained the President in dealing with the school question in San Francisco. His visit at this time will do much to strengthen the friendly relations of Japan and America.

The Rev. Bishop Earle Cranston, wife and son, also arrived by the *Mongolia*. The Bishop resides in Washington, D.C. and visits the Far East on important business. He is to represent the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the Shanghai Centennial Conference in April, preside over the Conferences in Japan and Korea, and attend the General Conference of the Japan Methodist Church in May. He is chairman of the Joint Commission.

The Rev. John F. Goucher, D.D. of Baltimore, Md., U.S.A., is the guest of Dr. J. Soper, Aoyama Gakuin, having arrived on the *Mongolia* in time to attend the Commencement Exercises of the Aoyama Gakuin, an institution in Tokyo in which he has a great interest. Dr. Goucher is president of the Woman's College of Baltimore, one of the foremost American colleges for the education of women He is a delegate to the World's Christian Student Federation Convention and is making a world-round trip, having arrived here after leaving India, where he with many other commissioners were in attendance upon the Indian Mission Jubilee recently held at Bareilly, North India, where the now extensive educational work of the American Methodist Church in India was begun.

THE SUGAR DUTY REBATE LAW.

The following revision has been made of the Sugar Duty Rebate Law and came into force on April 1st:

Art 1. 1st clause.—Foreign sugar under No. 15 of the Dutch standard colour shall be taken as raw material of sugar. Any one who manufactures refined sugar or rock candy with material under recognition of Government may ask the Government for a draw-back on what is manufactured, excepting sugar under No. 15 of the Dutch standard colour which is further left while manufacturing. The rate of the drawbacks is as follows:—

1.—Refined sugar or rock candy for domestic use:—

(*a*) *Yen* 1.45 per 100 *kin* of the raw material under No. 8 of the Dutch standard colour.

(*b*) *Yen* 1.95 per 100 *kin* of the raw material under No. 15 of the Dutch standard colour.

2.—The refined sugar or rock candy for exporting purposes:—

(*a*) *Yen* 1.65 per 100 *kin* of the raw material under No. 8 of the Dutch standard colour.

(*b*) *Yen* 2.25 per 100 *kin* of the raw material under No. 15 of the Dutch standard colour.

Art. 4.—"March 31st, 1907" is altered to "March 31st, 1909"

REVISED POSTAL REGULATIONS.

The Postal Regulations, No. 41, which were promulgated in September, 1900, have been revised, and the revision is published in the *Official Gazette* of March 29th, announcing their coming into force on April 1st. The important points of the revised regulations are as follows:—

Pictorial post-cards.—Messages are permitted to be written on the address-side, one third of the surface at the bottom only being used for the purpose.

Ordinary post-cards.—In the case of using ordinary post-cards for purposes of contracts, powers-of-atorney, receipts, etc., revenue stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers.—Postage of newspapers is 5 *rin* per each 20 *momme*, irrespective of the number of copies of newspapers wrapped in one. Hitherto the postage of one copy was different from that of two or more copies wrapped in one.

Parcel-post.—There are two parcel post services, namely, Ordinary and Registered. The postage within the same postal district is: Ordinary, *sen* 4, and Registered, *sen* 8.

The highest sum of money to be collected through the Post Offices is raised from *yen* 300 to the maximum of *yen* 1,000.

Advertising matter.—Advertising papers can be distributed among unspecified recipients. The charge is *sen* 20 per 100 copies or fractions. Each copy of such advertising papers shall not exceed 2 *momme*.

Mr. K. Hayashi, superintendent of the Nakatsu Police Office, Gifu Prefecture, was arrested on April 1st on suspicion of having accepted bribes from a merchant while employed at the Koji-machi Police Station, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB

An extraordinary general meeting of the Yokohama Yacht Club was held at the Phœnix Hotel on Wednesday, at 5.30. Mr. G. H. Scidmore was in the chair, and there were also present: Messrs. O. T. Gillon (Hon. Secretary) A. Owston, C. B. Clausen, D. Abbey, F. H. Abbey, C. H. Fearon, G. Blundell, M. Stephens, G. W. Brockburst, T. M. Laffin, T. Abbey, A. R. Catto, J. B. Gibbs, etc.

The business was: "1. To consider and if approved, to adopt the changes to Rules 37 and 43, as suggested by the Racing Committee in their circular of the 18th March, 1907. 2. To consider the question of Interport Races with the Shanghai Yacht Club."

The circular referred to above was as follows:

The Racing Committee will be glad to have the opinions of the yacht owners in the Club as to the advisability, or otherwise, of making a change in the classification rule, rating rule, and scale of time allowance.

It has been suggested that by raising the limits of what is at present the 21 Rating Class, that popular class might be strengthened by the inclusion of the *Valkyrien*, *Elsa*, *Maria Johanna*, and perhaps a new yacht might be built, big enough to meet a challenger from Shanghai, and yet not too big to race with the *Aimee*, *Pele*, *Winsome*, *Edna* and others.

The Racing Committee do not advocate any departure from the basis of length and sail area for arriving at the rating. The present rating rules of the New York Yacht Club and Yacht Racing Association are admittedly troublesome in application, and it must be remembered that in Yokokama we cannot create a new fleet by making a new rating rule. Vested interests must be considered, and in other words we must be guided in any change by considering the material at present available.

If instead of taking the cube root of the product of length on load water-line and sail area, the Yacht Racing Association's sail area and l.w.l. rule were taken, *i.e.*, l.w.l. by sail area divided by 6,000, a convenient limit to include our present 21 raters the *Elsa*, *Valkyrien*, etc., would be a 2 Rater Class, with a limit for s.a. by l.w.l. of 12,000, which is about equal to 22½ rating under our present rules. The 39 Raters, (product 59,319 under our present rules) would become 10 Raters (product 60,000) and a natural division of classes would be:—

10 Raters, all yachts over 5 rating and not exceeding 10 rating. (This would include all yachts at present rating from 31½ to 39).
5 Raters, all yachts over 2 rating and not exceeding 5 rating. (Including all yachts at present rating from 23 to 31).
2 Raters, all yachts over 1 rating and not exceeding 2 rating. (Including all yachts at present rating from 18½ to 22½).
1 Raters, all yachts not exceeding 1 rating. (Including all yachts up to 18 of present rating).

The yachts racing during last season would, under this arrangement, be divided into classes as follows:—

10 Raters—*Mary*, *Kingfisher*, *Maid Marion*, *Rivver*, *Nauiwa*, *Aborigine*, *Nina* and *Wanderer*.
5 Raters—*Surprise*, *Asagao*, *Valkyrien* (if not reduced in rating).
2 Raters—*Elsa*, *Kathleen*, *Aimee*, *Pele*, *Winsome*, *Edna*, *Sunbeam*, *Witch* and *Lily*.

The *Valkyrien* would probably be reduced to come into the 2 Rater Class, and the *Kathleen* could easily be put into the 5 Rater Class.

The Racing Committee will be glad to receive the opinions of the owning members before Saturday, the 23rd inst., as it will be necessary to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Club to effect any change in the Club rules.

Any other suggestions for amendments or additions to the rules should be brought forward as soon as possible, that they may be considered by the General Committee, and included in the notice for the meeting.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read by the Hon. Secretary,

The CHAIRMAN called on the proposers of the changes to support the alterations.

Mr. A. R. CATTO admitted that the Racing Committee might be considered the proposers of these changes but he did not think they wanted to be considered as the proposers now. The Committee had asked the owners of the yachts to express an opinion but only one had made such expression, the owner of a 39-rater, and he merely dealt with details. Therefore he thought it was up to the owners of the 21 raters who initiated the idea of enlarging the classes to bring up their views. He did not think the Racing Committee were justified in making any suggestions at all in a concrete form. He thought before any change was put to the vote they should have the views of the yacht-owners concerned.

The CHAIRMAN said that was not the regular way of doing business. There must be a motion made and seconded before it could be put to the meeting for discussion. The meeting was called to make a change in the rules and they must proceed regularly as he had described. In the absence of a motion that the change should be made the Chairman could not consider any remarks in order.

Mr. CATTO said he had received a letter from Mr. Clausen on the subject of classification, but there had been no reply other than that he had mentioned to the circular of the Racing Committee.

The CHAIRMAN having invited members to propose and second the changes specified, and no one having responded,

Mr. A. OWSTON asked if he would be in order to propose the changes and afterwards to speak against them.

The CHAIRMAN said he would be in order.

Mr. OWSTON then proposed that the alterations noted in the above circular should be made.

No seconder was forthcoming.

Mr. FEARON was about to ask a question but,

The CHAIRMAN, interrupting, said the motion must be first seconded, and then for purposes of discussion and in order to have the matter threshed out seconded the motion himself and declared the matter open for discussion.

On the suggestion of Mr. Gillon it was decided to take the two items of business one at a time.

Mr. FEARON asked what advantage was to be obtained by the proposed alteration.

Mr. OWSTON then spoke against the motion. He said: The proposed rating formula was devised by the late Mr. Dixon Kemp in the year 1880, while our formula was devised by Mr. C. D. West some years later. If I remember rightly there was some correspondence on the subject in which Mr. Dixon Kemp himself acknowledged that Mr. West's formula was an improvement on his own. The proposition therefore is to adopt a rating formula even more antiquated than the one we are now using, not apparently because it has any special virtue to recommend it, but as a cloak to hide the arbitrary division of our existing yachts. Its inadequacy to effect that purpose is shown by the proposal, not to adopt the rule *in toto*, but to modify it by changing the 2½ rating class into 2 rating, thereby specially including or excluding, as the case may be, one or more particular yachts. Of course if the yacht owners wish to reclassify their yachts arbitrarily it is open to them to do so, but it is absolutely superfluous to drag in some old rule and try to make it responsible for an arbitrary classification. Another point in favour of our present rule is that it does not allow of a very large time allowance between yachts in the same class. For instance a

Rater allows	Secs.		Rater.
39.....	52 6 p. mile to a		32½
32.....	61.4	„ „	26½
26.....	70.4	„ „	21½
21.....	76 0	„ „	17½

The desirability of not having yachts of widely different ratings classified together and racing with long time allowances, is well known to everyone. The prosperity of a club depends upon the spirit of self sacrifice exhibited by each individual member for the benefit of all the other members; while the object of the club should be to advance the interests of all its members, both present and prospective, collectively and as equally as possible; and not to promote the advantage of one individual to the disadvantage of another or of one party to the detriment of the club as a whole. The proposition before the meeting is one which appeals directly to our more selfish instincts. It asks us to consider what we think best for our own vested interests, not to consider also what might be likely to conduce to the building of better yachts which might beat our present ones. In other words it is a proposal to sacrifice, or at least seriously endanger the future of the club for the sake of some supposed immediate advantage. It is to be hoped therefore that this meeting will give due consideration to the future tendency of any proposed alteration of the rules. The question should not be one simply of temporary convenience, but of the present and future life of the club. Shall the Yokohama Yacht Club go forward or backward? If any change is necessary at least let us adopt something more up-to-date and not go back to some old formula even more worn-out than our present one.

Mr. CATTO proposed as an amendment that no change be made in the rules except that in rule 43 the 21 raters be so raised in classification as to include yachts up to 22 rating. That he thought, would meet the desires of the 21 rater owners. In reply to the Chairman he said the Racing Committee had power to decide what prizes should be given to the various classes but they could not under rule 43 change the classification.

The CHAIRMAN—As I understand it, the object of your amendment is to alter this rule with respect to 21 raters.

Mr. CATTO—That is all—in the meantime.

The CHARMAN—That being the case, as seconder of Mr. Owston's motion I withdraw my support to it.

Mr. CATTO—Then the amendment cannot be put.

In reply to the Chairman,

Mr. CATTO said it might at first blush appear that his proposed change was to enable larger boats to enter the same class as the present 21 raters but in reality the latter would not be reluctant to have another foot of spinnaker boom and a little more canvas—in fact they desired to have expansion.

Mr. CATTO's motion was then taken to be as follows: "That rule 43 shall be altered to include boats up to 22 rating in place of the 21 rating class."

Mr. LAFFIN seconded.

Mr. T. ABBEY moved that rule 43 be expunged and that the Racing Committee decide at the beginning of each year how the boats should race.

Messrs. Catto and Laffin declined to withdraw their motion, which was then put to the meeting and after three different countings was adopted by a majority—which varied at each count.

The question of a yacht to meet the Shanghai challenge then came up, and an unofficial letter was read asking what Yokohama was doing in the matter and mentioning two yachts, one of 40 feet water line, 11½ feet beam and 7 feet draught (keel), and another (*Atlantic III*) 35 feet water line 10 feet beam and 4½ feet draught, the latter of which it was hoped by the owner would beat *The Kid*, the expected representative of last year.

Some discussion took place, in the course of which,

Mr. LAFFIN said he would be prepared to race a Shanghai boat with the *Mary* on any time allowance she put forward, and if the *Mary* was not satisfactory he had no doubt Mr. Abbey would race her with his 21 rater. They were not afraid of being beaten.

Mr. CATTO, as there was no immediate prospect of a boat being built specially to meet Shanghai, suggested that the Secretary should write Shanghai saying they could not hold out a prospect of meeting them with a boat of their own size as such a boat would having nothing to race against in the Club, but Yokohama would be glad to meet them either with a 39 rater, a 21 rater or anything that they might be able to put up if Shanghai were willing to agree to that condition.

The CHAIRMAN after a pause, said that as there was no motion before the meeting he would declare the proceedings closed.

Early on April 2nd, fire broke out in the shop of H. Ishino, a dry goods merchant at Akashi, near Hyogo. The house was destroyed and two adjoining buildings were damaged. Four of the employees of the merchant were killed while endeavouring to remove merchandise from the store. One of them, was eighteen years old and three others were fourteen years.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

AGAINST EXCLUSION OF ORIENTALS IN AMERICA.

On the last trip of the steamer *Mongolia* to Japan, a large number of the passengers met daily to consider great questions relating to Eastern Asia. One subject presented was that of oriental exclusion. There was a strong feeling against the present Chinese Exclusion Law. Many of the passengers were glad to record themselves in favour of a radical change in the present law. Only one passenger opposed the memorial below—a Californian. The fact that on a single steamer so many American citizens, from different parts of the United States and the Territory of Hawaii, feel as strongly as they do on this subject, is an indication of what the larger part of the American people think. The following appeal, signed by men of wealth and leaders of Christian thought, and by business men and travelers, should secure the attention and thought of every true American who may read it.

AN APPEAL FOR JUST TREATMENT OF CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

By passengers on steamer *Mongolia*, Honolulu to Japan, March 26th, 1907.

We, the undersigned American citizens, strongly urge a reconsideration and modification of the present Chinese exclusion laws, because of the following reasons:—

1. We believe that the present discrimination against the people of China alone among the many nations of the world is not in accord with the true American ideals of right and liberty, and will not further the truest interests and future welfare of the American people.

2. We are assured that in Hawaii, the same class of Chinese farmers and laborers that have gone to California, having been treated kindly and allowed an opportunity for education and development, are now filling positions of trust in banks and other business establishments, are contributing generously to hospitals and other public enterprises, are where native born relied upon in elections to vote on the side of right and progress, and in many cases have made themselves beautiful American homes in these islands of the Pacific. Their children attend the public schools, play foot-ball, and other sports with zest and skill while taking their full share of the honors in their classes.

3. We believe it is required by the genius of our government and institutions, that the restrictions of immigration should apply impartially to all nationalities alike. We also strongly urge at this time, in the interests of right and morality, that the exclusion law should be so modified at once as to allow the admittance of the wives and children of the Chinese already lawfully in the United States.

4. We believe the commercial interests of Hawaii and of certain provinces of the Philippines would be advanced by admitting the Chinese under wise restrictions as to numbers, and also with restrictions as to the use of opium.

5. We also believe that in the interests of American commerce in China, the Chinese should have the same treatment as other nationalities, and that failing to grant such just treatment will greatly endanger if not destroy these important commercial interests.

Earl Cranston, Bishop, Meth. Epis. Church.
Samuel Greene, Supt. Miss'y S.S. Work, Washington and Idaho.
Wilbur F. Crafts, Supt. of International Reform Bureau, Washington, D.C.
David S. Spencer, Tokyo, Japan, Methodist Pub. House.
Edward W. Thwing, Supt. Chinese Mission, Honolulu, H. I.
David P. Leas, merchant, Philadelphia, Pa.
Warren P. Laird, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Harlan P. Beach, Professor, Yale University.
Austen K. de Blois, pastor First Baptist Church, Chicago.
M. D. Eubank, M.D., Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A.
Frank A. Smith, Pastor First Baptist Church, Haddonfield, N. J.
Frederick K. Jones, Traveller, Boston, Mass.
W. R. Lambeth, Secy. Board of Missions, M. E. Church, South.
J. W. Reed, M.D., Louisiana.
T. F. Staley, M.D., Bristol, Tenn.
William H. Walte, Providence, R. I.
Charles N. Heminp, Geneva, N. Y.
C. H. Cooke, Honolulu, Hawaii, Bank of Hawaii.
J. W. Lowe, Missouri.
J. Bacon, Louisville, Ky.
W. L. Quisenbery, New Orleans, La.
Lionel A. B. Street, M.D., St. Peter's Hospital, Kyoto, Japan.
George B. Smyth, Berkeley, Cal.
Daniel Hays, Gloversville, N. Y.
F. N. Gilbert, Portland, Oregon.
David L. Ai, Honolul, H. I.
Earnest B. Caldwell, Foochow, China.
Josiah C. McCracken, Canton, China.
William A. Lovett, Chungking, China.

KINDERGARTEN.

The Kindergarten conducted by Miss Irwine broke up for the Easter Holidays on Thursday afternoon, March 28th, when the following bright programme was presented to an audience composed of parents and friends:—

"My Shadow." .....Worthy Bitler.
"Ma Cuisine." .....Rene Komor.
"Rataplan."...Charlie Skrimshire and Erik Clausen.
"The Clockwork Bunny." .....Alan Beart.
"Nature Lesson on the Sheep." .....The Class.
"Tale of a Dog and a Bee."....Charlie Skrimshire.
"Baby's Journey."....Elizabeth Winans and Marjorie Gelin.
"The Lay of Dorinda."....Hugh Cumming.
"French Lesson. .....The Class.
"The Merry Mice." .....Murray Johnson.
"Le Nid de Fauvette." .....The Class.
"The Ants."....Murray Johnson, Charlie Skrimshire, Worthy Bitler, Rene Komor, H. Cumming.
"Kitty and Mousie." .....Rene Komor.
"The Rats." .....Charlie Skrimshire & Murray Johnson.
"Foreign Lands."....Elizabeth Winans.
"Ten Little Sparrows."...W. Bitler, E. Clausen, H. Cumming, M. Gelin, M. Johnson, E. Winans, G. Merkuloff, R. Komor. C. Skrimshire.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The gross income of the Mitsukoshi on April 3rd was *yen* 103,000. Visitors numbered 26,800.

A floating mine was observed on April 2nd off Saigo, Iki island, and was subsequently brought ashore.

Two cases of plague were reported in Osaka on April 2nd. One of the patients died the same day.

Representatives of tea manufacturers throughout the empire will hold a meeting on April 11th at the meeting hall of the Miye Prefectural Assembly.

Vice-Admiral Sir A. W. Moore, commanding the British squadron in China waters, will arrive at Nagasaki to-day, April 5th, in the *Alacrity* from Hongkong.

According to the latest investigation of the Home Office, various public loans throughout the Empire amount to a hundred and seventeen million *yen*.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has decided to purchase the property of the Tosa Steamship Co. The price will be at the rate of *yen* 36 per share —paid up, *yen* 25.

At 10.50 p.m. on April 3rd, fire broke out in the residence of Mr. T. Kawabe, master of the Kitagata Primary School, No. 661, Kitagata, Yokohama. The house was destroyed.

Visitors to the Tokyo Exhibition on April 3rd numbered 116,208, including 14,646 children. The same day Prince and Princess Torhato of Mongolia, now in Tokyo, visited the exhibition.

According to a telegram from the Japanese Consul in Lyons, stocks of raw silk are scarce and prices have gone up gradually. Japanese filature on March 30th was francs 64 and 64-50.

The annual spring boat races organized by the Tokyo Commercial College took place on April 3rd on the upper reach of the Sumida River, Tokyo. The programme was successfully carried out.

We read in English papers that among the presentations at a Levée held by King Edward at St. James's Palace on Feb. 9th, was that of Capt. Thomas Jackson, C.B., M.V.O., R.N., on promotion and on return from service in Japan, by the First Lord of the Admiralty. Capt. Jackson was special naval *attaché* during the Russo-Japanese war.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at 7.30 p.m. on March 31st in Yokohama. The duration was three minutes and forty-five seconds.

Speaking at a meeting in the City of London on Feb. 20th, General Booth, alluding to his forthcoming visit to the Far East, mentioned that in Japan Marquis Ito was to be one of his chairmen.

According to the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, the Russian Government is conducting negotiations with some Powers for establishing a coal station in the Pacific. The progress made is not favourable at the present stage.

S. Miura, a well-known farmer residing in the village of Kineno, near Osaka, and two copper engravers have been arrested on a charge of having counterfeited a number of Exchequer Bonds of 100 *yen* face-value.

Various business guilds of Tokyo will hold a garden party on April 10th, to which will be invited the Ministers of State and prominent foreigners of Tokyo and Yokohama. The guests to be invited number over a thousand.

The management of the South Manchuria Railway was turned over on April 1st from the military railway authorities to the South Manchurian Railway Company. The gross income per day is twenty-six thousand *yen*.

The representatives of various insurance companies throughout the Empire will hold a conference in Tokyo on April 10th. They will discuss several proposals introduced by leading companies as to insurance business.

Some gun-ammunition exploded at 2 p.m. on April 1st at the Maidzuru naval station. One coolie was killed and five severely injured. It is said that one of the men dropped ammunition while carrying it from the factory to a magazine.

Prince Kan-in left Shimbashi on April 4th for Osaka by the 8 a.m. train. He will be present at several meetings in connexion with the Red Cross Society and other benevolent bodies which will be held in Osaka and other western places.

To-day, April representative journalists throughout the Empire will hold a meeting at the Maple Club, Shiba Park, Tokyo. The committee met the previous day at the office of the *Hochi Shimbun* and made the preparations for the conference.

A Nikko telegram reports that T. Arai and Fuku Ogawa of Negishi, Yokohama, on March 31st, attempted to commit suicide at the Komeya Hotel, Chuzenji, by drinking poison. Later the woman died. The man is in a serious condition.

During March, the exports of rice from Rangoon and Saigon for Japan aggregated fifty thousand tons. No very remarkable contracts for delivery in April or May are reported owing to the rise in price. The price of first class Saigon rice is *yen* 5.40 per picul.

The steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha now in use number eighty-nine and aggregate 285,400 tons in all. This number includes seven ships chartered from the Naval Department. Besides the foregoing vessels, there are eleven steamers, 67,260 tons in all, under construction.

A telegram from Hirosaki says that all the merchants of Goshokawara, a street in North Tsugaru district, in consequence of a dispute with the local tax authorities, closed their shops. As the daily supplies of provisions was thus stopped, the poorer classes are in a state of great distress.

Snow fell on April 1st over many districts of Japan. A Maebashi telegram says that the depth there was about five inches. Telephone lines were damaged. Snow began to fall on the night of Sunday in Tokushima. The cold was severe. A snow storm was experienced at Wakamatsu. Telegrams from Takata, Nagaoka and other

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

north-eastern points bring similar reports. Owing to the heavy snow, telephonic communication was stopped in Nagano prefecture. It is reported from Takayama, Hida province, that snow fell to a depth of about four feet. All communication was stopped. Damage was caused to crops.

It is reported by the *Dempo* that *yen* 4,370,000 out of *yen* 13,139,407, needed for the proposed Kobe harbour improvement, is to be borne by the city, the Financial Department within seven years paying proportional installments, commencing this fiscal year. The municipality after investigating various plans have decided to borrow the money from a foreign syndicate. Mr. Minakami, Mayor of Kobe, conducted negotiations for the purpose with Mr. J. Soyeda, President of the Industrial Bank, previous to the latter's departure for America and Europe. Probably the loan will be obtained abroad. It is said that the amount will be deposited with the Industrial Bank at a higher rate of interest than that paid to the syndicate.

The Tariff Law for Formosa has been promulgated and will come into force on October 1st this year:

	Per cent.
Food fishes, ad. val.	10
Vegetables not including those preserved in tin, bottle or pot, ad val	30
Chinese macaroni and similar provisions made from barley, wheat or rice, per 100 *kin*	2.25
Ginseng, not exceeding 30 pieces per *kin*	6 00
Ginseng, all others, per *kin*	1.00
Raw cotton and spun cotton, per 100 *kin*	1.30
Waste and old cotton, per 100 *kin*	0.55
Old Gunny bags, per 100 pieces	1.20
Toshi, a kind of Chinese paper, not used for writing or drawing purposes, per 100 *kin*	1.00
Bricks and Tiles, excepting enamelled bricks and tiles, per 100 *kin*	0.10
Broken pieces of porcelain, earthen-ware, bricks or tiles	Free.

The following revisions have been made in the Revenue Stamp Law:

Art. 3.—Revenue stamps must be affixed to promissory notes in accordance with their amounts:—

	Yen.	Yen.
Under	1,000	0.05
"	5,000	0.10
"	10,000	0.20
"	20,000	0.50
"	30,000	1.00
"	50,000	2.00
"	100,000	4 00
Over	100,000	7.00

Art. 4.—"2 *sen* revenue stamp for a promissory note" is erased.

The revision came into force on April 1st.

The provisions in the Extraordinary Tax Law with regard to revenue stamps to be affixed to promissory notes and cheques are abolished.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROMAJI ALPHABET.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir:—In urging the use of the Romaji alphabet as practicable in the writing of the Japanese and Chinese languages the following interesting fact may be new to your readers as it recently was to me. The late Bishop Schereschewsky made the accepted translations of the Bible into the Chinese Mandarin and Wen-li tongues. In the case of the Wen-li at least the translation was written in Romaji, as it was made. When complete something like a year and eight months were spent in the purely artistic task of having this manuscript painted out in *kanji*. Two or three very pointed facts protrude from this simple story. The first is that the most perfect translation of a work the size of the Bible (not lacking in vocabulary certainly) was written phonetically. The second, that a man with the splendid scholarship that Bishop Schereschewsky possessed was the one who did it,—a choice not lightly made surely, and a precedent not without weight. Again, to the preserving and reproducing of matter in the Wen-li (in Japanese also) *kanji* is purely incidental—a luxury. And as a luxury it was rather expensive, especially in the consumption of time. This is plain enough in the simple matter of writing it, but a thousand times more apparent if we consider the time demanded of every reader before he had the ability to reproduce for himself the thought represented by the ideographs that make up the composition. Is it not a fact that for the coming generation, the children who have not learned any form of writing, the Bishop's original copy of his Wen-li Bible is a hundred times more available than the *kanji* transcription? This being so, it would seem rational to give this same coming generation any beneficial knowledge we may have to impart in the available medium. Time in the Orient may not be as carefully price-marked as in the West, nor accuracy of statement and definiteness of understanding in communication as insistently demanded here, but I cannot bring myself to feel that this discussion of the discarding or retaining of ideographic writing is purely academic—not as long as it is patently and gratuitously robbing every child and youth who acquires an education in the two Empires, of five years of his time that could otherwise be used in life-enriching study.

Incidentally, the Bishop's typewritten manuscript was doubtless more legible then the ordinary *kanji* document. And in the one case the number of characters used was I suppose something short of 26, in the copying perhaps one hundred, perhaps two hundred times the number of Romaji required.

On the China coast, I have recently read, a religious news sheet and song books are printed in Romaji, for use not of foreigners, but the Chinese themselves. The *Japan Mail* noted editorially its use in the Chinese telegraphic service. Would it not be rather severe on Japan by and by to be compelled to adopt Romaji because her ideographic writing was obsolete in China, and no longer usable in her commercial correspondence with that great country?

In replying to your open letter Professor Tanakadate made a really ingenious plea for liberty to write so that the imagination has scope for exercise in deciphering the writing. As a personal trick, that may be a labor saving device,—as phonetic transcription of language it has nothing in its favor. And certainly when Japan at so late a date apopts an alphabet it must be scientifically accurate. She is not using the imagination-made sciences that prevailed a century since, and her vehicle for written communication is not less practically valuable than they. The 22 characters of the Romaji as used do not perfectly represent the language. Our friends tell us most positively that the *ge* of *geta*, and *genki* for instance, are exactly the same, and to prove it repeat them to us with a vowel value that is distinguishable. The Lange-Noss notes this shortened *e*, and its use is not infrequent, but to represent the sound by a separate character would probably minister more to confusion than accuracy. Both in brevity and accuracy the present system is admirable; how far superior to *kana* it is, one is prepared to admit by the time he has mastered the list of *kana* renderings of *shō* and *kyō*, and the vocabularies of *tsu*, pronounced and slurred. Indeed the Roman alphabet serves the Japanese with a perfectness it in no wise approaches in the English. For the latter language its symbols must be increased by half to phonetically represent it. I believe the day must come (may it hasten) when English will be written with a scientific alphabet. How long we will be in changing to such an alphabet, and how prejudiced we are against it may be more clearly understood perhaps if we recall the fact that English has been written phonetically for a century say, in various short-hand systems that have depended for their speed and thus for their very existence on the accurate representation of sounds, without superfluities.

I have found among Japanese friends the fear that the reading of Romaji would be rather tedious and slow; an ideograph or combination of them they recognize at a glance. The answer of course is that had they spent the same time reading by means of Romaji considerable groups of words would likewise be grasped at a glance, and the speed be quite different from their present rate, which is practically that of spelling.

The agitation for Romaji is rather acute just at present, and there may be a danger of over-reaching and thereby retarding progress. On the other hand if the matter is carefully pushed perhaps a generation, perchance several generations of Young Japan may escape the burden and waste of time that the acquiring of the ideographic system exacts. To hasten this happy result I believe that every one should according to his abilities lend a hand. In which belief I remain, Sir,

Very truly yours,
A. P. VAUGHN.

Otaru, March 29th, 1907.

FOREIGN TAX-PAYERS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In reference to the remarks in the *Japan Mail* of this date, touching certain sentences that fell from Mr. Montague Beart in his speech at the Annual Meeting of this Board, I am directed to point out—what is obvious from the context—that Mr. Beart was speaking of Yokohama only. This is plain from the following: "and, as showing the important part which *our small foreign population occupies in the City's accounts*, I may mention that over *yen* 575,000 was paid in business and income taxes by foreigners in the last fiscal year, being nearly 40 per cent. of the entire amount collected from these sources." The italics are mine.

I am, &c.,
J. E. BEALE.
Secretary.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION CONFERENCE IN TOKYO.

I beg leave to ask a few questions in regard to the doctrine of the Trinity in Christianity. I earnestly request the learned and representative Christians now in Conference to be generous enough to enlighten me upon the subject. Such enlightenment will prove not only a blessing to this humble lover of truth, but a worthy contribution to this nation's religious knowledge.

I. About God.

It is greatly to be regretted that there prevail in this world certain misunderstandings as to the real truth and value of Christianity. In my belief, this difficulty is caused mainly by the vague and confused conception of their God on the part of professed Christians. That this vagueness and confusion still prevails among believers in the Christian faith, cannot be denied. Is it *Elohim* or *Jehovah* whom they revere as their God? Or is it the Father in heaven or the Christ Himself whom they worship as their Supreme Being? Each of these terms has its own distinct history. Still is it not true that Christians ignore this distinction and intermingle them in their vague conception of the Being whom they call upon as their God? This lack of distinguishing creates in us a doubt whether Christianity belongs to a natural religion or Judaism, or is based solely on the teachings, pure and simple, of the Christ Himself. Have not Christians to-day blended Judaism with real Christianity, as the Jews in ancient times had mixed their Judaism with the natural religion? It is our contention that a clear knowledge along the line of thought suggested above is most essential for creating a right conception of the true God to worship, and for enabling us to have a true estimation of the value of religious teachings, thus leading us all toward that ideal religion in which the whole world may find peace and satisfaction.

The Christian conception of God is vague. In spite of the fact that Christianity is claimed to be a monotheism, we find that the Creator is called *Elohim* (plural of *Eloah*), the plural form of the pronoun being used—"And God said, Let *us* make man in *our* image, . . ." (Genesis I. 26). The explanation that that form was used as a plural of excellency or majesty, has too strong an argument against it to be really convincing. The interpretation of it by the doctrine of the pre-existence of Christ is unavailing, as we shall see later. When we read, "So God created man in his image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them" (Genesis I. 27), we are led to believe that God possessed the nature of both male and female. However, it is clear to us that the term *Elohim* was given to the creator of the universe, while *Jehovah* was the protecting and covenanting God of the Jews. The former is the Omnipotent in the natural religion, while the latter is the Jewish God. The Jews had a different attitude of mind in facing *Elohim* and *Jehovah*, as shown so clearly in the third chapter of the Book of Psalms. Clear and distinct as they stand, we fall into the error of confounding them in our conception of the Almighty. However, it is not we alone who are guilty of this error; for there is evidence that the Jews had similar experience. Still the fact that a people in ancient times were guilty of an error by no means excuses us in making a similar mistake. To eliminate this blunder is a step toward clearing the vague conception of God.

"Ye cannot serve two masters," said the great Teacher. But are not Christians trying to serve two masters? It is beyond our comprehension that *Elohim*, without whom was not made anything that was made in the universe, should have chosen the Jewish nation upon whom to bestow a special blessing, appearing in their midst and working miracles and wonders. A hasty glance through the first and second chapters of Genesis will suffice to note the marked difference in the thought therein contained. *Elohim* only used the Word in creating the universe. The Word was the expression of the thought. On the other hand, however, Jehovah formed a man out of the dust of the ground and a woman out of a rib of the man, each process wholly different from the other. Not only the processes employed, but the Old Testament itself is full of evidence to show that the two creators are separate and distinct beings. Indeed, it is impossible for us to serve such widely different beings as *Elohim* and *Jehovah* at the same time.

Whom do the Christians revere as their Supreme Being? Is the Christian faith compatible with the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

conception of *Elohim*? When we consider the proof advanced for calling Christ the Son of God, the Savior of the world, we know that the authorities given are base solely upon Jehovah as the God of the Covenant. When the Christians conceive their God as the Father in heaven, we think they have soared clear above the level of Judaism. But when they come to establish the divinity of Christ, they are unable to free themselves from the boundary of Jewish prejudice. Outside this boundary they have no means for showing the miraculous birth, resurrection, and ascension of Christ. Even most of these progressive Christians, who profess their disbelief in miracles such as above referred to, are unable to demonstrate the sinlessness of Christ outside the prejudiced record of Judaism. However, if the Creator, or the God of the Covenant, be eliminated from Christianity, if the divinity of Christ be entirely ignored in the Christian faith and Christ be regarded only as a man, as Jesus of Nazareth, we can respect him only as a noble example of humanity. It is to be remembered then that our respect should not be confounded with worship, and also that when Christ becomes a mere man, Christianity ceases to be a religion and will go no further than a code of morals. It is a matter for serious consideration, especially at this time when the Christian religion is growing more and more complex. *Elohim* the God of the universe, we repeat, is not to be confounded with *Jehovah*, the Jewish God. Which stand are you taking in your faith? Who is your God? This is the first question I submit for consideration.

II. About the Holy Ghost.

In the Christian Trinity we find father and son, and is it not strange that mother is not included? Can there be any plausible reason why the Holy Ghost is not a mother? Has the Holy Ghost a personality? If it has not, then it cannot be included in the Trinity, for reasons obvious to all of us. If it has, then is it not reasonable for us to expect a human name for it? Agreeing, as we necessarily must, with the orthodox theologians that the Holy Ghost has personality, and believing that that which was conceived in Mary was, as recorded in the Bible, of the Holy Ghost, are we to believe the Holy Ghost to be the father or mother of Christ? If the answer is to be the former, then we are led to an absurdity, for we must conclude that Christ had another father besides the one upon whom He called as His heavenly Father. Is it not strange that nowhere in the Bible is Christ spoken of as calling upon the Holy Ghost as His Father? Still, when we consider that it had a personality and that Christ was begotten of it, is it not reasonable for us to think that the Holy Ghost was His mother? It is needless to dwell upon the fact that it was in spirit, in mind, and not in reality, that Christ showed to us His heavenly Father. And there are any number of places in the Scriptures where Christ revealed the virtues of motherhood. Take for example His words in the Gospel according to Mathew—"How often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!" Is this not sufficient to prove that Christ tried to reveal motherhood, as well as fatherhood, in His teachings. Can we not then say that the virtue of the mother is held highly in Christianity, which teaches that "God is love"?

To acknowledge the existence of motherhood as a unit in the Trinity will not interfere with the Christian theory of God. Since the existence of fatherhood and sonship is compatible with the Christian conception of monotheism, it is all the more natural for us to believe in the unity of father and mother. The term personality does not always convey a deep philosophical idea. Whatever may be the interpretation of this universe by philosophers, none of them will remonstrate with the use of the first, second, and third personal pronouns in our daily conversation in expressing our relation one to another. The relation existing between trinitarianism and unitarianism, which caused so much discussion among learned theologians, cannot be anything but simple. When we admit first and second persons, is there any reason why we should not concede a third person? And it seems to us nothing is more natural in our faith than to believe in the Trinity of Father, Mother, and Child.

There are some who try to explain by saying that a father includes the nature and qualities of a mother at the same time. But such effort must necessarily prove futile, as it is illogical and unnatural. There are others who persuade themselves to ignore the things concerning the Trinity, giving us the reason that the question involves the inner self of God, and that such a thing should not be tolerated. However, since we are giving and receiving Christian baptism, which by no means can be passed upon lightly in our Christian experience, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, it seems to be imperative to have a firm and definite believe concerning the Trinity. If our investigation into the nature of the Holy Ghost will enable us to acknowledge motherhood, then does not the faith that the Holy Ghost was sent by the Father and Son, as maintained by Catholic and Protestant Churches, lead us to a grave absurdity? For it affirms that the mother was sent by Father and Son.

Christianity has no monopoly of trinitarianism. It is a fundamental formula in the religions of this world, and can be found in the different faiths of men. In China, they have the Trinity of the Heaven, Earth, and Man; in India that of Cause, Relation, and Effect. A careful study of the Chinese and Hindoo conception of the Trinity convinces us that the idea of fatherhood, motherhood, and sonship is inculcated therein. Does the Christian Trinity stand alone in this respect? It is my contention that it does not, and that it is clearly shown to us in the record given in the first chapter of Genesis. We are not so blind as to argue a name for its own sake. Still it is our endeavour to have the thing clear in our mind, and to give it a suitable name, for it is, I believe, a step forward in correcting errors and in advancing toward perfection. Should not we call the Holy Ghost our Mother? This is my second question for your consideration.

III. About Christ.

It cannot be denied that trinitarianism owes its strength and popularity to the philosophies propounded by Plato and Philo, but that it found its birth in Judaism. Christ is counted as a unit in the Trinity, and His identity with *Logos* is upheld. One of the strong proofs advanced by theologians in support of this doctrine is the fact that *Elohim* used the Word in creating the universe. The Word is the expression of the Creator's thought. However, was *Logos* the Christ? It is answered in the affirmative, arguing that there existed throughout Proverbs the custom of personifying Wisdom. However, it must be admitted that the personification of Wisdom found in the eighth chapter of Proverbs can be more reasonably attributed to a mother than to a son, and we have no way of identifying Wisdom with Christ. Moreover, there is in the proverbs of the Talmud a place where it is stated that Wisdom is a symbol of motherhood. Much can be said in support of the statement that Christ was not *Logos*, but let it suffice to say that the theory advanced for the Christian faith in regard to the relation of *Logos* and Christ is not strong enough to stand a severe test.

Those who search for authority in the Old Testament to uphold the pre-existence of Christ, which is necessary in order to maintain that Christ was a unit in the Trinity, will point to the plural form of the pronoun used by the Creator, as in "Let *us* make man in *our* image, etc." It is not our purpose here to deny the existence of more than one unit in *Elohim*, the Creator of the universe. But was Christ included in the term "us" in the Almighty's expression? This is the question that concerns us now. It is my belief that He was not included in the term, and we present Christ's own words upon the cross to substantiate our belief. In that supreme moment of His life, He cried out, "My God my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" We find the counterpart of this expression in the twenty-second Psalm. "My God" in the passage means the same as a similar term found in the third chapter of the same book, and each points to Elohim, who said, "Let *us* make man in *our* image." If Christ be included in the term "us," if He is a unit in *Elohim*, is there any reason why He should cry "My God" in calling upon the whole of which He is a part? We are unable to find any. *Elohim's* use of the plural form of the pronoun shows that there were more than one unit in the being who created the universe, but falls far short of convincing us that one of the units was Christ. Not only that, but if we concede that Christ was included in the term, how are we to explain the relation between Christ, whom they call the Son of God, and the man, who is in the position of an heir to God, as found in the first chapter of Genesis—"So God created men in his own image,.....And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth." The makeup of the man as expressed in the above passage is full of sublime dignity and we cannot look upon it without a feeling of awe. Does not this man possess all the qualities and attributes becoming in an ideal son of God? I am persuaded to doubt the existence of a son of God other than the one made in Elohim's own image. The man so made, I claim, is the true Son of God.

The record found in the first chapter of Genesis is entirely free from local coloring of Judeæ. There is neither Adam nor Eve, the Garden of Eden nor the sin committed therein. There we find only a fair and unprejudiced universal record of the beginning of the world. That part of the record is not to be confoundsd with the chapters following. Is there anything lacking, as the Son of God, in the man in such unprejudiced and universal sense?

It is plausibly maintained by the orthodox theologians that Christ at once is very God and very man: He has in Him all the attributes of God and humanity. Granting such to be the case, how can Christ, having the nature of God and man, exist before God created man? If, on the other hand, it is maintained that *Logos* possessed only the attributes of God and not the nature of man, then we must bid them pause and consider the fundamental principles in naming a thing. Consider for a moment that with us father and child were a unit at one time, but when one separated from the other we call one father and the other child. Man and woman are all alike human, but we call one set of human beings men and another women, according to the peculiarities they possess. But if we believe in the pre-existence of Christ, as the Son of God, it must invariably be maintained that Christ was the Son from the beginning. However, if we call Him the Son, He must have been a part of either father or mother before He became a son, and it is abuse of the name, if we call Him a son when He was still a part of either father or mother.

It is my belief that the term "us" represented fatherhood and motherhood, and the man made in their image is the Son. Furthermore, it is my belief that the term "man" is used in that broad sense in which the whole of humanity is included. Thus we are enabled to see clearly that the first chapter of Genesis sets forth the Trinity of the Father, Mother, and Child. Is it not, then, the love and devotion to Christ that prejudiced the minds of the people against the truth and make them believe that Christ is *Logos* and that He is a unit of the Creator, maintaining His pre-existence? This is the third question to which I wish to draw your attention.

Permit me to add my mathematical solution of the problem:

Eloah=Father=Constant,
Spirit=Mother=Variable,
Man=Child=Function. } Elohim,

Respectfully yours,
SAIKI SENSUI.

3, Ichome, Nishi Jincho
Nagoya, March 26, 1907.

A STAFF OFFICER'S SCRAP-BOOK.

A Staff Officer's Scrap-book during the Russo-Japanese War. By Lieut.-General Sir Ian Hamilton, K.C.B., Vol. II.

The peculiar charm of the second instalment of Sir Ian Hamilton's "Scrap-book" lies in the extreme humility and taking simplicity of language in which he narrates the stirring scenes of which he was a witness. Except in the case of occasional subtle deductions which bespeak the soldier of enlightenment and experience, it would be impossible to believe that the author of this delightful volume of impressionist studies of the war in Manchuria was in reality a successful general of high degree. Throughout the volume it is another Ian Hamilton that is portrayed. It is not the magnificent soldier who commanded his Infantry Brigade with such conspicuous gallantry at Elandslaagte; it is not the calm and collected leader who, on January 6, 1900, knew the precise moment at the end of a desperate day at which to throw his last reserve into the fighting line; it is not the resourceful and alert-minded Chief of the Staff who at a later period swayed the system of a quarter of a million Britons in arms—it is the production of a very sympathetic and observant impressionist. Yet underlying a delightful story are those glimpses of the tutored soldier and the man, which will make the work one of the most valuable ever placed within the reach of a nation which has, in Sir Ian Hamilton's own estimate, "a sense, a sentiment, a memory, which vibrates to the stirring sound of the call to arms."

Sir Ian Hamilton's Scrap-book, comprising it does impressions from the battlefields of Liau-yang and the Sha-ho, will stir even the least imaginative with a sense, not of the duties, but of the privileges of citizenship. It must not be thought, however, that Sir Ian Hamilton is one of those people who became blindly enthusiastic over the virtues of our allies; people who have probed no deeper into the national character of this great nation in the East than the delightful artistic atmosphere in which they have surrounded their beautiful home. Sir Ian Hamilton—and here is the great value of his praise and blame—has been long enough in their midst and has moved hand in hand with them through too many fearful stresses to be blinded in his rational view by a plethora of æsthetics.

On one of the few occasions when the author allows himself to record a definite opinion which he has formed we find the following searching reference to *Bushido*:—

"The main question which each of us must ask himself is whether a feudal code can possibly hold its own against the exigencies of modern life. I yield to no one in my admiration for the knightly virtues of the old Samurai. But the Samurai are already men of yesterday, and so if the old *Bushido* lingers a while, it is as a transient shadow falling

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

athwart a threshold from which the guest has already taken his first irrevocable step on a far journey."

After showing how admirably the precepts of their ancient chivalry have been grafted into the military services, Sir Ian notices the absence of this knightly integrity in the merchant classes, and wonders

"How long the army will be able to maintain a different and loftier standard from their brethren in civil life? Has the noble tree transplanted from feudalism truly struck its roots down into the new, rich soil, or is it destined soon to wither and die under the strange conditions, quite foreign to its original growth, which now surround it?"

These thoughts appear in a chapter entitled "Reflections by the Way," which is one of the most interesting chapters in the volume, especially if the reader will write upon his mind one significant thought from the author's short but subtle preface:—

"Mutual understanding is the only bed-rock upon which alliances, whether diplomatic or matrimonial, can find enduring foundations. Flatteries, cajoleries, exaggerations, insincerities, are the prelude to disillusionment, if not to divorce."

It is impossible with the space at our disposal to follow in detail the enthralling story of war and tumult. Much, of course, is hearsay, but hearsay hot from the stricken fields themselves. Even in these descriptions Sir Ian Hamilton is delightful, but the portions of the volume which will irresistibly fascinate the reader are those where, as an eye-witness, he describes scenes of human passion and scientific savagery. We must give one example:—

"A handful of Japanese have leaped from their cover to fling themselves to earth within ten paces of the Russians. Unendurable suspense! Here I stand in safety seeing Japanese and Russians springing up to fire point blank into one another's faces, then crouching down to reload, then again rising for a moment to fire. It is too much!"

"I saw these things as clearly as if I were a part of them, and the sight of these little struggling figures silhouetted against the sky will never be effaced from my mind. For now the Russians rose in a line and, holding their sharp bayonets before them, charged down like mountain bulls. At their head was a gallant officer in a white coat, and his sword flashed as he waved it round his head. Down and back went the Japanese; the headquarters staff had to turn their heads away from the long-drawn-out agony of this struggle with bayonet and sword; but I could not, for I was lost in amazement. The foes had drawn apart, and stood facing one another at ten yards distance. It seemed an eternity, and actually it must have been a minute. Then they closed again, and seemed to wrestle body to body, and parted again and threw rocks and thrust with bayonets and clubbed their rifles. But they did not shoot, or if they did it was only a very little. There were only some seventy Japanese, and perhaps fifty or sixty Russians. The crisis lasted full five minutes, and now the Japanese seemed beaten; several of them fell back; all was lost. No! the fugitives turned again, brave fellows! The Russians withdrew to their trench, the Japanese followed close on their heels, and the position was taken."

Before closing our notice of this most fascinating military work, we would call attention to the excellent character of both the maps and topographical sketches with which the volume is profusely illustrated. The maps are not the mere profusion of unintelligible names which is usual in plans descriptive of Manchuria. The lettering is confined to the names appearing in the text, while the topographical sketches are so simple and so clear that the reader at a glance can actually place himself with the troops in attack or defence as the text guides him. These maps and plans are, we believe, the work of Captain Berkeley Vincent, of the Royal Artillery, and Sir Ian Hamilton must be congratulated on having secured his co-operation.

We understand that for some reason there has been considerable delay in the publication of the volume. We will not probe for this reason; but we will say, that if the publication were postponed out of consideration to the feelings of our allies, we can only regret that such an exposition of their brilliant campaign has been so long delayed.—*The Times.*

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

London, March 27.

The signature of the Anglo-Russian agreement, probably at St. Petersburg, is at hand, though delay is possible as some questions may have to be referred to the Amir of Afghanistan and the Emperor of China.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON AT PORTSMOUTH.

By special invitation of King Edward 120 officers and men of the Russian Squadron (now at Portsmouth) have arrived in London and have been heartily welcomed. They lunched at the Grand Hotel where the toasts of the Tsar and of King Edward were enthusiastically drunk.

FRENCH GRIEVANCES AGAINST MOROCCO.

M. Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, enumerated a long list of grievances in regard to Morocco for which no reparation had been made, including other murders, assaults and obstructions to French commerce. France now demanded, he said, the exemplary punishment of the murderers of Dr. Manchamp, compensation for the family of the victim, the imprisonment of the Governor of Marrakesh, and the fulfilment of previous demands, and appealed for the common action of all Europeans in Morocco in the face of this action on the part of the most savage and fanatical of Mussulman populations. This declaration is taken as manifestly addressed to Germany.

FOREIGNER MURDERED IN PERSIA.

Mr. Mill, a Russian subject, resident in Teheran, has been murdered by the populace at Sahzev.

ANOTHER NAVAL DISASTER.

London, March 28.

An explosion has occurred on a torpedo-boat at Cherbourg. Several were severely injured.

DISTURBED ROUMANIA.

The burnings, plunderings and rioting continue at many places in Northern Roumania.

There was an impressive scene in the Roumanian Chamber when bitter antagonists shook hands and promised to support the Government in the present crisis. Several bills for alleviating distress among the peasantry, abolishing oppressive practises and restricting of holdings and trusts were passed unanimously.

C. P. R. MAIL SERVICE.

There has been a heated discussion in the House of Commons with reference to the Hongkong mail contract via Canada. Some Liberal members objected it on the ground of expense, but the Government defended the contract, which was ratified by a vote of 161 to 32.

THE ROUMANIA TROUBLES.

London, March 27.

Roumanian troops killed and wounded two hundred pillaging peasants in Alt and Dambovitza districts. The peasants are committing terrible atrocities on captured farmers and landowners. Even women and children are done to death in the most brutal manner.

London, March 28.

The Roumanian troops used artillery against a large band of peasant marauders in Vlascha, killing seventy and wounding two hundred.

The Roumanian authorities are taking the most vigorous steps to suppress the revolt and the disaffected villages are bombarded.

The Parliament has authorised the declaration of a state of siege where necessary.

London, March 29.

The number of persons killed and wounded in Roumania far exceeds the official admissions. The losses in property are immense. Prince Stirley's palace and estate at Baileshti are demolished. Landowners and farmers are being barbarously maltreated.

BOTHA SAILS FOR ENGLAND.

London, March 27.

General Botha, Premier of the Transvaal, has sailed for England. He had a great reception at Capetown, and reiterated emphatically his desire to co-operate with the Imperial Government and the British people for the good of the two great races in South Africa, which he and his were striving to amalgamate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Settlement day on the London Stock Exchange passed satisfactorily. There were only four small failures.

NEWFOUNDLAND SEALER.

The Newfoundland sealer *Greenlander*, with 183 persons aboard, broke her shaft in a blizzard on Sunday and was seen drifting in a helpless condition. She has not been heard of since and it is feared she is lost.

BYE-ELECTION.

London, March 28.

In the bye-election for Hexham Division Mr. Holt, the Liberal candidate, secured 5,401 votes, and Mr. Bates, Unionist, 4,244.

AMERICAN RAILWAY PROBLEMS.

An important conference of Cabinet Ministers and Interstate Commerce Commissioners was held at the White House yesterday. It is understood the conference was summoned to outline a scheme for the Federal regulation of railways.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The French Minister has presented the French demands for reparation to the Sultan's representative at Tangier.

Two battalions of Zouaves, a battalion of Tirailleurs, two squadrons of Spahis, and two batteries leave Lallamargia to-day to occupy Ujda.

BOMB EXPLOSION.

London, March 29.

Two persons were killed and four injured by a bomb explosion at Pera (near Constantinople).

DYNAMITE DISASTER.

Four whites and 50 natives were killed and 3 whites and 16 natives injured by an explosion of dynamite at the Driefontein mine, Rand.

THE PHILIPPINES.

President Roosevelt has ordered arrangements to be made for the elections to the first Philippine Assembly, as peace is practically restored among all the Christian sections in the islands. The elections are fixed for the 30th July.

DEATH DUTIES IN ENGLAND.

London, March 30th.

The death duties during 1906-7 in Great Britain amounted to nineteen millions; a record.

THE "JENA" EXPLOSION.

The French Chamber has appointed a committee of enquiry into the *Jena* explosion after an animated discussion during which Admiral Bienaime declared the Navy to be nearing a breakdown owing to incompetent administration.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

The International Cotton Organization has issued a report estimating over 85¾ million spindles in Europe with sufficient material to run the mills till September, while cotton still due, estimated at two million bales, will provide an ample surplus; thus there is no fear of the supply running short.

NEW GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

London, March 31.

It is officially stated that Mr. Sydney Olivier, B.A., C.M.G., (principal clerk in the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

West African Department of the Colonial Office) has been appointed Governor of Jamaica, in succession to Sir J. A. Swettenham, who has resigned on the ground of age.

THE WHITELEY MURDERER.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Home Secretary has advised the King to commute the sentence on Rayner to penal servitude for life.

BRITISH NATIONAL ACCOUNTS.

London, April 1.

The British revenue for this year amounts to £144,814,073, being an increase of £836,497 on that of the previous year. It is expected that the disposable surplus of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be £3,500,000. The Customs revenue has decreased by £1,545,000. The death rates have increased by £1,430,000. The total revenue has exceeded the estimate by £2,059,000. while the expenditure is £3,305,000 less than the estimate.

MORE PHENOMENAL BILLIARD BREAKS.

Reece, playing Weiss, made a break of 6,138, unfinished, including 3,046 by consecutive cannons, of which 2,992 were by anchor cannons. Dawson, playing Lovejoy, made a break of 6,245, unfinished, including 3,110 by anchor cannons. This is a record.

THE ARBROATH RAILWAY DISASTER.

London, April 1.

Gourlay, the driver of the Arbroath train which met with disaster last winter, who was sentenced to five months' imprisonment, has had the sentence commuted to three months.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

In reply to an inquiry Tschirschky telegraphs to the *Tribune* that the statement with reference to the possibility of Germany retiring from The Hague Conference unless the British proposals are withdrawn is unfounded.

ROUMANIAN RISING SUPPRESSED.

It is officially claimed that the risings in Roumania have been suppressed everywhere.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN PARIS.

Later.

President Fallieres and Prince Fushimi have exchanged official visits. President Fallieres has luncheon with the Prince on Tuesday.

FRENCH STEAMER AGROUND.

The M.M. steamer *Melbourne* is aground, obstructing the Canal.

THE RAYNER CASE.

The *Daily Mail*, the *Standard*, and the *Daily Telegraph* all denounce the commutation of Rayner's sentence as a concession to hysterical emotionalism which will form a dangerous admission that degeneracy may be taken as an extenuation. The *Tribune*, *Daily News* and *Morning Leader* approve of Mr. Gladstone's action.

THE "MELBOURNE."

London, April 2.

The steamer *Melbourne* has been refloated and the Canal is now open.

WHITELEY'S MURDERER.

The wife of Rayner, who murdered Whiteley, has given birth to a daughter.

OBITUARY.

Sir Henry Elliot, formerly Ambassador at various European Courts.

ROUMANIA.

In spite of the optimistic official statements, reports continue to arrive of the most sanguinary encounters between the Roumanian troops and the peasants, in which the former are said to be mercilessly bombarding villages while the latter show the fury of desperation.

ELECTRIC CAR ACCIDENT.

London, April 2.

An electric car crowded with people out for the Bank Holiday was overturned between Croydon and Sutton when turning a sharp corner on a steep gradient. The passengers were shot out on to the road. Thirty-five were injured, including many children.

LABOUR TROUBLES AT HAMBURG.

A hundred English strike-breakers who have gone over to Hamburg, were enticed into the country and attacked by a crowd who pursued them, savagely beating the men, several of whom were thrown into the canal. Twenty-five were injured.

THE KING'S HOLIDAY.

Later.

King Edward participated in the battle of flowers at Biarritz.

ROUMANIA.

Disorders have been renewed in many of the pacified districts in Roumania upon the withdrawal of the troops for service elsewhere. 120,000 troops are now distributed throughout the country.

GERMANY AND THE HOLY LAND.

The foundation stone of the German Sanatorium on the Mount of Olives, was laid on Sunday in the presence of the Governor of Jerusalem. The Kaiser wired his good wishes.

EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY.

London, April 3.

A severe earthquake at Bitlis, in Asia Minor, is reported. Several were killed and property was damaged. Almost the whole population of the town is encamped in the snow and incessant sleet and there is much distress and poverty.

FRENCH PRESIDENT AND PRINCE FUSHIMI.

President Fallieres has given a luncheon in honour of Prince Fushimi.

STRIKE AT PORT SAID.

There is a strike of coaling labourers at Port Said. Several ships are unable to leave.

THE "SUEVIC."

The steamer *Suevic* has been successfully dynamited and cut in two parts, the after part, 400 feet in length, being towed into Plymouth.

FLOGGING NATIVES.

Later.

The traveller Grogan and four other Englishmen have been sentenced to from a week to a month's imprisonment at Nairobi, under Article 140 of the India Code, for publicly flogging natives who were accused of insulting a white woman.

ROOSEVELT AND HARRIMAN.

London, April 3.

A sensation has been caused in America by the quarrel between President Roosevelt and Mr. E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate. The latter alleged that President Roosevelt instigated him to contribute to the Republican funds during the presidential election of 1904. The President describes this allegation as a deliberate and wilful untruth.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

A St. Petersburg telegram says that the Russian Minister at Teheran has demanded the punishment of the murderers at Salzevar, a guarantee for the safety of Russian subjects, and an indemnity for the victim's family.

RUSSIAN FINANCE.

London, April 4.

The Minister of Finance has presented the budget to the Duma. He stated that he had contrived to make the ordinary expenditure and the ordinary revenue balance, but extraordinary expenditure for the famine and for the war, amounting to 29 millions sterling, would probably necessitate a loan.

THE SWETTENHAM AFFAIR.

Sir Frank Swettenham writes to the papers objecting to the official notification that Sir Alexander Swettenham's resignation was on the ground of age. He asks that judgment be suspended until the Blue Book appears.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Japan Advertiser."]

ROUMANIAN KING YIELDS.

San Francisco, March 28.

Charles I., the Roumanian King, has announced a number of concessions to appease the peasantry. The dangerous predicament into which Bucharest was thrown by the desperate besiegers rendered this humiliating action an immediate necessity. The conservative gorvernment which has prevailed since 1905 will no doubt be forced to retire in favor of a liberal and economical administration such as proved beneficial to Roumania under M. Sturdza from 1901-1905.

HONDURAN GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN.

The Government of Honduras is overthrown. The victorious Nicaraguans have swept all before them and occupied Tegucigalpa.

AMERICA WATCHING THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

The United States Government has despatched a representative to watch the construction of the Bagdad Railway.

ROUMANIAN KING YIELDS.

San Francisco, March 28.

Charles I., the Roumanian King, has announced a number of concessions to appease the peasantry. The dangerous predicament into which Bucharest was thrown by the desperate besiegers rendered this humiliating action an immediate necessity. The conservative government which has prevailed since 1905 will no doubt be forced to retire in favor of a liberal and economical administration such as proved so beneficial to Roumania under M. Sturdza from 1901-1905.

HONDURAS.

The Government of Honduras is overthrown. The victorious Nicaraguans have swept all before them and occupied Tegucigalpa.

AMERICA WATCHING THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

The United States Government has despatched a representative to watch the construction of the Bagdad Railway.

SLAUGHTER IN ROUMANIA.

San Francisco, March 29.

The Roumanian troops are slaughtering the rebellious peasants by hundreds. The latter, despite their courage and determination, are quite unable to cope with the better armed and organized soldiers. It is understood that the concessions granted the peasantry by the Roumanian King yesterday were not of a sufficiently substantial nature to appease the leaders of the revolt.

GERMANY ON THE QUI VIVE.

Germany is very suspicious of the temporary occupation of Morocco by France.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

There are as yet no particulars of the manner in which this suspicion has been expressed, but it is inferred from the wording of the despatch that it has been expressed not merely in the press but also in official quarters.

SEALER LOST OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The sealing steamer *Greenland* has been lost off the coast of Newfoundland. The dead and missing number one hundred and eighty three.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

San Francisco, March 31.

The preliminary campaign for the Republican nomination for the Presidency has come to a deadlock. Both Senator Foraker and Secretary Taft seem to have an equally strong hold on party opion. It is not yet certain whether Senator Foraker seeks the nomination for himself or merely wishes to defeat Taft.

ROUMANIAN SOLDIERS SLAUGHTER WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The Roumanian soldiery, not content with slaughtering the undaunted and unappeased peasants, have butchered great numbers of women and children in their determination to stamp out the rebellion.

SOUTH AFRICA ONCE MORE AT PEACE.

The Damaraland disturbances have been quieted. The Germans have subdued the rebellious natives and restored complete peace to their South African colonies.

RUSSIA HANGS BACK.

San Francisco, April 1.

Russia is delaying the giving of an answer to England in regard to the disarmament proposition. England requested that Russia unite with those nations which advocate the reduction of armament expenditure in order that something might be done about it at the coming session of The Hague Conference. It is regarded as significant that the prime mover of the first Conference should now be backward in the further development of the idea.

MEDICINE FOR THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

San Francisco, April 2.

The German Chancellor, Prince von Buelow, and the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Tittoni, have held a conference in Berlin. Plans were discussed whereby the Triple Alliance might be strengthened.

Bitlis, Turkey, has been visited by a severe earthquake. There are no particulars in regard to the number of lives lost but it is known to be large.

FROM ARGUMENT TO ACCUSATION.

San Francisco, April 3.

E. H. Harriman, in his displeasure at President Roosevelt's movement against the questionable methods and devices employed by the former, has been led to retaliate. He charges the President with having solicited contributions from railroad companies for the Campaign Fund of the last Presidential election in 1903. It is presumed that the companies concerned are some of the Harriman lines.

OCEAN FLOODS AT HAVANA.

Havana, Cuba, is suffering from ocean floods. Some transient cause, such as an earthquake wave or a heavy and continued storm, has combined with the spring tides to do extensive damage; there are as yet no particulars as to the nature of the storm or the probable loss of life and property.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP DECLINED.

San Francisco, April 4.

Busse has defeated Mayor Dunne in the Chicago Mayoralty Election. The voters expressed their condemnation of the municipal ownership theory by a decisive majority.

ROOSEVELT DENIES HARRIMAN'S CHARGE.

Roosevelt has declared that Harriman's accusation is a lie, pure and simple.

KAISER OPPOSES 1913 EXPOSITION.

The Emperor of Germany has declared himself as opposed to the proposed Berlin Commemorative Exposition in 1913.

(PUBLISHED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chinese Notification vetoing mixed residence within the city of Mukden has been withdrawn.

Mr. Sato telegraphs that an international exhibition of journals and periodicals is to be held in Copenhagen during May and June, and that Japanese journalists have been asked to take part.

THE U.S. IMMIGRATION LAW.

Regulations of the United States for carrying out the new Immigration Law:—

1. Japanese or Korean labourers, whether skilled or unskilled, who carry passports entitling them to proceed to Mexico, Canada or Hawaii, will not be allowed to land on the United States continent.

2. When the above labourers, Japanese or Korean, set out without showing a passport, they shall be considered to be not in possession of a passport for coming to the United States, or to be furnished only with a passport for Mexico, Canada or Hawaii.

3. If Japanese or Koreans possessing passports for Mexico, Canada or Hawaii, declare themselves not to be labourers, they shall be required to give proof of the fact.

4. Japanese or Korean labourers furnished with passports for only Mexico, Canada or Hawaii, who have been refused entry into the United States, shall not in accordance with the provisions of the general law of immigration, have the right to appeal to the Departments of Commerce and Industry.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The floods are gradually subsiding in the inundated districts of San Francisco. Japanese subjects have suffered heavy losses of property but there have been only two or three fatal casualties. There is now no danger.

[BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN."]

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

London, March 27.

It is reported from Paris that the French Government is irrevocably bent on having a direct settlement with Morocco of all French claims and will not permit any foreign intervention. A debate in the Chamber of Deputies resulted in a vote of confidence in the Government.

LORD ROSEBERY.

Lord Rosebery in a speech strongly denounced the Government programme. It has attracted much attention and will have far-reaching effects. Lord Rosebery described the programme as impracticable and sneered at the threats made against the House of Lords. He declared that the public would not tolerate Irish Home Rule.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN ENGLAND.

London, March 28.

The Russian officers are delighted with their trip to London. The Russian Ambassador telegraphed to the Mayor of Portsmouth that the reception would be greatly appreciated in Russia and would serve to cement the friendship existing between the two Powers.

King Edward sent a Message to the seamen.

MOROCCO.

The French attitude toward Morocco is approved on all sides, particularly by the British Government. It is not expected that any Power will oppose the energetic and complete enforcement of the French claims.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND IMMIGRANTS.

London, March 29.

It is reported from Ottawa that a bill will be introduced in the British Columbian legislature this session on lines similar to those of the Natal immigration act. The Federal authorities will doubtless promptly disallow the measure in view of Canada's treaty obligations towards Japan.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

A Paris telegram states that on the Government being interpellated with reference to the *Jena* disaster, Admiral Bienaime pointed to the number of recent disasters and complained that the responsibility for them was not fixed. He criticized the organization of the navy and affirmed that the administration was in a state of complete disorder and that the officers ought to have more authority. M. Thomson, Minister of Marine, in the course of an official reply, admitted that the report of the officers of the *Jena* urging the danger of not changing the powder had not reached the Ministry of Marine, having been stopped *en route* by the Mediterranean squadron.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

March 30.

French troops have occupied Ujda, meeting with no opposition.

RUSSIAN POLITICS.

From St. Petersburg it is wired that the Russian Government boycott of the Constitutional Democrats continues and prevents the party from fulfilling its mission of moderation in the Chamber. It is stated that the Government has decided to dissolve the Duma.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

Berlin reports that Count Reventlow has published a book urging the building of a strong navy in order that Germany may extricate herself from the present political impasse. He discusses the prospects of a conflict between America and Japan and the probable attitude of Great Britain and concludes that Germany's future depends on her taking the right side at the right moment.

RUMANIA.

Telegrams from Bucharest say that with a view to the suppression of the revolt which has plunged the country into disorder the Government has divided Rumania into 8 military districts and there are about 120,000 troops under arms. Numerous conflicts between the troops and the peasants continue. There is much incendiarism.

GERMAN VIEW OF FRANCO-SIAMESE TREATY.

It is reported from Berlin that the *North German Gazette*, referring to the new Franco-Siamese treaty, expresses the opinion that Siam has not effected a bad bargain. It believes that the harbour of Krat may turn out better than it is represented to be, while the position of the Dalsai district is important in connexion with the upper Meinam territory.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ALLEGED CHURCH MACHINATIONS IN FRANCE.

Paris telegraphs that certain documents belonging to Montigne, the former Papal representative, have been published by the *Figaro* and are exciting much interest. According to them Montigne told Clemenceau that a senator could be bought. The documents contain allegations against the probity of certain newspapers. The *Figaro* reports conversations on the religious question with various diplomatists.

THE ROUMANIAN REVOLT.

London, April 2.

From Bucharest it is reported that the military operations in the revolted districts are proceeding satisfactorily 136,000 troops are under arms. The system of drives adopted is like that practised by the British in South Africa. All peasants found looting on firing buildings are shot.

MOROCCO.

From Tangier comes news that the political and commercial antagonism of France and Germany is ruining Morocco, since it enables the Government to take advantage to obstruct the introduction of all reforms. It is unlikely that Germany can compete with France, who practically controls the financial situation and whose trade interests are enormously in advance of Germany's, while the French occupation of Ujda entails a loss of prestige for Germany. So long as the Moorish Government is allowed to believe that Germany supports an anti-European policy the existing tension will never be removed.

The Times declares that Germany is pursuing a thoroughly dangerous policy and urges a Franco-German understanding.

FRENCH DOMESTIC POLITICS.

In Paris the movement of civil servants of all classes for the formation of a trades-union organization disquiets the Government and public. It is evident that if the movement is unchecked the Government will be suddenly confronted by an army of public servants ready for a general strike. A Government bill has been prepared giving officials the right of combining for the protection of common interests and refusing the right to strike. Many officials have already assumed a defiant tone, challenging the Government's proposals.

BRITISH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

London, April 4.

The strictest official secrecy is preserved with reference to the recent assemblage at Lagos, Portugal, of th British Channel, Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets, accompanied by affiliated cruiser squadrons. Nevertheless there is good reason to believe that the authorities regard the operations as more instructive and more satisfactory than those of any preceding year. An extraordinary development of wireless telegraphy was introduced. An entirely new standard of efficiency was accomplished in the work of the cruisers. The code signals were simplified, enabling the Commander-in Chief to handle 50 ships more easily and rapidly than a dozen previously.

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Finance Minister in his budget speech stated that the estimates have been kept at the lowest figure. Provision has been made for all contingencies, and naval expenditure has been reduced from 114 million roubles to 88 million. He hinted that a loan of 298 million roubles would be required in connection with extraordinary expenditure.

AMATEUR COMEDIAN'S STORY

Face Became Blotchy from Use of Grease Paints—Lower Part was Covered with Red Pimples—Doctor's Mixture had No Effect.

CURED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I am an amateur comedian. The troupe, during last summer, gave something like three shows a week, and it was necessary for each one to make up his face with grease paints. About the beginning of July my face began to get blotchy and became worse and worse, till at the end of a week the lower part was covered with red pimples. I went to my doctor, who gave me some blood mixture, which I took for about a fortnight without effect. I then purchased some Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and used them as directed. After a fortnight's usage the pimples began to dry up; after a month's treatment I was able to brush them off with a soft towel, they having become bits of dried-up white skin. I wish you to understand that I put this eruption down to the continual use of theatrical makeup and the hot weather. A. F. Trotman, 126 Barrows Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham, Feb. 12, 1906."

DOCTOR SUGGESTS

Cuticura and It Effects a Speedy Cure.

"My son, when about twelve years of age, suffered from dry scab spots on the head. He had these for some years and several doctors treated him, but without any permanent benefit. We had his head shaved as an experimental remedy, but this proved a failure. At last, one of the doctors suggested the use of Cuticura Ointment, and it gives me pleasure to report that the application of one box effected a cure. Walter Kerr, Woodside, Newcastleton, Roxburghshire, April 2, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, E. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

☞Mailed Free, "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair."

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver 28th Mar.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,149, T. Arakawa, 28th March,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Awaji Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,155, R. Takeda, 28th Mar.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, T. Harrison, 28th Mar.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Changsha, British steamer, 1,463, C. Plunkett Cole, 29th March,—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Aragonia, German steamer, 3,324, Ernst, 29th Mar., Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Japan, British steamer 3,806, Olefant, 29th March, Calcutta via ports, and Shanghai, 25th Mar., General.—Cornes & Co.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, R. Swain, 29th March,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, M. Makihara 29th March,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Muramatsu, 29th March,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sibirien, Danish steamer, 2,028, Fr. Madsen, 30th March.,—Copenhagen via ports, and Shanghai, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Hokuriku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,475, L. Suda, 30th March,—Saigon, Rice.—Tanimichi Co.

Antenor, British steamer, 3,503, Bruce Husband, 30th March,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kattori Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,602, Morii, 30th March,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kai-ha.

Kamikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 790, K. Kudo, 30th March,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Yamashita, 30th Mar.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 30th March,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 30th March,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjiluwong, Dutch steamer, 3052, N. v. W. Jurriaanse, 31st March,—Macassar via Ports, Shanghai 26th March, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Urusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,777, K. Saikawa, 31st March,—Muroran, General.—Osaka Kogio Kaisha.

Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,804, Sato, 31st March,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Persia, Austrian steamer, 3,842, P. Craglietto, 31st March,—Trieste via ports, Shanghai 26th March, Mails and General.—Heller Bros.

Atholl, British steamer, 3,031, Chas. D. Kemp, 31st March,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 29th March. General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 31st March,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 30th March, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. Filmer, 31st March,—San Francisco via Honolulu 13th March, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tango Maru, Japanese steamer, 4,627, A. E. Moses, 1st April,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Vesuvio, Italian cruiser, 3,427, Capt. S. Piers, 31st March,—Kobe.

Okinawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, Katsoka, 31st March,—Light House Department.

Ceylon, British steamer, 2,637, G. W. Babot, 2nd April,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 2nd April,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., 19th March, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Galveston, U.S. cruiser, 3,200, Com. J. L. Helm, 2nd April,—Kobe.

Polynesien, French steamer, 2,916, Broc, 2nd April, —Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 1st April, Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker, 2nd April,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanouchi, 3rd April,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, H. Sakimoto, 3rd April,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Menelaus, British steamer, 3,006, Repenhousen, 4th April,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General. —Butterfield & Swire.

Fuerst Bismarck, German cruiser, 10,700, Capt. S. Wilken, 4th April,—Kobe.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 4th April,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tamba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,803, C. H. Butler, 4th April,—London via ports, and Kobe 3rd April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Yamashita, 4th April,—Yokkaichi General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Japan, British steamer, 2,796, F. B. S. Notley, 4th April,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 28th Mar.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,184, T. Tsuchiya, 28th March,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, J. Deguchi, 28th March,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, R. H. Hathaway, 28th Mar.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Japan, British steamer, 3,806, Olefant, 30th March, —Calcutta via ports, General.—Cornes & Co,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Awaji Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,155, R. Takeda, 29th March,—Osaka, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 29th Mar.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taiyogami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,673, K. Shirakawa, 29th Mar.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bezwada, British steamer, 3,270, H. Carey, 29th March,—Moji via Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Aragonia, German steamer, 3,324, Ernst, 29th Mar., Portland, Oreg, Mails and General—P. & O. S. S. Co.

Breconshire, British steamer, 3,696, J. M. Tomlinson, 29th March,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Prima, Norwegian steamer, 761, B. A. Weyer, 29th March,—Karatsu, Ballast.—Jardine Mathieson & Co.

Hing Sang, British steamer, 1,536, N. D. Welch, 29th March,—Moji, Ballast.—Jardine, Mathieson & Co.

Changsha, British steamer, 1,463, C. Plunkett Cole, 30th March,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Y. Nomura, 30th Mar.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Zieten, German steamer, 5,052, R. Meyer, 30th Mar.,—Bremen, Hamburg and via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Chenan, British steamer 1,350, H. E. Lavers, 30th Mar.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Muramatsu, 31st March,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Yamashita, 31st March,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 1st April,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, T. Arakawa, 1st April,—Yokosuka, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 2nd April,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,804, Goto, 2nd April.—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Persia, Austrian steamer, 3,842, P. Craglietto, 3rd April,—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Wm. Thompsen, 3rd April,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. E. Filmer, 3rd April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 3rd April,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tango Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,463, A. E. Moses, 3rd April,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, M. Makihara, 3rd April,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sibirien, Dutch steamer, 2,028, Fr. Madsen, 3rd April.—Copenhagen via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker, 3rd April.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Urusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,779, K. Saikawa, 3rd April.—Moji, General.—Osaka Kogio Kaisha.

Katteri Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,602, N. Morii, 2nd April,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, C. Swain, 4th April,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,065, C. A. Lee, 4th April,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Antenor, British steamer, 3,503, Bruce Husband, 4th April,—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, Geueral.—Butterfield & Swire.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. T. Hirayama, Mr. I. Kawaguchi, Mr. R. S. Kitajimi, Mr. H. Okumoto, Mr. T. Watanabe, Mr. H. L. Reber, Mr. S. Wheeler, Mrs. Nakayama, and Infant, Mr. Arnold Pike, Mrs. A. Pike and two children, Miss Comb, Mr. Philip Adams, Mrs. Gray, Master Gray, Miss G. L. McCash. For Kobe:—Mr. E. E. Smith, Mr. S. H. Wainwright, Mrs. Webster and two hcildren, Mr. D. F. Webster. For Shanghai:—Rev. H. Corbett, Mrs. A. W. Wilson, Bishop A. W. Wilson. For Hongkong:—L. F. Goodale, Mrs. L. F. Goodale, Master Goodale, Mr. A. Harrison. Mr. D. M. Hoffman, Mrs. and Master Hoffamann. Mr. E. W. James, Mrs. E. W. James, Mr. C. Riebling, Mr. C. W. Wessling, and Mr. O. A. Zinn in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Dr. A. B. Preston, Mrs. C. A. Neilson, Miss Faith Nelson, Mr. G. Goldman, Mrs. M. Ozawa, Major A. S. Rowan, Mrs. Rowan, Mr. J. Lawrence and valet, Mrs Lawrence, Miss M. Routledge, Miss M. Humphrey, Mr. J. C. Nelson, I.C.S., Mr. R. F. Fuller, Mr. S. Suzuki, Mr. F. J. Allen, Rev. C. E. Kearns, and Mrs. Kearns, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. M. A. Brown, Mr. B. M. Aikens, Mrs. Aikens and servant, Mr. F. L. Keller, Mr. Ray E. Wilcox, Mrs. A. P. Preston and son, Mr. T. F. Kepner, Mrs. Kepner, Capt R. Myersall, U.S.N., Capt. T. McLean, U.S.N., Mr. A. D. Collins, Mrs. Collins, Mr. H. Luzuriaga, Mr. W. C. Welborn, Capt. C. Arnold, Mr. H. S. Cooke and wife, Major H. P. Nevill, Miss A. E. Williams, Mr. J. M. Thiburn, Mr. W. A. Sutherland, and Mrs. Sutherland and infant, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. R. W. Allan, Mr. A. J. Barton, Mrs. Barton, Mr. T. H. Billings, Mr. D. L. Bucky, Rev. Doctor A. Carman, Mr. G. M. Currie, Mr. J. Galt, Miss M. G. Galt, Mr. F. V. Holm, Miss Hunnybun, Mr. C. S. Husted, Mr. K. Ichinose, Mr. H. D. C. Jones, Mr. J. Korenaga, Mr. A. Macallister, Mr. R. G. MacDonald, Mr. D. McEwan, Miss L. V. Minniss, Mr. Montague, Mrs. Montague, Mr. M. Morris, Mrs. Morris, Mr. Geo. Myers, Major Peploe, Mrs. Peploe, Mr. W. J. Rivington, Mr. P. H. Schroeder, Rev. Doctor A. Sutherland, Mr. Takayanagi, Mr. Chas. Tani, Mr. J. W. Tate, Mr. D. J. R. Ushikubo, Count Vay de Vaya, Rev. C. H. Watson, Mr. S. S. Weiss, Mr. W. V. Balden, Mr. F. W. Fox, Mr. H. Kasuga, and Mr. S. L. Sherring, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Polynesien*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mrs. Newton, Mr. Le Carpentier, Mr. and Mrs. Fioravanti Chimeng, Mr. Mansour, Mr. Orange, Mr. Dalton, Mrs. Dalton and child, Miss Dalton, Mr. Cospheell, Mr. Tony Aronde, Mr. Snowden, Mr. K. D. Aslop, Mr. Muraour, and Mr. Dubourg, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bates, Miss Florence E. Bates, Mr. J. M. Boyd, Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Caldwell and infant, Mr. Eden F. Caldwell, Mr. Harry E. Caldwell, Dr. J. H. Carver and wife, Mr. Connell, Mr. F. Colley, Mr. C. A. Davenport, Mr. D. Dolliver, Mrs. S. Dunnick, Mr. D. Enbank, Mr. W. H. Feldhusen, Mr. W. S. Fleming, Mr. Louis Gelz and wife, Miss M. P. Greene, Mr. E. F. Harrington, Mr. C. S. Hall and wife, Col. Edw. H. Haskell, Rev. Henry Haslem, Hon. and Mrs. Daniel Hay, Mr. C. E. Heminp, Miss E. Heminp, Paymaster and Mrs. A. B. Izard, Mrs. G. W. Jenks, Miss Anna B. Jenks, Miss Mary P. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. M. Jones, Mr. W. D. Krapt, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Lowe and infant, Master Jno. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Laird, Prof. and Mrs. Warren P. Laird, Miss Mary Hall Laird, Mr. W. R. Lambuth, Rev. D. P. Leas, Rev. Jno. W. Lyell, Miss F. Latham, Mrs. Edwin C. C. Lobenstine and infant, Dr. and Mrs. T. C. McGracken, Miss C. S. Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. McDaniels, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Osgood, Mrs. F. Prentice, Mr. W. Y. Quisenberg, Mrs. T. A. Rabbit and Infant, Miss Margaret Rabbitt, Mr. F. G. Robinson, Miss Ethal Raymer, Dr. L. A. B. Street, Mrs. Street, Rev. Geo. B. Smyth, Mr. W. H. Shortwell, Mr. S. H. Shortwell, Rev. Frank A. Smith, Miss Elizabeth Sundall, Mr. & Mrs Wait Talcott, Miss F. Talcott, Mrs. W. A. Talcott, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Tetwillinger and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Warner, Mr. Wm. H. Waite, Miss Amy Warder, Mr. M. S. Wood, Hon. Dean C. Worcester, Master Fredk. Worcester, Mr. Albert Wright, Mr. Geo. T. West, Mrs. Geo. T. West, Mr. F. F. Barton, Mrs. and Mrs. R. G. Dieck, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Guild, infant and servant, Mr. R. Kottimann, Miss L. Laemelle, Rev. F. C. Robenstine, Mr. M. Marshall, Mr. J. M. Pavitt, Mr. E. V. Price and wife, Mr. J. A. Rabbett, Miss Dorothy Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Stent and infant, Mr. G. Tschudin, Consul Udden, Mr. S. Wolff, and Mr. G. O. Wallenberg, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Zeiten* for Bremen and Hamburg via ports:—Mr. Chas. Braess, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sulzer, Mr. R. Raiff, Mr. T. Prentis, Miss Bertha Gross, Mrs. Colmer, Mrs. Otoyo, Mr. Umebayashi, Mr. Kon Shee Loon, Mr. A. E. Dunning Mr. T. von Dyk, Mr. Halberstaedter, Dr. Prowazek, Assist Prof M. Ishimura, Rev. and Mrs. Prudhan, and child, Mr. Wong Shen Mam, Mr. Kun Jan, Mr. Tang Ying, Mr. and Mrs. Frische and child, Mr. F. Rowe, Mr. H. A. Poole, and Mr. Menan Haman, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Rev. Hunter Corbett, Mr. L. F. Goodale, Mrs. L. F. Goodale and son, Mrs. A. Harrison, Mr. D. M. Hoffman, Mrs. D. M. Hoffman and son, Mr. E. W. James, Mrs. E. W. James, Mr. Arnold Pike, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Walter C. Reibling, Mr. E. E. Smith, Mr. Wainwright, Mr. D. F. Webster, Mrs. D. F. Webster and 2 children, Mr. Chas. W. Wessling, Bishop A. W. Wilson, Mrs. A. W. Wilson, Mr O. A. Zinn, Mr. J. W. Reed, and Mr. E. Wallach, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. B. M. Aikins and servant, Mrs. B. M. Aikins, Capt. C. Arnold, U.S.N., Mr. M. A. Brown, Mr. A. D. Collins, Mrs. A. D. Collins, Mr. H. L. Cooke, Mrs. H. L. Cooke, Dr. T. Ichioka, Capt. R. Ingersoll, U.S.N., Rev. C. E. Kearns, Mrs. C. E. Kearns, Mr. F. L. Keller, Mr. T. J. Kepner, Mr. Paul Lauder, Mr. H. Luzuriaga, Capt. T. McLean, U.S.N., Mr. Wm. Martin, Dr. E. Matsusaki, Mr. C. Miyamoto, Mr. T. Murata, Major H. P. Nevill, Mrs. A. P. Preston, Master R. Preston, Mr. J. Shibata, Mr. Y. Shimada, Mr. J. Soyeda, Mr. W. A. Sutherland, Mrs. W. A. Sutherland and infant, Mr. M. Takagi and 2 servants, Mr. S. Takeda, Bishop T. M. Thoburn, Mr. W. C. Welburn, Mr. Ray E. Wilcox, Miss A. E. Williams, and Mr. T. Yoshikawa, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Iyo Maru*, for London via ports:—Minister Inagaki, Mr. T. Watanabe, Mr. G. Yoshioka, Mr. J. Murphy, Mr. M. Tamura, Mr. M. Morioka, Mr. J. Abe, Mr. Y. Agawa, and Mr. Yukino, in cabin; Mr. N. Yamaguchi, in second class.

Per Japanese steamer *Tango Maru*, for Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. J. Morishita, Mr. N. Hetani, Mr. E. Suzuki, Mrs. J. Hayes and 2 children, Mr. S. Masui, Mr. A. J. Wool, Mr. Y. Mayumi, Mr. I. Innan, Mr. Alfred Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Okonogi and 2 children, Miss M. Okonogi, Mr. T. Ito, Mr. R. Mizuno, Mr. Jose Valenzeid, Mr. D. Shard, Capt. E. Francke, Mr. K. S. Paul, Mr. K. Klein, Mr. H. Knudsen, Miss H. Riddell, Mr. W. D. Borden, Mr. D. J. Sullivan, Mr. J. S. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Helm and 2 children, Mr. W. S. Piece, Mr. W. T. Worrell, Rev. C. S. Weeber, Mrs. Button and infant, Mr. Emilis Mapa, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rudman and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dally, Mr. and Mrs. McCann and 2 children, and Dr. Rader, in cabin; Mr. Y. Kono, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. G. Walsh, Mr. T. Wuetsuki, Mr. S. Kakei, Mr. T. Agata, Mr. S. Kurihara, Mr. T. Ikedo, Mr. Y. Koshima, Mr. S. Tsuruno, Mr. S. Sasaki, Mr. S. Shinbori, Mrs. S. Shinbori, Mr. T. Watanabe, Mr. H. Kamimura, Mr. T. Hirai, Mr. A. Williamson, Mr. C. Meller, and one Chinese, in intermediate.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru 1	F. April 5
Tacoma	B. & S.	Titan 2	F. April 5
Europe	N. L. D.	P. R. Luitpold 3	Sa April 6
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut 4	W. April 10
Europe	M M.	Ville de la Ciotat 5	W. April 10
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia 6	Th. April 11
America	O. & O.	Doric 7	F. April 12
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian 8	M April 15
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th April 18
Hongkong	B. T.	Lyra	W April 24
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa April 27
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su April 28
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	Nippon Maru	M April 29

1 Left Seattle on the 19th ult.
2 Left Tacoma on the 20th ult.
3 Left Nagasaki on the 3rd inst.
4 Left Tacoma on the 23rd ult.
5 Left Hongkong on the 1st inst.
6 Left Hongkong on the 2nd inst.
7 Left San Francisco on the 26th ult.
8 Left Vancouver on the 29th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Oanfa	Sa. April 6
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. April 6
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. April 6
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kokura Maru	Sa April 6
Europe	M. M.	Polynesien	Su. April 7
Europe	P. & O.	Japan	Tu. April 9
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	Th. April 11
Europe	N. D. L.	P. R. Luitpold	Sa. April 13
America	P. M.	Siberia	Sa. April 13
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	Su. April 14
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	M. April 15
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	W. April 17
Europe	N. Y. K.	Sanuki Maru	W April 17
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th April 18
Hongkong	P. & A.	Arabia	Th April 25
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra	Th April 25
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su. April 28
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	M April 29
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W. May 1

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, April 5.

Enquiries have been made for shirtings and prices are steady in sympathy with foreign markets. Business in gassed yarn remains dull and prices are lower.

RAW COTTON.	PER PICUL.
American Middling...	33.50 to 34.50
Indian Broach...	30.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	26.30 to 30.00
COTTON YARN.	PER LB
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	1.05
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	1.05 to 1.35
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	1.10 to 1.40
COTTON PIECE GOODS.	PER PIECE.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.} ...	6.50 to 6.75
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium ... ... / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	Y.5.00 to 5.75
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	5.60 to 5.70
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.85 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches...	6.05 to 6.15
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches...	4.10 to 5.20
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in. ...	9 15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in..	13.80 to 18.40
	PER PIECE.
Turkey Reds—4lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	3.05 to 3.20
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches ...	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere...	0.85 to 0.90
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.	
Flannels...	Y.0.75 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.50 to 0.53
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in....	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium..	6 30 to 8.25
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8 40 to 9 10
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb ...	1.05 to 1.65
Wool, Australian—N . 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.63
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

The latest telegrams from abroad show that business has entered an unfavourable stage. Accordingly the steady condition which marked the Japanese market for some months became weak. The price of wire rods has gone down by *sen* 10 to 15 according to quality.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	PER PICUL. Y.5.00 to 5 20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	5.00 to 5.10
do Sheet..	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅝" to 1¼")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.... ...	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... ...	7.50 to 8.00
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W....	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Radcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

No special change in foreign oils. Business in the Japanese products has been active.

American	Y.3.50 to 3.69
Russian	2.80
Langkat	2.00 to 2.60

SUGAR.

Business continued on the same scale as reported last week.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 8.25 to 8.35
Brown Manila...	8.50 to 9 00
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang...	8.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German	15.00 to 15.50

INDIGO AND ARTIFICIAL DYE.

No special change. The market remains quiet.

	Yen.
Calcutta first	265
" second	255
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second....	150

COPPER.

There has been no notable business done since the serious fluctuations began last week in London.

	Yen.
Refined per 100 kin	64.50
Bessemer "	66.50
Electric refined "	70

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, March 27, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—The Market has ruled quiet during the past week, and the small business done has not altered rates to any extent. For Japanese Stocks the market has been violently depressed with a heavy drop all round in prices.

CHINA STOCKS.—According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $890 sales. Indo-Chinas Tls. 57 sales. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $131 sellers. Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Ltd., $8¼ sellers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $90 ex Dividend sellers. Hongkong Lands $108 buyers. Humphrey's Estates, $11¼ sellers. Green Island Cements $20 sellers. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. Tls. 91 buyers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 100 sellers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	10	10			30.6.03	6%	for 1	9 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.06	5%	" 1	90 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.....	500,000	5000	100	100		Y. 13,990.77	31.12.06	6%	" ½	155 S.
Helm Bros., Ltd.....	186,000	3720	50	50	22,500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	" 1	85 Sa.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.....	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		" ½	45 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.... †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	" 1	41 S.
Y. E. & Iron Works... *	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 16,282.42	31.5.06	35%	" 1	95 S.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord.	250,000	3000	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	" 1	75 N.
" " pref.		2000	50	50				8%		64 Sa.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ...‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390.000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd. ...	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	100 N.
Brett and Company, Ltd....	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	106 N.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.....	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	110 S.
Union Estate & Investm'nt Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,
Share and General Broker

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Moderate business going on.

	Yen.
Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb....	2.50
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.32
Glycerine "	0.26
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*...	7.20
Nitrate Soda "	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb....	0.57
Quinine sulphate "	0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb.	5.20
Iodoform lb.	6.10
Iode Kali lb.	3 50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business continues brisk and prices are generally advancing, in consequence of the rush for forward contracts.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,430 to 1,450
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,100 to 1,420
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse ...	1,420 to 1,430
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,410 to 1,420
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,380 to 1,390
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	—
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse...	1,370 to 1,380
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	—
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	1,360 to 1,370
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	—
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½...	—

WASTE SILK.

The market has been quiet throughout the week owing to the scarcity of good quality.

On the 5th inst., the stock was: Noshi, 3,069 bales; Kibiso, 5,128 bales; Degara (pierced cocoon) 12 bales; and sundry 278 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	215
Noshi—Filatures, Good	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	180 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	170 to 180
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	130 to 135
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 120
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	130 to 135
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	110 to 115
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	155 to 160
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	140 to 145
Rereel—Fair...	90 to 100
Rereel—Best...	70 to 75
Rereel—Goood	50 to 55
Rereel—Medium	30 to 35

TEA.

From the marketing of the first crop of tea last year to the end of February this year 11,064,100 *kin* were brought from the interior to Yokohama. Of this quantity, 10,741,200 *kin* were exported, the value being *yen* 3,514,258.22. The average price was *yen* 32.71 in round figures per 100 *kin*. The foregoing figures show that the quantity brought from the interior was less by 174,900 *kin*, the quantity exported by 371,100 *kin*, the value by *yen* 246 782.61, and the average price by *yen* 1.10 compared with the business done in the previous year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y.
Choice	...
Finest	...
Fine...	...
Good Medium	...
Medium	...
Good Common	...
Common...	...

HABUTAE.

Business in habutae continues brisk and the price has gone up. The stock, however, continues scarce.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½ ...	—	—	—
22½ ...	11.75	11.00	10.75
27 ...	11.25	10.65	10.55
36 ...	10.80	10 55	10.05

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½" ...	10.70	10.45	10.40	10.40	10.60
27" ...	10.50	10.55	10.55	10.40	10.45
36" ...	10.45	10.15	10.15	10.25	10.15

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½" ...	—	—	—	—
22½" ...	11.60	10.85	10.65	—
27" ...	11.20	10.55	10.45	—
36" ...	10.80	10.45	10.40	—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

RICE.

The price of rice of has fallen considerably. The fall is reported to be the result of a reaction after excessive purchases by speculators during the previous week.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,578,002
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	116,688

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
March.....	15.74
April	16.13
May.....	16.37

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku.*
Superior.....	Yen 16.67
Medium	15.63
Common	14.29
Average	15.53

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
March.....	15.49	March.....	15.48
April	15.75	April	15.695
May	15.54	May	15.90

STOCK EXCHAGE

Large fluctuations were experienced during this week as in the previous period. The money market is easy. Anxiety as to some of the business companies promoted recently seems to have passsed away, due precautions having been adopted in financial circles.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, April 4

London silver ⅛ lower and China sterling quotations ¼ to ⅜ lower have caused local rates on China to rule higher accordingly. London discounts being easier private sterling bills at long usance are rather lower.

London—Bank T.T	2/03⅝
— — Bills on demand	2/03⅞
— — 4 months' sight.....	2/03¾
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1
— — 6 months' sight	2/1⅛
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	257½
— Private 4 months' sight	262½
— — 6 months' sight	264
Hongkong—Bank sight.....per $100	102¼*
— Private 10 days, sight do	100⅛*
Shanghai—Bank sight	71⅜*
— Private 10 days' sight.....	73¼*
India—Bank sight	151
— Private 30 days' sight	153¾
America—Bank sight.....	49¼ @ ⅜
— Private 30 days' sight	50⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	50⅝
Germany—Bank sight	208½
— Private 4 months' sight	214
Bar Silver (London)	30

Nominal.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LEAVE SHIMBASHI.

For Yokohama—5, 5.30, 6.35, 7.10, 7.30, 8.20,* 9, 9.30, 10, 10.30, 11.30,* 11.40 a.m., 12.10, 12.40, 1,* 2, 2.30, 3 08, 3.40, 4, 4.30,* 4.40,* 4.50, 5.10, 5.45,* 6, 6.45, 7.10, 7.50, 8.30, 9.10, 10.20 and 11.20 p.m.
For Kobe—8, 11 a.m., 6 30, 7 30 and 10 p.m.
For Ogaki—6 a m.
For Nagoya—8.30 a.m.
For Shimonoseki—3.30 and 11 p.m.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

For Shimbashi—5.20, 6, 6.30, 7.10, 7.40, 8.17,* 8 28, 8.48*, 9, 9.27, 9.58, 10.30, 11,* 11.23 a.m., 12.05, 12.40, 1.18, 2, 2.28, 3.31, 4,* 4.30, 5.15, 5.46, 6.14, 6.44, 7.50, 8.30, 9, 9.30, 10.10, 10.42 and 11.43 p.m.
For Kodzu—7.34, 10.59 a.m., 1.14, 3.29, 4.40, 5.24 6.11, 8.49 p.m.
For Kamakura, Dzushi and Yokosuka—5.59,* 8.09,* 10, 10.59 a.m., 12.42, 1.49, 3, 4.20, 5 02,* and 7.46 p.m.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

For Yokohama—6.15, 7.33, 7.58, 8.40, 9.53, 10.47, 11.43 a.m., 1.08, 2.11, 3.23, 4.23, 4.48, 5.30,* 5.56, 6.35, 8.09, 9.15, 10.27 p.m.

* Express trains.

LEAVE DZUSHI.

For Yokohama—6.32, 7.51, 8.16, 9, 10.10, 11.05 a.m., 12.01, 1.26, 2.28, 3.41, 4.41, 5.06, 5.49, 6.14, 6.52, 8.26, 9.32 and 10.44 p.m.

LEAVE KAMAKURA.

For Yokohama—6.42, 7.59, 8.26, 9.09, 10.20, 11.14 a.m., 12.10, 1.36, 2.38, 3.51, 4.50, 5.16, 5.58, 6.23, 7.02, 8.36, 9.42 and 10.53 a.m.

LEAVE KODZU.

For Yokohama—6, 6.55, 7.40, 9.40, 11.40 a.m., 4.30, 6.40, 9 p.m.
For Shimbashi and Hiranuma—3.36, 5.37, 7.25, 9 17, 11.27 a.m., 12.37, 1.23, 3.15, 5.45, 7.31 p.m.

LEAVE HIRANUMA.

For Ogaki—6.56 a.m.
For Kobe—8.36,† 11.55 a.m., 7.08,† 8.11‡ and 10.41‡ p.m.
For Nagoya—9.27 a.m.
For Shimonoseki—4 11 and 11.52 p.m.

† 1st and 2nd class only. ‡ 3rd class only.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

NOW READY.

NEW & REVSED EDITION,

OF THE

MINING LAW OF JAPAN,

TOGETHER WITH

REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE SAME,

POLICE REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO MINING,

WITH THE JAPANESE FORMS ALL COMPLETE,

Translated by J. E. de BECKER.

ON SALE AT THE

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE,

58, YOKOHAMA. TELEPHONE, No. 144

Price - - - Yen 1.50.

Taking

BOVRIL

means fortifying yourself against disease.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion, Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation, and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE; they contain no deleterious matter and may be taken by the most delicate

Manufactured at 533, New Oxford Street, London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors

(毎土曜日一回発行)
編輯人 エフ ブリンクリー
発行兼印刷人 エー ピー プラオン
発行所 横濱市山下町五十五番 ジヤパンメール新聞社

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail.

土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 15.] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, APRIL 13TH, 1907. 明治壱千九年三月拾日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 385
Korea ... 386
Shaka's Birthday ... 387
Manchuria ... 388
The Great Meeting of Journalists ... 388
Taxation in Japan ... 389
War Accounts ... 389
China ... 390
The late Mr. Hiranuma Enjiro ... 390
Mr. and Mrs. V. A. C. Hawkins ... 390
The late Colonel Olcott ... 391
Japanese Finance ... 391
Fishing in Northern Waters ... 391
Count Okuma and the World's Christian Students Federation ... 391
Earnings of the Tokyo Railway ... 391
Electric Enterprise in Tokyo ... 392
Emigration ... 392
The Army ... 392
"The Saturday Evening Review" ... 392
The Open Door ... 393
The Statues of Doctors Baelz and Scriba ... 393
Notes on Current Events ... 393
Where the Rushes Grow ... 394
Leading Articles:—
Foreign and Japanese Municipal Payments ... 395
Reduction of Armaments ... 395
Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade ... 395
The Bookshelf ... 396
Journalists and the Mitsukoshi ... 397
Violent Hail and Thunderstorm ... 397
The Jubilee of Yokohama ... 397
The Student Christian Federation Conference ... 398
Mr. Consul C. H. Harris ... 400
The New Criminal Code of Japan ... 401
The Asiatic Society of Japan ... 402
"Beauty and the Bar." ... 403
Aoyama Gakuin ... 403
Yokohama General Hospital ... 404
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ... 404
News of the Week ... 405
The Law Courts ... 406
Tragedies ... 406
Fires ... 406
Canon MacColl ... 406
Correspondence: Foreign and Japanese Tax Payments ... 407
The Lay of the O'Yuma ... 407
Telegrams ... 408
Latest Shipping ... 411
Latest Commercial ... 411

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, APRIL 13TH, 1907.

DEATH.

On April 6th, 1907, at Leysin, Switzerland, VERE MABEL, dearly loved elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Moore Graham, aged 18 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE German companies have ousted the Cunard Company from the Adriatic.

THE *Dempo* says that Mr. S. Matsukata, of the Foreign Office, will be appointed Minister to Siam.

A SMALL quantity of new tea from Tosa province was put on the market at Osaka on April 10th.

PAYMASTER K. KASHIHARA, of the Matsuyama infantry regimental office, has absconded with *yen* 1,680.

THE *Jiji* says that Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. have tendered for the proposed loan to be issued by Nagoya city.

A CASE of plague was reported on April 7th in Osaka, the patient being a young woman residing in the east urban division.

OWING to heavy weather, a number of fishing boats foundered on April 8th off Masake, Otaru. Thirty fishermen were drowned.

AN express train which left Kobe at 7.30 p.m. on April 7th collided with a locomotive at Nagoya station at 1.20 a.m. on the following day. Both locomotives and two carriages were derailed. Nine passengers were more or less injured. Negligence on the part of the station staff seems to have been the cause.

MESSRS Y. OGATA and TA WATANABE, jujitsu experts of Tokyo, have been engaged by the Argentine Admiralty for one year.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER KAMADA, a Staff Officer of the First Squadron, who had been ill for some weeks, died on April 3rd at Kure.

A. FUKUYAMA, the headman of Uwakawa village, Ehime prefecture, was arrested on April 9th at Matsuyama on a charge of fraud.

THE expense of the proposed grand exhibition to be held in 1912 in Tokyo is estimated at twenty to twenty-five million *yen*, says the *Asahi*.

THE wedding of Mr. Hidemaro Tsugaru, son of Count Tsugaru, and Miss Teru, younger sister of Count Ogasawara, took place on April 12th in Tokyo.

IT is reported by the *Dempo* that several submarines have proceeded from Yokosuka to Kure without escort and returned to the former place without accident.

GENERAL BARON KUROKI and party will leave Yokohama on April 17th for America to be present at the International Naval and Military Celebration at Jamestown.

IT is reported by Tokyo papers that the Fuso Bank,—registered capital two million *yen*; and paid-up capital a million *yen*,—stopped payment on April 4th for two weeks.

A NAGANO telegram says that a passenger train was derailed and overturned on April 4th while running between Hinohara and Ofuchi. No detailed report has been received.

ALL the crews employed on six steamers running between Ryogoku, Tokyo, and Choshi, Chiba prefecture, struck on April 5th for an increase of wages. The service is temporarily stopped.

A MAIDZURU telegram says that the steamer *Daiiki Maru* on the Vladivostock line collided with a large junk at 3 a.m. on April 9th off Miyadzu. The latter was wrecked but the crew were saved.

A JAPANESE infant contained in a basket was found on the night of April 8th in a street near the entrance to the Bluff Public Garden. It it said that the baby was warmly clothed and the basket was securely tied.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI has been selected by the Government of India to succeed to the chiefship of Nawanagar. The late chief died last August without heirs. Prince Ranjitsinhji's official title now is Jam of Nawanagar.

MR. M. KAGAMI, a Councillor of the Imperial Court, who had been suffering from pneumonia for some months past, died on April 8th. The funeral took place on the afternoon of April 12th at the Aoyama Cemetery.

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha's new steamer *Tenyo Maru*, which is under construction in the Mitsu Bishi shipbuilding yard, Nagasaki, will be launched in August. She is of 12,500 gross tonnage, and will be employed on the American line.

WE are courteously informed by the Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, China and Australia that he is in receipt of telegraphic advice from the London Office that at the approaching annual meeting of shareholders of the Bank the Directors will recommend increasing the present capital of £800,000 to £1,200,000, new shares to be offered to shareholders at £40 payable by four instalments from June to December next, which rank "pari passu" with the existing shares from 1st, January, 1908.

AS rinderpest is prevalent in Hyogo prefecture, Governor Sufu, of Kanagawa prefecture, has issued a notification prohibiting the import of cows, oxen, mutton, fresh hides, fresh beef, etc., from places infected with the epidemic.

THE first examination of the captain and crew of the *Shinshu Maru*, which collided with the British steamer *Devanha* in the neighbourhood of Tsurishima, not far from Kobe, will take place on April 17th at the Osaka Marine Bureau.

THE autumn manœuvres of an army consisting of four divisions will take place beginning on November 4th in the districts surrounding Utsunomiya, and lasting about two weeks. The Emperor will be present on the 10th of the month.

THE South Manchurian Railway Company will hold a general meeting on April 16th at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. About a week after this meeting, Baron Goto, the president, will proceed to Manchuria to attend to official business.

THE Emperor, at noon on April 15th, will entertain Mr. B. d'Ambro-Adamocz, who was recently promoted Austro-Hungarian Ambassador. Luncheon will be served in the Takenoma Hall where Princes Kan-in and Fushimi, Marquis Saionji and other high officials will be present.

M. GOIFUCHI and M. Oda, employees of the Ose village Office, Mito prefecture, were arrested on April 7th on suspicion of having stolen *yen* 1,130 of public money. It is alleged that on the night of April 2nd, they broke open an iron safe in the office and stole the amount stated.

THE proposed visit of the Crown Prince to the west, which was to have taken place about the beginning of this month, has been abandoned owing to his slight illness. Prince Fushimi, the younger, will be present on behalf of the Crown Prince, at the ceremony of launching the battleship *Aki*, which will take place on April 15th at Kure.

PRINCE KUNI, a Major of infantry, who left Yokohama on April 3rd by the *Iyo Maru* for Europe, is reported to have decided to travel incognito under the style of "Count Kamo." By so doing His Highness will avoid official welcomes at places where he visits. It may be added that last year when Prince Arisugawa visited Europe, he called himself Count Sawa.

A VLADIVOSTOCK telegram to the *Asahi* dated April 5th reports that Count Witte will visit several foreign countries in the near future. It is rumoured that General Kuropatkin will shortly be appointed either Minister for War or Chief of the General Staff Office. The ice on all rivers between Habarovsk and Nicolievsk melted on April 4th. The shipping services will shortly be resumed. A large lot of beans and bean-cakes from Kwangchengtsz will be sent to Japan and Vladivostoc$.

THE fourth international meeting of cotton spinners will be opened on May 22nd in Vienna, Austria, lasting for three days. The promoters have invited Japanese spinners to be present. The proposals to be discussed at the conference are: contracts regarding the sale and purchase of cotton, cotton yarn, and cotton piece goods; questions regarding insurance on cotton spinning factories; various statistics relating to the consumption of cotton; the expenditure needed in 1906, and the estimate of expenses to be needed in 1907 for the meeting.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Friday, April 5.

Our readers of course remember the recent incident of distressed Korean students in Tokyo addressing a piteous appeal to the Seoul Government for aid. The appeal was said to have caused much sympathy, and a telegram reported that the Emperor had signified his intention of contributing ten thousand *yen*. Subsequently, however, this benevolent resolve appears to have been abandoned, perhaps because the distressed students had originally been sent to Japan under the auspices of the *Il Ching-hoi*, an association which, on account of its philo-Japanese proclivities, does not enjoy much favour in the eyes of the Korean Court. It is now stated that the Emperor has amended the destination of his donation, and that it is to be applied for the benefit of all the Korean students in Japan. To meet that purpose the money will, it is alleged, be devoted to the furnishing of a library for the use of Korean students in Tokyo. That is a very worthy object, doubtless, but, in the meanwhile, we wonder what has been done to put bread into the mouths of the destitute youths.

Professor and Mrs. Ladd have left Seoul for Pyong-yang. A telegram to the *Shogyo Shimpo* says that, according to rumour, Mr. D. W. Stevens is about to resign his appointment as adviser in Korea, and that he will be succeeded by Professor Ladd. We think this very improbable, and are disposed to regard it as mere street-talk, inspired, probably, by the fact than Professor Ladd's presence in Korea happens to synchronise with the departure of Mr. Stevens for Tokyo, whither he is proceeding on special duty.

Saturday, April 6.

Marquis Ito has had a conference with the Korean Cabinet Ministers in conclave. There is no intimation as to the nature of the matters discussed.

A collision took place on the 3rd instant between a number of Japanese and some 300 Koreans at Pyongyang. Accounts differ. One statement says that there were 20 labourers on the Japanese side, and assigns no cause for the fracas, but relates that the police interfered and arrested 18 Koreans, though not until several of the Japanese had been wounded, some severely. Another version (*Jiji Shimpo*) is that the Koreans, armed with sticks, made a raid upon the residence of a certain Mr. Satake, a Japanese subject, and that a fight ensued, in which two of the Japanese were badly hurt. The police, arriving upon the scene, quelled the disturbance and effected several arrests.

The brothers Yi are said to be working very strenuously to recover political power, but their efforts are not seriously regarded by either the Residency-General or the Emperor. These two man, it will be remembered, hold high positions at Court.

Sunday, April 7.

Such an incident as the recent trouble at Waseda University with reference to a theme for discussion by the *Gikokkai*, was sure to be taken up by the *Korea Daily News*. It is impossible, we imagine, that any newspaper can be more vindictive, more prejudiced and more inveterate than this Seoul sheet, whose editor appears to have laid out for himself as programme the stirring up of a maximum of ill-will between Korea and Japan. His journal has a Korean edition, the *Daihan Mail Sinpao*, and in this he inserted a diatribe about the Waseda incident couched in such terms that it caused considerable uneasiness in court circles and among officials in the Korean capital. Enquiries were addressed to Marquis Ito, and his Excellency of course replied that the incident was altogether trivial and had no significance whatever. At the same time Marquis Ito is said to have telegraphed to the educational authorities in Japan that, in view of the exceedingly sensitive and nervous disposition of the Koreans, it would be wise to exercise the greatest caution in discussions about Korean affairs by Japanese students.

As for the Waseda incident, it has ended in the voluntary withdrawal from the University of Mr. Tabuchi, the student who propounded the theme that proved so offensive to the Korean youths. The faculty of the University had no power, of course, to control Mr. Tabuchi's action in such a matter. He was strictly within his right of free speech, and though there is room for criticism as to his discretion, there could be no coercion of any kind. Mr. Tabuchi, however, seems to have felt that he had incurred a heavy responsibility in causing such a commotion and perturbing his fellow-students, the Koreans. Accordingly, he has asked to have his name removed from the University's roll, and the Koreans, in consideration of this step, have resumed their studies. We can fully sympathise with the Korean students' ideas though the violence, or alleged violence, of their methods can not be condoned, but we have only abhorrence for a journal like the *Daihan Mail Sinpao* which devotes itself to engendering international ill-will.

It is reported that Marquis Ito's conference with the Korean Ministers on the 5th at the Residency-General lasted four hours. The Marquis urged upon his hearers the necessity of diverting their attention from trifles and turning it to really important issues. Beyond that very brief reference, no account is given of his remarks. There are contradictory rumours about the Ministry. Some alleging that there will be no change, others saying that two or three portfolio-holders will go out of office.

Taiku is the place of origin of the anti-Japanese movement which commenced with the organization of a *Kinyen Hōshō kai* (tobacco-abolishing debt-paying society). This movement is now said to have passed beyond the scope of its inception, and to have assumed a frankly anti-Japanese form. It has nailed a new plank to its platform, namely, the imposition of taxes upon sugar and kerosene coming from Japan.

The men most recently arrested in connexion with the attack on the Minister of War, have confessed that they were engaged in a plot to assassinate several members of the Cabinet. A similar confession was made, it will be remembered, by the first persons apprehended, and it may therefore be assumed that the story is true.

There has been a conflagration at Hamheung, which our readers know as the place chosen for the head-quarters of the Division that is to be posted in Korea. About 100 houses belonging to Japanese subjects were destroyed but there was no injury to life or limb.

Monday, April 8.

As the investigations progress in Seoul they lead to the discovery that the number of persons implicated in the plot to assassinate Ministers of the Cabinet is much larger than was originally supposed. This news arrives by telegraph. It is very meagre, but we may at all events conclude, in view of the various items of intelligence wired within the past ten days, that a conspiracy of some magnitude is on foot, and that the Koreans show a disposition to revert to their familiar device of murder. This year of grace is not so far removed from the days of the Tai Won-Kun, when the dagger, the poison cup and the bomb were common political weapons. We have no reason to suppose that the nature of the Koreans has undergone any radical change. They are the same gentle folks as they always were, and the fact has to be taken into consideration in dealings with them.

Tuesday, April 9.

The anti-tobacco debt-paying movement seems to be spreading in Korea. Agitators are touring the country and preaching to the people that a foreign debt is a mill-stone round the neck of Korean independence. In some cases resort to coercion appears to be taking place for the purpose of securing subscriptions, but at that point the authorities have stepped in. We sincerely admire the patriotic spirit which prompts the people to take this step towards removing what they regard as a danger to their country, but we have no sympathy whatever with the agitators who are either trading upon the national sentiment or deliberately misleading their ignorant fellow-countrymen. One must be plunged in very great intellectual darkness now-a-days to believe that borrowing money to develop one's resources and thus improve one's financial position is to forfeit one's independence. The agitators can not but be sensible of their own folly in preaching such a doctrine, and we are compelled to suspect that their own patriotism has its roots in a very different feeling.

The Emperor of Korea is said to have been profoundly perturbed by the news that a Waseda student had proposed the dethronement of the Korean Sovereign as a subject for debate, and it is added that his Majesty's mood is being played upon by the anti-Japanese party. It must be confessed that Korea presents a very sorry figure to the world. She is suffering from extreme nervous prostration, and the malady obscures her sense of proportion so effectually that instead of devoting herself to build up her sources of power, she is frittering away her energies on the most paltry objects. The wrath of the Tokyo students because a group of artificial figures in a chrysanthemum show represented the Korean monarch on a visit to Japan; the commotion about the Waseda theme of debate; the tobacco-vetoing agitation—what contemptibly small issues all these things are, and as a Tokyo journal justly remarks, how typical they are of an altogether decadent nation which spends its time trembling at spectres of its own creation! And then we have men like Mr. Homer B. Hulbert doing everything in their power to accentuate this mood by writing columns of hysterical invective because a pagoda has found its way from the hills of Korea to a Japanese park. Is it a malady engendered by the atmosphere of the peninsula, or are the leaders of these pettifogging commotions merely fishing in troubled waters?

Wednesday, April 10.

There has been another meeting between Marquis Ito and the Ministers of the Korean Cabinet. It appears that, at the first meeting, the Ministers sought an expression of opinion from the Resident-General as to the advisability of postponing the operation of a new system of taxation which has been elaborated. The Marquis promised to con-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

sider the matter, and at the second meeting on the 9th instant, his Excellency expressed himself in favour of postponement, on the ground that the people in the provinces do not yet comprehend the purposes of the new administration, and that until they become more enlightened it would be unwise to make any change in the system of taxation.

The tobacco agitators in Korea seem to be spreading abroad all kinds of rumours, some baseless, others founded on a mere scintilla of fact. They are telling the people that Korea and Japan are to become one, and that the next step will be to hand over to the Japanese the control of Korean finances, just as the control of the country's foreign affairs has already been transferred. They are also making large capital out of the Waseda incident which, to their sensitive eyes, assumes very exaggerated dimensions. The Seoul correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo*, recounting these things, suggests that the situation demands great attention. In fact, his tone is little short of alarming. It is much to be desired that Korea's friends—for in that light we presume that her foreign champions desire to be regarded—should spare no effort to warn her as to the inevitable consequences of struggling against the inevitable. If the nation quietly and intelligently accepts Japan's guidance and applies itself to peacefully developing its resources, a large measure of independence will remain to it. But if it follows the lead of the agitators and breaks into insurrection, it will only bring terrible sufferings on itself and force Japan to adopt measures with which she would fain dispense. Most assuredly Japan is not going to loosen her hold upon the Peninsula. She has paid too much in blood and treasure for the position she now occupies, and even more important than the sacrifice of what she has already spent, would be the consequences of effacing herself. Korea must endure some things unwelcome to the spirit of an independent nation. But Japan would have to endure incomparably worse things if she replaced the reins in the hands of the Koreans and left them free to choose their own course. Japan is not going to commit any such suicidal folly. Nothing is more certain under the sun. She intends to make the yoke as easy as possible for Korea, but most assuredly she will not remove it altogether unless, in some distant future, the little Empire should develop capacity to stand alone and should also give unequivocal evidence of having permanently abandoned the fatuous intrigues which have precipitated the present situation. Whether such a time will ever come, we do not venture to predict, but we do say—and every careful observer must agree with us—that nothing can postpone the advent of that time so effectually as disaffection of the kind now rife in Korea. Twice Japan has unsheathed the sword to guarantee the Koreans against foreign domination. If she has to unsheath it again it will be to guarantee herself against the consequences of Korean foolishness, and how things will then fare with the peninsula, there can not be any second opinion. Therefore we repeat that those who profess friendship for the little Empire should devote themselves to reconciling it to the inevitable instead of inciting it to leap from the frying-pan into the fire.

The Minister of the Household, Chin Song-heung, has retired and is succeeded by Yi Chai-Keuk. The reason of this change is not mentioned, but we presume that it is the outcome of the recent appointment of Yi Keun-thaik and his brother to posts in the Household.

It is stated that during the night of the 7th inst. an attack was made by a Korean mob upon the house of Mr. Mabuchi, a Japanese engaged in farming near Mokpho. The rioters inflicted heavy wounds with a hatchet on the head of the unfortunate man, and his life is said to be despaired of.

We take the following interesting paragraphs from the *Seoul Press*:—

On Saturday evening, H. M. the Emperor of Korea issued an edict which runs substantially as follow:—

"In these days nothing calls for action on the part of the State more urgently than education; and We have exercised constant reflection as to how learning can best be promoted. The institution for different Governmental and Public Schools has nearly been established; but the accommodation of students for these schools has ever been a source of concern to Us. It would be impracticable to construct extensive buildings at once all over the country. But the *Kwan-sha*, which stand in different districts, have much room besides the space set apart for the *Kuŏl-pai*. Moreover, the custom which foreign envoys had of putting up in those buildings has now ceased. It would be most absurd to abandon them to neglect and ruin. We hereby order, therefore, that provincial officials be instructed to repair these buildings in conformity with requirements, and make them fit for the reception of scholars for study."

This is a happy edict. The *Kwan-sha*, it seems, were erected in ancient times for the purposes of accomodating Chinese and other foreign envoys to the Korean Court, and the country contains some four hundred of them. Latterly, a *Kuŏl-pai*, a tablet bearing a word signifying Imperial palace, was installed in each of them, and the District Chiefs and people worshipped at the tablet on the 1st and 15th of every moon, praying for long life to the ruling Sovereign. These large buildings have been prohibited from any other use, and have had no repairs made to them for many years. So the weather and the passing years have worked much toward their ruin. Of recent years, Korea has awakened and has begun to realize the truth that education is a necessity for national welfare, and the Government has formed a plan of establishing primary schools throughout the country with an estimated cost of half a million *yen*. The educational authorities, however, have found the same too small for the purpose, and have lately been quite at a loss to proceed. Quick to perceive the true aspect of the situation, His Imperial Majesty has introduced a wise measure by the issuance of the decree abovementioned. Into what kind of schools those buildings will be converted remains as yet to be decided.

Certainly nothing seems more urgently called for in Korea than a measure of liberal education. If the people had any knowledge of the world in which they live, if their ideas were not restricted to the narrow horizon of their own peninsula, they would not be so prone to be gulled by self-seeking politicians such as are undoubtedly many of the men now fomenting the anti-tobacco and debt-paying sensation. It is to education that Japan owes much of the great position she has won in the world. Education was largely responsible for her victories in the two wars which she unfortunately had to wage during the past 12 years, and education has made her a constitutional State. Nothing bears more eloquent testimony to the foresight of the makers of modern Japan than the efforts they devoted from the outset to promote education, for while it is easy now to appreciate under what a radical disadvantage the country would have laboured had it not been equipped with first class educational machinery at an early stage, it was by no means so easy to form any such forecast thirty-five years ago when the builders of the Empire were laying its foundation stone. But if Japan needs education Korea needs it much more urgently. Is she beginning to recognise the need? Nothing could be more hopeful if it be really credible.

Thursday, April 11.

Telegrams from Seoul say that the feeling of unrest in political circles in the Korean capital has largely disappeared since the return of Marquis Ito. It has come to be understood that there will be no ministerial changes, and the Cabinet has held a meeting to discuss the conduct of various business affairs, among them being the Yalu timber-felling enterprise and the necessity of taking steps to make the provincial population clearly understand the true object of the recent alteration in the manner of transmitting taxes to Seoul. This change has caused various disturbances, the people being under a false impression that the transmission of the taxes by the post-offices meant diversion of the money into Japanese pockets. The *Hochi Shimbun's* correspondent, however, alleges that there is little if any cessation of intrigues having their centre always in the Palace, whence funds are generally procurable in support of any movement calculated to embarrass the Japanese. The promoters of these plots may be partly influenced by patriotic motives, but in general their aims are mercenary, and they manage to divert into their own pockets at least 50 per cent. of all monies secretly contributed from the privy purse. The correspondent speaks of these intrigues as perpetual.

SHAKA'S BIRTHDAY.

The 8th instant was the anniversary of the birthday of Shaka, and it was celebrated in Tokyo by a monster meeting of Buddhists in the temple Hongwan-ji. The number of participants in the ceremony is not estimated, but there are said to have been tens of thousands. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Inaba, Lord Abbot of the Isshu Sect, by Mr. Hanjo Fumio, by Baron Dr. Takagi and by several priests.

The Buddhist Association, known as the *Bukkyo-to Daikai*, held a monster meeting in the Hongwan-ji at Asakusa on the 6th instant. There were 3,000 persons present. The Mayor of Tokyo read an address of welcome, and Baron Senge, Governor of Tokyo, delivered a speech. A manifesto was adopted declaring Buddhism to be the ancient religion of Japan, and proclaiming the resolve of its followers to propagate its doctrines as the basis of morality. Resolutions also were passed, in the sense that a grand union of Japanese Buddhists should be formed, that a monster meeting of the devotees of the faith should be held in Tokyo in the year of the great exhibition, and that a Buddhist University should be established. Finally, a representation was adopted amid much applause saying that the Buddhists of Japan took the opportunity of expressing their respect for the delegates who had come from all countries to attend the World's Christian Students Federation, and that a committee should be chosen to convey this sentiment to the delegates.

Several other addresses were delivered and the meeting broke up with three cheers for the Emperor.

Tokyo newspapers express great approval of the action recently taken by the Buddhists in full conclave when they unanimously and with acclaim voted an address of respectful welcome to the representatives of the World's Christian Student Conference. The latter have replied in a similar spirit of brotherhood. They sent Mr. Honda as the bearer of a message in the sense that nothing among the events of their visit to Japan had moved them so much as this public declaration of respect on the part of the Buddhist community.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MANCHURIA.

There is a vague telegram to the effect that trouble has arisen between the Chinese and the Japanese fishermen along the coast from Newchwang to Chingwan-tao. Nothing more is transmitted than this very inconclusive information.

A telegram from Mukden to the *Asahi Shimbun* speaks of the female bandits in the Amur regions as having developed great strength, and says that the Governor of the district has asked for military aid from Mukden. We had never previously heard of the "female bandits," but it does not necessarily follow that they have no existence.

It is stated that the Manchuria Railway Company has decided to spend a sum of over 400,000 *yen* on municipal improvement in Liaoyang, and that the decision has had a most inspiriting effect upon the people of the place.

There is talk of a considerable development of the Chinese company engaged in the navigation of the Sungari. Chinese merchants of Kilin are said to have purchased all the steamers hitherto owned by Russians for plying on the river, though there was strong competition on the part of German ship-builders.

There has been promiscuous felling of timber on the banks of the Amur and Sungari to supply the needs of the East China Railway, which, being no longer in possession of the Fushun mines, is said to find some difficulty in obtaining fuel. An agreement to restrain such practices is reported to have been concluded between the Railway authorities and the Governor of Kilin. It seems strange that the transfer of the mine to Japanese hands should have produced any scarcity of the kind, inasmuch as Japan is only too willing to sell the coal to the Russian railway, but possibly arrangements have not yet been made for the carriage of the mineral, and can not be made until the lines are linked up.

A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* says that from 150,000 to 160,000 Chinese have made their way to Mukden from the famine-stricken regions in the south. This is very probable, for the Chinese Government has greatly promoted such a movement by granting extraordinarily cheap rates on the railways. A payment of one dollar carries a man through almost the whole journey.

The authorities of the South Manchuria Railway are said to have planned the construction of a new town at the Fushun mines.

There is confirmation of the news that so soon as the evacuation of Manchuria is complete, Mr. Hsu Shih-chang will be appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces. A censor is said to have telegraphed in that sense to Governor Chao of Mukden. Evacuation is to be completed by the 18th according to treaty, so the appointment of the new Viceroy is imminent.

Uncertainty as to the system of customs that is contemplated in the Liaotung Peninsula seems to be dispelled by a statement attributed to Mr. Kurosawa, Commissioner of Customs at Tairen, who has just returned from a tour of inspection at Kiaochow, where he examined the working of the German system. He is represented (*Fiji Shimpo's* telegrams) as saying that the discussion hitherto carried on with reference to this question between the Chinese Government and Sir Robert Hart has now been definitely concluded, and preparations have been made such that the Customs can be opened at any moment. The main points are that the whole of the Japanese leased territory on the Liaotung Peninsula will be made a free area, and, in the main the rules originally enforced at Kiaochow will became operative in Kwantung. Thus no import duties will be levied on goods arriving over-sea unless they are put on the train for carriage to some point outside the leased territory. For the purpose of goods which, having entered that territory, are subsequently transported across its northern frontier into Manchuria, there will be a customs station at Pulantien. As for the rules required to give effect to this system, they will be drawn up by the Japanese Department of Finance and the Foreign Department in consultation with the Chinese Government. All the officials employed at the Customs will be Japanese subjects.

Telegrams to the *Mainichi Dempo* and other journals from Peking say that one or two further meetings will suffice to settle the question of the Hsinmintun-Mukden Railway and the Kirin-Changchun Railway. In the case of the former there have been mutual concessions, and, in the case of the latter, it is stated that the enterprise will be undertaken by the two Powers jointly. There will then remain only the problem of the Yalu timber-felling industry, and this is not expected to be solved for some months. Nevertheless, rumour continues to represent Governor Ta, of Kilin, as working with all the resources at his command to avert foreign cooperation in the building of the Changchun-Kilin line. He is frustrated, however, by want of capital. Seven millions of taels are needed, and the people of Kilin can not possibly put up such a sum. There is a story, now repeated, that Russia endeavoured to contribute 4 million taels, hinting indirectly that it might be applied to the purposes of the road, but if Governor Ta eschews foreign aid, his objection must apply to Russia not less than to any other Power. We imagine that all these stories must be largely discounted, and that the source of Governor Ta's interference is moral reluctance to see another troublesome instrument created in Manchuria. Every patriotic Chinese must be heart-sick of spheres of influence and their preliminary symptoms.

The Governor of Kulong is said to have telegraphed to Peking that a party of Russians under the leadership of a high official are making a survey in the Kulong-Kiatka region for railway purposes. He asks that the Waiwupu approach M. Pokotiloff with the object of putting a stop to this irregular procedure. It is indeed mirth-exciting to contemplate the doings of certain folks in Central Asia. One has only to imagine what would be involved in similar procedure within the territories of an Occidental State.

It is now definitely stated that negotiations have commenced between the Peking and Tokyo Governments with regard to the Changchun-Kilin Railway, the matter of the Mukden-Hsinmintun line having been virtually disposed of. There can be no question that the Governor of Kilin, taking advantage of the fact that the Peking Treaty contains no explicit provision with regard to the Changchun-Kilin Road, has been making strenuous efforts to keep the enterprise solely in Chinese hands. But although the subject is not textually alluded to in the Treaty, it is well known to have been a theme of discussion and an object of mutual engagement. Therefore little difficulty is apprehended in finding a solution of the problem. When these two matters—the Changchun-Kilin and the Mukden-Hsinmintun lines—are disposed of, there will remain only the questions of timber-felling in the Yalu Valley and telegraph-laying in Manchuria. It may be confidently hoped, therefore, that a thoroughly amicable disposal of all outstanding problems will soon be witnessed, and the friends of peace will heartily welcome such a consummation.

Governor Chao of Mukden has intimated officially to Mr. Consul-General Hagiwara that his own removal from office in Manchuria is imminent. At the same time comes news that the appointment of Hsu Shih chang to be Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces is now beyond question.

Mr. Hagiwara left Mukden on the 10th inst. and will return to Japan *viâ* Harbin and Vladivostock.

The Japanese Representative in Peking formally announced to the Waiwupu on the morning of the 10th instant that all Japanese forces had been removed from Manchuria with the exception of railway guards. The 15th of this month is the date conventionally fixed for the completion of the evacuation. It is stated to be the belief of Japanese officials that Russia also will be in a position to make a similar intimation prior to the 15th instant.

Japanese journals report, with regard to these railway guards, that the whole force now retained by Japan in Manchuria is one Division—the 14th, under Lieut.-General Sameshima—and three battalions of reservists. The former force was recently moved from Tiehling to Liaoyang, which will be its head-quarters henceforth, and the three battalions of reservists were sent over recently. This number of troops represents 10 men to every kilometer, which is 5 men less than the conventionally fixed complement. The military authorities are quoted as saying that even the Independent Corps—that is the name given to the above three battalions, numbering in all 2,000 men—will not be regularly distributed along the line of railway. Such a method would interfere seriously with the training of the men. Therefore the plan pursued will be to post a minimum number of men—probably 7 or 8 per kilometer—as guards, and to keep the rest in a body at some convenient place whence their services can be conveniently made use of.

THE GREAT MEETING OF JOURNALISTS.

Representatives of practically all the journals and periodicals in Japan, to the number of some 400, assembled at the Maple Club on the 5th instant and held a very friendly re-union. The meeting was opened by Mr. Kaino Kozo, M.P., head of the Liberal News Agency, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Minoura, M.P., of the *Hochi Shimbun*. Mr. Shimada Saburo addressed the meeting. After alluding to the great progress that the Japanese press has made since the commencement of the *Meiji* era, he spoke with profound satisfaction of the patriotic attitude of all the newspapers during the war with Russia, and recalled the fact that they had laid aside all differences of party and principles in order to lend unanimous support to the country's cause. Newspapers are the representatives of the nation at large, not of mere sections of it, as is the case with parliamentary representatives, and it might therefore be truly said that this meeting of all the journalists of the Empire represented the 45 millions of the Japanese people. Mr. Anjoji Kiyoshi then announced a

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

proposal drafted by the promoters of the meeting, in the sense that a committee of 30 journalists—15 from Tokyo and 15 from the provinces—should be nominated by the chairman for the purposes of promoting intercourse on closer lines between the members of the craft throughout the Empire, amending the Press Law, and reducing the rates of telegraphic, telephonic and postal charges in the case of newspapers. Mr. Hayami Seiji, M.P., of the *Gebi Nippo*, proposed that a general meeting of this kind should be held once every year. Both this proposal and the preceding were unanimously carried. The Governor of Tokyo, Baron Senge, then spoke briefly, welcoming those present at the meeting and thanking them for the services rendered in advertising the Exhibition. The Mayor of Tokyo, Mr. Ozaki Yukio, spoke with his wonted eloquence. He said that he himself had not yet left the ranks of journalism, though there was this difference between him and the units of the audience, namely, that he was a failure and they were successes. Newspapers had rendered great services during the war, but their editors had not been rewarded as had the military and civil officials. Nay, in some cases the contemptuous epithet of "Shimbun-ya" was applied to them, yet it could not be denied that they themselves were in a certain degree responsible for this state of affairs. All publicists had their responsibilities and any failure to observe those responsibilities was sure to bring its retribution. The law provided punishment for a man who killed another with a weapon, but it left unpunished the man who slew another with the pen. This was not due wholly to the fault of the newspapers themselves; the spirit of the age was partially responsible. Yet, it could not be denied that greater circumspection on the part of the newspapers was much to be desired.

Among the guests were two representatives of Russian and Dutch journals who briefly addressed the meeting. The former said that the recent war had been due to mutual misunderstanding, and that it constituted a strong object-lesson as to the need of closer interchange of thought. The Dutch journalist observed that in every civilized country there were two parliaments, the parliament of the press and the parliament of politicians. Therefore the world respected the press and called it the queen of society. The peoples of Holland and of Japan had always enjoyed the closest relations, and a great peace conference was now about to meet at the Hague. They might regard this meeting of journalists as similarly designed to promote peace, and in the name of the newspapers of the world he offered them hearty congratulations. Various telegrams and letters of congratulation were read, and on the motion of Mr. Ooka Ikuzo three cheers were given for the Emperor. Luncheon was subsequently served, and various entertainments occupied the meeting until 5 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Okura Kihachiro entertained the journalists of Japan at the celebrated restaurant Isehei-ro in Mukojima. The guests assembled at the latter place, and after a boating excursion on the river Sumida, repaired to Mr. Okura's villa, where an afternoon repast was served, and there was a brilliant accompaniment of dancing and various other amusements. Baron Shibusawa, who was among the guests, addressed some words of welcome to the journalists. It is stated that the exceptional character of the entertainment was the subject of universal applause

TAXATION IN JAPAN.

The question of taxation in Japan promises to develop very interesting phases. During the 1905-6 session of the Diet the Government announced its intention of appointing a select committee to consider the whole problem, especially with reference to the war taxes, which, having been imposed hastily in presence of an emergency, are inevitably subject to criticism. Nothing is yet publicly known as to the results of this committee's investigations, but in the meanwhile the great political parties have taken up the matter, and from what the Tokyo press says we gather that their views differ materially. The Progressists seem to have adopted the theories of Henry George and to be desirous of having them carried into practice. Their programme is said to be as follows, in outline:—

1. To impose the burden of the national expenditures on the people at large in due proportion to their actual fiscal strength. Thus:—
   (*a*) To give effect to the principle of progressive taxation with a view specially to the ratio of the burden of the poor to that of the rich.
   (*b*) To lighten the tax-paying duty of the poor.
   (*c*) To reduce the rates of tax upon income derived from labour as compared with income derived from property.
2. To render the law of taxation homogeneous, and to abolish duplication of taxes as far as possible.
3. To simplify the methods of collecting taxes with a view to reducing the cost.

The Committee then passes on to consider the proper ratio between direct and indirect taxes, as exemplified in the systems of European countries, but this part of the investigation is not very clearly reported. We gather, however, that the direct taxes are held to be in excess in Japan. It is urged that ten of the taxes now imposed should be abolished, namely, the tax on agricultural lands, the tax on rural building lands, the tax on urban building lands, the tax on miscellaneous lands (as hills and moors), the tax on land in Hokkaido, the business tax, the mining tax, the succession duties, the communications tax—all of which are direct taxes—and the salt monopoly, which is an indirect impost. In place of them it is proposed to impose a property tax and to amend the income tax.

In suggesting this radical change of fiscal system, the Committee of the Progressists naturally devote some attention to the value of the properties on which they would impose taxes. They give the following table:—

	Yen.
Value of lands throughout the Empire	5,622,131,968
Value of buildings	1,468,831,600
Capital of companies	3,358,379,520
Domestic Debt	1,108,884,671
Local Debts	57,268,941
Debentures (Companies')	90,690,880
Privately owned steamers	26,462,870
Mines	292,272,470
Capital of enterprises conducted by individuals	2,617,663,200
Monetary Accumulations	1,209,332,808
Cattle, etc.	114,806,904
Total	15,966,725,832

The Committee claims to have compiled this table on minimum estimated values, and such indeed seems to be the case when we compare the figures with those published by previous statisticians. The ten taxes enumerated above, which it is proposed to abolish, yield a gross revenue of 137,442,849 *yen*, and this latter sum represents only 0.86 per cent. of the property scheduled in the above table. The Committee is therefore persuaded that by means of such a property tax, combined with an amendment of the income tax—the latter not involving any increase of rates—a very large addition may be made to the revenue of the State. Of course it must be understood that this programme has not yet emerged from the hands of the Committee and therefore has not obtained the approval of the Party as a whole, but rumour says that there is a disposition on the part of the leading finance officials to endorse the views of the Progressists and that every facility has been given to the latter's investigations.

The *Seiyu-kai*, according to the *Hochi Shimbun*, have a different idea. They have not actually elaborated any programme definitely, but it is expected that they will soon do so. What they contemplate is, in the first place, a large re-adjustment of the tariff, with a view to revenue purposes, so soon as (1911) Japan recovers complete autonomy in this matter. In the next place, they would supplement the tobacco monopoly by a monopoly of sugar and one of *sake*, and they would abolish the salt monopoly. But they would not allow any other State monopolies, except, of course, those of opium and camphor, which are specially circumstanced. The sugar monopoly, when the loss of revenue resulting from the abolition of that on salt is taken into consideration, would not yield a large increase of revenue, but the *sake* monopoly, even though no addition were made to ruling rates, would add 30 or 40 millions to the exchequer, and if each *sho* (1 lit. 80 cent.) were taxed to the extent of 1 *sen*—a sum which would scarcely be felt by the consumer—an additional 60 millions would accrue. This programme differs *in toto* from that of the Progressists, but it has the advantage of being much more easily carried out.

WAR ACCOUNTS.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has an interesting statement with regard to the cost of the war. It says that the outlays from the beginning of the struggle until May, 1906, totalled 1,283 million *yen* against an income of 1,401 millions. Since then until the end of February. 1907, the figures were as follow:—

	Revenue already collected.	Outlays already sanctioned.
	Yen.	Yen.
Up to May 1906	1,401,765,636	1,283,209,729
Outlays in June 1906	63,047,634	14,888,000
Outlays in July 1906	32,472,911	12,518,420
Outlays in August 1906	28,666,748	5,439,598
Outlays in September 1906	129,209,359	107,720,329
Outlays in October 1906	39,236,744	7,784,423
Outlays in November 1906	3,419,541	12,183,694
Outlays in December 1906	2,739,597	6,805,004
Outlays in January 1907	4,194,585	12,760,647
Outlays in February 1907	1,104,655	9,325,903
Totals up to Feb. 28th	1,705,857,410	1,472,635,747

From this record it would appear that there is a surplus of 233 million *yen*, but we should not be justified in assuming that all the outlays are included in the above list. There must be further payments. Our readers are aware that these war expenditures ceased to be shown in a special account at the close of last fiscal year (March 31st, 1907) and were thenceforth included in the ordinary accounts of State revenue and expenditure. They are also aware that from the surplus of the war funds a sum of 100 million *yen* was drafted into the income for the current year, and it may be assumed that the Finance Minister was well within the limits of the available surplus when he made this entry in the Budget. The *Asahi* says, however, that the exact surplus can not be certainly known before October of the current year.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

The newly enacted Chinese criminal and civil codes are now in operation in the metropolitan province, but it is alleged that the area of their enforcement will be limited to that region for the space of a year, and according to the result of the experience thus gained they will be either suspended or universally applied. These codes have encountered much opposition from the provincial magnates, and the telegraph says that the Throne recently consulted Tsai Hungtsz on the subject, and was by him advised to await the result of the experiences garnered in Pehchili.

It is alleged that, since the transfer of the metropolitan forces to the Peking Government's direct control, applications for the appointment of instructors have been made by all the Foreign Representatives, commencing with the German. The Chinese Government has been so embarrassed by these proposals and so perplexed to choose between them that Tieh Liang, the Minister of War, has decided to reject them all.

It is stated that the Chinese Government is negotiating a foreign loan of ten millions of taels. The destination of the money seems to be uncertain. Some speak of it as needed in connexion with the new administrative reforms, but others allege that it is intended to defray the cost of building and equipping a large arsenal and of constructing a railway from Peking to Chankiakou.

Interesting information concerning the relative value of Japan and China as purchasers of American goods is furnished by a schedule of exports from the United States during the eleven-months' period ended in November, 1906:—

	Japan value in $ (gold).	China value in $ (gold).
Books, maps, &c.	53,465	112,350
Wheat Flour	3,065,504	1,574,524
Cycles and Parts of	200,912	—
Cars, carriages and parts of	318,883	8,132
Clocks and Watches	466,308	29,085
Raw Cotton	8,501,175	—
Cotton Manufactures	62,982	16,692,771
Fruits and Nuts	—	122,057
Scientific Instruments	381,658	64,372
Builders' Hardware, Tools, &c.	276,476	94,767
Electrical Machinery	927,025	23,369
Sewing Machines	151,652	29,768
Locomotives	878,628	22,207
Type-writing Machines	43,886	12,562
Leather, Sole	436,506	—
Canned Beef	15,615	47,831
Naval Stores	87,575	6,722
Mineral Oils	4,452,734	3,179,616
Paper and Manufactures of	792,943	91,632
Wood Lumber	60,878	430,857

This list is worth examination. In all the appliances of civilization, books alone excepted, Japan stands far ahead of China as a customer of the United States.

His Excellency Tang Shao-i seems to have been reduced from the high official position hitherto held by him to that of Governor. The telegrams suggest that he has bowed to his fate without protest.

Russian war-notes are said to be circulating largely in Kilin, and the Governor has asked that the Finance Department in Peking should establish a branch bank in Kilin city.

The Communications Department in Peking has notified the local satraps that no railways or mines in the provinces must be hypothecated hereafter for foreign loans, and that, in the event of incurring liabilities towards foreign capitalists, the terms of interest and repayment must be submitted for the approval of the Central Government. This is a very pointed interference with the autonomic powers hitherto wielded by the provincial authorities.

Viceroy Yuan is credited with the design of borrowing from foreign capitalists a sum of five million taels for the purpose of establishing cotton-spinning and cement-making industries in the metropolitan province.

A telegram to the *Asahi* from Peking says that the editor of the *Chung Hwa pao*, who has been in confinement for some time, has now been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and will be banished to Sinkiang, presumably to work on the post-roads.

THE LATE MR. HIRANUMA ENJIRO.

On April 10th, a sensational rumour was circulated in Yokohama, according to which the adopted son of a well-known millionaire of Yokohama has committed suicide. As to the cause, it is said that he sustained a loss amounting to several million *yen* in stocks and other business. On the other hand, an advertisement appeared in several leading newspapers of Yokohama and Tokyo over the initial "S," as follows:—"Don't be profoundly anxious; it is better for you to return home at once. Your letter has been received; and destroyed by fire immediately after having been read, consequently the contents of the letter are not known by any other person. Write an anonymous letter stating where you are now staying and send it by a person whom you take to be confidential." A report says that the foregoing advertisement has a direct connexion with the rumour of the alleged tragedy.

According to Mr. H. Asao, a lawyer of Yokohama, who returned at the request of Mr. S. Hiranuma from a visit to Nagoya which is the native city of Mr. Enjiro, the adopted son of the trader, the tragedy seems to have occurred at a mine in Kyushu belonging to the family.

The place of Mr. Hiranuma's death was the celebrated valley called Yabake in Kyushu, the valley about which Rai Sanyo wrote a poem. It appears to be quite uncertain, so far as public information goes, whether the deceased committed suicide or met his death accidentally. He was a very heavy drinker, especially of whiskey—so at all events the newspapers say—and his excesses had so injured his nervous system that some recent events are supposed to have unhinged his mind. The strange advertisement, mentioned above evidently alluded to matters entirely outside the range of monetary losses, which latter are assigned in some quarters as the cause of death. The deceased was the second son of Mr. Taki Hyoyemon, one of the highest tax-payers of Nagoya, and he had been adopted into the family of Hiranuma Senzo. Rumour says that he made losses aggregating from three quarters of a million to 3 millions on the Exchange and in business, but, on the other hand, such a loss would not seriously inconvenience the Hiranuma House. The *Jiji Shimpo* seems to regard the incident as an accident, for it says that the deceased was in the habit of frequenting places celebrated for scenic beauty, and that he often made these visits the occasion of heavy drinking. The probability therefore is that he fell down the precipice by accident when under the influence of liquor. It is not conceivable, however, that a man of such importance can have been wandering alone in a valley. The inference would seem to be that the recent death of his much loved younger brother, the invalid condition of all the members of his family, household troubles, unsuccessful business and heavy drinking, all combined to cause temporary insanity. It is uncertain what were the nature of the deceased's operations on the stock exchange, but though a depression was caused by the news of his death, there is no solid apprehension that his family will fail to step in and regulate his affairs.

MR. AND MRS. V. A. CAESAR HAWKINS.

The Yokohama community sustains a loss by the departure from the port of Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Caesar Hawkins who, at the end of three years' sojourn with us, left on Tuesday morning in the P. and O. steamer *Japan* for Shanghai, where they will join the same company's steamer *Delta* and proceed home on holiday leave. Their many friends send with them the best of wishes for good health and happiness in the future. Mr. Caesar Hawkins came out to Yokohama in the early part of 1904, succeeding the late Mr. David Jackson as local Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and he has most worthily occupied the position which foreigners and Japanese agree in assigning to the representative of that great institution. In all public movements he has fittingly borne his responsibilities, identifying himself with most phases of the community's life. He was Honorary Treasurer of the British Association of Japan, a member of the Nippon Race Club and had acted as its Starter, Vice-President of St. George's Society, a member of the Committee of the Foreign Board of Trade and of the Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, etc. Though Mrs. Caesar Hawkins took a much less prominent part in public affairs than her position entitled her to, No. 160 Bluff under her rule more than upheld the hospitable traditions of the Bank House, and a very large section of the community, while extending a hearty welcome to their successors, will greatly miss the amiable and estimable couple whose departure we now record.

THE LATE COLONEL OLCOTT.

Colonel Olcott maintained to the last his belief, or professed belief, in supernatural appearances. He declared that Madame Blavatsky had sent him from the other world a summons to join her. The Colonel paid a visit to Japan some twenty years ago, and during his short sojourn created the impression of being a most inexplicable person. In general he appeared to be a shrewd man of the world, worldly. Comic stories, caustic comments and hard-headed criticisms constituted the material of his usual conversation. But suddenly he would pass from mundane affairs to the realms of the transcendental, and from regaling his auditor with a tale of negro-land, he would calmly and with every symptom of credence describe writing on the wall by a temporarily materialized shadow and the transmission of voices from the void. Had he faith in his own romances or was he subject to occasional aberrations of intellect? That is what few if any of his sober associates ever could determine to their own satisfaction. If it was all an imposition, the air of matter-of-fact assurance that accompanied it was incomparable; if it was a display of *bonâ fide* belief, the believer was an object of charitable solicitude. He has gone now to where these things are unriddled, and we must say of him at least that he remained consistent throughout, and that he carried down to the darkness of the grave all the simulations or hallucinations of his career in life.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

JAPANESE FINANCE.

The *Keizai Zasshi* has always been pessimistic about the present budgets of Japan. In a recent issue it reverted to the subject, and took the ground that ends are now barely made to meet by the aid of a precarious extraordinary revenue, which can not be in any sense regarded as permanent. It compiles the following interesting table:—

TABLE OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE DURING THE PAST 16 YEARS:—

Year	Ordinary Revenue. Yen.	Percentage of Ordinary Revenue compared with total Revenue.	Extraordinary Revenue. Yen.	Percentage of Extraordinary Revenue compared with total Revenue.	Totals. Yen.
1893.....	85,883,080	75.49	27,886,300	24.51	113,769,380
1894.....	89,748,454	91.42	8,421,574	8.58	98,170,028
1895.....	89,444,652	80.59	22,988,069	19.41	118,432,721
1896.....	104,994,591	56.69	82,124,832	43.31	187,019,423
1897.....	124,232,964	54.87	102,167,159	45.13	226,390,123
1898.....	132,863,336	60.38	87,184,792	39.62	220,054,128
1899.....	177,328,528	69.74	76,925,996	30.26	254,254,524
1900.....	192,170,781	64.95	103,684,787	35.05	295,854,868
1901.....	203,035,100	73.64	72,323,950	26.36	274,359,050
1902.....	221,240,408	74.41	76,101,016	25.59	297,341,424
1903.....	224,180,699	86.15	36,040,059	13.85	260,220,758
1904.....	294,142,129	91.35	28,324,807	8.65	327,466,936
1905.....	381,631,746	73.59	136,953,388	26.41	518,585,134
1906.....	392,532,477	79.35	102,172,230	20.65	494,704,707
1907.....	423,991,858	69.86	182,945,897	30.14	606,937,755

This table shows that in 1896, 1897, and 1898 the Extraordinary revenue rose to a maximum per-centage of the whole revenue, but it has to be remembered that the Chinese Indemnity was then flowing into the Treasury. The largest sum added to the Extraordinary Revenue from this source in one year was 46 million *yen*, and the smallest, 1,700,000 *yen*. Such an item of income could be confidently reckoned on each year, and its employment did not involve any postponement of the duty of paying the principal and interest on the public debts. But the Extraordinary Revenue of 1907 comes from surpluses of a temporary nature and from loans. The so-called "Surplus" is, in fact, a sum remaining from the proceeds of previous loans, and must therefore be regarded as a State burden, not as a fund to be used with a light heart, since its use imposes upon the country the duty of paying it back. In the ordinary Revenue there is included an annual income of 160 million *yen* derived from war taxes which were supposed to be a temporary impost, but which, to all appearances, are to be permanent. Yet, in addition to this great increase of general revenue, there is a total of nearly 183 millions in the extraordinary column. As a matter of fact more than the whole revenue accruing from the War taxes is devoted to payment of interest and principal of State loans, yet the Treasury purposes borrowing some 31 millions more this year for undertaking productive enterprises, which means a further addition to the nation's burdens. Having set forth these complaints, and having altogether omitted to note that the big budget of the current fiscal year owes its magnitude to projects involving smaller outlays each year goes by, the *Keizai* insists that five courses should be adopted. First, there should not be any recourse to fresh loans. Secondly, for some years there should be no attempt to pay back the principal of loans already contracted: the payment of interest alone should suffice. Thirdly, the Government should abstain from amassing the monies that accumulate in the sinking fund, and should give up employing these monies to carry out plans for aiding the economy and finances of the people since such interference breeds only embarrassment. If any surplus be available, it should go at once to redeem the State's debts. Fourthly, the policy of railway nationalization should be confined within the narrowest possible limits, and the work of railway construction should be abandoned to private enterprise. Fifthly, the expansion of armaments should be suspended as far as is expedient. The present seems a good opportunity for the exercise of such conservatism. The *Keizai* is very strong in its views. It declares that by this course alone can sound budgets be obtained.

FISHING IN NORTHERN WATERS.

Russia has hitherto had two cruisers in northern waters to prevent poaching operations by fishermen, and it is now stated that she has decided to increase this force by two other specially fitted cruisers which have already been despatched from Odessa. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, writing on this subject, says that these seas have steadily grown in importance as Japanese fishing grounds during recent years, but that it is virtually impossible to carry on the industry with any degree of security in the presence of such control as Russia exercises. No plea is to be advanced, of course, on behalf of men who really engage in poaching. But the trouble is that the preventive officials exercise little discrimination. Even those fishing on the high seas are liable to be seized at any moment, and seizure means, in nine cases out of ten, that an adverse judgment is a foregone conclusion, and that confiscation and ruin result. It is not even possible to obtain shelter in boisterous weather or to procure supplies of water, unless a British war-ship happens to be in the vicinity and takes the fishermen under her ægis. In addition to the Russians there are many American boats engaged in the preventive service, whereas there is not a single vessel representing the Japanese flag. The *Nichi Nichi* strongly urges that this deficiency should be remedied as quickly and effectively as possible. Very likely Japan is waiting until the fishery convention is finally negotiated in St. Petersburg, but though the wisdom of such self-restraint is easily appreciated, it has to be remembered that Japanese interests are suffering.

COUNT OKUMA AND THE WORLD'S CHRISTIAN STUDENTS FEDERATION.

On the afternoon of the 6th instant Count Okuma entertained the delegates to the World's Christian Students Federation at his Waseda Villa. About 500 were present. The Count delivered a speech welcoming the Federation. He said that he could not sufficiently express his pleasure at finding the representatives of 20 countries of the World assembling in the capital of Japan, a land scarcely known even by name 50 years ago. The progress of material civilization was so extraordinarily rapid that the world seemed to have been reduced in size and all its peoples brought close together. Thus if a truth were established in one region it was bound to receive speedy recognition in the rest, and one important result was that Eastern and Western ideals had come into conflict, and their reconciliation was a matter of no little difficulty. Those that exaggerated the military puissance of Eastern nations raised an outcry about the Yellow Peril, and those that resented the masterfulness of the West cried out in turn against the White Peril. During the past half-century Japan had striven to reconcile the two civilizations, and this had been the cause of the rapid progress which had won for her a place among the Great Powers. The prosperity of religion was due not merely to the blessing of heaven but also to the work of men. It could not make any signal advance unless it were pushed forward by the power of great nations. Thus the Christianity of Judea had never gained any extensive hold upon the heart of humanity until the puissant Empire of Rome had espoused it. Buddhism, born in India, would have remained the possession of a comparatively small section of humanity had not China, the Middle Kingdom and then the Queen of the East, taken it up. So too the speaker believed that upon Japan devolved the task of so modifying Christianity that it would be suitable to the peoples of the Orient and would be embraced by them. He concluded by reminding his hearers that the student and the instructor are in fact one and the same, and that those who had come to teach Japan, should not fail also to learn what message she had to give. Dr. Carl Fries replied briefly on behalf of the guests. He said that they all recognised in their noble host one of the makers of modern Japan, and they fully appreciated his immense exertions as a private individual in the cause of education. They thanked him sincerely for the proof he now gave of sympathy and cooperation in this brilliant entertainment.

EARNINGS OF THE TOKYO RAILWAY.

The *Mainichi Dempo* publishes figures showing the gross earnings of the Tokyo Railway during the 15 days ended April 3rd, which may be regarded as the 15 opening days of the Exhibition. The figures are:—

	Yen.
20th March	14,832
21st "	16,055
22nd "	14,358
23rd "	12,237
24th "	16,222
25th "	11,819
26th "	17,085
27th "	13,148
28th "	18,057
29th "	16,182
30th "	17,254
31st "	18,403
1st April	11,986
2nd "	20,304
3rd "	22,126

During these 15 days there was much inclement weather, and the state of the climate has a great effect upon travel in Tokyo. The gross earnings for the 15 days amounted to 240,000 *yen*, which is at the average rate of 16,000 daily, as against the previous average of 13,000. It is expected that after the 10th, when the weather gets warm and the flower season commences, the gross earnings will amount to 30,000 *yen* daily, but that appears to be a slightly optimistic estimate. At any rate if the Company's electric-lighting enterprise prove at all successful, the dividend ought soon to rise to at least 11 or 12 per cent.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE IN TOKYO.

The Tokyo Electric Light Company appears to have bought up the Tokyo Electric Power Company. Journals of the capital say that the arrangement has been effected on the following lines:—The capital of the Electric Light Company is 18 millions and that of the Electric Power Company is 6 millions, making 24 millions in all. Only 12½ *yen* have been paid up on the shares of the latter, and the shares number 120,000 against 360,000 of the Electric Light Company's. In the amalgamation, 48,000 shares will be divided in the ratio of 2½ to each share of the Electric Light Company, and the remaining 72,000 shares will be distributed in the ratio of one to every holder of 5 Electric Light shares. Meanwhile the Tokyo Railway Company, as explained in our last, has advertised its readiness to supply light to the Azabu, Akasaka, Yotsuya and other districts, and is negotiating for the extension of this enterprise to all Tokyo. The Railway Company gives light at a much cheaper rate than the Electric Light Company, and it is thought probable that the two will ultimately combine for the purposes of lighting only. The *Nichi Nichi* says that in view of the greatly reduced rate—20 per cent.—offered by the Railway Company, the Electric Light Company has become much alarmed and has proposed amalgamation on the basis of a reduction of 10 per cent. all round. The Tokyo City Council appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Ozaki Yukio, Koizuka Riyo and Ema Shunichi, to consider the matter, and this Committee is said to have intimated that amalgamation would not be in the interests of the city. The matter is now under discussion.

The recent talk of amalgamation on the part of the Tokyo Railway and the Tokyo Electric Light Company is now replaced by a statement that the negotiations have failed. We do not think that there was ever any special desire for such amalgamation on the side of the Tokyo Railway. The latter Company is in a position to supply light cheaply to a large area of the city, and can carry out that programme quite independently of the Electric Light Company. Besides, the latter makes lighting its sole business, whereas the Tokyo Railway Company takes up the enterprise merely in supplement of its main work. Such being the case, the arrangements for amalgamation must present much difficulty. We gather, also, that the Railway Company would not care to be associated with a project which included the Tokyo Electric Power Company, and there is here another reason against amalgamation. We presume that as the municipal committee also has pronounced an opinion unfavourable to amalgamation, the Railway Company's application for an extended field of operations will soon be sanctioned. Meanwhile the three Directors who sat on the boards of both companies have resigned from the board of the Railway Company. This resignation was necessitated by a provision of the Commercial Code which forbids men to sit on the directorates of two or more companies carrying on the same business.

EMIGRATION.

It appears to be the policy of the Japanese Government—as expounded in the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*—to wholly discourage emigration to America and to encourage the settling of South-Manchuria and Korea. So far as the United States is concerned, the policy now adopted by the Washington Government under pressure from the localities leaves little latitude. Japan must choose between provoking serious complications with a Power whose friendship she rates at an extremely high value, and discontinuing her people's emigration to the States. She will undoubtedly select the latter alternative. With regard, again, to South America, some promise seemed to present itself in the case of places like Brazil, Chili and the Argentine Republic. But experience has not confirmed the sanguine prospects originally offered by these countries. Labour is not highly remunerated there, and the margin of profit is too small to out-balance very objectionable climatic conditions. Mexico offers a better field, but even Mexico has hitherto been regarded rather as a stepping stone to the United States than as a place of profitable sojourn. Now that it has definitely been deprived of this half-way-house character, the Central-America Republic will probably cease to attract many Japanese emigrants. The Tokyo Government, appreciating all this, has adopted the policy of encouraging emigration to Manchuria, Korea and Saghalien. The Diet's permission was obtained for appointing a commission of inquiry, which has now actually commenced its labours. There can be no doubt that during the transition period the various emigration companies will suffer a heavy set-back. But it appears to be thought that a bright future, though somewhat distant perhaps, awaits those which reorganise on the basis of employing their own ships to carry emigrants as well as supplies for the latter, and which seek customers among the agricultural classes rather than among mere labourers. The programme is to encourage permanent settlers in Manchuria and Korea, where their presence and their prosperity will react to the advantage of Japan herself.

THE ARMY.

Tokyo journals state that a uniform policy is to be adopted with reference to the complement of artillery attached to each Division. Hitherto some Divisions have had field-artillery and some have had mountain-artillery, but henceforth every Division will have a regiment of field artillery and these Divisions—some papers say all the Divisions—will have a battalion of mountain-artillery each. Further, the head-quarters of the projected two brigades of heavy artillery will be organized during the present year, at Shimonoseki and Yokosuka. So far as we can see, this new organization of the heavy artillery will add greatly to its efficiency by bringing all the corps under uniform control. In connexion with the expansion of the Army there is to be a special department charged with the duty of directing and superintending the erection of barracks and other buildings, provided always that every effort will be made to utilize structures already in existence. Meanwhile the *Gunsei chosaiin* (Committee for investigating the Military System) has been holding meetings twice a week under the presidency of General Terauchi, and is said to have arrived at some very important decisions. One measure taken by this Committee was to invite memorials from all the various corps throughout the Empire. These have been received and fully considered, so that the Committee's decisions may be said to embody the views of the Army at large.

It may be here mentioned that the inhabitants of the localities are observing great liberality in welcoming the organization of new Divisions. At Utsunomiya, for example, a sum of 120,000 *yen* has been put aside for the purpose of defraying the cost of land for the projected head-quarters. The Furukawa Family subscribed 50,000 of that amount, and the Municipality contributed a similar sum.

"THE SATURDAY EVENING REVIEW."

A new periodical has made its appearance at Shanghai. It is called *The Saturday Evening Review*. The names of the editor and publisher are not stated. We give some extracts to convey an idea of the nature of the journal. The first is this:—

> We hope the commissioners who have in charge the letting of the Whangpoo conservancy contracts will not fail to give due weight to the fact that in the event of the contracts being let to Japanese, and they fail to carry out the provisions thereof, there would be no way to even up matters in the Japanese courts. Foreigners who have had to bring lawsuits in those tribunals have learned to their bitter regret that it is impossible for a white man to obtain justice therein. We are inclined to the belief that the tender of Mr. Vering, of Tsingtau, should be given careful attention. There is a belief in certain quarters that he would lose money on the contracts. No doubt he knows better than his critics what it will cost him to do the work.

The above, as every one conversant with Japanese affairs knows, is an old-fashioned falsehood.

> We have received information from an unusually reliable source—our informant being none other than a famous newspaper correspondent who has been in the Far East upon numerous occasions, and who is now stationed in Washington, and is one of a limited number of correspondents who are on terms of intimate confidence with President Roosevelt—that the days of Viscount Aoki's ambassadorship to the United States are numbered. According to our informant, the President places no faith in anything that Aoki tells him, in fact, has mistrusted him almost from the day he presented his credentials as his country's first ambassador to the United States.
>
> But during the last several months he has had several other reasons for disliking Aoki. It seems that Aoki, in common with the rest of the chopstick statesmen of Dai Nippon, has been trying to impress upon the President, and through him the people of the United States, that Japan's sword is always sharpened, and can be unsheathed at a moment's notice, and it would be well for Uncle Sam to think twice before trying her to the limit. Of course, this is diplomacy, and Japan expects her representatives abroad to do everything within their power to disseminate this idea about her prowess. But Aoki carried it too far. He grew downright insolent and made threats, and while it is not a matter of general knowledge, our informant tells us that upon one occasion when Aoki grew too insulting and threatening, President Roosevelt, in the presence of two members of his Cabinet, informed the ambassador from Japan that the people of the United States were ready to test the prowess of the Nipponese at once. This brought Aoki down from his high horse, and he sent a letter of apology to the White House, which was returned to him.
>
> Ambassador Wright at Tokio was made acquainted with the whole situation, and was instructed to inform the Japanese Government that Washington demanded an apology from Tokio, and that it must be delivered through him. Ambassador Wright lost no time in delivering his message and the apology was tendered a few days later. But the incident was not closed. Through the American ambassador the Japanese Government was made aware that Aoki had outlived his usefulness in Washington, and he will be recalled.

The above, from beginning to end, is a new-fashioned falsehood. One would have imagined that the number of pernicious romancists engaged on the press of the Far East was already quite sufficiently large without the addition of this *Saturday Evening Review*.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE OPEN DOOR.

The *American Asiatic* for February contains the following:—

The problem of the ways of Japan with the open door in Manchuria is still a matter for worry, doubt and dispute with a large portion of the world. Most western people who are honest and intelligent will probably agree that the question of that "open door" and all that goes with it is simply a riddle that will be unfolded to the Occidental understanding some day and that many present guesses are about as good as many others. We may note, however, that the latest official Japanese word on the subject is at hand in the report of the address by Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, given at the annual dinner in New York by the American-Asiatic Association. On that occasion, the Ambassador, the guest of honor, referred to the mooted questions of the "struggle for supremacy" in the Pacific and the open door as follows:

"Turning to the commercial aspect of the question, the plain facts should not be lost sight of that the Pacific Ocean is a vast expanse of water, that the territories of Japan and of the United States nowhere touch each other, and that Eastern Asia, with more than five hundred millions of souls, is large enough to give room for the commerce of all nations, including that of Japan and of the United States. The dream of the pessimist who sees the phantom of the struggle for supremacy between Japan and the United States for the control or the Pacific is too ridiculous to be made the subject of serious comment

"Mr. President, you have fitingly alluded to the fact that the Government of Japan is as fully and firmly pledged as the Government of the United States to the maintenance of the principle of the 'open door' in the neutral markets of Asia. I am not unmindful of the fact that in certain circles during the course of the last summer some doubts were entertained as to the intentions of Japan regarding the maintenance of that principle in Manchuria, which was then still under military occupation. Such apprehension, no doubt, was largely due to the inability of the civilians to comprehend in their proper dimensions the nature of the difficulties which our military authorities had to contend with in withdrawing an army comprising more than half a million fighting men. So long as the country remained under military rule it was impossible to open it to the free commerce of the world. I trust, however, that the sequence of events which have since taken place has dispelled all suspicion regarding the intention of the Japanese Government to maintain the principle of equal opportunity in Manchuria. It does not require the trained eye of an astute business man to discover the obvious truth that the interest of Japan's commerce on the Asiatic continent can not itself better be served than by the maintenance of that principle to which she is committed no less than the United States. You may therefore rest assured, gentlemen, that there is the best of commercial reasons for the resolute defense and maintenance by Japan of that principle with which the name of John Hay is so honorably connected." (Loud applause.)

One can not but wonder when this bugbear of an unopen door will cease to trouble traders and to furnish copy for journalists. The fact is that there is in the West as well as in the East a class of men who believe that no good thing can come out of Galilee. They are never content and never trustful. Typical of their mood is an article which recently appeared in the *Hongkong Daily Telegraph* complaining that British financiers, by lending money to Japan, were placing in her hands the means of building up industries whose products would ultimately undersell British goods in East Asia. If this means anything it means that British capital should never be invested outside Great Britain, a doctrine which, had it been adopted by England at the outset of her career, would have restricted her to the dimensions of a Portugal or a Switzerland. The writer in the Hongkong journal does not see, and probably many of his readers will not see, that by lending capital at a remunerative rate of interest, England becomes a partner in the enterprises which her money helps to promote. Not many years hence all these chimeras about the open door and misplaced capital will have passed into the limbo of forgotten fads.

THE STATUES OF DOCTORS BAELZ AND SCRIBA.

The ceremony of unveiling the bronze statues of Doctors Baelz and Scriba took place on the 4th instant in the Medical College of the Imperial University. Professor Awōyama, speaking in German, delivered the opening address. He alluded in the warmest terms to the great benefits that medical science in Japan had derived from the teaching of these two eminent scientists, and he said that their pupils, by erecting these statues, desired to convey in some slight degree a sense of their profound gratitude. There were present about 300 eminent men, and much sympathy was shown towards Dr. Scriba's orphan son who, with his mother, was conspicuous among those attending the ceremony. His Excellency the German Ambassador made an eloquent speech, alluding at the outset to the extraordinary development of Japan and to the high place she had won among the nations of the world. He said that it reflected great honour on the Japanese that they were so ready to publicly recognise the high services rendered by Doctors Baelz and Scriba in leading the country up the steep paths of science. The time had come when Japan had no further need of foreign instruction. She was now able to stand alone in every branch of science and industry, and from being a recipient of aid from others she had passed to be herself a giver of aid to others. Nevertheless in saying this he did not wish to be too literally understood. The progress of any nation depended largely on interchanging with other nations the material and immaterial results of intellectual research and discovery, and in the world of science as in that of intercourse no people could afford to stand alone. It was thus that nations came to know and to respect each other. He himself had only a brief knowledge of Japan, but this day's experience had shown him one thing, namely, that there existed between Japanese and German men of science thorough mutual confidence, appreciation and respect. In the name of Germany and the German people he desired to express fullest appreciation of the honour paid to the two distinguished men whose statues they had met that day to unveil, and he added the confident hope that the closest relations would always continue between Japanese and German men of science and between the Japanese and the German nations.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It was originally reported that the new Communications Brigade would have its head-quarters at Hiroshima, but the *Asahi Shimbun* alleges that Chiba has been selected for the purpose. It will gradually absorb the corps hitherto specially organized for purposes of communication, as the railway corps, the telegraph corps, and so forth. It is expected that the organization of the Brigade will be promulgated in about a month's time.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* alleges that the Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have at length definitely decided to increase the company's capital. It stands at 22 million *yen* to-day, and the idea is to raise it to 44 millions. There has been much talk of some such step, but in view of its great importance the Directors have naturally behaved with all circumspection. The *Yomiuri* says, however, that in view of the fact that the two great private dockyards, the Mitsu Bishi and the Kawasaki, have increased their capital, and in view of the large development of Japan's shipping, the Yusen Kaisha must abandon its conservative attitude. Our contemporary does not affirm, however, that the proposed increase will be made immediately: the Directors will watch for a favourable opportunity. And it goes without saying that though the nominal capital be doubled, only a small part of the increment would be called up at once. Probably owing to this news, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's shares leaped up from 5 to 6 points on the 9th instant.

The *Asahi Shimbun* writes in a sense which was already understood, namely, that Count Katsura is not at all likely to associate himself openly with the *Daido* Club. Count Katsura is essentially what may be called a "cvrrent statesman." He does not oppose himself to the trend of the time. If he cut adrift from the *Seiyu-kai*, he would find it impossible to carry on the administration successfully in the event of his resuming office, whatever support he might receive from the *Daido* Club and the House of Peers. Therefore he will not take any finally compromising step. Our contemporary seems also to regard Mr. Oura's connexion with the *Daido* men as more ostensible than radical. He has come forward mainly to prevent the Club from dissolving under the strength of *Seiyu-kai* caloric.

As for the Progressists, rumours continues to speak of a split in their ranks, Mr. Oishi's party being anxious to join hands with the *Daido* Club, whereas the Inukai section favour the programme of clinging to the Party's traditional policy of standing alone.

General Kuroki and his party are to leave Yokohama on the 17th instant by the *Aki Maru*. They are due to reach Seattle on the 3rd of May and Washington on the 10th of that month, so that they will be in ample time to attend the Jamestown celebration, commencing on the 13th of May.

The *Aki* is to be launched at Kure on the 15th instant, not on the 17th as originally stated, the tidal conditions being in favour of the former day. H.I.H. Prince Higashi Fushimi will represent the Emperor at the launch. Some particulars about this line-of-battle ship, the second built in Japan, are published. She is 482 feet long, has a beam of 82.6 feet, displaces 19,150 tons, and will develop a horse-power of 24,000.

The London *Daily Mail* is responsible for a rumour that the Tsar's mind being slightly unhinged, his Majesty has decided to abdicate in favour of the Prince Imperial, handing over the reigns of government to the Grand Duke Michael during the minority of the young Prince. It is added that a military bureaucracy will be established, that the national assembly will be dissolved and that the troops now collected in St. Petersburg are for the purpose of carrying out this coup. Improbable as this story is intrinsically, it might obtain some credence did it emanate from any source but the *Daily Mail*. We can not remember, however, that there stands on record a single instance of the verification of that journal's frequent sensations. The Tsar leads a life such that no one envies him. That he would be incomparably happier as a private gentleman can not be doubted for a moment. If he really believed that the interests of the vast empire over which he rules would be promoted

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

by the step now ascribed to him, we can well imagine his taking it without any regard to personal considerations. His Majesty has always shown, however, that in all his acts he is guided by a profound sense of duty, and that his aspirations are to lead his people along the path of progress. It is scarcely conceivable that these high objects would be furthered by the adoption of a military dictatorship, and we therefore take leave to doubt the correctness of the *Daily Mail's* story.

A slight commotion was caused on the Stock Exchange last Thursday by the announcement that the Fuso Bank had stopped payment. The Fuso Bank is a local institution of Nagano Prefecture with a nominal capital of 2 millions and a nominally paid-up capital of one million, but rumour says that a large part of the latter consists of unnegotiable securities. The Bank had long been in very poor repute and it did not hold any appreciable amount of deposits nor was any other bank seriously concerned. Thus the announcement of failure did not suffice to give any greatly perceptible shock to the share market, which now shows signs of having assumed a more stable tone.

It will interest many residents in Japan to know news has just been received that Mr. Charles Davis, father of Mr. E. C. Davis, has been decorated by King Edward with the M. V. O. This distinction has been personally given by the King in recognition of Mr. Charles Davis' meritorious services in connection with the Royal Art Treasures, of which he has been in charge for many years.

Count Okuma has been unanimously elected Dean (*Sōchō*) of Waseda. This is the immediate result of his Excellency's resignation of the leadership of a political party. Mr. Takata Sanaye becomes Principal (*Gakuchō*) and Dr. Hatoyama, ceasing to have any direct office, becomes merely a supporter.

It is stated that the subjects brought forward by Japan for discussion at the pending Hague Conference will be (1) the laws relating to military and naval combats; (2) the use of torpedo mines in public waters; (3) the employment of wireless telegraphy; (4) the conduct of neutrals; (5) the method of opening war; and (6) the limitation of armaments. On the first five subjects Japan will be specially qualified to speak. She will be able to adduce instances of the abuse of the Red Cross flag; of the employment of wireless telegraphy between a beleagured fortress and a point within the territory of a nominally neutral State; of the laying of mines in the high seas; and of the opening of neutral ports for the uses of a belligerent fleet *en route* for the field of battle. There will be a certain measure of unpleasantness inseparable from the discussion of such matters. We assume, however, that Japan will adduce them with the most explicit deprecation of any desire to give them an incriminatory import, and merely for the purpose of illustrating the necessity of bringing all such matters within the pale of more explicit regulations.

Telegrams to the *Mainichi Dempo* say that the leaders of the Liberals and the Socialists have attacked in the Duma the Government's conduct of foreign affairs, especially with regard to plunging the country into war with Japan. A reply, defending the Government, has been made by M. Prisgeivitch, who is reported to have said that the natural direction of Russia's expansion is in Far-Eastern Asia; that it is almost a law of her existence that she should expand in that region, and that if she be checked to-day she resumes her advance to morrow, and if she be checked to morrow, then the next day will see her moving again. These declarations, if made with any authority—and they are said to be semi-official—can not but be called re-assuring. It is to be noted, however, that such expressions are quite discordant with the spirit of the Anglo-Russian *entente* which is now believed to be progressing. At any rate there is plenty of room for Russia in East Asia without any movement of expansion such as would involve another collision with Japan.

The autumn manœuvres this year are to be on an unprecedentedly large scale. Four Divisions will be involved, and the two Reserves—the *Yobi* and the *Kobi*—will furnish the bulk of the troops, the object being to make up for any deficiencies of training that may result from the adoption of the two years' system. Correspondingly heavy expense will be incurred. The estimate is a million *yen*.

After the China-Japan war the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the two Chambers of the Diet were decorated with the Fourth Class of the Rising Sun and the members each received a silver cup. When the question of how to reward the members after the Russo-Japanese war came upon the tapis, it is said that the original idea was to give the Third Class to the Presidents and Vice-Presidents and to bestow a gold cup on the members. But we now read in the *Hochi* and the *Nippon* that Marquis Saionji is in favour of giving the First Class to the Presidents, the Second Class to the Vice-Presidents and the Third Class to the members, with the proviso that any one already possessing these or higher Orders will be raised one grade. The *Kokumin Shimbun*, discussing this matter, urges that the local officials should be similarly honoured since they too, in many cases, toiled hard to promote the country's successes, and since the war may be said to have been fought by the whole nation, not by a section of it.

Tuesday witnessed the launch of the *Kikuzuki* (Chrysanthemum month) at Uraga. This is the nineteenth and last of the fleet of destroyers built with the war fund as a measure of emergency. Eleven of the nineteen are actually serving, seven will receive their armaments by the close of the year and the *Kikuzuki* will be ready for sea by next March.

General Booth is due to arrive in Japan on the 17th instant. He will be welcomed by the City of Tokyo on the 18th instant. Extensive preparations are being made with that object, and the veteran General will probably find as hearty a reception in Japan as he has ever had in any country.

We read in several Tokyo journals that the repairs of the *Varyag*, now in progress at Yokosuka, are more onerous than was originally supposed. No less than 30 plates on the starboard side were found to be so much bent and injured as to require complete replacing. It is therefore thought that three or four months must still elapse before the ship can be ready for her trial trip. We suspect that there is a certain element of romance in the steps taken to repair this vessel. Intrinsically she can hardly be worth the cost involved, but her historical value is considerable, as she was the first victim of the war. How vividly we can recall the excitement that prevailed in Tokyo when news arrived in quick succession during February, 1904, first of the engagement at Chemulpho and, secondly, of the torpedo attack at Port Arthur.

On the evening of the 10th instant a number of members of the Tokyo Club entertained Mr. Ernest James at dinner to celebrate his approaching departure for England on six months' leave of absence. Professor Terry occupied the chair and Mr. Masujima the vice-chair. The Chairman proposed Mr. James's health in very graceful terms, and Mr. James replied, dwelling upon the duties of sociability, comradeship and mutual helpfulness that devolve on every member of a community like that of Tokyo.

WHERE THE RUSHES GROW.

(A Cry of the Unrescued)

The rushes sigh by the river
And the lazy ships drift by,
And blue are the hills of Chiba,
And blue is the wind-torn sky;
And white are the restless sea-gulls,
Like foam on the shivering bay—
And I would my soul were a white sea-gull
That it might fly away.

Here where I lean in the moonlight,
Away from the noise within—
The soulless joy and the laughter,
The preludes of shame and sin—
And watch the sad, pure moon and the stars
I would I were pure as they.
Or that my soul were a white sea-gull,
That it might fly away.

O ye, for whose sakes I suffer
Death worse than the death ye feared,
In this ye deserve more pity;
No child that I loved or reared
Shall know what it means to curse me
For casting her soul away.
Though ye deemed the soul unspotted
By defilement of the clay.

Nay, deemed it were honoured rather,
By selling itself unto lust,
That a parent should not suffer
From starvation's final crust.
O God! to think in these days of gold,
That the body should be fed,
A deathless soul should barter itself
For the price of a little bread.

Sometimes, in the early mornings,
I see the mountain rise
Solemn, in awful whiteness,
Against Gotemba's skies:
Over the smoke of the city
It rises up pure and cold,
Like some wonderful, sinless maiden
In the fairy tales of old.

Oh! if from the stains of this body
My soul could rise pure and free
As the spotless crest of Fuji
Or the white birds that fly to sea,—
To some unknown God of mercy
From my bondage and sin I'd pray
That he and his saints would hear me
And bear my soul away.

The *Kobe Herald* learns on very good authority that the Nippon Race Club Golfing Association at Yokohama will shortly challenge the Kobe Golf Club to an Interport match of one round of 18 holes. No date has yet been decided on, but the match will probably take place at the end of next month during the Anniversary meeting, thereby giving those members of the Kobe Golf Club who are resident in Yokohama a chance to play for the annual Challenge and Dumpie cups.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FOREIGN AND JAPANESE MUNICIPAL PAYMENTS.

IN our last issue we promised to revert to the subject of payments made by the foreign and Japanese residents of Yokohama to the municipal funds of that city. The subject was introduced by Mr. MONTAGUE BEART at the last annual meeting of the Foreign Board of Trade in Yokohama. Mr. BEART, referring to the important place occupied by the foreign residents in the fiscal affairs of Yokohama, said that the foreigners contributed a sum of 575,000 *yen* to the City's accounts, which sum constituted 40 per cent. of the total payments made by foreigners and Japanese combined. We think that these figures require explanation. Lying before us are the documents submitted to the Hague Tribunal of arbitration in the matter of the House Tax. From these documents we learn that the payments made by foreign residents of Yokohama to the municipal funds in the year 1901 in the form of income tax amounted to 37,199 *yen*, and the payments in the form of business tax to 29,628 *yen*, the two together totalling 61,827 *yen*. We have no later returns immediately at hand, but the figures here given may be taken as a close approximation to the sums now actually levied, for though the rates of income tax and business tax were largely increased on account of the War, the increase related to Imperial taxes only, and had nothing to do with municipal taxes, which have not undergone any material change in the past six years. At all events if we assume that the levy of municipal taxes in Yokohama is now 25 per cent. greater than it was in 1901, we shall scarcely be making any error on the side of under-estimating, and it would then result that the contributions made by the foreign residents at present under these two headings do not exceed 77,000 *yen*. It must not be supposed, therefore, that when Mr. BEART spoke of 575,000 *yen* as the foreigners' contribution to the City's accounts, he referred to municipal taxes only.

We turn now to the question of the comparative tax-paying capacities of the foreign residents and the Japanese citizens of Yokohama. In the official documents referred to above it is stated that, in the year 1901, there were 5,789 foreign residents and 299,202 Japanese citizens. The relative fiscal conditions of these two communities are pretty clearly shown by the following facts :—

	Japanese.	Foreigners.
Number of persons paying Income Tax	4,782	1,145
Declared Incomes in *yen*	7,329,570	6,002,000
Average income per head in *yen*	24	1,037
Number of persons paying business taxes.....	5,511	376
Amount of sales effected, in *yen*	28,174,582	49,095,587
Average sales per head in *yen*	94	8,481
Amount of Capital employed, in *yen*.....	21,354,756	3,890,507
Average capital per head in *yen*	71	672
Value of contracts concluded, in *yen*	1,012,017	124,378
Average value of contracts per head in *yen*	3	21
Amount of commission of general agents, &c.....	987,200	1,280,500
Average amount of commission per head in *yen*	3	221
Rental value of buildings in *yen*	865,017	312,908
Average rental value of buildings per head in *yen*	3	54
Number of persons employed.....	19,335	7,536
Amount of foreign trade	54,411,052	167,339,799
Average amount of foreign trade per head in *yen*	182	28,907

There is one figure in this list which will probably be queried, namely, the figure relating to the amount of capital employed by the foreign residents in their business. It is scarcely credible that so small a sum as 3,890,507 *yen* should suffice for conducting a trade of 167 million *yen* when the Japanese citizens find it necessary to employ a capital of 21,354,756 *yen* for a business of only 54 millions, but we believe that the capital declared by the foreign banks as appropriated for the use of their Yokohama branches does not aggregate more than half a million *yen*. Otherwise the figures are very eloquent. They indicate very clearly the relative positions of the two communities as to fiscal questions, and they show that, so far as concerns municipal payments on account of business tax and income tax, the foreign community should contribute at least as much as the Japanese whereas the actual fact is very different.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

ACCORDING to the tenor of recent telegrams it seems uncertain whether any question of armaments' reduction will be submitted for discussion by the Hague Tribunal. Great Britain is now said to be insisting on some practicable basis, and the elaboration of such a basis seems to be one of the most difficult problems ever proposed for solution. Complete disarmament would be the only thoroughly satisfactory course for securing all Powers against each other's aggressive proclivities. But complete disarmament is evidently out of the question. There is no State so fortunate as to be able to dispense altogether with troops for domestic purposes. England must have an army to hold India, South Africa and certain other territories, to say nothing of Ireland. Germany must have an army for Samoa, Kiaochow and West Africa, and France for Northern and Central Africa and for Cochin China. Even the lesser Powers, as Holland and Belgium, can not divest themselves entirely of military strength, unless, indeed, soldiers be converted into policemen, which would be the same thing under a different name. If, on the other hand, population or wealth be taken as a basis, the result would be that certain Powers would remain armed, though on a reduced scale, while others would be almost entirely deprived of means of self-defence. It is not altogether inconceivable that a working theory might be elaborated on the principle of each Power retaining only such armament as would suffice for internal purposes. Yet, even here, almost insuperable difficulties present themselves. For who is to fix the limits of force that might be needed at any moment by such a Power as England to deal with an insurrection in India or a rebellion in South Africa? Or who is to say what strength France might not be compelled to put forth to defend Indo China against an irruption from the Middle Kingdom? Publicists, discussing this question of armament reduction, declare it to be practically impossible until the "organization" of all the nations is completed, and they explain organization to mean the adoption of constitutional government. But what instance can be found in history of a country being held from war by the operation of constitutional government? Even supposing that the system were everywhere carried to the point already reached in England and America, there would still be no guarantee whatever against resort to force. In truth, constitutional institutions, if we may judge from the annals of the past, are more effective as instruments for providing the sinews of war than for preserving the blessings of peace. Thus from no point of view does it seem feasible to discover a satisfactory basis for reducing armaments. Next to complete disarmament—which is out of the question—the simplest plan would be to cut down existing armaments by a universally applied fraction, as one half or one-third. But what guarantee could be obtained for the strict observance of such an arrangement? *Quis custodiet custodies*? The whole thing would be not unlikely to prove a new ground for international complications.

YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

The following has been forwarded by the Board for general information :—

MAILS TO KOBE.

It appears that the recent change, so disadvantageous to correspondence with Kobe, is due to the inauguration of a special mail train service leaving Shimbashi for Kobe daily at 9 p.m, carrying a regular staff and sorting the correspondence *en route*. This is intended to be, and actually is, a great improvement in the service to the towns between the two termini, but stopping as it does at every station on the road, the time occupied for the entire journey is much longer. The expense of this new mail train is very heavy, while the addition of a mail van to the evening passenger express arriving at Kobe about 9 a.m. would decrease the accommodation for passengers. The very special need for quick communication between the two cities of Yokohama and Kobe has been placed before the local Director of Posts, who fully appreciates these necessities, and hopes to overcome the present difficulties very shortly.

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS.

The Director and all his officials are anxious to meet the public convenience in every possible manner, but feel that in some cases this desire is not understood or appreciated because of the ignorance of the clerks or messengers sent upon business to the Custom House. In addition to the ordinary difficulties relating to Customs routine in other countries, there is also the difference of language and it is important that merchants should carefully consider the suitability for the purpose of the employés whose duty it is to attend at the Custom House.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE BOOKSHELF.

Masterpieces Selected from the Ukiyoye School. Vol. II. Tokyo, the Shimbi Shoin.

THE second volume of this beautiful work has now appeared. It deals entirely with the Miyagawa and the Katsukawa schools, and thus there remain for future volumes a galaxy of masters not least esteemed among the many artists of the *Ukiyoye*. Except in so far as each generation of artists gives evidence of its personal equation by modifying the methods and conceptions of its predecessor, the distinguishing names "Miyagawa" and "Katsukawa" are not required. They do not represent two academies. Miyagawa Choshun founded the school, and all his own students and their students would have continued to call themselves "Miyagawa" had not Choshun's son, avenging an insult offered to his father, wrought a deed of blood which resulted in his own execution and in the disgrace of Choshun himself, whose great pupil Shunsui thereafter took the name "Katsu-miyagawa" (afterwards abbreviated into "Katsukawa") in order to dissociate himself nominally from the dishonoured house. But he remained faithful to the motives and the technique of his immortal master, so that his pictures may justly be called the aftermath of Choshun's. The Katsukawa School was rich in celebrities. Each took the ideograph *shun* (*haru*, or spring) for the first syllable of his personal name—Miyagawa's personal name, *Chōshun* signifies "long spring"—, and thus we have Shunshō, Shunchō, Shunyei, Shunko, Shundo, Shuntei and many others, whereas of the recognised Miyagawa Academy there are handed down only the names of Chōki, Masayuki and Issho. Running through the work of all these artists there is a marked similarity of conception as to the traits that constitute female beauty, the requirements of composition and the canons of decorative brilliancy. The age in which they lived may be said to have begotten them, for they had their origin in the *Genroku* era, that period when Japanese fashions reached one of their apogees of refinement and luxury, and just as the Empire style in Europe has been copied in our own day, so the *Genroku-fu* recently found a host of imitators among the ladies of modern Japan. People have now gone further back for models and are wearing the costumes and the coiffures of the Momoyama epoch, but no one who, during the past three years, witnessed the exquisitely piquant, graceful and radiant reproductions of the *Genroku* age, can fail to have conceived a new interest in the pictures of the Miyagawa and the Katsukawa academies. The Miyagawa artists are not preserved in book illustrations and chromoxylographs. These fields of art effort did not offer themselves for exploitation until the days of the Katsukawa, when the "yellow-backs" (*kibyōshi*) created as great a furore among Japanese readers of romance as did "Clarissa" among the youths and maidens of mediæval England, and the work of illustrating them attracted the best talent of the time. It is with these exquisite pictures that the splendid volume now before us deals. The letter-press is by Mr. S. Tajima, who stands pre-eminent as the historian of Japanese art, but of the men who reproduced the pictures we learn nothing. What we do learn, however, is that the old art of chromoxylography, an art in which the Japanese stand without *æquâ aut secundi*, survives to-day in unabated excellence. That, in truth, is what must appeal to the first attention of anyone turning over the pages of the Shimbi Shōin's master-piece. There is no suggestion of immature effort, no symptom of decadent technique. The brilliant productions of the two schools look out from the pages of this volume with all the graces and perfections of their originals. It is an interesting reflection that Japan, in adopting the externals of Western civilisation, has not sacrificed any of the potentialities of her own old development. We know of no branch of art in which the men of the present day are not at least the equals of their ancestors, and we know of several branches in which they are manifestly superior. But certainly this chromoxylographic capacity might have been expected to suffer most from the changes of the time, seeing that the *kusa-zoshi* and *nishiki-ye* have largely fallen out of vogue. The talent is there, however, as rich and as highly cultivated as ever. No more beautiful and brilliant pictures are to be found in any collection of Ukiyoye *chefs d'œuvre*. One need no longer be a millionaire. Access to a complete gallery of this essentially Japanese school is afforded even to a slender purse in the Shimbi Shoin's series of captivating volumes. Nor only are the soft freshness and the still glowing tints of the paintings on silk accurately reproduced but also the chromoxylographist has been able to impart to the *nishikiye* whatever of mellowness they have borrowed from time. It is a noble volume, and we can more than forgive the long interval separating its appearance from the publication of its predecessor. There are no less than 32 full-page coloured pictures—some of them extend over three pages folded—for each of which a great number of blocks had to be cut, and from first to last we have not been able to discover the smallest error of register or fault of technique. Presumably the Shimbi Shoin has copies of these pictures. If so, collectors who spend great sums to fill albums or decorate their houses with Japanese chromoxylographs of attested authenticity, can now obtain all the effect at a fraction of the cost. Gradually this most enterprising firm of publishers are building a monument of their country's art. We have only one criticism to offer: it is that the names of the men who give such pictures to the world ought to be proclaimed loudly so that they may receive their just mead of applause.

The Praises of Amida, by Rev. ARTHUR LLOYD. Tokyo, Kyobunkan; Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

THE Rev. A. Lloyd has made another contribution to our knowledge of Buddhism by translating from the Japanese seven Buddhist sermons preached by the Rev. Tada Kanai. We judge that the translations are excellently made, Mr. Lloyd's well known scholarship being a sufficient guarantee for that, and any reader of them must agree that they are couched in most attractive English. The translator observes in his preface that the sermons sound so very Christian in thought as to suggest that they have been written by the translator himself instead of being careful renderings of Japanese originals. That comment, however unnecessary as an assurance, sounds very apposite in the context of such homilies, for they do not contain one word or embody one thought that might not be spoken or adopted by the most rigid Christian. We are brought by this reflection to Dr. Lloyd's preface in which he affirms his conviction that Buddhism, as the Orient possesses it, is simply an embodiment of Christian traditions, and that the Amida legend is an Eastern adaptation of the life of Christ. At some future date we are to have the evidences in favour of this theory, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Lloyd will soon be in a position to fulfil his promise. He does not, however, claim identity for the two creeds. On the contrary, he points out that into the main and central citadel of Christian belief, namely, faith in the Trinity, Buddhism has not penetrated. "For though Amida-ism speaks of a Saviour, whom it proclaims to be the Father of Mankind, nay, of all that live, Amida is not the Father, in the sense of being the Creator;" not the "Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth." In short Dr. Lloyd believes that Amida is "none other than the Person whom we Christians worship as our Saviour-God." This leads him to the assertion:—"It was not to destroy Amida that our Master was revealed: it was to give substance to the idea which he expresses, and it will some day be seen that the Gospels of Christianity are, in fact, the records of the Earthly Life of Amida Nyorai." This most instructive and interesting book is published by the Kyobunkan and may be obtained at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

We acknowledge the receipt from the Sanshodo of a copy of the Imperial Edict on Education, signed on Oct. 30th, 1890. It may be in the memory of our readers that various essays have been made to render into English this Rescript of His Majesty, and the version now published is that which is issued by the Department of Education for distribution to schools. It is based in a large degree upon the translation made by Baron Kikuchi and published by him in these columns. The Japanese and English are set out on one sheet, which for convenience is enclosed in a cardboard case.

The Japan-American War in 1907 and its reaction on European Politics; J. E. KUBER, Munich.

THIS booklet of 14 pages, (in German) dated Dresden, 13 February, 1907, bears no author's name, but the writer styles himself a diplomat. Reference is first made to the German Reichstag elections, which took place at the beginning of this year, and aroused so much interest not only in Germany, but also in France and England, that attention was diverted from an occurrence, which, according to the writer, may possibly have an extensive influence on the world's policy and in no small way on European politics. By this is meant the Japanese-American affair.

The newspapers, the author goes on to say, only mentioned the facts of the dispute, stating that by the conciliatory attitude of President Roosevelt and the yielding of the Californians on the school question the conflict had been settled and all danger of war averted. But the author does not believe in this. On the contrary he is convinced that before another year is over, a Japan-American war will have broken out. Of course this is more easily stated than proved and it is difficult in foreign politics to say what may happen within the next few months.

The writer then gives a historical retrospect of the history of Japan. Hardly 20 years have passed since the opening of the Diet in 1890; before that time Japan was for Europeans little more than a geographical name. Her only known achievement up to that time was that she had annexed the Liukiu Islands in 1880. Through the opposition in Parliament she was impelled into the war with China (1894), and already the farseeing eyes of the leaders of Japan's policy had observed that they required a free hand in Korea, and that the tributary obligations of the latter to China were a menace to Japan.

The author then refers to the war in 1894 and

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the treaty of Shimoneseki and the advantages Japan obtained thereby. Continuing, he says, that in 1896 Japan was deprived of all her successes, by Russia stepping into the place of China. By the building of the Manchurian Railway, that country obtained considerable advantages In European diplomatic circles it was already at the end of the nineteenth century an open secret that Japan was planning war against Russia. The writer refers to this war, the result of which, he says, came as a surprise to everybody. Anyone predicting such a result, in 1897 for instance, would have been laughed at. Lake Baikal was the cause of Japan's success.

Now, Japan realizes clearly that within 3 years the United States, with their inexhaustible resources, will be unassailable at sea. The reason why Japan desires to have war with America is quite conceivable. Besides the Philippines, she wants to obtain what she could not get through the peace of Portsmouth, namely, money to relieve her financial distresses on the one hand and on the other to obtain the necessary funds to enable her Navy to become the strongest in the world. As signs of the war, apart from the Californian school question, which serves Japan simply as an excuse, are instanced the premature withdrawal of her troops in Manchuria and the secrecy surrounding her Naval Budget. In the coming war, the States will have the disadvantage, owing to the extensive coast line to be defended, and besides, Japan possesses eleven formidable battleships. Consequently the States will be forced to make peace before a Japanese expedition is landed on American soil. The calculations of Japanese statesmen have therefore been correct. The writer further refers to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which he considers an ingenious trick on the part of the Japanese. They not only dispose of the English Navy, but are admitted as co-partners in English diplomacy. This alliance is the first, he says, in which England actually has to give everything and receives nothing in return. Japan may perhaps have to guarantee to England her Indian possessions, but who wants to have them, when England holds dominion of the sea? The author goes even further and says he is sure England would be victorious, even should all Europe and America combine in naval war against her. Continuing, the writer says that after the States have been subdued, the conquest of France will follow and 20 years later the Japanese fleet will appear menacing the gates of India. "We will then see which policy was the more wise, that of Edward VII, which was so much praised, or the much abused policy of William II., who, already years ago, called attention to the yellow danger."

The writer says he considers it insanity on the part of Germans to believe they can create a navy to destroy that of England. From the time England had its say in the world's policy, *i.e.* since the Plantagenents fought against France, commerce was the only factor which ruled England's policy. The first wars were fought for wool; the gold and diamond mines of Johannesburg were the cause of the Boer war. He ridicules the idea of Delcasse, the friend of King Edward, of landing an army on the coast of Holstein: the *furor* Teutonicus would sweep it away in no time. England is only able to do harm to the German navy.

The author comes to the conclusion that with a strong army on one side and a strong navy on the other Germany and England are natural allies. France cannot guarantee to England her Indian possessions, but Germany can. England is only a dangerous competitor of Germany in commerce, but not an enemy. The mutual interests of these two nations will in future influence European policy.

We (*Japan Mail*) confine ourselves to giving the gist of this strange volume. One question, however, may well be addressed to the author. He says that Japan wants war with America. Does he then intend the world to believe that Japan inspired and engineered the anti-Japanese sentiment among the inhabitants of the Pacific Slope?

We acknowledge receipt from the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the Twenty-Second Statistical Report with regard to domestic trade, commerce and industries in 1905. The contents include agriculture, commerce, industries, fisheries, mining, exhibition, hunting and shooting, etc.

JOURNALISTS AND THE MITSUKOSHI.

The Mitsukoshi Gofukuten, the well-known dry goods store of Tokyo, belonging to the Mitsui family, gave a dinner on the evening of April 11th at the celebrated tea-house, the Koyo-kan, in Shiba Park, to representatives of almost all Japanese journals throughout the Empire and various foreign journalists now in Tokyo in connexion with the Tokyo Industrial Exhibition. The reception was one of the most successful entertainments held in Tokyo in connexion with current events. The guests, numbering some two hundred in all, assembled between 4 and 5 p.m. In the interval, the visitors were entertained by the performances of a number of graphophones after which various amusements were provided in accordance with the following programme:—

1.—"No" performance:—
Kuronuri (black paint) by T. Yamamoto, S. Saiki, and S. Okada.

2.—Theatrical performance:—
Yama-uba (Old lady on Mountain), by M. Fujime, T. Sawamura, and K. Sawamura. Chorus by Misses Kiyoji, Shimeko, Naoji and Imae, Samisen by Misses Samako and Sato.

3.—Dance:—
Mikuni-no-kaze (Winds of Empire). Dancers, Misses Kiyoka, Goro, Yeryo, Shori and Hidematsu. Chorus by Misses Kiyoji, Shimeko, Naoji and Imae. Samisen by Misses Samako, Masuyo, and Tatsuryo.

4.—Comic dance:—
Hana-kasa (flower bonnets), by Misses Shidzue, Miyuki, Choji, Usako, Kimiko, Hideryo, Honen, Nokiko, Matsuo, Mishimatsu.

At the conclusion of this programme the visitors were conducted to the dining hall. Mr. Hibi, the Managing-Director of the Mitsukoshi Gofuku-ten, gave a brief welcoming address. In the course of his remarks he said that Japan had achieved much success under the careful and proper guidance of the authorities, and also under the wise leadership of her journalists, who lost no opportunity of working for the sake of the progress of their country. Japan, however, had still much to attain in the future and it behoved the journalists of Japan to guide public opinion aright on the many questions now pressing for solution. Representatives of Tokyo papers duly replied. After dinner, the *Koyo-Odori*, or maple dance, was performed by Misses Tsuna, Jusa, Sudzu, Kaoru and Miki. Speeches were afterward made by other visitors. The party dispersed about 9 p.m.

VIOLENT HAIL AND THUNDERSTORM.

Yokohama was visited by a violent thunderstorm on Thursday. Towards noon the clouds became very black and half an hour later it was plain that an atmospherical disturbance was at hand. Just before one o'clock the clouds broke with accompaniment of loud thunder and brilliant flashes and a quarter of an hour later the electrical outbreak was at its height. The peals of thunder and the lightning displays were incessant; and rain and large hail stones descended in sheets, but the wind was very moderate during the height of the storm (from about N.W.) and soon dropped altogether. The downpour for a time quite over taxed the drainage system of Yokohama and the streets were flooded. The size of the hailstones was quite enormous and it was a strange sight a few hours later to see them piled up in big heaps all along the principal thoroughfares. Many windows were broken and cracked by the hail, while gardens and cherry trees, now bursting into bloom, were badly damaged.

The Meteorological authorities state that some of the hailstones which fell were half an inch in diameter and weighed .8 *monme* (about 50 grains Troy) Such a severe storm has not been experienced in Yokohama since the Meteorological Observatory was established ten years ago. A much more severe hailstorm, was, however, experienced at Kawasaki in May 1902, when considerable damage was done to the fruit trees.

THE JUBILEE OF YOKOHAMA.

The arrangements for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the opening of Yokohama to foreign trade progressed another stage on Friday last by the decision of the Special Committee to commit certain preparations to a sub-committee.

It may be remembered that a general meeting of the promoters of this object was held on Feb. 8th, at which the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That the Mayor should preside at the meeting.

2. That the promoters of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Port shall consist of the following, viz:—the members of both Houses of the Imperial Diet and Prefectural Assembly elected by the city, the members of the City Assembly, the members of the Chamber of Commerce, the members of the City Council, the members of the District Assemblies of the city, the members of the Guilds and Associations and the officials of the Banks and Business firms.

3. That a Preparatory Committee—not exceeding 150 in number—for the celebration shall be formed by the nomination of the President.

4. That the Preparatory Committee shall elect, from among themselves, a Special Committee of indefinite number, who shall draw up plans of the celebration as well as the method of defraying the expenditure and submit them for the approval of the Preparatory Committee.

5. That after the approval of the plans of the celebration, etc. provided for in the preceding clause, the Preparatory Committee shall elect an Executive Committee of an indefinite number, who shall be entrusted with the execution of the celebration.

6. That a number of foreign residents shall be invited to join the above named Committees—the invitations to be issued by the President to those whom he may deem proper.

In accordance with clause 6 of the above resolutions the Mayor invited 5 Americans, 1 Austrian, 11 British, 1 Dutch, 3 French, 5 Germans, 1 Italian, 1 Russian, and one Swiss, mostly representatives of firms, to serve on the various committees named in the resolutions. Of those invited the following gentlemen have already consented to serve:—

Americans:—Messrs. J. W. Copmann (Standard Oil Co.), J. B. Gibbs (China and Japan Trading Co.), N. F. Smith (Smith, Baker and Co.), B. C. Howard (Pacific Mail Steamship Co.).

Austrian:—V. Heller (Heller Bros.).

British:—E. C Davis (Samuel Samuel and Co.), A. G. Morey Weale (Cornes and Co.), C. V. Sale (Sale and Frazar), F. J. Abbott (P. and O. S. N. Co.), V. R. Bowden (Bowden Bros.), H. D. C. Jones (Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation), M. Beart (Butterfield and Swire), W. T. Payne (C. P. R. Co.), J. Williamson Jones (Chartered Bank), A. W. Read (Lane, Crawford and Co.).

Chinese:—Ho-Kon (President, Chinese Guild), Ko Cho-Sei (No. 72)

Dutch:—W. H. M. Nolet (Ed. L Van Nierop and Co).

French:—L. Mottet, I. Bickart (Oppenheimer Freres), A. Chaix (M. M. Co.).

German:—M. Surth (Ahrens and Co.), C. Illies (C. Illies and Co.), C. Weinberger.

Italian:—F. Casati (Dell Oro and Co.).

Russian:—H. A. Stewart (Russo Chinese Bank).

On March 29th a general meeting of the Preparatory Committee was held in accordance with clause 4 of the resolutions, at which it was decided that instead of the Preparatory Committee electing a Special Committee from among themselves, the number of the Committee as well as the names should be left to the Mayor, and the meeting adjourned. Subsequently, in accordance with this decision, the Mayor nominated a Special Committee of 51 members, including Messrs. N. F. Smith, C. V. Sale, Ho Kon, I. Bickart, and C. Illies.

The Special Committee met on the afternoon of Friday last at the Social Club for the purpose of drawing up plans of the celebration as well as deciding on the method of defraying the expenditure. Twenty-seven of the fifty-one members attended, and it was found advisable to form a sub-committee of, say, 10 to 15 to draft plans, etc., and it was also resolved that the nomination of such Special Sub-Committee should be left to the Mayor.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERA ION CONFERANCE.

The meetings of the Conference on Thursday were devoted to the more practical subjects connected with the activities of the organization. The morning session was occupied by a symposium on the general subject: "The building up of Students in Faith and Character," led by Dr. Karl Fries, Mr. Zia Hong Lai and Mr. Garfield Williams. Mr. Williams said in part: "It is one thing to be convinced of the truth of Christianity, but another and more difficult thing to have Christian character. Some people feel at once the power of the spiritual life and find prayer and daily Bible study perfectly natural and voluntary, but for most men there must be a fight for character. For these the importance of prayer and Bible study should be urged. There is a danger of men being satisfied with mere escape from sin for themselves; we should never consider a day well spent that is not employed in the service of others."

The address by Rev. M. Uemura of Tokyo on "A Christlike Life," was an exceedingly effective appeal to the example of Christ as the ideal to be emphasized by all student movements.

In the afternoon addresses were given by Theophil Mann of Germany on "The Progress and Place of Christianity in Germany." Mr. Frank Lenwood spoke on "The Progress and Place of Christianity in Great Britain." This was followed by a stirring oration on "Jesus Christ our Lord" by Prof. E. I. Bosworth of Oberlin College. No address in the Conference has made so great an impression as this vivid picture of the character and purposes of Jesus Christ.

From four until six in the afternoon the delegates of the Conference were received at the American Embassy. Over five hundred guests enjoyed the delightful hospitality of Ambassad r and Mrs. Wright. These receptions are affording a welcome opportunity to the delegates for social intercourse among themselves. The heavy programme of the Conference itself causes a delightful reaction when opportunity is given for meeting each other in this pleasant manner.

In the evening two memorable addresses on the "Scientific Attitude to Christianity" were delivered by Prof. Alexander Macalister, L.L.D., M.D., D.Sc., etc., of Cambridge University. Prof. Macalister is one of the most famous scientists in Great Britain. His utterances upon this occasion, like those of Sir Alexander Simpson, who followed him, made a great impression upon the university men who were present. Prof. Macallster spoke of the profit to both the East and the West, not only of political and intellectual intercourse but also in religious interchange of ideas.

Sir Alexander Simpson, of the University of Edinburgh, who ranks with Lord Kelvin among the leaders of science, said that explorations in the fields of physical science need not deaden the power of making explorations in spiritual fields. Jesus Christ came into the world that all might become scientists towards the unknown God. Many of the noblest sons of science who have benefitted their fellow men by their discoveries have had the wisdom to give heed to the highest of all science.

Friday's sessions of the World's Christian Student Federation Conference were marked by a series of noteworthy addresses. The morning session was devoted to a symposium on the general subject, "Enlisting Students in the Extension of Christ's Kingdom," and to a stirring address on "The Appeal to the Heroic and Self Sacrificing." The former consisted of strong addresses by V. S. Azariah, of India, Prof. Cheng, of Peking University, and the Rev. T. Miyagawa, of Osaka.

In the afternoon under the subject "The Progress and Place of Christianity in the Lives of Great Nations and Peoples," Pro. H. Bois spoke for France and Pres. J. F. Goucher, for the United States. The evening session was presided over by Dr. Nitobe, of the First Koto Gakko. Impressive addresses were delivered by Rev. John Carter, Professor in Oxford University, on "The Social and Civic Responsibility of Christian Students," by Dr. J. H. Adriani, of Holland, on "The Secret of National Greatness," and by the Hon. Yung Chi Ho, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Korea, on "The Young Man of the New Far East."

No speaker in this Conference has received so spontaneous and hearty a welcome as Mr. Yung Chi Ho. A gentleman of fine address, superior scholarship, and humble Christian character, his sparkling wit and intellectual grasp of his subject together with his gentle spirit and transparent sincerity won the heart of the packed auditorium. Mr. Yung Chi Ho spoke in good English and interpreted his own address into Japanese. It is doubtful if any single speech of this Conference will linger longer in the minds of the delegates than this memorable address.

At 4.50 p.m. on Friday a reception was tendered the delegates from abroad at the San En Tei in Shiba Park. The hosts included Governor Baron Senge, Mayor Ozaki and over forty prominent officials, business men and journalists. Over the entrance to the grounds was a large evergreen arch with the word "Welcome" and bearing on each column a scarlet Maltese cross, the emblem of the Conference.

After a formal but cordial message of welcome, which was read by Baron Shibusawa, and a response by Dr. Karl Fries, Chairman of the W.S.C.F., the guests were served an elaborate collation. Throughout the reception music was furnished by a full military band.

Baron Shibusawa's address of welcome was as follows:—In the name of the City of Tokyo and its representative citizens, I wish to extend my heartiest welcome to the delegates of the World's Christian Student Federation. We regard it as a great privilege to have this city of ours chosen as the meeting-ground of so august an assembly. Situate in the uttermost part of the Far East, with manners and customs quite at variance with yours—speaking a language not in the least allied to any in vogue among your peoples—this city can offer you but little comfort and convenience. Still, as far as our sentiments of respect and sympathy are concerned you may be sure, Ladies and Gentlemen, that you have our best and sincerest. The place as yet possesses few attractions; but we hope that with your experienced eyes you may find and observe therein somewhat of interest. It is our desire that you should see what we have done and are doing; what we have not done and are undoing. Moreover, we believe the time you have selected is fortunately most propitious for a gathering of nations on this soil. It is the first meeting of an international character ever held in our country, and we fully appreciate its significance. You make us more conscious than ever of the fact that from a comparatively unknown town, unconcerned in the affairs of mankind at large, our Capital has now risen to a place among world cities. Dare we hope that a convocation of this kind, called in the high cause of religion—of the religion of good-will to men, of practical service to all having no respect of persons or races—ever ready to help in any work of moral improvement and social amelioration—professing the name of Him who was called the Prince of Peace,—dare we hope I say, that a gathering of this kind may be fruitful, vast and far-reaching in results in bringing closer together the East and the West, and in bringing about the permanent peace of the world, which Japan desires, more earnestly than yourselves. Though the faith you profess is still strange to most of us, we know from its history that it has always aimed at the uplifting of humanity, and it is on this broad, common ground of humanity that we meet you to-day; more particularly, is it in the interests of the Far East that we greet you, and not the less is it in behalf of the City of Tokyo that we offer you our profound thanks for your presence in our midst. As an expression of these our feelings as well as our interest in your work and our good wishes for your success we have taken to ourselves the honor of inviting you here.

Additional greetings have been received from St. Petersburg and Malabar.

Mr. S. W. Woodward, one of the leading members of the Chambers of Commerce of Washington, D. C. and Mr. John Sleman, a prominent business man of the same city, both delegates to the federation conference entertained at tiffin at the Imperial Hotel on Friday all the Secretaries of the International Committee of Y. M. C. A.'s of North America who are in attendance at the conference. The number included four from New York City, three from India, six from China, one from Korea, and six from Japan. Most of the secretaries were accompanied by their wives.

Tokyo, April, 6, 1907.

At the conference on Saturday the symposium on "The Progress and Place of Christianity in the Life of Great Nations and Peoples," was concluded by addresses by Mr. W. A. Hunton, Secretary of the American International Committee for colored students, who spoke for Africa, his native country, Mr. J. N. Farquhar, M.A., of Calcutta, who spoke for India, and the Rev. D. Ebina, of Tokyo, who spoke for Japan. This symposium was followed by an address by Baron Nicolai, of St. Petersburg, on "The Scriptures and Christian Life."

In connection with the conference proper are being held parallel meetings in the afternoon at the Kudan Methodist Church and in the evening in halls in the student districts of the city. There are also special meetings arranged for Chinese, Korean and Indian students respectively. These gatherings are addressed by visiting delegates and seem to be very popular. At the noon hour a meeting of Student Volunteers in Japan was addressed by Messrs. Mott, Mann and Miss Saunders.

In the course of his addresses, "African Peoples and Christianity" W. A. Hunton, said: Africa is second in size only to Asia. Its population is estimated at 165,000,000. In the first centuries of the Christian era, Africa was the home of Christianity, and produced many of the Church Fathers, such as Clement, Origen, Athanasius, etc. In the Middle Ages, Mohammedanism by the sword almost wiped out Christianity. Since then the early education and morality and power have been lost and Africa has become the "Dark Continent." But great missionaries have been restoring the Light. St. Francis, Louis IX, Raymond Lull, Wanderkamp, Moffatt, Mackenzie, and above all Livingstone have been reclaiming different portions of Africa. Uganda furnishes a good example of the improvement. In 1904 it had 1071 churches and places of Christian worship supported by native money, and it is now sending missionaries to other parts of the land. The present condition in Africa shows besides the hundreds of foreign missionaries, 15,702 native workers, 274,000 communicants of churches, with 576,000 students. The development of the Africans in North America is an important factor in the African question. After two and a half centuries of slavery and illiteracy, they have in forty years educated over 50 per cent of their number. The past fifteen years alone show 50 per cent increase in church members and more than 100 per cent. increase in church property. A great desire for education is evident among them. Such technical institutes as Hampden and Tuskagee are developing useful citizens of formerly illiterates. These men who were themselves property half a century ago, now own $700,000,000 worth of property. They have eighty-two student Y. M. C. A.'s with 4,000 members. And they have already sent a dozen missionaries back to Africa, and this is but the beginning of the American African's service to his former land.

Mr. J. N. Farquhar, General Secretary Y. M. C. A. of India, located at Calcutta, said in part: In India a man's duty was to do as his ancestors did, and this led to caste and the doctrine of transmigration. Many systems have been tried but old ancestral systems of India kept them out! But when Christianity and Protestant missions began work in India in the 18th century there came a great change, so that today one per cent. of India's population is Christian. Six changes were introduced which transformed India. 1. Turning towards Western ideas, Progress through reform. 2. Educational enthusiasm, both English and native. 3. Passion for freedom. 4. Demand for equality. Break down of caste, freedom in office, so that to-day educated

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

men are free to go anywhere. 5. New attitude towards women, began to realize awfulness of child marriage and system of widows. 6. New humanitarianism. These things caused large societies to be formed to preserve Hindu customs and caste. One of these is led by an English woman. Three things have happened. 1. Defensive armour of India has been pierced. 2. All ruling ideas are opposed to ancestral methods. Western methods are leading them out on the right standards. 3. All new ideas to-day in India are Christian. Most points in common at present time in India come from the missionary, and the Christian teachings. Many reforms even bear the names of missionaries as leaders of these reforms. Growth of Protestant Christian work produced four great movements. 1. Educational. 2. Evangelistic and Christian teaching. 3. Hospitality, asylums, orphanages, and other charitable institutions. Castes are thrown down, tribes are being won to Christianity, the nation is beginning to know Christ. 4. The government of India seeks to teach all religions equally, thus giving a chance for Christianity. There is growth in character, self-support, and powerful revival. The Church is moving upward. The hand of God is over India. The tide has risen, let us be faithful and Christ will conquer!

Rev. D. Ebina pointed out the readiness of the Japanese to receive truth, the open door to all classes, the demand that the new religion should not concern itself so much with theological differences as with positive truth working itself out in social service, in the recognition of the outgoing love of the Father of Jesus Christ.

Baron Nicolai said every Christian must make constant study of the Bible to keep free from error and superstition. But knowledge is not enough. We may know our Bibles and still be lifeless. What we need is the vivifying direct touch on our lives. God speaks to us through our Bibles. But we must be receptive. The study of the Bible sharpens our conscience. Even a Christian becomes dull if not on the alert. . . We must be forgiving, charitable, honest. We must resist impure hearts. The word of the God cuts into conceit and vanity, it reaches us in our social and business relations, demanding justice and honesty. The Bible corrects our angle of vision, our idea of God, our view of religion, our estimate of ourselves, It gives us new visions, new possibilities, He is able to do for us exceedingly above what we ask.

The rain did much to lessen the pleasure of the otherwise delightful garden party given by Countess Okuma in their beautiful gardens at Waseda. Invitations had been extended to all delegates of the conference, but on account of the rain the attendance had to be restricted to foreign guests only who could be accommodated indoors. About two hundred guests enjoyed the warm hospitality of the Count and Countess.

Mr. L. H. Severance, a New York City capitalist, gave a dinner on Saturday evening at the Imperial Hotel to about thirty American friends, mostly missionaries of the Presbyterian Mission and secretaries of the International Committee of Y. M. C. A.

Tokyo, April 7, 1907.

The closing day of the conference has been a most memorable one. The fine spring day was all that was needed to give the finishing touches to the splendid sessions. The programme was not as heavy as on previous days owing to the desire of many to attend the regular church services. The morning session was devoted to an intensely spiritual address by Prof. Bosworth, of Oberlin College, on "Prayer to the Heavenly Father."

Prof. Bosworth took for his text, Matt, 7:7. "Ask and it shall be given you." He said, "Jesus' teachings of prayer rests upon his fundamental conception of the Fatherhood of God. Prayer is more than petition. As the child grows up he cares less for the things which his father can give him and more for his father. What the father likes best is for the child to come to him and say, "I want nothing but you." But prayer is more than a spiritual exercise. Christ taught that things do actually happen as the result of prayer. Prayer can be answered without the breaking of a single law of nature. If God can put an idea into the mind of a man, provision is made for answer to ninety-nine prayers out of a hundred.

In a well regulated family there are three things, (1) what the father does for the children without their asking. (2) The things which the children ask for which the father does not give because it is not best for him to give, and (3) there are things which the father gives because the child asks. The father is especially glad when one child asks for something for another. That is the secret of right prayer, to ask for what Christ would like to have done for other children. Prayer then is not to bend God's will but to find out if there is something which the father is waiting to give when the child asks for it."

In the afternoon a symposium was given on "The Responsibility of the Young Men of the Orient for the Evangelization of the World." Mr. B. C. Sircar, M.A., spoke for Indian students, Mr. C. T. Wang, for China, and Dr. Ibuka for Japan. Mr. F. S. Brockman, one of the most eloquent orators the American student movement has produced, gave a stirring address on "The New Hope." This was followed by an impressive offering of money for the expenses of the World Federation for the next two years. The spirit of the offering alone was enough but when it was announced that *yen* 10,718 had been subscribed once again was the lesson made clear that here at least the East and the West had united in a common effort to accomplish a great work for humanity with no thought of nationality or racial differences.

The evening meeting was devoted to a few matters of business, to the reading of telegrams from King Edward and from Prince Bernadotte, of Sweden, and to the closing exercises of the conference. Upon the reading of the message from King Edward the entire audience rose to its feet and sang together "God Save the King." It was announced that reports of the conference are to be published in both English and in Japanese. Mr. John R. Mott, M.A., gave an impressive address on the need for a forward movement. For an hour he held the crowded house spellbound and he urged the opportunity of this generation and the penalty of neglecting to enter open doors. Dr. Karl Fries, the chairman, then announced the closing hymn, "Abide with Me," whereupon the conference was declared adjourned *sine die*.

Although the conference proper closed with the evening's sessions tomorrow afternoon Baron and Baroness Goto will entertain the foreign guests at the "Korakuen." Many of the delegates leave to-morrow night for twenty-two different cities and towns in the Empire to lecture to student bodies. Mr. Mott and his party of sixteen leave on the evening express to speak in Osaka and Kyoto and to be present at the lot breaking ceremony of the city association of the latter place on the eleventh.

STATISTICS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Number of different nations represented	25
" delegates from abroad	169
" Honorary delegates	24
" Japanese men	245
" " women	48
" foreign teachers and missionaries	45
" conference committeemen, secretaries, etc.	94
" unclassified	11
Total	627

MESSAGE FROM KING EDWARD.

London, April 5, 1907.

King Edward earnestly hopes conference will be a great success and helpful to good causes.

(Signed) KINNAIRD.

MESSAGE FROM OSCAR BERNADOTTE.

Stockholm, April 5, 1907.

Blessing. "But ye shall receive power when the holy spirit has come upon you, and ye shall be witnesses both in Jerusalem and in Judea and Samaria and unto the uttermost parts of the earth."

Mr. B. C. Sircar, M.A., of India, said, "Opportunity makes the man and also the community. Never before in the history of the East has there been such opportunity to evangelize the world. Over one-half of the populations of the world is represented by Orientals in this meeting. Henry Martyn said he would believe in the resurrection of the dead when one Brahmin was converted. But to-day thousands of them are loyal servants of Christ. There is a galaxy of Christians in China who faced death rather than deny Christ. In spite of the mountainlike obstacles we can say with confidence that the East can be evangelized. There are now 45,000,000 Christians in the East. Many of them are in high position. Thanks to steam and elecricity, to newspapers and books, the nations are now near together. It is easy for us to-day to meet in this "peace conference" which seeks to bring harmony not only between nations but between God and humanity."

Mr. C. T. Wang spoke in part as follows: "It is not quite the thing to say that because our Lord was born in the Orient it is our duty as Orientals to save the Orient. Orientals do not easily take in things that are not Oriental. The Buddhist and other religions of the East were not foreign religions hence they spread so rapidly but as Christianity is a foreign religion it does spread slowly. Things that Orientals cherish most will be spread quickly. Now since Jesus Christ was from the Orient the Christian religion should be spread quickly and effectively, and it is therefore the responsibility of Oriental Students to expound and expand the religion of Christ. The light of the sun starts in the East, still we call this the sunrise kingdom. This light travels westward. But it is absolutely true that the great light Jesus Christ was born in the Orient then went to Europe, then to America; crossing the Pacific Ocean it has again come around to the East so that now is the time to make the connection of our spiritual wires with the west and with this great religion which took its start in the east.

The great needs of the East impel us to go forward and preach, teach and extend the religion which saves men from their sins. The devil has made the East a stronghold of sin for the past 4,000 years. Thousands are groaning in sin and distress. Half of the population of the world is in the East right in the grip of this roaring lion sin. Therefore we must feel the responsibility of evangelizing this part of the globe.

Students are now able and active to take up this work. For example, let me tell you of one meeting with Chinese students when over 700 were present. Over 300 stood up for Christ, at another meeting which was attended by over 500 Chinese students 158 stood up for the new Master willing to undergo shame and suffering and gladly bear the burdens which come to men of the Orient when they accept Jesus Christ.

The very fact that the meeting of this conference convenes here shows that the students are accessible and willing to take up this great campaign for the God whom we serve. I appeal to you all here this afternoon to put on the whole armour of God and go out and preach the Gospel to the whole world and to every living creature."

Dr. Ibuka's address:—"What do we mean by the "evangelization of the world"? I take it to mean the propagation of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ to all people of the world. The emphasis is to be laid upon students and especially upon those of the Orient. The East gratefully acknowledges its great debt to the churches of the West but after a certain stage the work must be carried on by sons of the soil. I owe my own conversion to an American missionary but I also know that no land can be completely evangelized without a native church. There must be men called and trained for this work, men strong in faith, willing to bear pain and shame, young men of ability who are wiling to preach Christ's gospel."

Mr. F. S. Brockman said: "The changes in the past generation are greater than those of the preceeding fifty generations. In our life time the world has shrunk to one fifth of its size. Ideals have been brought together. The world is home! With this change has come the death of systems which for centuries had locked human beings as in stone cells. We have seen the death of ethnic faiths. They have done their work but they are ethnic and that is their death. The spirit of the age is for the universal. What is not good

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERA ION CONFERANCE.

The meetings of the Conference on Thursday were devoted to the more practical subjects connected with the activities of the organization. The morning session was occupied by a symposium on the general subject: "The building up of Students in Faith and Character," led by Dr. Karl Fries, Mr. Zia Hong Lai and Mr. Garfield Williams. Mr. Williams said in part: "It is one thing to be convinced of the truth of Christianity, but another and more difficult thing to have Christian character. Some people feel at once the power of the spiritual life and find prayer and daily Bible study perfectly natural and voluntary, but for most men there must be a fight for character. For these the importance of prayer and Bible study should be urged. There is a danger of men being satisfied with mere escape from sin for themselves; we should never consider a day well spent that is not employed in the service of others."

The address by Rev. M. Uemura of Tokyo on "A Christlike Life," was an exceedingly effective appeal to the example of Christ as the ideal to be emphasized by all student movements.

In the afternoon addresses were given by Theophil Mann of Germany on "The Progress and Place of Christianity in Germany." Mr. Frank Lenwood spoke on "The Progress and Place of Christianity in Great Britain." This was followed by a stirring oration on "Jesus Christ our Lord" by Prof. E. I. Bosworth of Oberlin College. No address in the Conference has made so great an impression as this vivid picture of the character and purposes of Jesus Christ.

From four until six in the afternoon the delegates of the Conference were received at the American Embassy. Over five hundred guests enjoyed the delightful hospitality of Ambassador and Mrs. Wright. These receptions are affording a welcome opportunity to the delegates for social intercourse among themselves. The heavy programme of the Conference itself causes a delightful reaction when opportunity is given for meeting each other in this pleasant manner.

In the evening two memorable addresses on the "Scientific Attitude to Christianity" were delivered by Prof. Alexander Macalister, L.L.D., M.D., D.Sc., etc., of Cambridge University. Prof. Macalister is one of the most famous scientists in Great Britain. His utterances upon this occasion, like those of Sir Alexander Simpson, who followed him, made a great impression upon the university men who were present. Prof. Macalister spoke of the profit to both the East and the West, not only of political and intellectual intercourse but also in religious interchange of ideas.

Sir Alexander Simpson, of the University of Edinburgh, who ranks with Lord Kelvin among the leaders of science, said that explorations in the fields of physical science need not deaden the power of making explorations in spiritual fields. Jesus Christ came into the world that all might become scientists towards the unknown God. Many of the noblest sons of science who have benefitted their fellow men by their discoveries have had the wisdom to give heed to the highest of all science.

Friday's sessions of the World's Christian Student Federation Conference were marked by a series of noteworthy addresses. The morning session was devoted to a symposium on the general subject, "Enlisting Students in the Extension of Christ's Kingdom," and to a stirring address on "The Appeal to the Heroic and Self Sacrificing." The former consisted of strong addresses by V. S. Azariah, of India, Prof. Cheng, of Peking University, and the Rev. T. Miyagawa, of Osaka.

In the afternoon under the subject "The Progress and Place of Christianity in the Lives of Great Nations and Peoples," Pro. H. Bois spoke for France and Pres. J. F. Goucher, for the United States. The evening session was presided over by Dr. Nitobe, of the First Koto Gakko. Impressive addresses were delivered by Rev. John Carter, Professor in Oxford University, on "The Social and Civic Responsibility of Christian Students," by Dr. J. H. Adriani, of Holland, on "The Secret of National Greatness," and by the Hon. Yung Chi Ho, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Korea, on "The Young Man of the New Far East."

No speaker at this Conference has received so spontaneous and hearty a welcome as Mr. Yung Chi Ho. A gentleman of fine address, superior scholarship, and humble Christian character, his sparkling wit and intellectual grasp of his subject together with his gentle spirit and transparent sincerity won the heart of the packed auditorium. Mr. Yung Chi Ho spoke in good English and interpreted his own address into Japanese. It is doubtful if any single speech of this Conference will linger longer in the minds of the delegates than this memorable address.

At 4.50 p.m. on Friday a reception was tendered the delegates from abroad at the San En Tei in Shiba Park. The hosts included Governor Baron Senge, Mayor Ozaki and over forty prominent officials, business men and journalists. Over the entrance to the grounds was a large evergreen arch with the word "Welcome" and bearing on each column a scarlet Maltese cross, the emblem of the Conference.

After a formal but cordial message of welcome, which was read by Baron Shibusawa, and a response by Dr. Karl Fries, Chairman of the W.S.C.F., the guests were served an elaborate collation. Throughout the reception music was furnished by a full military band.

Baron Shibusawa's address of welcome was as follows:—In the name of the City of Tokyo and its representative citizens, I wish to extend my heartiest welcome to the delegates of the World's Christian Student Federation. We regard it as a great privilege to have this city of ours chosen as the meeting-ground of so august an assembly. Situate in the uttermost part of the Far East, with manners and customs quite at variance with yours—speaking a language not in the least allied to any in vogue among your peoples—this city can offer you but little comfort and convenience. Still, as far as our sentiments of respect and sympathy are concerned you may be sure, Ladies and Gentlemen, that you have our best and sincerest. The place as yet possesses few attractions; but we hope that with your experienced eyes you may find and observe therein somewhat of interest. It is our desire that you should see what we have done and are doing; what we have not done and are undoing. Moreover, we believe the time you have selected is fortunately most propitious for a gathering of nations on this soil. It is the first meeting of an international character ever held in our country, and we fully appreciate its significance. You make us more conscious than ever of the fact that from a comparatively unknown town, unconcerned in the affairs of mankind at large, our Capital has now risen to a place among world cities. Dare we hope that a convocation of this kind, called in the high cause of religion—of the religion of goodwill to men, of practical service to all having no respect of persons or races—ever ready to help in any work of moral improvement and social amelioration—professing the name of Him who was called the Prince of Peace,—dare we hope I say, that a gathering of this kind may be fruitful, vast and far-reaching in results in bringing closer together the East and the West, and in bringing about the permanent peace of the world, which Japan desires, more earnestly than yourselves. Though the faith you profess is still strange to most of us, we know from its history that it has always aimed at the uplifting of humanity, and it is on this broad, common ground of humanity that we meet you to-day; more particularly, is it in the interests of the Far East that we greet you, and not the less is it in behalf of the City of Tokyo that we offer you our profound thanks for your presence in our midst. As an expression of these our feelings as well as our interest in your work and our good wishes for your success we have taken to ourselves the honor of inviting you here.

Additional greetings have been received from St. Petersburg and Malabar.

Mr. S. W. Woodward, one of the leading members of the Chambers of Commerce of Washington, D. C. and Mr. John Sleman, a prominent business man of the same city, both delegates to the federation conference entertained at tiffin at the Imperial Hotel on Friday all the Secretaries of the International Committee of Y. M. C. A.'s of North America who are in attendance at the conference. The number included four from New York City, three from India, six from China, one from Korea, and six from Japan. Most of the secretaries were accompanied by their wives.

Tokyo, April, 6, 1907.

At the conference on Saturday the symposium on "The Progress and Place of Christianity in the Life of Great Nations and Peoples," was concluded by addresses by Mr. W. A. Hunton, Secretary of the American International Committee for colored students, who spoke for Africa, his native country, Mr. J. N. Farquhar, M.A., of Calcutta, who spoke for India, and the Rev. D. Ebina, of Tokyo, who spoke for Japan. This symposium was followed by an address by Baron Nicolai, of St. Petersburg, on "The Scriptures and Christian Life."

In connection with the conference proper are being held parallel meetings in the afternoon at the Kudan Methodist Church and in the evening in halls in the student districts of the city. There are also special meetings arranged for Chinese, Korean and Indian students respectively. These gatherings are addressed by visiting delegates and seem to be very popular. At the noon hour a meeting of Student Volunteers in Japan was addressed by Messrs. Mott, Mann and Miss Saunders.

In the course of his addresses, "African Peoples and Christianity" W. A. Hunton, said: Africa is second in size only to Asia. Its population is estimated at 165,000,000. In the first centuries of the Christian era, Africa was the home of Christianity, and produced many of the Church Fathers, such as Clement, Origen, Athanasius, etc. In the Middle Ages, Mohammedanism by the sword almost wiped out Christianity. Since then the early education and morality and power have been lost and Africa has become the "Dark Continent." But great missionaries have been restoring the Light. St. Francis, Louis IX, Raymond Lull, Wanderkamp, Moffatt, Mackenzie, and above all Livingstone have been reclaiming different portions of Africa. Uganda furnishes a good example of the improvement. In 1904 it had 1071 churches and places of Christian worship supported by native money, and it is now sending missionaries to other parts of the land. The present condition in Africa shows besides the hundreds of foreign missionaries, 15,702 native workers, 274,000 communicants of churches, with 576,000 students. The development of the Africans in North America is an important factor in the African question. After two and a half centuries of slavery and illiteracy, they have in forty years educated over 50 per cent of their number. The past fifteen years alone show 50 per cent increase in church members and more than 100 per cent. increase in church property. A great desire for education is evident among them. Such technical institutes as Hampden and Tuskagee are developing useful citizens of formerly illiterates. These men who were themselves property half a century ago, now own $700,000,000 worth of property. They have eighty-two student Y. M. C. A.'s with 4,000 members. And they have already sent a dozen missionaries back to Africa, and this is but the beginning of the American African's service to his former land.

Mr. J. N. Farquhar, General Secretary Y. M. C. A. of India, located at Calcutta, said in part: In India a man's duty was to do as his ancestors did, and this led to caste and the doctrine of transmigration. Many systems have been tried but old ancestral systems of India kept them out! But when Christianity and Protestant missions began work in India in the 18th century there came a great change, so that today one per cent. of India's population is Christian. Six changes were introduced which transformed India. 1. Turning towards Western ideas, Progress through reform. 2. Educational enthusiasm, both English and native. 3. Passion for freedom. 4. Demand for equality. Break down of caste, freedom in office, so that to-day educated

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

men are free to go anywhere. 5. New attitude towards women, began to realize awfulness of child marriage and system of widows. 6. New humanitarianism. These things caused large societies to be formed to preserve Hindu customs and caste. One of these is led by an English woman. Three things have happened, 1. Defensive armour of India has been pierced. 2. All ruling ideas are opposed to ancestral methods. Western methods are leading them out on the right standards. 3. All new ideas to-day in India are Christian. Most points in common at present time in India come from the missionary and the Christian teachings. Many reforms even bear the names of missionaries as leaders of these reforms. Growth of Protestant Christian work produced four great movements. 1. Educational. 2. Evangelistic and Christian teaching. 3. Hospitality, asylums, orphanages, and other charitable institutions. Castes are thrown down, tribes are being won to Christianity, the nation is beginning to know Christ. 4. The government of India seeks to teach all religions equally, thus giving a chance for Christianity. There is growth in character, self-support, and powerful revival. The Church is moving upward. The hand of God is over India. The tide has risen, let us be faithful and Christ will conquer!

Rev. D. Ebina pointed out the readiness of the Japanese to receive truth, the open door to all classes, the demand that the new religion should not concern itself so much with theological differences as with positive truth working itself out in social service, in the recognition of the outgoing love of the Father of Jesus Christ.

Baron Nicolai said every Christian must make constant study of the Bible to keep free from error and superstition. But knowledge is not enough. We may know our Bibles and still be lifeless. What we need is the vivifying direct touch on our lives. God speaks to us through our Bibles. But we must be receptive. The study of the Bible sharpens our conscience. Even a Christian becomes dull if not on the alert. . . We must be forgiving, charitable, honest. We must resist impure hearts. The word of the God cuts into conceit and vanity, it reaches us in our social and business relations, demanding justice and honesty. The Bible corrects our angle of vision, our idea of God, our view of religion, our estimate of ourselves, It gives us new visions, now possibilities, He is able to do for us exceedingly above what we ask.

The rain did much to lessen the pleasure of the otherwise delightful garden party given by Countess Okuma in their beautiful gardens at Waseda. Invitations had been extended to all delegates of the conference, but on account of the rain the attendance had to be restricted to foreign guests only who could be accommodated indoors. About two hundred guests enjoyed the warm hospitality of the Count and Countess.

Mr. L. H. Severance, a New York City capitalist, gave a dinner on Saturday evening at the Imperial Hotel to about thirty American friends, mostly missionaries of the Presbyterian Mission and secretaries of the International Committee of Y. M. C. A.

Tokyo, April 7, 1907.

The closing day of the conference has been a most memorable one. The fine spring day was all that was needed to give the finishing touches to the splendid sessions. The programme was not as heavy as on previous days owing to the desire of many to attend the regular church services. The morning session was devoted to an intensely spiritual address by Prof. Bosworth, of Oberlin College, on "Prayer to the Heavenly Father."

Prof. Bosworth took for his text, Matt, 7:7. "Ask and it shall be given you." He said, "Jesus' teachings of prayer rests upon his fundamental conception of the Fatherhood of God. Prayer is more than petition. As the child grows up he cares less for the things which his father can give him and more for his father. What the father likes best is for the child to come to him and say, "I want nothing but you." But prayer is more than a spiritual exercise. Christ taught that things do actually happen as the result of prayer. Prayer can be answered without the breaking of a single law of nature. If God can put an idea into the mind of a man, provision is made for answer to ninety-nine prayers out of a hundred.

In a well regulated family there are three things, (1) what the father does for the children without their asking. (2) The things which the children ask for which the father does not give because it is not best for him to give, and (3) there are things which the father gives because the child asks. The father is especially glad when one child asks for something for another. That is the secret of right prayer, to ask for what Christ would like to have done for other children. Prayer then is not to bend God's will but to find out if there is something which the father is waiting to give when the child asks for it."

In the afternoon a symposium was given on "The Responsibility of the Young Men of the Orient for the Evangelization of the World." Mr. B. C. Sircar, M.A., spoke for Indian students, Mr. C. T. Wang, for China, and Dr. Ibuka for Japan. Mr. F. S. Breckman, one of the most eloquent orators the American student movement has produced, gave a stirring address on "The New Hope." This was followed by an impressive offering of money for the expenses of the World Federation for the next two years. The spirit of the offering alone was enough but when it was announced that *yen* 10,718 had been subscribed once again was the lesson made clear that here at least the East and the West had united in a common effort to accomplish a great work for humanity with no thought of nationality or racial differences.

The evening meeting was devoted to a few matters of business, to the reading of telegrams from King Edward and from Prince Bernadotte, of Sweden, and to the closing exercises of the conference. Upon the reading of the message from King Edward the entire audience rose to its feet and sang together "God Save the King." It was announced that reports of the conference are to be published in both English and in Japanese. Mr. John R. Mott, M.A., gave an impressive address on the need for a forward movement. For an hour he held the crowded house spellbound and he urged the opportunity of this generation and the penalty of neglecting to enter open doors. Dr. Karl Fries, the chairman, then announced the closing hymn, "Abide with Me," whereupon the conference was declared adjourned *sine die*.

Although the conference proper closed with the evening's sessions tomorrow afternoon Baron and Baroness Goto will entertain the foreign guests at the "Korakuen." Many of the delegates leave to-morrow night for twenty-two different cities and towns in the Empire to lecture to student bodies. Mr. Mott and his party of sixteen leave on the evening express to speak in Osaka and Kyoto and to be present at the lot breaking ceremony of the city association of the latter place on the eleventh.

STATISTICS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Number of	different nations represented	25
"	delegates from abroad	160
"	Honorary delegates	24
"	Japanese men	245
"	" women	48
"	foreign teachers and missionaries	45
"	conference committeemen, secretaries, etc.	94
"	unclassified	11
	Total	627

MESSAGE FROM KING EDWARD.

London, April 5, 1907.

King Edward earnestly hopes conference will be a great success and helpful to good causes.

(Signed) KINNAIRD.

MESSAGE FROM OSCAR BERNADOTTE.

Stockholm, April 5, 1907.

Blessing. "But ye shall receive power when the holy spirit has come upon you, and ye shall be witnesses both in Jerusalem and in Judea and Samaria and unto the uttermost parts of the earth."

Mr. B. C. Sircar, M.A., of India, said, "Opportunity makes the man and also the community. Never before in the history of the East has there been such opportunity to evangelize the world. Over one-half of the populations of the world is represented by Orientals in this meeting. Henry Martyn said he would believe in the resurrection of the dead when one Brahmin was converted, But to-day thousands of them are loyal servants of Christ. There is a galaxy of Christians in China who faced death rather than deny Christ. In spite of the mountainlike obstacles we can say with confidence that the East can be evangelized, There are now 45,000,000 Christians in the East, Many of them are in high position. Thanks to steam and elecricity, to newspapers and books, the nations are now near together. It is easy for us to-day to meet in this "peace conference" which seeks to bring harmony not only between nations but between God and humanity."

Mr. C. T. Wang spoke in part as follows: "It is not quite the thing to say that because our Lord was born in the Orient it is our duty as Orientals to save the Orient. Orientals do not easily take in things that are not Oriental. The Buddhist and other religions of the East were not foreign religions hence they spread so rapidly but as Christianity is a foreign religion it does spread slowly. Things that Orientals cherish most will be spread quickly. Now since Jesus Christ was from the Orient the Christian religion should be spread quickly and effectively, and it is therefore the responsibility of Oriental Students to expound and expand the religion of Christ. The light of the sun starts in the East, still we call this the sunrise kingdom. This light travels westward. But it is absolutely true that the great light Jesus Christ was born in the Orient then went to Europe, then to America; crossing the Pacific Ocean it has again come around to the East so that now is the time to make the connection of our spiritual wires with the west and with this great religion which took its start in the east.

The great needs of the East impel us to go forward and preach, teach and extend the religion which saves men from their sins. The devil has made the East a stronghold of sin for the past 4,000 years. Thousands are groaning in sin and distress. Half of the population of the world is in the East right in the grip of this roaring lion sin. Therefore we must feel the responsibility of evangelizing this part of the globe.

Students are now able and active to take up this work. For example, let me tell you of one meeting with Chinese students when over 700 were present. Over 300 stood up for Christ, at another meeting which was attended by over 500 Chinese students 158 stood up for the new Master willing to undergo shame and suffering and gladly bear the burdens which come to men of the Orient when they accept Jesus Christ.

The very fact that the meeting of this conference convenes here shows that the students are accessible and willing to take up this great campaign for the God whom we serve. I appeal to you all here this afternoon to put on the whole armour of God and go out and preach the Gospel to the whole world and to every living creature."

Dr. Ibuka's address:—"What do we mean by the "evangelization of the world"? I take it to mean the propagation of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ to all people of the world. The emphasis is to be laid upon students and especially upon those of the Orient. The East gratefully acknowledges its great debt to the churches of the West but after a certain stage the work must be carried on by sons of the soil. I owe my own conversion to an American missionary but I also know that no land can be completely evangelized without a native church. There must be men called and trained for this work, men strong in faith, willing to bear pain and shame, young men of ability who are willing to preach Christ's gospel."

Mr. F. S. Brockman said: "The changes in the past generation are greater than those of the preceeding fifty generations. In our life time the world has shrunk to one fifth of its size. Ideals have been brought together. The world is home! With this change has come the death of systems which for centuries had locked human beings as in stone cells. We have seen the death of ethnic faiths. They have done their work but they are ethnic and that is their death. The spirit of the age is for the universal. What is not good

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

enough for all is not good enough for any. In this new era there is a birth of new hope, and a new realization of unity among Christians. We are brothers in the truest sense.

Mr. John R. Mott said:—"The end of exploration is the beginning of enterprise. The end of conference is the beginning of conquest. The end of planning is the beginning of doing. We have heard many voices and they have united in summoning us in one direction, forward! We should let these re-echo in the still places of our lives. One has been the voice of triumph. These delegates have come from the fields of great conflict but not from one has come with impressions of a losing fight for Jesus Christ. We have not heard a pessimist. But beneath all has been another voice, the voice of the need of the student world. We have learned of whole countries where there are no national Christian student movements, some where student sections are comparatively untouched and in some Christian countries an indifference to the claims of Jesus Christ. Many Christians do not possess what they profess. Awful havoc is wrought among students of all countries by sin and shame. The need is indescribably great, a need not only extensive but also intensive. A conference like this helps us to see and sympathize with the trials and needs of students of all nations, the knowledge of this need helps us to appreciate the sufferings of our Saviour upon the cross for the sins of the world. Our reasons and consciences tell us that nothing less than a great advance will answer. In every student movement here represented the spiritual tide is rising. We believe that in the next five years more can be done than in the following twenty years if we do not take advantage of the next five years. The present is not only the greatest opportunity so far as we are concerned, it is our only opportunity.

We have also heard the voice of patriotism. We are impressed that the success of a nation does not depend upon its size, nor its army or navy, nor its millionaires, nor on culture and educational advantages, valuable as all those are. We have come to see the secret is in the spirit and character of the people and this is best made by the presence of the supernatural Christ.

The note of evangelism has been another voice that has deeply moved us. Still another voice is a cry of alarm, the grave perils and results of anything less than a great advance. Moltke once said, "First ponder, then dare." Our difficulties are not to unnerve us, they are the drill ground of character. The strongest men and movements have been disciplined and strengthened in the school of adversity. Difficulties lead to a distrust of human power and driving us to God make possible a manifestation of supernatural power.

Another voice has been heard by those who have been quiet, listening, loving. This voice has been of more importance than the messages of Kings of empires and Presidents of republics. "Unto whomsoever much has been given from him much shall be required." It is he who has opened doors, given visions of our sinfulness and our possibilities. It is he who has given us new friendships and unity. Another gift here has been a new appreciation of each others different point of view. The points of difference are already at the foot of the Cross. We have learned that we are necessary to each other. We find a larger Christ, so large that He needs all races to express His progress. A great advance is the only thing which will please Him. "With Christ over the seas, without Him not over the threshold."

The reception to the delegates of the Federation conference by Baron and Baroness Goto at Korakuen was a brilliant affair. The Baron and Baroness graciously received the guests at the inner gate of the park. In the reception line were also Dr. and Mrs. Inazo Nitobe, Dr. Ibuka, Miss Kawai, Mesdames Fisher and Hibbard and Mr. Hibbard. The grounds had been made into a bower of beauty. Artistically decorated booths were found everywhere to serve the convenience of the five hundred guests. Check-rooms for wraps, refreshment booths here and there, a pavilion for jiujitsu and theatricals, a tent for the Imperial Household Band and a large pavilion seating the entire company at a most delicious and bountiful tiffin. This pavilion was decorated in cherry-blossoms, cut flowers and by hundreds of tiny silk flags bearing the crest of the Goto family. These last were eagerly accepted by the guests as additional souvenirs of the occasion. To each guest from abroad was presented by the Baroness personally a neat box containing a silver cake box bearing the family crest of the hosts. All in all it was one of the most memorable events of the conference. In response to the Baron's invitation the guests made it the opportunity to get better acquainted with one another, for the busy week of the conference had left little time for that purpose.

Baron Goto delivered a gracious address of welcome which was interpreted by Dr. Nitobe. He spoke as follows:—Ladies and Gentlemen: Some time ago when I learned that the World's Christian Student Federation was shortly to be convened in our city, I received the news with mixed feelings of satisfaction that Tokyo should be honoured with such an imposing assemblage, and of solicitude lest a religious gathering in the midst of a population of a different persuasion, should fail to accomplish its purpose. Therefore with no slight interest I have watched the course of your meetings, and, Ladies and Gentlemen, I cannot express my unbounded gratification, that they have been attended and closed with blessing. I wish to congratulate you heartily on the success of your mission. It is for this purpose that I have taken on myself the honour and pleasure of inviting you here to-day. I do this not in the capacity of a mere spectator. For, if I may be allowed to say so, I feel the work in which I am myself engaged—at least the spirit in which I labour—is in entire accord with that to which you are so generously consecrating yourselves. We are co-workers in the noble cause of universal peace and of brotherhood. Manchuria, where, as President of the South Manchuria Railway Co., I am personally interested, is fast becoming the place of meeting between the East and the West. Be assured, my honoured guests, that my earnest efforts will be directed towards making this place of meeting not a point of conflict but of communion. So lately a scene of hostility, it ought, under right administration, to be a place where nations should work in harmony. An imperial domain provided by nature with vast resources, the plain of Manchuria is the place above all others on earth where men should lay aside their weapons made to slay, where their strength and courage should rather be spent in fighting nature's stubborn gales and winter's cruel storms. I am well aware of the weight of my responsibility and of the magnitude of the task before me; but when I see a gathering like this, representatives of all nationalities and races, united in one bond of friendship and labouring for one common cause, I feel encouraged in my own work. It has too often been repeated that the East and the West are distinct, forever separated by impassable oceans. Fears like this have been expressed by geographers in the early days of navigation; but thanks to undaunted explorers and daring sailors, there is now no league of the sea where their craft is not plied. Well has England's representative poet declared,

"But there is neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor birth,
When two strong men stand face to face, tho' they come from the ends of the earth!"

So, we stand face to face, brave co-workers, in linking the East and the West. The place where we are now met is not lacking in suggestiveness. These grounds have long been a proud sample of our landscape gardening. By dint of assiduous skill and artistic ingenuity, the choicest charms which lie scattered over nature's realm are here brought into small compass to be surveyed at a glance, and combined in due proportions to emphasize still more the varied characteristics of natural scenery. This garden embodying in petto the salient features of nature, is, as I regard it, a fit emblem of the enterprise over which I have the honour of presiding—a work where are focussed international interests, a conflux of world forces. It seems peculiarly fitting and auspicious that you, Ladies and Gentlemen, representing no less than twenty-five countries, should honour this garden with your presence, to partake of mutual friendship and joy. If, after your long and repeated conferences and before you separate for your various arduous duties, you could find a respite, however brief, in the invitation hereby extended in the spirit of congratulation, sympathy, and co-operation, I should feel doubly grateful for your presence here this day.

In response to Baron Goto's welcome, Mr. John B. Mott spoke in substance as follows:—"In behalf of these delegates gathered from the ends of the earth as the guests of the Japanese people, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the kind and gracious thought that prompted you to add this courtesy to the list of kindnesses which we have received since coming to this city. We have listened with great interest and delight to your Excellency's remarks. We recognize in your Excellency a successful administrator and statesman in Formosa and in Manchuria. It is impossible at this time to recount the impressions which we have received the last few days. We think we have learned some of the secrets of the wonderful successes of the Japanese people. We recognize the material development, the educational progress, the intense and pure patriotism and loyalty of all the people to the Imperial House and the lofty ideals of the national life. As we think of our own shortcomings we are impressed by the open-mindedness of the Japanese people, their humility and readiness to learn from all the nations of the earth. This cosmopolitan spirit has so impressed us that it will pull our heart-strings to take the steamer and leave your shores. And I may say for all of us that our hearts respond to your noble and statesmanlike utterances regarding the peace of the world. Gladstone said that the universities of the Middle Ages established a bond of minds of Europe. The Student Federation seeks not only to establish a bond of union of minds but also of hearts. We have come to Japan with the wish that the great attraction between the hearts of men may be lifted up, I refer to the character of Jesus Christ, our Lord. We believe that the nearer men grow to Him the nearer they will grow to each other. Again I wish to thank you for this courtesy. This occasion will abide with us a leading memory.

MR. CONSUL C. B. HARRIS.

The *Nagasaki Press* says: The American Consul, Mr. C. B. Harris, has received a telegram from the Assistant Secretary of State announcing his appointment as Consul at Reichenberg, Austria. Mr. Harris was appointed Consul at Nagasaki in October, 1897, and arrived here on January 12th, 1898. During his nine years' residence, Mr. Harris has attended to his duties with great zeal and has completely identified himself with the interests of the American community. His impending departure will be a source of regret to the foreign residents generally, although hearty congratulations will be accorded him on the change, which represents a substantial promotion with a corresponding increase in salary. There is every likelihood that the climate of Reichenberg, which is the most important town in the north of Bohemia, will be much more suited to Mrs. Harris than that of Nagasaki has been and her many friends here will hope that such will prove the case.

We learn that Mr. G. H. Scidmore, for so many years associated with the American Consulate in Yokohama, and later with the American Embassy in Tokyo, as Counsellor, will succeed Mr. Harris at Nagasaki. He will be greatly missed in Yokohama, which he leaves in June.

A passenger train which left Kobe at 7.20 a.m. on April 10th for Shimonoseki collided with a locomotive at Okayama Station about an hour later. Both locomotives and five carriages were damaged. About thirty passengers were more or less injured. The cause is said to be negligence on the part of a pointsman.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE NEW CRIMINAL CODE OF JAPAN.

TRANSLATED BY DR. L. LOENHOLM.

BOOK I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY RULES.

Art. 1.—This law applies to all persons whomsoever who commit an offence within the Empire.

The same is the case as to persons who commit an offence on a Japanese ship outside of the Empire.

Art. 2.—This law applies to all persons whomsoever who commit outside of the Empire any of the following offences:

1. Those mentioned in Arts. 73-76;
2. Those mentioned in Arts. 77-79;
3. Those mentioned in Arts. 81-89;
4. That mentioned in Art. 148 and attempts at such an offence;
5. Those mentioned in Arts. 154, 155, 157 and 158;
6. Those mentioned in Arts. 162 and 163;
7. Those mentioned in Arts. 164-166 and attempts at the offences mentioned in Arts. 164, 2 165, 2 and 166, 2.

Art. 3.—This law applies to Japanese subjects who commit outside of the Empire any of the following offences:

1. Those mentioned in Arts. 108 and 109, 1; those which are punished under the rules in Arts. 108 and 109, 1 and attempts at such offences;
2. That mentioned in Art. 119;
3. Those mentioned in Arts. 159-161;
4. That mentioned in Art. 167 and attempts at the offence mentioned in Art. 167, 2;
5. those mentioned in Arts. 176-179, 181 and 184;
6. Those mentioned in Arts. 199 and 200 and attempts at such offences;
7. Those mentioned in Arts. 204 and 205;
8. Those mentioned in Arts. 214-216;
9. That mentioned in Art. 218 and that of causing death or a bodily injury by the committing of the offence mentioned in the same Article;
10. Those mentioned in Arts. 220 and 221;
11. Those mentioned in Arts. 224-228;
12. That mentioned in Arts. 230;
13. Those mentioned in Arts. 235, 236, 238-241 and 243;
14. Those mentioned in Arts. 246-250;
15. That mentioned in Art. 253;
16. That mentioned in Art. 256, 2.

The same applies to aliens who commit outside of the Empire any of the offences mentioned in the foregoing paragraph against a Japanese subject.

Art. 4.—This law applies to Japanese officials who outside of the Empire commit any of the following offences:

1. That mentioned in Art. 101 and attempts at such offence;
2. That mentioned in Art. 156;
3. Those mentioned in Arts. 193, 195, 2, 197 and that of causing death or a bodily injury by the committing of the offence mentioned in Art. 195, 2.

Art. 5.—A sentence inflicted in a foreign country, even though it has become finally binding, does not prevent the perpetrator from being again punished for the same offence; but if he has wholly or partly undergone the penalty inflicted by the foreign sentence, he may be partly or wholly exempted from the enforcement of the sentence.

Art. 6.—If after the commission of an offence the penalty is changed by law, the lighter penalty shall be applied.

Art. 7.—In this law the expression "official" denotes an official of the Government or other public officer, and also a member of a Body, of a Committee or of other offices exercising public functions in accordance with law or regulation.

"Public office" denotes an office exercising the functions of officials.

Art. 8.—The general provisions of this law apply also to criminal provisions of other laws or regulations, except so far as such other laws or regulations provide differently.

CHAPTER II.—PENALTIES.

Art. 9.—The principal penalties are death, penal servitude, imprisonment, major fine, detention and minor fine. Confiscation is a supplementary penalty.

Art. 10.—The degree of severity of the principal penalties follows the order in which they are enumerated in the preceding Article. However, imprisonment for life is more severe than penal servitude for a term, and if the maximum of any imprisonment for a term is more than twice as long as that of a penal servitude for a term, imprisonment is the *more severe*.

As among penalties of the same kind that one whose maximum is of a longer duration or a greater amount is the more severe, and if the maximum of duration or amount is equal, that penalty having the higher minimum of duration or amount is the more severe.

The degree of severity of two or more penalties of death or of penalties of the same kind having the same maximum and minimum of duration or amount is determined according to the circumstances of the offences.

Art. 11.—The penalty of death shall be executed by hanging in a prison.

A person who has been sentenced to death, shall be confined in a prison until the execution of the sentence.

Art. 12.—Penal servitude shall be either for life or for a term. The latter shall not be less than one month or more than fifteen years.

A person sentenced to penal servitude shall be confined in a prison and compelled to perform the labour appointed.

Art. 13.—Imprisonment shall be either for life or for a term. The latter shall not be less than one month or more than fifteen years.

A person sentenced to imprisonment shall be confined in a prison.

Art. 14.—If penal servitude or imprisonment for a term is to be increased, it may be extended to twenty years. If it is to be reduced, it may be fixed at less than one month.

Art. 15.—A major fine shall be twenty *yen* or more. If reduced it may be less than twenty *yen*.

Art. 16.—Detention shall be for not less than one day and shall be for less than thirty days. A person sentenced to detention shall be confined in a jail.

Art. 17.—A minor fine shall be not less than ten *sen* and shall be less than twenty *yen*.

Art. 18.—A person who cannot fully pay a major fine shall be committed to a work house for a period of from one day to one year.

A person who cannot fully pay a minor fine shall be committed to a work house for a period of from one day to thirty days.

When several minor fines are imposed together, the period of committal must not exceed sixty days.

When a major fine or a minor fine is imposed, the period for which the offender is to be committed to a work house in case of non-payment shall be fixed at the time of the sentence.

Except by the consent of the person concerned committal to a work house cannot be enforced in case of a major fine until the expiration of ten days after the sentence has become finally binding.

If a person sentenced to a major or minor fine pays a part thereof, a number of days corresponding to such amount shall be deducted according to the proportion between the amount of the major or minor fine and the number of days of committal and the committal enforced accordingly.

If a payment is made on a major or minor fine during the period of committal, this shall be allowed for on the remaining day according to the above mentioned apportionment.

An amount not equal to one day of committal to a work house need not be paid.

Art. 19.—The following things may be confiscated:

1. Those which constitute the offence;
2. Those which have been used or were about to be used for an offence;
3. Those which have been brought into existence by an offence, or which have been acquired by means of an offence.

Only such things can be confiscated as do not belong to a person other than the offender.

Art. 20.—Unless otherwise especially provided, confiscation cannot be inflicted in regard to an offence that is punished by detention or a minor fine only; but this does not apply to the things mentioned in Art. 19, 1, No. 1.

Art. 21.—The number of days during which a person has been confined before being sentenced, may be partly or wholly counted as a part of the penalty.

CHAPTER III.—COMPUTATION OF TIME.

Art. 22.—In fixing a time months or years are computed according to the Calendar.

Art. 23.—The time of a penalty shall be computed from the day when the sentence becomes finally binding.

Even after the sentence has become finally binding any days during which the person condemned was not confined, are not included in the time of penalty.

Art. 24.—The day on which the undergoing of the penalty begins shall be reckoned as a whole day without regard to the hour, and the same shall apply to the first day of prescription.

The discharge shall take place on the day following the day of the expiration of the penalty.

CHAPTER IV.—SUSPENSION OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF PENALTIES.

Art. 25.—In the following cases a person who has been sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for not more than two years may in consideration of the circumstances of the case be granted a suspension of enforcement of the penalty for a period of from one year to five years from the day when the sentence has become finally binding:

1. If he has not been previously sentenced to imprisonment or a more severe penalty;
2. Although he has been previously sentenced to imprisonment or a more severe penalty, if since he has fully undergone such penalty or has been exempted from its enforcement at least seven years have elapsed during which he has not been sentenced to imprisonment or a more severe penalty.

Art. 26.—In the following cases the suspension of the enforcement of a penalty shall be revoked:

1. If during the suspension the offender commits another offence and is sentenced to imprisonment or a more severe penalty;
2. If for another offence committed before the suspension he is sentenced to imprisonment or a more severe penalty;
3. If it discovered that before the suspension he has been sentenced for another offence to imprisonment or a more severe penalty; this however does not apply to the persons mentioned in Art. 26 No. 2.

Art. 27.—When the period of suspension has fully elapsed without suspension having been revoked, the sentence by which the penalty is imposed loses its force.

CHAPTER V.—PROVISIONAL RELEASE.

Art. 28.—By an order of the administrative authorities a person sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment may, if he has reformed, be granted a provisional release from prison in case of a penalty for a term after one third has elapsed and in case of a penalty for life after ten years.

Art. 29.—In the following cases an order for a provisional release may be revoked:

1. If during the time of release the person released commits another offence for which he is sentenced to a major fine or a more severe penalty;
2. If for another offence committed before the release he is sentenced to a major fine or a more severe penalty;
3. If before the release he has been sentenced for another offence to a major fine or a more severe penalty and has still to undergo such penalty;
4. If he violates any regulation relating to provisional release.

If the order for a provisional release is revoked, the number of days of the release is not included in the time of penalty.

Art. 30.—A person who has been sentenced to detention may according to the circumstances by order of the administrative authorities be at any time granted a provisional release from jail.

The same applies to a person who has been committed to a work house because he could not pay a major or minor fine.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held in the Society's Rooms in the Methodist Publishing House, 1 Shichome, Ginza, Tokyo, at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, March 20. Mr. J. McD. Gardiner, the Vice President for Tokyo, occupied the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting, having been printed, were taken as read. The Rev. D. C. Greene, D.D., then read extracts from a paper by Rev. J. L. Atkinson, D.D., of Kobe, on "The Ten Buddhistic Virtues," with special reference to the "Second Virtue" of "Non-Stealing." After the Chairman had expressed the thanks of the Society to both Dr. Atkinson and Dr. Greene for this instructive paper,

Prof. Lloyd arose and remarked that 15 or 16 years ago there used to be in Tokyo a society called Juzenkwai (Ten Virtues Society), belonging, he thought, to the Shingon Sect. The president of this society was a venerable priest named Unrho. There was also a magazine called *Juzenkwai-Zasshi*, bundles of which may now be found in second-hand book-stores. When he read some of those magazines, he was very much pleased with their general tone and he thought that some articles from them would make good illustrations for this paper. Moreover, some weeks ago, he met an old pupil, a Buddhist priest, who stated that he was going to compose a treatise on Buddhist financial theories. This paper by Dr. Atkinson seemed to him to contain financial ethics.

The following is a summary of Dr. Atkinson's paper prepared by Rev. C. H. Shortt, of Tokyo:

The paper consisted mainly of a Sermon which was preached by Katsuragi Ji-un on the 18th day of the 12th month of the 2nd year of An-ei, which corresponds to the 30th of January, 1774. The preacher began:—"To-day I am going to preach on the precept 'non stealing.' It is written in the book Kegon-Kyo that the Bodhisatva of Shōpuchu-to is always content with his own and never takes or injures the things of others. The idea of stealing never enters his mind. He does not take even a blade of grass unless it is given to him. This is the true mind of a Bodhisatva. It is a characteristic of their nature, that is, it is the nature of a Bodhisatva not to steal, and this nature never changes. The nature of fire is heat and the nature of water is wetness. The heat of fire and the wetness of water never change because such is their nature. Thus it is with the nature of the Bodhisatva." The preacher then illustrates this by several anecdotes and repeated his statement of its being the nature of fire to be hot, of water to be wet, of metals to be hard, and of the nature of the Bodhisatva to be unchanging, until he has rehearsed each and all of the ten precepts and virtues. He then says:—"If we carefully observe the revolutions of the sun, moon and stars we learn that from ancient times until now there has been no confusion or change in the law and order of nature. The falling of rivers and the crumbling of mountains show that there is a destiny of things in their building up and in their breaking down. The thunder and the earthquake also show that constant change is going on in nature. By considering the facts that the moon waxes and wanes, and that all things fade and fail after flourishing for a time we learn what the conditions of life in this world are. . . . When one knows that law and order in nature are never deranged we will unvaryingly cling to the Path of Man. Such a one will never envy the rich even though he himself may be poor; neither will he be envious of those in high position though he himself may be in a low one. When one understands the principle of waxing and waning he will never be disturbed by the conditions of profit or loss. He will not become luxurious when he is rich; nor will he be regretful if he should become poor. . . . All things that can be seen with the eye and heard by the ear are such as to illustrate the precept 'not stealing.' From birth until death the true nature of this precept is revealed by all that we see and hear. Even from the beginning of the universe and down to its destruction all things reveal the true nature of the precept 'not stealing.' For instance when one is born relatives come with gladness and prepare garments with which they dress the new born babe. They also gladly render other services and perform various ceremonies. All this is because of the virtue of 'not stealing' in a previous incarnation. The same is true when a Prince or a Noble is born. The four seas rejoice over such a birth. When such die after living out their fixed period of time the eight musical sounds cease and they are buried with prayers and ceremonial offerings. This is equally true of the virtuous of lowly position and rank. When a friend dies all others mourn. All this is the fruit-like result of virtuous conduct in not stealing in a previous incarnation. It is in such things that the root and fruit of right conduct in not stealing are clearly seen. It is true that there have been those who though not stealing in a previous life have been poor and even beggars and some of whom have even died of starvation. * * Such cases however are exceptions to the rule."

He goes on to confute those "who say that the laws of the Ten Virtues are for priests only to observe; and affirm that their observance by ordinary persons would make them weak and cowardly." True courage that springs from any other source is as exceptional as the wading of an angry tiger through a river. Then follows several anecdotes in illustration, ending with this one:— "Again it is written in a second book that on one occasion a dove was pursued by a falcon and that being hard pressed the dove took shelter in an open hall where Sariputra and Buddha were seated. When under the shadow of Sariputra it trembled with fear, but when it changed its place to the shadow of Buddha it rested content. The reason for this was the fact that Sariputra had still a trace of the sin of anger in his mind while the Buddha's great benevolence shone out from his face and form. It was the perception of this that gave content and safety to the dove in the shadow of Buddha. This incident shows that there is no reason in the teachings of Buddhism for both priests and laity that those who keep man's Path should be either weak or timid." The preacher then refutes a number of objections to Buddhism showing that they are the mistakes of ignorance made by those who think it to be only that taught by the priests of some one sect. "Buddhism was introduced into China about 2700 years after the death of Buddha in India. From China it came to Japan, yet from the first these teachings of the Ten Virtues have not changed in the least. These teachings bring happiness to the homes and peace to the Rulers and superior men of any country to the extent that they are practised. The truth of Buddhism should be firmly believed." Then follows an elaborate comparison of the great Path with Confucianism, or the sacred with the secular, course of it he says—"The precept 'not stealing' is said by some to correspond to righteousness—'*gi*'; but the comparison is not a suitable one. The teaching concerning *gi* has also been handed down in China from ancient times and its meaning is obscure and difficult to understand. It can only be said that *gi* is *gi*."

"The precept not stealing can be taught to all, nobles and commoners alike. Even holy sages of the highest virtues cannot immaculately keep this precept to the full extent of its meaning. The precept that forbids the stealing of anything that belongs to another forbids also the careless use of articles borrowed from others. It also requires an early return of articles borrowed from another. It is thus a teaching that can be taught to and practised by even foolish women and servants." "Some who know neither ancient nor modern teachings recklessly say that there are Esoteric and Exoteric—*nai-gi*—teachings in Buddhism. This is a mistake."

"This body of five feet in height that we are born to and which has the Buddha nature is the shadow or result of keeping the Ten Precepts. This is an interesting fact. Thus one's happiness or misery, length of life, rank, wisdom, or ignorance, relatives, virtue and fate are all settled, and as they can not be changed each must bear his own condition." "The law-nature is perfect; hence those who have obtained true ease of mind by the knowledge of it become rulers of the three worlds. There is no increasing of this or decreasing of that neither is there any taking from one to give to another. This being the law-nature, he who steals a single needle or a single blade of grass is a thief to that extent. He who steals gold, silver, rice or other grain is a thief to that extent. He who takes a country or a province from another by violence is a thief to that extent. The working man who is paid for a day's labor and yet fails to do a day's work is a thief to that extent. A child who has received his body, rank and property from his parents, whose riches they were, and yet is unfilial, is a thief to that extent. A retainer who receives from his overlord rank, reward and all material things necessary for himself and for his wife, for his children and servants—all of which are his lord's wealth—and yet is disloyal, is a thief to that extent." Several historical incidents are rehearsed and then the preacher says:—"In Japan and from ancient times the Emperor's throne has been fixed and protected by the Ten Virtues; and the administration of affairs has been transacted according to them. Because of this we enjoy the hundred blessings and live in a land that is far superior to what China was in the time of the holy sages."

He relates how when Buddha was in the world a priest named Hoken went to him "and asked what he could practise in order to attain to the holy pattern. The Buddha replied that he must never take anything that was not his own. The priest—*Biku*—again worshipping, withdrew and went and sat under a tree in order to meditate on the meaning of what had been said to him. He thought that the meaning could not be only that he should not take the gold, silver, rank and office of others. It then occurred to him that the house, property, rank and office that he had before he became a priest could not be his own. He next thought that his wife, concubine and other members of the family that he had could not be his own. He then thought that his body with its five feet of stature could not be his own as it was only a part of the flesh and blood of his father and mother who had fed nourished and clothed it from the time of his birth; and which ultimately will become dust of the earth. . . . . He then thought of his mind that distinguishes between good and evil, between right and wrong, whether it might be his own. He decided that the mind of itself does not know itself as mind, that the terms mind and will are names given from without, that they are shadows and not realities, hence they too were not his own. At this point he became wholly separate from himself, entered into and attained Arhatship. Think of the precept ('not stealing') with this illustration and then see how deep its meaning is. Only deep thinkers can fathom it." In conclusion he says "Deeds spring from mind. Where there is mind actions arise. Where principles are transgressed the law-nature is marred. There is certainly a hell; and there are worlds of suffering humans and animals. Those who steal are made to suffer poverty when again born into Man's world. The five cereals when sown by such are injured by snow and by hail storms. Those who steal act contrary to the Buddha-nature which is without flaw and perfect; they become out-cast people of the lowest class. Duly those who circumspectly and reverently keep this precept ('not stealing') have their own homes and storehouses safely and permanently full of treasure."

Books received by Librarian of As. Soc., Feb. 20 to March 20, 1907.

Japan as it was and is. Hildreth—Clement, presented by the author.
Japan: its History, Arts, and Lit., Brinkley. 8 vols.
China: its History, Arts and Lit., Brinkley. 4 vols.

Pamphlets and Journals.

Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft, vol LX. pt. 4.
Zeitschrift der anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien, vol XXXVI. pt. 6.
Journal of American Geogr. Society, Dec. 1906.
Geographical Journal, Feb. 1907.
Journal of Lisbon Geogr. Soc., July, Aug. 1906.
Journal of Imp. Russian Geogr. Soc., vol XLII. 1906.
Journal of Royal Asiatic Soc. London, Jan. 1907.
Journal of Geological Survey of India, XXXIV. pt. 3. 1907.
Journal of Geological Survey of Canada, Nos. 923, 928, 939, 949, 959.
Report of Comr. of Education, Washington, Vol. 2. 1904.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Report of Washington Ac. of Sciences, vol VIII. pp. 197—406.
Report of U. S. Nat. Museum Bulletin, 39 parts P. and Q.
University of Colorado Studies, vol IV. 1.
Museo Nacional de Montevideo, vol III. 1.
Oesterreichische Monatsschrift, Jan. 1907.
Batavia Dagh Register for 1678.
Circular of the newly formed Japan Society of America.

A. LLOYD.

20th March, 1907.

"BEAUTY AND THE BARGE."

A good thing is always worth waiting for: and "Beauty and the Barge," as played by the A. D. C. of Yokohama is decidedly a good thing. It has been a topic of fluctuating expectancy ever since Christmas, for of course Dame Rumour, with her busy tongue, could not possibly neglect such a choice morsel of local gossip wherewith to titilate the ears and perchance the palates which become so wearifully jaded by the boredom of local uneventfulness. So, as the weeks drew on, expectation naturally was stimulated to a high degree—and for once in a way expectation was more than fulfilled. It was an ambitious thing to put upon the boards when one considers the many serious limitations attaching to the stage of the Public Hall, and the production of Friday evening must be written down as a triumph of stage-management. In the matter of scenery alone Yokohama has never been better served. Each of the three scenes of the farce were capitally put on, and to Mr. E. Curjel, the painter, the heartiest thanks are due for the dainty creations of his clever brush which he has given us: the view of the English water-meadow, with the dark red sails of the barge, the old church tower rising above the nestling village and the flowering iris on the banks of the river, was one of the prettiest conceptions we have ever seen carried out on any stage: the interior of the riverside "pub" was also perfect in all its crude details.

The story of "Beauty and the Barge" is too well-known to need recapitulation here. We must own in all honesty, however, that as a short story it interests us more than when transferred to the stage, yet as a farce it is full of the most rollicking humour and suffers from very few dull moments. Mr. Jacobs has realised the life of the riverside bargee better than any modern writer, and it is not his fault if he is less successful in the portrayal of naval character. If *Capt. James Barley* is redolent of the river and the barge, *Lieut. Seton Boyne* smells of the lamp, and belongs to that race of peculiar non-descripts which are purely stage-made. In the same way the choleric *Major Smedley* belongs to the self-same category of unreal things. It has been suggested that the foreign residents of Yokohama, living as they do among one of the politest races on the face of the earth, have forgotten—if they ever knew—how to swear. Be that as it may, *Major Smedley* as conceived by Mr. W. S. Moss, did not use the expletives put into his mouth by the dramatists as if to the manner born. He used the words, but he had not assimilated them. But it would be ungracious to cavil at the short-comings of the playwrights in the face of the excellent use which the A.D.C. made of the material provided for them. Miss Strome as the Beauty who complicates all the situations and wins the hearts of every member of the barge's crew—and incidentally of all the male portion of her audience—played spiritedly, naturally, and winningly a part by no means easy to assume. One felt that she had much justice on her side in bolting from the uncongenial marriage which her father had arranged for her. Her scenes with the "haffable and hamiable" *Captain Barley* and with the amorous *Lieut. Seton Boyne*, R.N., were splendidly differentiated, while the closing situation showed that the spoiled, petted and wilful girl was yet compact of sweet womanliness in heart and disposition. As her mother, *Mrs. Smedley*, Mrs. Colman—a new comer to our stage—played a small part very agreeably, but Miss E. Mendelson as the cousin, *Lucy Dallas*, though very pretty was rather too frigid. One of the great successes of the evening was Miss McCallum as *Mrs. Porter*, the landlady of the "Old Ship." Miss McCallum is an actress of rare ability, while her make up on Friday was so natural to the part as to be voted "stunning" by all acquainted with a river-side hostelry in the "home counties." The manner in which she kept order among the roisterers, the glassy stare which she could assume when *Capt. Barley* had to be brought to his bearings; the manner in which she domineered over her mild little husband—all showed the care she had taken in building up the character allotted to her. Mrs. McWilliams, always sure of a warm welcome in Yokohama, made the most of *Mrs. Baldwin*, the House-keeper, and provided plenty of laughter, for her grim humour is most infectious.

Among the men some very delightful surprises were furnished. What could have been funnier than Mr. Cooper's portrayal of the *rôle* of *Tom Codd*, the mate. His contortions when suddenly called upon to assume a violent illness, sent the house into convulsions of laughter from which it took several minutes to recover. Mr. H. C. Snodgrass—a pseudonym particularly well preserved—as the Gardener, *John Dibbs*, might be duplicated any day in an English garden, so life-like was the presentation. Again *Ted*, *Joe*, *Bill*, and *Alf* were typical of the riverside *habitues* in all their antics and emotions. Mr. Windett scored a decided success as *George Porter*, the officious, obsequious, but henpecked landlord of the "Old Ship," leaving nothing to be desired. Mr. G. G. Brady at the last moment played *Augustus*, the simple-minded unassuming "Third Hand" on the barge—the player slated for the part having been called away from Yokohama. It goes without saying that his was a finished performance and that his presentation of a bunch of flowers to the "Beauty" was a triumph of stage-craft. The great burden of the farce of course lay on Mr. A. L. Robinson, as *Captain James Barley*; Mr. F. W. R. Ward, as *Lieut. Seton Boyne R.N.*; Mr. W. S. Moss as *Major Smedley*, and Mr. J. M. Mollison as *Hubert Manners*, the discarded suitor. *Capt. Barley* was a distinct success, from his nautical limp, onwards, and whether cajoling elderly ladies, spooning with young ones, or enforcing discipline among his crew, rose ever to the full level of his opportunities. Mr. Ward, as we suggested earlier in this notice, had a stage-made part to play. He infused all the cheekiness into it that the character demanded, and carried off the metamorphosis into a barge-hand very well. As *Major Smedley* Mr. Moss had a difficult part to play and on the whole he is to be congratulated on the success he achieved. His choler was unconvincing, his language at times ineffective, but few would have done better, we venture to say, with the obvious handicaps attaching to the role. As *Hubert Manners* Mr. Mollison might with advantage have thrown a little more vigour into the portrayal—but then he had to represent a dude taken at serious disadvantage.

It only remains to thank the Bijou Orchestra—which now consists of the following players: Mr. B. R. Berrick, Piano and Conductor; Violins: Mrs. T. C. Anderson, Miss Ballagh, Miss McWilliams, Messrs. H. A. Poole, C. H. Thorn, H. P. Pratt, E. Herrmann, and C. H. Fearon. Cello: Mr. E. Salinger. Bass: Mr. L. E. McChesney—and to append their programme.

1	March-Two Step	"Poppies"	Neil Moret.
2	Waltz	"Carnival"	G. Smith.
3	Two Step	"Asama"	Van Alstyne.
4	March	"The Diplomat"	Sousa.

To-night "Beauty and the Barge" should draw a crowded house.

"Beauty and the Barge" was repeated at the Public Hall on Monday evening before a good house and it is to be hoped that the third performance announced for to-night will be equally favoured by the public. The piece went even better than on the first night, the actors playing up to one another with more ease and naturalness and some of the characters showing considerable improvement. The selections rendered by the Bijou Orchestra were again much appreciated and by insisting on two encores the audience succeeded in eliciting six instead of four numbers from this excellent little company—quite a concert programme—in addition to the play.

The third performance of "Beauty and the Barge" went off very successfully and there was a good house in spite of the unfavourable weather. The play went capitally and the Bijou Orchestra was as before in excellent form. The opinion was very generally expressed that another performance during next week would be greatly appreciated and well attended.

AOYAMA GAKUIN.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Monday, April 8th, was a day long to be remembered in the annals of Aoyama Gakuin. The occasion was the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of this institution and dedication of the new chapel. In the evening the alumni association gave a banquet to a large number of invited guests, including men of prominence in various walks of life and leading delegates who had been attending the World's Student Christian Federation.

The exercises began at 4 p.m. with the dedication of the new building. Dr. Y. Honda, president of the Aoyama Gakuin, presided at this service, as well as at both the other meetings. After a song by a male quartette composed of Messrs. Iglehart, Cowen, Davison, and Smith, Dr. J. Soper, representing the building committee, presented the edifice to Bishop Harris, who read the dedicatory ritual of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The new chapel is a large building of brick and stone, capable of holding over a thousand people. It was comfortably filled on this occasion by numerous friends and patrons of the institute.

In connection with the celebration of the anniversary the following programme was carried out:—

Prayer—Rev. W. R. Lambuth, D.D.
Singing.
Purposes of the Anniversary—President Y. Honda.
Historical Sketch—Rev. S. Ogata, D.D.
Singing.
Reception Address to Visitors—Bishop M. C. Harris, D.D., L.L.D.
Responses:—President J. F. Goucher, D.D., L.L.D.
Professor Y. Motora,
Singing.
Congratulatory Responses:—Bishop Earl Cranston.
Rev. A. Garman, D.D.
Honorable N. Makino, Minister of Education,
Count Okuma.
Singing.
Doxology Benediction.

After the anniversary exercises were over, the celebration was brought to a fitting close by a banquet in Goucher Hall. Over one hundred and fifty guests sat down at three long tables which almost filled the space of the court-yard which had been specially roofed over for the occasion. Among the number were many prominent pastors, teachers, missionaries, military men and others. Bishop Harris acted as toastmaster and introduced the following distinguished gentlemen who made speeches congratulating the institution and its managers on the quarter century of successful achievement, and expressing a profound hope for a yet more brilliant future: Baron Shibusawa, Baron Goto, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kato, Comte de Pourtales, Sir Alexander Simpson, of Edinburgh University, and Dr. Alexander Sutherland, of Canada.

As the guests took their departure, each one was presented with a set of souvenir post cards and a copy of the special anniversary catalogue.

The catering was ably done by the Fugetsudo, and all arrangements were carefully made and carried out by the alumni committee in charge of the celebration.

Admiral Prince Arisugawa, who was at Port Arthur on official duty, left Dairen on April 10th by the converted cruiser *Manshu* for home under escort of the *Tatsuta*.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The annual general meeting of those interested in the Yokohama General Hospital was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Foreign Board of Trade Rooms, International Building, Mr. E. W. Frazar, Chairman, presiding. There were also present Messrs. L. J. Healing, M. Russell, T. Herlihy, Irvine Williams, Mrs. Reidhaar, Messrs. A. M. Knapp, E. Bosshart, B. M. Hay, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Dearing, Mrs. D. H. Blake, Mrs. E. H. R. Manley, and Mr. F. J. Abbott.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last meeting were then taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said: Our first business is to consider the report and statement of accounts. As copies have been distributed to all subscribers and as the local papers have already printed same in full, it scarcely seems necessary to read it out. Before going into details, I desire, on behalf of the Committee, to bespeak the leniency of the community over the lateness of the report, which ought to have been circulated last month but which has been delayed in the hope of the return of our able Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. J. Neville, who has always prepared our figures with such care and accuracy. A glance at the Balance Sheet will show that the year's working account ends with a debit balance of *yen* 2,168.82, in contrast to that of 1905, which showed a substantial credit. The total earnings this year are less, while the items of provisions, special nurses and general expenses are considerably increased, due largely, to the sudden rise in price of food supplies and wages which took place after the war. The room rates and charges have not been altered, and it may be well for the incoming committee to carefully consider some readjustment of same. The care and maintenance of a hospital is quite a special matter, and it is well-nigh impossible to apply the economics of a private concern or household. Preparations must always be made for the unexpected—rooms must be heated and cleaned, with doctors, nurses and servants in readiness at all hours. Patients must be received and given proper treatment, even though their financial circumstances do not permit of their paying full prices. The item of charity, though first scarcely taken into consideration, really amounts to a very noticeable figure. The past three or four years' experience of the present Committee has proved the usefulness and absolute necessity of the Hospital, and indicated the fact that, with combined care and attention on the part of Committee and staff, the working expenses should be kept down very closely to the self-supporting basis; some years may yield a slight income while others may show a loss, which, together with the repairs and alterations always needed, must be taken care of by public subscriptions. The special feature of the year was the epidemic of Scarlet Fever which broke out in the early summer. The cases increased so rapidly that at one time the capacity of the Nakamura Infectious Disease Ward was taxed to its utmost, accommodation being furnished for 19 patients, all of whom were successfully cured. It was found necessary to install the electric light, also City water, to provide more furniture, besides repair the old building and make additions to the kitchens and nurses' quarters. All of these expenses, together with the extra wages demanded by the special nurses, cooks and servants, who had to be engaged hastily and who were compelled to remain in quarantine the whole interval, caused a very great and unusual expense. Combined with these extras, the majority of the patients only had fever for a few days, and for the remainder of their six weeks' quarantine acquired the appetites of athletes! In making out the accounts the committee charged only the usual hospital room rates, with the final result that the figures show a considerable loss on the Nakamura Fever Ward working account, and not the profit generally imagined by the community. There can be no doubt however of the usefulness of this Fever Ward, for without it persons infected with contagious diseases must either be taken to the Japanese Lazarette or else have their houses completely isolated and quarantined under the strict laws now enforced. Continual repairs have been made to the main General Hospital Buildings: roofs gone over, steam-heating apparatus and electric wires repaired and a very fine kitchen stove installed. The new Insane Wing has been completed and received the endorsement of the Doctors. Some urgent cases have already been treated with success. The new Operating Theatre has been kept up to full efficiency and continues to be used with marked success in many critical cases. The committee take a special pleasure in mentioning the splended work of the Matron, Miss Gray, and Sister Peacock. Their devotion to duty and constant interest in the welfare of all patients has earned continual praise and gratitude. The thanks of the Committee are due to those who have so kindly and thoughtfully supplied books, magazines and flowers during the year. Such attentions are most heartily appreciated by the patients and serve to while away many weary hours. Literature of almost any description no matter how old will be welcomed and a library of books is being slowly formed. Thanks are also extended to the local newspapers who have very kindly continued to supply free copies. I now beg to move from the Chair the adoption of the Report and Financial Statement.

Mr BOSSHART seconded the adoption of the report and accounts.

Discussion was invited but there being none the motion was put and adopted.

The next business was the election of a Committee but before that was taken up,

The CHAIRMAN said: I would like to say a few words as to the amalgamation of the Ladies Hospital Advisory Board and the Committee of nine Gentlemen. For several years the Ladies of Yokohama have been supporting the Hospital Work in a special way by maintaining an advisory Hospital committee, circulating a subscription list amongst themselves, giving entertainments, etc., the proceeds of which have been devoted to special Hospital needs. Besides this they have appointed sub committees to visit patients, to supply flowers, supervise purchase of linen, etc., and giving most excellent and valuable assistance. Now that the work of the Hospital has become so systematized, however, ladies on the committee feel that the interests will perhaps best be served by amalgamation with the men's committee. The latter look upon the plan with favour and at a combined meeting held on the 3rd it was decided to bring the matter up for action at this Annual General Meeting. In order to bring it into shape for discussion I therefore beg to move from the chair as follows:—"That the present membership of the committee of the Yokohama General Hospital be increased from 9 members to 12 the additional three to consist of ladies who will be invited to join the committee by the 9 gentlemen elected at the Annual General meeting."

Rev. Dr. DEARING seconded the motion, and, discussion being invited, said that in doing so expressed his full recognition and due appreciation of the most excellent work done by the Ladies Committee, during the years of its existence.—(Hear hear). He had personal reason, from some stay in the Hospital, to know something of the work done by the Ladies Committee. It seemed to him that the particular work they had been doing was perhaps now ended and that the work of the Hospital might be more efficiently carried forward if they were combined with the General Committee.

The motion was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said he need scarcely add that the present Committee had tried to do their best, but if others desired or wished to join the Committee he thought their nomination would be welcomed. Almost any of the Committee would be willing to make way for new timber.

Mr. BOSSHART proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring Committee and their re-election.

Rev. Dr. DEARING seconded and the motion was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN in thanking the meeting for the honour it had done the Committee said he would like to state again the great interest of the Committee in the Hospital work and their desire to further its welfare in every way within their power. With this object it was proposed that the Hospital should be officially thrown open for inspection every Saturday afternoon between the hours of 2 and 5, at which time any one of the community who had a kick or a suggestion or a desire to see how the Hospital was run might go there and be shown round by the staff and be afforded every opportunity to see for themselves. At that time any suggestions or criticisms should be made a note of and afterwards handed in to a member of the Committee and that member would present the matter at the next meeting of the Committee where it would be discussed and if it was found to be in order and for the betterment of the Hospital prompt action would be taken to have it put into force.

In reply to Mr. BOSSHART,

The CHAIRMAN, with regard to the item in the report stating that decay and weakness was being shown in the main hospital building and that a new structure would soon be an urgent necessity, further said that the building referred to was a large one erected many years ago when funds were very low and the woodwork was therefore very frail and smaller than usual. Decay was setting in under the eaves and round the windows and the cost of repairs was very considerable. Something would have to be done and it was thought that a fund should be gradually formed to provide for it. The building was being overhauled all the time. They had a carpenter engaged by the month to attend to repairs and in all probability it was being overhauled to-day. The windows were constantly breaking and doors were always coming off, and it was quite plain that something must be done sooner or later. He was reminded that the building was put up by Dr. Mecre. He was short of funds and made as big a building as he could for the money. It was already 12 years old so that there was reason for its condition. They had been asked what a new building would cost. They had taken no estimates and had no plans prepared, but roughly speaking it would cost between forty and fifty thousand *yen* to do it properly. The building should be in two parts, one for patients' diseases, fevers, etc., and the other half for surgical cases. If they could start the fund with a small amount the next time they went to the public for subscriptions they might set apart a certain portion of what they received and place it on deposit. Moreover people passing through might make donations and residents more than ordinarily rich might at their death leave something to the institution if its needs were made publicly known.

On the motion of the Chairman a vote of thanks for the use of the room in which the meeting took place was accorded to the Foreign Board of Trade.

The CHAIRMAN thanked those present for attending in such disagreeable weather and the proceedings terminated.

Report for the period from January 1st to December 31st, 1906, to be presented at a Public Meeting to be held at the Rooms of the Foreign Board of Trade, (kindly lent for the purpose) on Wednesday, 10th of April, 1907, at four p.m.

In presenting their report for the year under review the Committee regret that the figures of the Working Account do not compare as favourably with those of last year as could be wished. The explanation is to be found in a number of ways, i.e., the sudden and considerable increase in cost of food stuffs, materials and wages, continued and extensive repairs due to deterioration of the buildings, unusual expenses due to the epidemic of Scarlet Fever, and the care of charity cases. Notwithstanding these increased expenses the room rates and charges have not been raised, the committee feeling great reluctance in doing so.

From the experience and data gained during the past two or three years, it appears plain that to support the Hospital in its present efficiency some help must come from the community each year, and it is to be hoped the public will continue to show the same generosity as heretofore.

The Committee realizes the need of care and economy and are doing all they can to exercise same, but it should be remembered that a Hospital must maintain an unusual degree of cleanliness and efficiency, all of which means unremunerative expense.

A subscription list was circulated among the business houses early in the year and met with the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

very generous response of Yen 9,450.00, besides which Yen 330.80 was received as donations from several patients accompanied by letters expressive of much appreciation of treatment received.

The present main Hospital Building is showing such signs of decay and weakness that it is plainly evident a new structure will soon be an urgent necessity, to provide for which the committee think a certain portion of each year's subscription should be devoted.

The new building for temporarily insane patients has been constructed and will soon be put in use. It has been specially designed for the purpose and will prove a valuable addition.

The five new rooms on the second floor have all been furnished and are in constant use.

The number of patients treated during the year has been: Room 163, Ward 72, Special 21, Charity 12, total 268, of whom have been discharged: Room 148, Ward 58, Special 20, Charity 4, total 237. Deaths have been: Room 11, Ward 10, Special 2. Total 8

In November the resignation of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis was received, owing to Mr. Ellis taking up the work of Mr. Holgate, who was obliged to leave this country on account of severe illness. Mr. and Mrs. W. Bailey were given the appointments of Steward and Housekeeper and are giving satisfaction.

The new ambulance is proving a great success and receives everywhere the highest commendation.

During the summer months quite a serious epidemic of Scarlet Fever broke out, and the accommodations at the Nakamura Infectious Ward were taxed to their utmost. Miss Peacock went there personally to take charge, remaining over eleven weeks in quarantine doing excellent service. Owing to the suddenness and extent of the call many extras had to be incurred, including the installation of the City Water, Electric Light, Telephone, etc., which entailed expenses so heavy as to net a considerable loss. It showed, however, very conclusively the value of having such an establishment fully equipped and ready to cope with sudden epidemics.

The accounts have again been audited by Mr. E. B. S. Edwards, to whom the Committee extend sincere thanks. The Ladies' Committee have continued their valuable assistance, contributing in no small measure to the success of the Hospital.

A word of appreciation is also due to the members of the local press who have in many ways helped to make known our needs and deeds.

The members of the Committee now tender their resignations. (Signed) E. W. Frazar, Chairman; L. J. Healing, Vice-Chairman; M. Russell, Hon. Treasurer; H. J. Neville, Hon. Secretary; F. J. Abbott, A. M. Knapp, T. M. Laffin, L. Mottet, M. Schellenberg.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR 1906.

Financial Report for the period, commencing Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1906.

WORKING ACCOUNT.	Dr.	Cr.
Provisions	8,955.85	
Wages	7,456.89	
Medicines	2,152.77	
Light and Heat	2,640.35	
Medical Appliances	25 98	
Special Nurses and advances to patients	4,290.05	
Ground Rent and Insurance	969.71	
Outside Charity	31.90	
General Expenses	4,030.86	
Medical Fees	2,050.00	
Earnings, (including cost of special nurses, etc., recovered)		29,498.26
"Doubtful" 1905 debts recovered		707.53
"Charity" 1905 fees recovered		168.75
Interest		61.00
Balance		2,168.82
Yen	32,604.36	32,604.36

IMPROVEMENTS ACCOUNT.		
Repairs and Improvements	3,266.62	
Furniture	1,154.31	
Balance forward	5,359.57	
Donations and Subscriptions		9,780.50
Yen	9,780.50	9,780.50

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. PROFIT AND LOSS.	Dr.	Cr.
To Working Account	2,168.82	
Balance forward	645.20	
By Balance from 1905		2,814.02
Yen	2,814.02	2,814.02

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.		
Chartered Bank Deposit	6,000.00	
do Current Account	1,369.69	
Cash in Treas.' hands	4.63	
Cash in Steward's hands	148.23	
Sundry Debtors	1,049.04	
Improvements Account		5,359.57
Sundry Creditors		2,566.82
Profit and Loss		645.20
Yen	8,571.59	8,571.59

I have examined above Accounts and compared them with the books of the Hospital and certify them to be in accordance with same.

(Signed) E. B. S. EDWARDS, Auditor.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

At a meeting in Kobe on Friday Governor Hattori presiding, it was resolved to form in Kobe a society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the following were elected a Committee: Mesdames Hattori, Aoki, Yasui, Ogura, Taylor, Rentiers, and Mactavish; Messrs. T. Aoki, H. Fuma, F. Kajima, K. Matsukata, M. Ogura, S. Saito, J. Tsubota, N. Uchimura, T. Yatsui, T. Midzushima, T. Namaye (secretary), A. H. Groom, J. MacLennan, W. W. Campbell, H. V. Henson, D. B. Taylor, J. D. Longuire, Lee Lee, and J. B. Rentiers. Power was given to the Committee to add to their number. The subscription was fixed at *yen* 2 per head per annum.

In the course of his remarks the Governor said his opinions as to the work of the Society might perhaps differ, therefore, to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, he wished to speak a few words on the subject (applause). In his opinion the question to be dealt with by the Society was one of sentiment rather than of right and wrong. Consequently its work must be carried on steadily but with great patience. It might be thought that the work could be done readily with the help of the police, but he did not think it would be wise to rely too much upon the police. To accomplish its objects the Society must find other means It must obtain the support of the newspapers, circulate pamphlets, and give lectures, in order to educate the public and cultivate kindness to animals. In England the first Society of the kind was established in 1824, eighty ago, and in America in 1824, forty years since. Therefore in England there had been eighty years' experience of such work, and in America forty. But here the work was just starting, so patience was called for (applause). Sometimes kind suggestions as to the prevention of cruelty to animals had appeared in the newspapers, but occasionally the observations in the papers were exaggerated and insulting to the police. He did not know how it was abroad, but here, while friendly and kindly suggestions and criticism were well received, exaggerated and insulting critism had no good result. Another point was that in Europe and America there were often loud complaints against the practice of vivisection for educational purposes and the destruction of animals to preserve human life. He thought that on such questions the Society ought to be very careful and judicious. Otherwise there might be some conflict between the Society, and the authorities, and one might be obliged to side with the latter. With this understanding he would be very pleased to accept the Presidency of the Society and to do all he could to promote its interests.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

About 12.30 p.m on April 9th, a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Kure, Maidzuru and in other western districts, the duration being five minutes.

On April 9th, a strong gale was experienced at Sapporo. Many fishing boats were capsized. At Hamayeki, forty-one fishermen were drowned and twenty-five bodies were washed ashore later. At Rumoi, three were drowned; and at Furubira, two.

Two small lots, one weighing 160 *momme*, and another 140 *momme*, of new tea were put on the market of Shizuoka, on April 8th, from the district of Abe. The quality is reported to be excellent. The complimentary prices range between *yen* 50 and 65.

A number of laws were proclaimed on April 10th and published in the *Official Gazette*, namely, the revision of the Emigrants Protection Law, law regarding the collection of taxes, etc.; the revision of the law regarding the drug business and the storing of drugs and chemicals; the revision of the law for the Industries Encouragement Bank; the revision of the law for the Hokkaido Colonial Bank; the revision of the Mining Industry Law; the law regarding the examination of cows for breeding purposes; etc.

The steamer *Kotobuki Maru* went ashore on the morning of April 6th in the neighbourhood of Ujina. The sailing vessel *Shofuku Maru* on April 3rd collided with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's chartered steamer *Chivoda Maru* off Hashirijima, a village in Bingo province. The *Shofuku* was wrecked.

On April 11th, prefectural governors throughout the Empire held a meeting at the Home Office. Marquis Saionji, the Premier, and Mr. Hara, Minister for Home Affairs, addressed them on changes in administrative affairs involved in the revisions of the Diet. Memorials presented by governors as to reforms in administration were introduced by the Home Minister. The Minister also submitted several views drafted in accordance with the sense of those memorials. The conference will last for about a week.

The sixth spring Union Regatta of employees of the 1st, 2nd, 74th, 100th, Mitsui, Soda and Specie Banks, the Yokohama Fire Insurance Co., Hara Gomei Kaisha, the Mogi Shoten, Kiito Gomei Kaisha, Doshin Kaisha, and the local branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, took place on April 7th off the Bund, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, under the auspices of Mr. K. Otani, Chairman; Mr. Y. Yamakawa, Vice-President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Vice-Chairman; and Mr. A. Yatsuto, Chief Umpire. The distance of each race was eight hundred metres. Three boats, the *Mikasa, Kasagi* and *Tsukuba*, were used. The programme, including fourteen races, was successfully carried out. Beautiful day fireworks were sent up and a band played selections.

On Feb. 18 there was launched at Partick a steel screw steamer, built to the order of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japan, through Messrs. A. R. Brown, M'Farlane and Co., Glasgow, under whose inspection the vessel has been built. The dimensions of the vessel are:—Length between perpendiculars, 310 ft; breadth, 40 ft.; depth, moulded, 26 ft. 6 in.; with a gross tonnage of about 2,530 tons. She is built to the class 100 A1, Lloyd's spar-deck class, and also in accordance with the Teishinsho rules. Accommodation is provided under the fore part of the bridge deck for a limited number of first-class passengers, and aft in the poop there is accommodation for 16 second-class passengers. Accommodation is provided in forward 'tween decks for third-class passengers. The machinery, which has been constructed by the builders, consists of triple-expansion engines having cylinders 25, 41, and 68 in. diameter by 48-inch stroke, and two large single-ended boilers working at a pressure of 185 lb. The vessel was named *Chikuzen Maru* by Mrs. George M'Farlane, Dunsley, Bellahouston.

On April 8th, the second meeting of the Industrial Union consisting of various industrial guilds throughout the Empire was held at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Baron Hirata, Chairman; Viscount Kano, Vice-Chairman, and about three hundred representatives were present. After a brief opening speech by the president, Mr. Matsuoka, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, gave an address. He said that the Government had made a revision in the law with regard to commercial and industrial banks, for the benefit of the Industrial Union and also provided regulations for encouraging its further development. Everyone connected with commerce, agriculture or industry no matter on how small a scale would find it well to join a trust rather than to safeguard their interests independently. Referring to the well-known raw silk union, Usui-sha, in Gumma prefecture, the Minister said that the society was established in 1807. The business of the society had progressed gradually, and at present it comprised 140 factories. The manufacture of filatures and re-reels amounted to a million *yen* per annum which represented one twenty-fifth of the silk produced in Japan.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE LAW COURTS.

ALLIGED BREACH OF LEASE CONTRACT.

The hearing of a case in which a Chinese merchant named Cheong Wei-li claims *yen* 2,103 from Mr. H. V. Gielen was resumed on April 5th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

A Chinese contractor named Liang Fan-Jen, known as Ah Hep, No. 106, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, was examined. He deponed that Cheong Ming-kee, the predecessor of plaintiff, died some years ago, but witness did not remember the exact year. Some time after the death of Cheong Ming-kee, when witness saw Mr. Gielen, the latter told witness that the deceased owed him *yen* 1,800. The loan was left unpaid. Witness did not ask Mr. Gielen as to the nature of the loan as he was not interested. Later witness, taking with him Cheong Choy-sai the younger brother of plaintiff, went to the residence of Mr. Gielen. Choy-Sai on behalf of his elder brother explained to Mr. Gielen their financial position and said that they could not pay back what their father owed. Sympathizing with their difficulty, Mr. Gielen agreed to abandon what he had lent to the deceased.

Defendant's Counsel, asking the Judge to point out the provisions of the Penal Code as to perjury, asked witness whether Cheong Wei-li, plaintiff in the present case, or his younger brother, Cheong Choy-sai, went to the house of Mr. Gielen to explain their monetary difficulty. After a pause, witness replied that it was the younger brother so far as he remembered. Plaintiff's Counsel said that witness was building several houses on lot No. 187. Yamashitacho, under instructions from defendant. Counsel asked witness whether he had been requested by some person before coming into the Courts to conceal or alter some points of fact. Witness said that he had very often seen Mr. Gielen before coming into Court, but neither of them referred to the case. Defendant's Counsel stated that after the present case had been instituted, witness called at Counsel's office, and said that he had taken plaintiff and his younger brother to the residence of Mr. Gielen. Witness replied that he had forgetten what he had said in the lawyer's office. The Judge said that it was an important question whether plaintiff or his brother visited defendant to conduct negotiations with regard to the alleged loan of *yen* 1,800, and he gave an explanation of the provision of the Penal Code regarding false statements. Witness stated that plaintiff was not present at the residence of Mr. Gielen.

At the request of defendant's Counsel, the Judge decided to summon another Chinaman named Hoso-ho as a witness. The hearing was adjourned till April 12th.

SHIPPING CASE.

A case instituted by the Vacuum Oil Company against the United States and China-Japan Steamship Line, claining *yen* 301 and interest from July 28th, 1905, till execution of judgment, came up on April 8th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Ikeda. The Defendant firm was unrepresented.

Plaintiffs' Counsel stated that under their instruction defendants carried a quantity of vacuum oil by the steamer *Verona* from America to Japan. The ship arrived at Yokohama on June 28th, 1905. The oil was landed between July 1st and 8th and was delivered to the consignees. Five casks of the lot were found severely damaged. Consequently the consignees informed Messrs. C. Illies and Co. who are the local agents of the steamer, of the damage. Subsequently the damaged cusks were inspected by a representative of the local agents. The damage was confirmed on July 27th in the same year by the parties. Later when the consignees lodged a claim with the local agents for the damage, they replied that they would send it to the head office in Hamburg for further instructions. On June 15th in the following year, when the plaintiffs asked the local agents as to the claim they found that no definite reply was obtainable. Since then, the claim had been left unpaid.

The Judge gave judgment at once against defendants by default. He ordered them to pay the amount claimed with interest and also to bear costs. The Judge also decided that the decision should be confirmed within four months if no objection was filed by defendants.

CLAIM ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

A case in which J. Kimoto claims *yen* 19,750 from the New York Life Insurance Co. was resumed on April 10th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

The Judge said that the Court required to again examine S. Kitazato, the manager of the Teikoku Life Insurance Co., who had been examined as a witness at the previous sitting. The Judge decided to summon him in accordance with the 5th clause of Art. 317 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Plaintiff's counsel produced a copy of a judgment given in a life insurance case in the Court of Cassation and said that the younger brother of plaintiff insured his life with the defendant firm and that he died after having paid the first quarterly installment of the premium. The deceased had applied to the Teikoku Insurance Company for insurance on his life before he insured himself with defendants. On application a doctor of the Japanese company examined his health after which his application was refused. The rejection by the Japanese company has no connection with the insurance with defendant firm, on which the latter's counsel, however, made an objection insisting that the deceased concealed the fact at the time when he applied to the foreign company for the insurance, that the Japanese firm had rejected his application. Referring to the copy of the judgment produced, Counsel said that the Court of Cassation takes the relations between any insured and a third party as having no connection with the insurance company concerned.

Defendants' Counsel contended that the sense of the judgment given in the Supreme Court differed from the view of objection insisted on by plaintiff's Counsel. He could not admit the evidence.

The Judge thereupon adjourned the hearing till April 17th.

TRAGEDIES.

A wealthy merchant named Y. Nakada, residing at Shinhana-cho, Hongo, Tokyo, on the night of April 3rd, murdered his third son, Yoshikuni, eighteen years old, inflicting on him six fatal injuries with a sword. The following morning, the father gave himself up to the Hongo Police Office. It is said that the victim was dissolute in conduct and just before his death attacked his mother after asking her for money.

Fumi (27) the wife of A Tajima, a fancy goods merchant, living at Osato, a village not far from Tokyo, on the evening of April 2nd, committed suicide by laying herself, together with her infant, on the Nippon Railway at a point near Osaka Station. A train ran over them. Cruel treatment from her husband was the cause.

A farmer, G. Yamamoto (40) by name, residing at Itabashi, in Tokyo fu, who has been suffering from brain complaint for the last three years, murdered his wife, Moto (33) and daughter, Mitsu (3), early on the morning of April 4th by inflicting fatal injuries with a cooking knife. After the crime, the man informed the Itabashi Police Office.

The dead body of a man looking like a coolie was found on the afternoon of Friday, in the canal near Kameno-hashi, at the foot of Jizozaka, Yokohama. The man was severely injured about the head.

A foreign resident reports that about half past one in the afternoon af Friday he saw a jinrikisha-man deliberately walk into the Creek at Jizozaka and drown himself in some three feet of water, the water in the Creek being then very low. The body lay in the water for half an hour. The man had left in his jinrikisha a letter explaining his reasons for making away with himself.

FIRES.

Early on the morning of April 8th, fire broke out in Higashi-machi, Fukagawa, Tokyo. Owing to a strong southwesterly wind, the flames at once spread to adjoining houses. Seventy-one buildings were destroyed and seven were damaged.

The same morning an outbreak of fire occurred in Kojimachi, Tokyo, burning down five houses. An old woman was killed. The cause of the fire was a lamp.

Fire broke out on the evening of April 4th at Kamiho, Gifu prefecture, destroying 153 buildings.

Information has been received in Singapore of disastrous fires at Kampar and Chenderiang, in Perak, and the destruction by fire of the Methodist Episcopal buildings at Sitawan, in Perak. The Lorong Market, a large timber block, valued at $150,000, was destroyed at Kampar. The fire at Chenderiang also occurred in a timber block, the value of which was, approximately, $100,000. We understand that the Commercial Union Assurance Company is largely interested in both losses.—*Straits Times.*

Three big warehouses in the Finsbury district, London's busiest industrial centre, were destroyed by fire on the morning of March 16th, causing damage to the amount of over a million dollars. Starting in Featherstone Street, in the premises of Cox & Co., hat manufacturers, the flames, fanned by a strong wind, jumped the street, enveloped the establishment of the Maxim Company, woodturners, and spread to the adjoining warehouses of Green & Co., shoe manufacturers. Owing to the strength of the wind it appeared for a time as though the whole block of adjoining property would be devastated, but after three hours' hard work the firemen gained control of the situation.

Early on the morning of April 9th, fire broke out in Misaki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo, destroying four houses. A youth was killed.

It is reported from Maidzuru that on the morning of April 10th, fire occurred on board a warship in the Naval Station. The flames were put out before much damage was sustained.

CANON MACCOLL.

The Rev Canon MacColl, whose death is reported by the telegraph, was born in 1838 on a sheep farm occupied by his father in Inverness-shire and was educated at Trinity College, Glenalmond, and the University of Naples.

He was appointed assistant-curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, in 1861; chaplain to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, 1862-63; curate of St. Paul's Knightsbridge, 1864-64. He spent the period between 1867 and 1869 in Southern Italy, chiefly in the study of theology, literature, and foreign politics. In 1871 he was collated to the rectory of St. George's, Botolph Lane, in the City of London. In 1884 he became a Canon residentiary of Ripon. He was the author of "Mr. Gladstone and Oxford," by "Scrutator," 2nd edit., 1865; "Science and Prayer," 4th edit., 1866; "Is there not a Cause? a Letter to Col. Greville Nugent, M.P. (late Lord Greville) on the Disestablishment of the Irish Church," 2nd edit., 1868; "The Reformation in England," 2nd edit., 1866; "The Ober-Ammergau Passion Play," 40th edit, 1870; "Is Liberal Policy a Failure?" by Expertus," 1870; "Who is Responsible for the (Franco-German) War?" by "Scrutator," 2nd edit., 1871; "The Damnatory Clauses of the Athanasian Creed rationally explained," in a letter to Mr. Gladstone, 1872; "Lawlessness, Sacerdotalism, and Ritualism," 3rd edit., 1875; "The Eastern Question: its Facts and Fallacies," 1877; "Three Years of the Eastern Question," 3rd edit., 1878; "Christianity in Relation to Science and Morals," 5th edit., 1889; "Life Here and Hereafter," 2nd edit., 1889; "England's Responsibility towards Armenia," 4th edit., 1895; "The Sultan and the Powers," 2nd edit., 1896: besides contributions to periodical literature, and, in 1886, a pamphlet on the Irish Question, which passed through nine editions in the course of the year. In foreign politics he made a special study of Mohammedanism as a theocratic system of government, inconsistent, as he contended, with civilisation, and fatal to the moral and intellectual development of any people who embrace it. This, says "Men and Women of the Time," was his conclusion from the history and tenets of Islam, confirmed by his own observation in various Mohammedan lands.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOREIGN AND JAPANESE TAX PAYMENTS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I am directed by my Committee to write to you regarding the remarks which have appeared in your columns upon this subject.

For the sake of clearness, I quote the sentence in Mr. Beart's speech which has given rise to the present discussion:—

"I am sure that suggestions brought forward would be welcomed by the Japanese authorities, and, as showing the important part which our small foreign population occupies in the City's accounts, I may mention that over *yen* 575,000 was paid *in business and income taxes* by foreigners in the last fiscal year, being nearly 40 per cent. of the entire amount collected from these sources."

The reference to figures was made with the object of showing the large interests held by foreigners resident within the municipality of Yokohama; interests which, under present conditions, are entirely unrepresented in municipal affairs. Taking these figures as a basis, "One who pays his Taxes" drew the conclusion that many Japanese are evading full payment of their taxes. Possibly that opinion might have been expressed in other terms, but, apart from such a view of the matter, your references to the correspondence thus initiated are combined with statistics and suggestions which tend to minimise the disparity between the large sum paid per foreigner and the small sum paid per Japanese, and, so far as this is done, you injure the interests of the foreign resident.

This tendency of your remarks leads to a further consideration of the subject, and so far from agreeing with your view, I am directed to say that, in the opinion of the Committee, the figures quoted by Mr. Beart show conclusively that whereas foreigners, speaking generally, must pay upon the full value of business and income figures, the same strictness is evidently not shown either in the declarations by or collections from their Japanese neighbours.

Your editorial of the 6th April, referring to municipal figures for 1901 obscures the issue, and is in some respects misleading. The percentage of collections to be allocated to Municipal or National purposes does not in any way affect the main fact that in 1905, *yen* 575,000, or nearly 40 per cent. *of the business and income taxes* collected in Yokohama, was paid by foreigners. In any case, the change in local conditions has been so great that any comparison which it is desired to institute should be obtained from the statistics for 1905 and not from those of 1901.

But the entire futility of attempting any conclusions regarding the relative fiscal conditions of the two communities from such figures as you have quoted, no matter for what period, is clearly shown in the amounts which you describe as capital employed:—

	Yen.	Average per capita.
Capital employed by Japanese in 1901	21,354,756	71
Capital employed by foreigners in 1901	3,890,507	672

These figures merely relate to the businesses which come under Group 2 of the business tax, *i.e.*, "Banking, Insurance, money-lending, and letting of goods." In the year 1901 the capital of the Yokohama Specie Bank alone was *yen* 18,000,000, and as there are six other Japanese banks with registered head-offices in Yokohama, it is evident that the words "Capital employed" principally refer to "Banking Capital employed," and take no account of individual capital. The operations of the Yokohama Specie Bank are, moreover, distributed all over the world, and a certain proportion of the foreigners' transactions relating to Exports and Imports pass through this institution. With such a complexity of circumstances it is quite impossible to draw any inference from your figures.

Regarding declared income, you quote:—

	Yen.	Average per capita.
Declared incomes in 1901— Japanese	7,329,570	24
Declared incomes in 1901— Foreigners	6,002,000	1037

but of the Japanese incomes, the profits of the Yokohama Specie Bank alone accounted for *yen* 2,879,818, thus reducing the declared income (on the basis of your method of calculation) of a population of about 300,000 in 1901 to *yen* 4,449,752, or *yen* 15 per capita, or say 84 *yen* per family, which, according to Japanese statistics averages 5.6 persons.

Similar remarks might be added regarding the other items upon which your editorial comments are based. In the closing paragraph you state:—

"Otherwise the figures are very eloquent. They indicate, very clearly, the relative positions of the communities as to fiscal questions, and they show that, so far as concerns municipal payments on account of business tax and income-tax, the foreign community should contribute at least as much as the Japanese, whereas the actual fact is very different."

My Committee believe that the premises from which this deduction is drawn are incorrect, and support for this opinion is to be found in a recently issued work entitled "The National Wealth of Japan," revised by His Excellency Count Okuma, wherein it is stated that the wealth of Kanagawa Ken, with a population of 980,000, may be estimated at *yen* 446,000,000. Yokohama being the only city in the province and containing a population of 326,000, or say one-third of the whole, it is probably fair to estimate its wealth at about Yen 200,000,000. That is for the Japanese population only. The foreign population, including about 3,500 Chinese, is approximately 6,000, and it is quite certain that the resources of this foreign population, taking even a very outside figure, must be considerably less than one-fourth those of the Japanese. When, therefore, the foreign community contributes *yen* 575,000, or nearly 40 per cent. of the whole amount raised in Yokohama for business and income taxes, it can be safely said that they pay more than their share, or to put it in the reverse way, that the Japanese pay far less than their share, whether judged in proportion to numbers, wealth, amount of business, or amount of income.

The system of graduated income-tax applied in Japan grants immunity to incomes up to *yen* 300, and eases the pressure upon moderate incomes, but when this scale is applied to the majority of foreign incomes, it will be found to entail a greater relative sacrifice. For instance the incidence of taxation bears more heavily upon a foreigner with an income of, say, *yen* 1800 than upon a Japanese with an income of, say, *yen* 480. It is well recognised that in any country the income-tax can never be wholly equitable, but your attention is specially called to this disproportionate burden upon the local resident, because of your expressed opinion that the foreign community should contribute as much in total amount to taxation as the Japanese.

It may be said that a comparison of revenues obtained in other countries seems to show that a stricter application of the income-tax throughout the Empire would enable the Government to reduce the present rate by between 50 per cent. and 75 per cent. without any diminution of revenue, and if this was done the possibly unavoidable inequality of incidence upon foreign incomes would be greatly mitigated.

I am instructed to emphasize that when the remarks in question were made at the Annual Meeting of this Board, it was with no desire to invite controversy, but solely to point out the important position occupied by the foreign residents of Yokohama in the revenue returns.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

J. E. BEALE,
Secretary.

Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade,
April 8th, 1907.

(Neither were our remarks intended to invite controversy. The controversy arose from the exceptionally caustic tone adopted by a correspondent of a local contemporary. The Secretary of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade constructively thrusts us into the position of maintaining that Japanese subjects are strictly honest in the returns they furnish of taxable items. We have made no such hazardous assertion. Its converse was put forth originally in most emphatic terms by the correspondent alluded to above. As for our figures, we have indicated the source from which they were taken and we know of no more trustworthy source. There are many points in the Secretary's letter which invite comment but we do not wish to take up a position in any sense hostile to the Board of Trade, whose work we sincerely admire and whose comments are well worthy of official consideration.—ED. *J. M.*)

THE LAY OF THE O'YAMA.

[Being a Public Protest against the assertion recently made in a prominent Boston Daily, that the Irish took no part in The Late Difference between Russia and Japan]

I.

The greatest man in Rooshia
I'd like to have ye know,
Was Gineral Kure O'Patkin,
A year or two ago;
The idol of the army,
The fav'rite av the Czar,
They sint him out to China
For to finish up the war.

II.

He kissed his Royal Masther,
Thin stepped aboord the thrain;
Good-night, sez he, yer Czar-ship,
I 'll soon be back again;
I 'll first make peace in Tokee,
Thin bring back for the Zoo,
That little heathen mannikin
The Jap-King, McAdoo.

III.

That same day out in Tokee
His Highness, McAdoo,
Havin' heard that bold Kuroki
Had crossed the blue Yalloo,
Threw out his chest, an offered
To bet five thousand yin,
That by Xmas-time his army
Would be quarthered in Har-bin.

IV.

Wid that a wild-eyed rickshaw-man
Rushed in upon the scene;
News! News! my Lord, from Pethersburg
By wireless has come in;
At last the hated Roosian,
Is forced to show his hand;
For General Kure O'Patkin
Has been placed in chief command!

V.

Bad News! sez Marquis Eat-ho;
Sad News! sez McAdoo;
May Budda help Kuroki,
An' Gineral Noji too!!
"Not yet! me liege and dimi-god,"
Sez some one standing by,
"While Marshal Mike O'Yama
Is prepared to do an' die!!!

VI.

A cheer that shook the rafthers,
Rescounded thro' the hall;
Thank God, sez Yam O'Gata,
There 's hope still after all;
I' m ould an' too rheumatic
To fight meself sez he,
But we 'll match 'em with O'Yama
Our Irish Japanee.

VII.

That night the town of Tokee
Was fairly "on the blink"
With banzais and "hossaners,"
You could n't sleep a wink.
'T was "here 's to bould O'Yama,"
And "a cheer for McAdoo";
They 'll show the Czar of Rooshia,
What a Mac' and O' can do.

VIII.

Whin Marshal Mike O'Yama
Set foot upon COREE
He buckled on his broad-sword
An' to himself sez he:
O'Pat can fight a Tarther
But "he 'll be up a three"
Whin he thries to cross shillelalis
Wid an Irish Japanee.

IX.

They fought a while at Chow-chow;
O'Patkin slipped away,—
They had a scrap at Kow-tow;
Agin he did n't stay;
The Czar inquired by telegraff
"Why don't ye make a stand,
'T was not for sprintin' tactics
That I gev ye yer command?"

X.

"Me noble Lord av Rooshia,
Just wait a while," sez he,
"I 'm not a bit defaited,
Altho' I seem to be;
I'm lurin' him, yer Majesty,
So never have a fear."
"For God's sake Pat," the Czar replied,
"*Don't lure him over here.*"

XI.

Next day they had a scrimmage
At a place called Leo Yang,
O'Patkin was prepared for Mike;
Mike did n't give a "hang!"
They clinched and counthered half a day
An' whin the sun went down
Bould Marshal Mike O'Yama
Was master av the town.

XII.

At last close by to Mukdin—
The China king's graveyard—
They went at wan another
An' swatted good an' hard,
O'Pat was outmanœuvred
In skill an' sthrategee.
An' the day was with O'Yama
The Irish Japanee.

XIII.

Thin up spoke Terry Roosenfelt
The Yankee heavy weight,
"Throw up the sponge, O'Pat,' sez he,
"Before it is too late."
"I can't," sez Kure O'Patkin,
"Unless I see the Czar,
"Just dhrop a line for hivin's sake,
"An' have him ind the war."

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

XIV.

He wired at once to Pether Hoff,
He wired to Tokee, too,
"Make peace ye pair of fools," sez he
To Nick an' McAdoo—
"Make peace, or by the hokey
Meself an' Gineral Wood
Will wipe yez off creation;
Come on now an' be good!!!"

XV.

The Czar threw up his hands at once
An' so did McAdoo,
(O'Yama kept his corner,
To see the whole thing through),
But Witte an' Komura
Were peaceful min, ye see,
An' ended all the throuble
Between Russ an' Japanee.

XVI.

Now that the war is over,
An' Terry Roosenfelt
Is gettin all due credit,
An'puttin' on the belt,
I hope he 'll have the dacency
To say—twixt you an' me—
"*Sure I owe this to O'Yama*
The Irish Japanee."

—*Engle Wood, U. S. N.*

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

PROPOSED EGYPTIAN REFORMS.

London, April 4.

Lord Cromer's annual report upon the position of affairs in Egypt details lengthily his proposals for modifying the Capitulations. He suggests the establishment of a local and international legislative council of 36 members. The measures passed by the Council should be subject to the veto of the Egyptian and British Governments. New courts will be required to administer the laws passed by the Council, subject to appeal to the Hague Tribunal. The Consular Courts to be abolished.

ROUMANIA TRANQUIL AGAIN.

Later.

The Roumanian Prefects all report that tranquillity is everywhere restored.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PEACE PROPOSALS.

Great Britain insists upon her proposals for peace and disarmament in the Hague Conference programme, but accompanies them with the suggestion that the Tribunal refer these matters to a committee of the Conference, naval and military members being excluded therefrom.

STOCK EXCHANGE FAILURES.

There were three failures on the Stock Exchange on Tuesday and Wednesday, including the oldest established broker, involving a considerable amount.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ASIA MINOR.

London, April 5.

There were 28 shocks of earthquake at Biltis. Among 4,000 houses over 500 have fallen and half of the remainder are very dilapidated; 8 persons were killed and many injured.

MENINGITIS IN BELFAST.

Almost all parts of Belfast are affected by meningitis and there are no signs of its abating. Hitherto there have been 261 cases, of which 136 ended fatally.

THE HAGUE PROGRAMME.

London, April 4.

Italy is considering for submission to The Hague Peace Conference a proposal for the limitation of armaments less likely to hurt the susceptibilities of certain powers than the Anglo-American proposal.

BEHRING STRAITS TUNNEL.

Russia has rejected the American syndicate's offer to construct a tunnel under Behring Straits.

The English press comment is generally favourable to Frojers' scheme.

PROBABLE FATE OF THE DUMA.

Troops are pouring into St. Petersburg in similar fashion to the occasion of the dissolution of the first Duma.

SIR ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM'S RESIGNATION.

The *Standard* asserts that Sir Alexander Swettenham resigned the governorship of Jamaica because the Government asked him to apologise to Admiral Davis.

THE THAW CASE.

The New York Lunacy Commission has decided that Thaw is sane.

Mr. Jerome, the New York District Attorney, appealed.

THE ANTI-ROOSEVELT COMBINATION.

London, April 6.

President Roosevelt has authorized the statement that Hearst, Harriman and Rockefeller have formed a combination with a fund of a million sterling to defeat Roosevelt's policy towards the Trusts

APPREHENDED OUTBREAK AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Cossacks and dragoons are quartered in the factory districts of St. Petersburg and the Guards have been ordered to be in readiness for eventualities.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

Later.

King Edward arrived at Toulon yesterday and boarded the Royal yacht, which was berthed near the *Jena*. The Queen arrives this morning.

DISASTROUS TORNADO IN AMERICA.

A tornado has swept a path several miles wide in the Alexandria district of Louisiana, killing and injuring many and causing much damage.

DEATH OF CANON MacCOLL.

The death is announced of Canon MacColl.

BRITAIN'S ARMY.

A manifesto has been issued by the National Service League, and is signed by Lord Roberts, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Milner, Lord Meath, and Lord Raglan. It welcomes Mr. Haldane's idea of a national army but urges in the strongest manner that the six months training for the Territorial forces must be compulsory.

HEIGHTENING THE ASSOUAN DAM.

Sir John Aird & Co. have signed a contract for the heightening of the Assouan Dam on the Nile.

THE DUTCH CABINET.

At the request of Queen Wilhelmina, the Cabinet, which resigned on Feb. 12th, have withdrawn their resignations with the exception of the Minister for War.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

London, April 7.

In the International Association football match between England and Scotland the score was one goal each.

THE KING'S HOLIDAY.

Queen Alexandra has arrived at Toulon. King Edward inspected the wreck of the *Jena* in the forenoon and in evening their Majesties sailed for Cartagena.

MOROCCO.

The French and German Legations in Morocco have arrived at a friendly arrangement regarding the difficult question of wireless telegraphy. The agreement is regarded as highly satisfactory from an international standpoint.

THE MONTREAL FIRE.

London, April 7.

The splendidly equipped engineering building of the McGill University in Montreal has been completely destroyed by fire. The loss is £150,000 sterling.

ITALY AND GREECE.

The royal yacht *Trinacria*, conveying Sig. Tittoni on a visit to the King of Greece, has left Taranto for the Piræus, escorted by Italian warships.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, April 8.

The *Times* money article says that the week's purchases of gold by the Bank of England confirms the belief that the monetary corner in America has been turned. Although the position on the Continent still requires watching, brokers anticipate an early reduction of the bank rate.

FINNS RETURN WOMEN M. Ps.

Nineteen women have been returned in the Finnish parliamentary elections.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SPAIN.

Later.

King Alfonso and several of his Ministers have started for Cartagena (to meet King Edward and Queen Alexandra). Owing to the condition of the Queen of Spain's health, His Majesty deferred his departure to the last moment and will return immediately after the interview.

IMPENDING FOOD STRIKE IN PARIS.

A gigantic food trade strike is being organized in Paris to take effect on a date which is at present kept secret. The Government is prepared to take strong repressive measures.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP AGROUND.

London, April 9.

The battleship *Trafalgar* ran on to the rocks at Devils' Point, Devonport. She has been towed off.

ROYAL COURTESIES.

King Alfonso has appointed King Edward Captain-General of the Spanish Army as a token of sincere friendship.

MARCH TRADE RETURNS.

London, April 9.

The British trade returns show an increase in exports of 3 millions, in imports of 4½ millions sterling.

ROYAL MEETING AT ATHENS.

At a banquet in the Palace at Athens King George of Greece and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy exchanged the most cordial toasts, dwelling upon the fraternal regard existing between the two nations.

COMMONS REASSEMBLE.

The House of Commons has reassembled and resumed the discussion of the civil service estimates.

OBITUARY.

Beecham, the widely-known pill-maker.

ROYALTIES AT CARTAGENA.

King Alfonso at a banquet on board the battleship *Numancia*, toasting their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra, spoke affectionately of his visits to Great Britain. He said that Anglo-Spanish friendship, based on the solidarity of the two peoples' interests, and the ties of kinship between the two Royal Houses was bound to promote King Edward's generous task of strengthening international harmony. He saluted the British fleet as the mighty instrument ready to carry out its King's intentions in furtherance of the principles of progress.

King Edward replied reciprocating the desire that the ties between Britain and Spain may be drawn close. He regretted

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the absence of the Queen of Spain but rejoiced at the reason of her detention at the capital.

THE THAW CASE.

The Thaw case has closed and the addresses to the jury have begun.

CANADA, BRITAIN AND THE U. S.

London, April 10.

In Washington it is officially stated that a treaty has been drafted appointing a joint commission to consider all complex questions between Canada and America concerning water boundaries and fisheries

Later.

Later intelligence goes to show that Mr. Bryce, Earl Grey and Mr. Root have been discussing Canadian American questions but the report that a treaty has been drawn up is premature.

"THE TRAFALGAR"

The report concerning the alleged stranding of H.M.S. battleship *Trafalgar* was due to a signal from the bridge being misunderstood.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

London, April 10.

The Kaiser in receiving the new Ambassador of France, M. Cambon, said he entirely sympathised with the work of developing good relations between Germany and France. An understanding between these two great nations was an object worthy of all noble minds.

THAW'S COUNSEL THRILLS HIS AUDIENCE.

Thaw's counsel thrilled the crowded court with an eloquent and telling address enlisting the sympathies of the jury on behalf of the avenger of his wife's wrongs.

LONDON TO ENTERTAIN PRINCE FUSHIMI.

The City Corporation of London proposes to entertain Prince Fushimi at luncheon in the Guildhall on May 10th and to present an address in a gold box. It is hoped that the King and the Prince and Princess of Wales will attend the function, which will be of an exceptionally elaborate nature.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BANK OF ENGLAND.

Mr. William Middleton Campbell has been appointed Governor, and Mr. Edgar Lubbock, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.

GERMAN AND AMERICAN TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS.

After protracted negotiations a *modus vivendi* has been arrived at in Washington ensuring the entry of American goods into Germany at a minimum tariff.

COLLIERS STRIKE.

London, April 11.

The strike of colliers and workmen at Port Said has partially ended.

CHANGES IN COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

Sir Henry McCallum, Governor of Natal, has been appointed Governor of Ceylon; Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of Hongkong, replaces McCallum, Sir Francis Lugard replaces Nathan.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Japan Advertiser."]

ROOSEVELT vs. THE TRUST.

San Francisco, April 5.

The fight in America between the reform party and the old order of things has come to a crucial point. Immediately following upon the recent Harriman-Roosevelt controversy and its dramatic culmination, it has come to light that Harriman has combined with William Randolph Hearst and John D. Rockefeller in a conspiracy to overthrow Roosevelt's policies. Fifteen million dollars have been raised for the furtherance of this aim.

The President has come out with characteristic boldness and decided upon an open fight.

IMMIGRATION RECORD BROKEN AT NEW YORK.

The record for the greatest number of immigrants to enter at the port of New York in one week has been broken.

FAMINE IN SPAIN.

Many districts of Spain are suffering from a severe famine.

PEACE RESTORED AT BUCHAREST.

The disturbances at Bucharest have been quelled and peace has been restored.

DISAGREES WITH ROOSEVELT

San Francisco, April 6.

President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, New York City, has expressed himself very decidedly upon the Japanese policy of President Roosevelt. He disagrees radically with the President.

DISASTROUS CYCLONE IN LOUISIANA.

The State of Louisiana has been visited by a disastrous cyclone.

SANTIAGO, CUBA, BURNING.

The city of Santiago, Cuba, is being swept by fire. A large portion of the town has already been traversed by the flames and they are not yet under control.

PLOT DISCOVERED IN RUSSIA.

Another plot aiming at the dissolution of the Russian Duma has been discovered.

TRUST IN TAFT.

San Francisco, April 8.

The Cubans expect that Secretary of War Taft will put an end to American intervention in the course of his visit to Cuba or at any rate shortly after his return to Washington.

THE ST. PETERSBURG SITUATION.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Tsar contemplates abdicating, and that the Grand Duke Michael is planning a military dictatorship and the abolition of the Duma.

STRIKING POLES MASSACRED.

There has been a massacre of Polish striking workmen.

ANOTHER DISSENTER.

San Francisco, April 9.

Secretary of State Root has joined the ranks of those who do not entirely agree with President Roosevelt. He expects to leave the Cabinet in the near future although there is as yet nothing definite to be learned about his resignation.

There is a movement to promote the name of Secretary Root as a Presidential candidate.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATESMAN ASSASSINATED.

Former President Barrillas of Guatemala has been assassinated in Mexico.

THE CUBAN PROBLEM.

San Francisco, April 10.

Secretary Taft has already analyzed the Cuban situation at first hand. He has made public a statement telling the Cubans politely but firmly that American control will be necessary for some time longer—probably about another year. The lack of unity and general instability among the Cubans will render this inevitable if final political success is to be attained.

THE TARIFF TROUBLE.

The long-delayed German-American tariff agreement once more shows hopes of being brought to a favorable issue. Germany is to continue the minimum tariff upon American goods and refrain from any aggressive commercial hostility in the way of increased or unfavourable duties such as have been feared and even proposed. This friendly action is taken pending the consummation of the new treaty.

OVER A YEAR MORE.

San Francisco, April 11.

In accordance with plans formulated by Secretary Taft and Governor Magoon, the American intervention in Cuba will terminate in July, 1908.

THAW CASE CLOSED.

The Thaw case is closed. The final testimony and arguments have been delivered, the jury have been charged and are now deliberating.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

CANADIAN DEFENCE.

London, April 5.

It is reported from Ottawa that the Minister of Militia has announced that the withdrawal of the British garrison necessitates the organization of a complete Army Department in Canada. He suggests the partial adoption of the Swiss method. It has been decided to have a uniform system of drill in the schools.

EGYPT.

The annual report on Egypt by Lord Cromer deals with the nationalist movement. He says that it is closely mixed up with Pan-Islamism, involving a revival of racial and religious animosity and a return to slavery. He believes that it might easily lead to dangerous sporadic outbreaks, and that it requires to be carefully watched by all Europeans interested in the East. The natives have no grievance against the Government. Lord Cromer ridicules the national demands in the House of Commons for a responsible ministry, but is in favour of a wider participation of educated Egyptians in the administration. He advocates the institution of a national legislative council.

RUSSIA.

High administrative quarters in St. Petersburg insist that the Duma will be unable to cope with its task, especially agrarian reforms, and its dissolution will become a necessity. Evidence has been published of a reactionary organization and union of the Russian people deliberately plotting the overthrow of the Duma.

RUMANIA.

From Bucharest it is reported that the present revolt has practically collapsed. The country is successfully scoured by flying columns of troops. As the result of strong disciplinary measures, the symptoms of disaffection among the soldiery have disappeared. The foreign agitators have escaped. Criminals are largely responsible for the trouble.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

Paris, April 6.

Telegrams from various parts portend a general strike on Sunday of seamen enrolled on the lists of the Navy recruiting department owing to dissatisfaction with the system of old age pensions. The Government has decided to take firm measures against all civil servants who insist on enrolling themselves with trade unions or labour exchanges. All officials will be refused the right to join trade unions. Existing departmental disorders will be severely punished.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CANADA.

Ottawa.

The engineering department of McGill

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

University, Montreal, has been burned down. The loss is estimated at 750,000 dollars.

STOCK MARKET.

London.

On the Stock Exchange Japanese bonds find a good market especially 4½ per cents. American sales have apparently ceased.

CORRUPTION IN MOROCCO.

Tangier.

The corruption of the highest native officials has increased alarmingly. Large plots of Government lands are sold and the proceeds pocketted. Military commanders are piling up gold from the pay of imaginary troops, while on the other hand the Sultan is pawning his jewels because his finances are desperate.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE AND THE DUMA.

St. Petersburg, April 7.

Premier Stolypin declares that the action of the Chairman of the Duma Famine Committee in applying to the Vemstovs direct for information instead of through the Ministry, is illegal.

Meanwhile the abandonment of much of the relief work is foreshadowed unless funds are allotted, which is impossible unless the Duma knows the exact situation.

ROOSEVELT'S POPULARITY.

Washington.

Replying to a question whether President Roosevelt's popularity is as great now as it was in 1904, sixty-eight leading Republican papers have answered with an unanimous tribute in praise of Roosevelt.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

London, April 9.

The public are just beginning to realize that the forthcoming conference of Premiers of the British Empire will probably raise the question of the existing relations between the Motherland and the Colonies. Certain minor newspapers have attempted to reduce the issue to a question of party politics, but *The Times* gives publicity to the views of an authoritative correspondent in declaring that Imperial unity can be preserved only by admitting the Colonies to partnership on equal terms. The existing administrative machinery is antiquated. The popular view may be summed up in the widely expressed opinion that the Colonies intend to stand no longer their present treatment at the hands of the present Government. There is every indication that the Premiers will have on all sides an enthusiastic reception.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The advance in Japanese issues is maintained.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

St. Petersburg.

The Budget Committee of the Council of the Empire have reduced the Army estimates by £700,000 and cut down the salaries of several ministers.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

London, April 10.

It is reported from Tangier that in conjunction with the Casa Blanca officials, the French Minister has demanded the deposition of the Governor.

The Sultan has returned a vague and unsatisfactory reply.

CARNEGIE'S HUGE GIFTS.

New York.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's gift to the Technical Institute and School at Pittsburg, opened on Thursday, totals £3,400,000 while the School can draw £1,400,000 more as needed. Carnegie's published donations to American and English institutions amount to 33,000,000 dollars.

THE BRITISH ARMY PROPOSALS.

The opening debate in the House of Commons constituted a record. The first reading of the Army Bill developed much strong criticism of the War Minister's scheme. The main argument was that he proposed to sacrifice British military needs as a whole in pursuit of unpractical and speculative ideals. The proposals made by the Army Council provided for the largest possible regular expeditionary force, but the new scheme though it provided for the harmonious conception of a nation in arms relied on the necessity of voluntary assistance by creating a territorial force; though the Militia were sacrificed by the former, the latter dispensed with the auxiliary forces.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

San Francisco, April 9.

It is rumoured in connection with the Roosevelt-Harriman affair, that Secretary Root will resign. As to the reason, it is said that different views are entertained between President Roosevelt and Secretary Root with regard to provincial administration and the difference increased with the development of the President's administrative policy. At the time when the first letter of Mr. Harriman was published in the papers, Mr. Root earnestly advised the President not to enter the lists with Mr. Harriman. Further Mr. Root regretted the view expressed by the President on the union of the millionaires who intend to obstruct the President's policy. It is also said that Mr. Root is dissatisfied with the President who recommended Mr. Taft as a presidential candidate whereas Mr. Root is desirous of being elected president at the forthcoming election. The *New York Herald* says, after having made investigations as to the political outlook, that after the occurrence of the trouble created by Mr. Harriman, the reputation of Mr. Roosevelt has become higher than ever; most of the states, excepting the southern districts, are willing to elect Mr. Roosevelt for a third term; if any other man, than Mr. Roosevelt appears as presidential candidate, the Democrats will carry out successfully the election in favour of their candidate. Messrs Taft and Fairbanks are also popular next to Mr. Roosevelt as presidential candidates.

PANAMA CANAL.

Mr. Stevens, formerly the chief engineer of the Panama Canal construction, said at a dinner given in his honour previous to his departure for home, that the construction will be completed in 1915.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATION.

The former president of the Republic of Guatemala was assassinated on the evening of April 8th in the city of Mexico by a youth of eighteen years old who is son of a high-class man. The crime is believed to have been of political nature.

A WONDERFUL STORY.

Tangier, April 11.

After three months' labour, costing £500 daily, the Government troops have captured two scullery maids of the rebel Raisuli.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

London.

A poll taken by the London Chamber of Commerce shows a majority of over 2 to 1 in favour of preferential trade.

(Received in Tokyo).

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

The date of the meeting of the Hague Tribunal has not yet been given out officially, and some embarrassment is caused thereby.

RED CROSS MEETING.

An international Red Cross meeting will be held in London in the month of June. Dr. Ariga and Lt.-General Baron Ozawa will represent Japan. They are to set out on the 18th instant.

MR. TAKAHIRA.

His Excellency Mr. Takahira, Ambassador for Japan, will leave for his post on the 17th instant.

TRAINING SQUADRON.

The Japanese Training Squadron left Wellington on the 6th instant for Brisbane.

(Published by the Foreign Office.)

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

An official telegram from the Dutch Government, announces that the Hague Tribunal will commence its sittings on the 15th of June. The Japanese Delegates will therefore set out on the 27th instant.

MR. HAGIWARA.

Mr. Consul-General Hagiwara left Mukden to-day for Japan.

FOOT COMFORT

Obtained from Cuticura

Soak the feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry, and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure and purest of emollients. Bandage lightly in old, soft cotton or linen For itching, burning, and scaly eczema, rashes, inflammation, and chafing, for redness, roughness, cracks, and fissures, with brittle, shapeless nails, for tired, aching muscles and joints, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Complete external and internal Humour Cure, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, is sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Boston, U. S. A.: Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Mailed Free, "How to Cure Every Humour."

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America	O. & O.	Doric 1	F. April 12
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian 2	M. April 15
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th April 18
Hongkong	P. M.	China 3	Th. April 18
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru 4	F. April 19
Europe	N. L. D.	P. E. Friedrich 5	Sa April 20
Hongkong	B. T.	Lyra	W. April 24
Europe	M M.	Salazie	W. April 24
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa April 27
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su April 28
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	Nippon Maru	M. April 29

1 Left San Francisco on the 26th ult.
2 Left Vancouver on the 29th ult.
3 Left Hongkong on the 9th inst.
4 Left Seattle on the 4th inst.
5 Left Hongkong on the 10th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	F. April 12
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi M.	Sa. April 13
Europe	N. D. L.	P. R. Luitpold	Sa. April 13
America	P. M.	Siberia	Sa. April 13
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	Su April 14
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	M April 15
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	W. April 17
Europe	N Y. K.	Sanuki Maru	W. April 17
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th April 18
Portland	P. & A.	Nicomedia	F. April 19
Europe	M. M.	Ville de la Ciotat	Sa. April 20
Europe	P. & O.	Sumatra	Tu. April 23
Hongkong	P. & A.	Arabia	Th April 25
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra	Th April 25
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Yangtsze	Sa April 27
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su April 28
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	M April 29
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W May 1
Australia	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. May 4

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 5th April,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 3rd April, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Belgravia, German steamer, 4,254, Schuelcke, 5th April,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 1st April,—C. Illies & Co.

Dorothy, British steamer, 2,426, J. W. Wilson, 5th April,—Copenhagen and Antwerp via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Brilliant, British bark, 3,609, Chas. Morrison, 5th April,—San Francisco, 23rd Jan., Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Anna, German bark, 2,499, C. Koster, 5th April,—New York, 28th Oct., Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, M. J. Curnow, 5th April,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 5th April,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hyades, American steamer, 2,932, J. Alwen, 5th April,—Tacoma, Wash., 13th March, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Glenfarg, British steamer, 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 6th April,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Benvenue, British steamer, 2,505, R. Kroble, 6th April,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Ramsay, British steamer, 2,768, Mullen, 6th April,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & C.

Prinz Regent Luitpold, German steamer, 3,920, H. Kirchner, 6th April,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 5th April, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Oanfa, British steamer, 4,867, W. C. Lycett, 7th 7th April,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Alderney, Norwegian steamer, 1,987, Forgenson, 7th April,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Titan, British steamer, 5,720, Robt. Day, 7th April,—Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., 20th March, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Agamemnon British steamer, 4,462, D. Robinson, 8th April,—Liverpool via ports and Taku, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Apollo, British steamer, 2,443, Shirley, 8th April.—Rangoon via Yokkaichi, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Empire, British steamer, 2,843, P. T. Helms, 9th April.—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, 2nd April, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.

Ville de la Ciotat, French steamer, 2,821, Combe, 9th April,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 8th April, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S, Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, T. Irisawa, 10th April,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Liangchow, British steamer, 1,213, H. Harder, 11th April,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 11th April,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

DEPARTURES.

Powhatan, British steamer, 1,640, W. F. Turner, 6th April,—Hongkong via Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hyades, American steamer, 2,932, J. Alwen, 6th April,—Kobe, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Atholl, British steamer, 3,031, Chas. D. Kemp, 6th April,—New York via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 6th April,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 6th April.—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Yezonia Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, T. Harrison, 6th April,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanouchi, 6th April,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Menelaus, British steamer, 3,006, Kirpruhaussen, 4th April,—Sourabaya via Moji, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Polynesien, French steamer, 2,916, Broc, 7th April,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Ceylon, British steamer, 2,637, G. W. Babot, 7th April,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Tjiliwong, Dutch steamer, 3,052, N. W. Jurriaanse, 7th April,—Macassar via ports, General.—E. L. van Nierop & Co.

Glenfarg, British steamer, 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 8th April,—Callao and Iquique, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, M. J. Curnow, 8th April,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Japan, British steamer, 2,796, F. B. S. Notley, 9th April,—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Agamemnon, British steamer, 4,462, D. Robinson, 9th April,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Oanfa, British steamer, 4,866, W. C. Lycett, 9th April,—Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Belgravia, German steamer, 4,254, Hildebrandt, 9th April,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Dorothy, British steamer, 2,426, J. W. Wilson, 9th April,—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Titan, British steamer, 5,720, Robt. Day, 9th April,—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Alderney, Norwegian steamer, 1,987, Forgenson, 10th April,—Singapore, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Vesuvio, Italian cruiser, 3,427, Capt. S. Piers, 10th April,—Kobe.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 11th April,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, from Europe via ports:—Earl of Lovelace, Countess Lovelace, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rouse, Mr. D. Rich. Tiedman, Mr. Benicke, Mr. William Gleassen, Mr. Frank B. Bissell, Mrs. M. J. Chambers, Mrs. L. G. Shephard, Mrs F. L. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Clinck, Miss M. G. Thomson, Mr. Edward A. Bowen, Miss Constance Holt, Mr. A. Haufblum, Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey, Mr. and Mrs. Homann, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. F. Goering, General and Mrs. Chouplein, Col. and Mrs. Paine, Mr. Francisco Ovielo, Mrs. Neresheimer, Miss Brown, Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bercass, Mr. Bolte, Mr. Voskressensky, Mr. Spencer Smith, Mr. H. R. Williams, Mrs. H. Kenneth, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Lust, Mr. H Nakanium, Miss Carolina Gut, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Ernst, Mr. Jacob Epprecht, Mr. Jas. H. Phipps, Mr. A. M. Colville, Rev. D. H. Ziegler, Mr. W. Downier, Mr. W. O. Pinkerton, Mr. T. I. Edwards, Miss Judith Gousset, Mr. Mann Fook, Mr. H. W. Lang, Mr. C. J. Tong, Mr. Look Lick Lim, Mr. Mak Kim Cheng and child, Mr. and Mrs. Low Hin and child, Mrs. Chang, Mr. Mar Lem, and Mrs. Ling, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Shawmut*, from Seattle, Wash., and Victoria, B.C.:—For Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Myers, 3 children, and Mr. K. N. Otto. For Manila:—Mrs. T. S. Butler, Miss Edith Peters, Miss Hadassar Felton, Miss Margaret Felton, Mrs. W. S. Wood, child and nurse, Miss H. F. Culler, Mr. G. R. Steele, Mr. A. S. Falconer, Mr. A. Drake, Mr. G. W. Evans and child, Mrs. H. Diot, Mrs. Elliot, Mrs. Hoadley, and Mrs. A. Norton, in cabin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, April 12.

Business in all lines remains stationary.

RAW COTTON.

	per picul.
American Middling	33.50 to 35.40
Indian Broach	30.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	26.30 to 30.00

COTTON YARN.

	per lb.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	1.05
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	1.05 to 1.35
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	1.10 to 1.40

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	per piece.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	6.50 to 6.75
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	V.5.00 to 5.75
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	5.60 to 5.70
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	6.05 to 6.15
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	4.10 to 5.20
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40

	per piece.
Turkey Reds—4lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	3.05 to 3.20
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	V.0.75 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.50 to 0.53
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.30 to 8.25
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.40 to 9.10
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All Other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb	1.05 to 1.65
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.63
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

There has been no special change. Enquiries for wire nails have appeared.

	per picul.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	V.5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.00 to 5.10
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅝" to 1¼")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.50 to 8.00
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

The market is quiet.

American	V.3.50 to 3.69
Russian	2.80
Langkat	2.00 to 2.60

SUGAR.

Good business going on. The enforcement of the Sugar Duty Rebate Law is being received with special attention in sugar business circles.

	per picul.
Brown Takao	V. 8.25 to 8.35
Brown Manila	8.50 to 9.00
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang	8.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German	15.00 to 15.50

INDIGO AND ARTIFICIAL DYE.

Moderate business has been done both in indigo and artificial dyes.

	Yen.
Calcutta first	265
" second	255
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second	150

COPPER.

Considerable fluctuations are still reported from London, consequently Japanese copper mine owners hesitate to open negotiations with exporters.

	Yen.
Refined per 100 kin	64 50
Bessemer	66.50
Electric refined	70

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Moderate business going on.

	Yen.
Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb....	2 50
Carbolic acid cryst „	0.32
Glycerine „	0.26
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*...	7.20
Nitrate Soda „	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb....	0.57
Quinine sulphate „ ... ... 0.40 to	0 51
Iode per lb.	5.20
Iodoform lb.	6.10
Iode Kali lb.	3 50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business has been quite brisk throughout the week and prices have again risen although some are nominal owing to scarcity of stocks.

Owing to the unexpected rise business on the Exchange was stopped on April 10th. Since then, actual transactions have been few and sellers and purchasers are merely watching the market.

On 12th inst., stocks were: filature, 6177 bales; Re-reels, 93 bales; Orikaishi — bales; and Sundry, — bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,440 to 1,460
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,110 to 1,430
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse ...	1,430 to 1,440
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,420 to 1,430
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,390 to 1,400
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	—
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse...	1,380 to 1,390
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	—
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	—
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½...	—

WASTE SILK.

The market is generally steady and a moderate business has been done. There is no special change in prices.

On the 11th inst., the stock was: Noshi, 3,260 bales; Kibiso, 5,527 bales; Degara (pierced cocoon) 2 bales; and sundry 266 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	215
Noshi—Filatures, Good	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	180 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	170 to 180
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	130 to 135
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 120
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	130 to 135
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	110 to 115
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	155 to 160
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	140 to 145
Reeel—Fair...	90 to 100
Reeel—Best...	70 to 75
Reeel—Good	50 to 55
Reeel—Medium	30 to 35

TEA.

Samples of new crop have been put on the market but do not furnish any standard of quality or price.

QUOTATIONS.

	Y.
Choicest	
Choice	
Finest	
Fine...	
Good Medium	
Medium	
Good Common	
Common...	

HABUTAE.

A brisk business has been going on. There is no special change since last report.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½ ...	—	—	—
22½ ...	11.80	11.10	11.00
27 ...	11.60	11.05	10.80
36 ...	10.95	10 80	10.75

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″ ...10.70	10.45	10.40	10.40	10.60	
27″ ...10 50	10.55	10.55	10.40	10.45	
36″ ...10.45	10.15	10.15	10.25	10.15	

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½″ ...	—	—	—	—
22½″ ...	11.60	10.85	10 65	—
27″ ...	11.20	10.55	10.45	—
36″ ...	10.80	10.45	10.40	—

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

RICE.

Slight fluctuations have been experienced throughout the week. On Friday the general tone was firm.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa ...	1,513,127
Foreign rice in Fukagawa ...	127,817

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
March ...	15.87
April ...	16.33
May ...	16.65

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku.* Yen
Superior ...	16.67
Medium ...	15 63
Common ...	14 29
Average ...	15.53

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osāka.)		(Kobe.)	
March ...	15.48	March ...	15.35
April ...	15 77	April ...	15.67
May ...	15.55	May ...	15.90

STOCK EXCHAGE

During the week, the market has been active, shares and bonds advancing considerably. Anxiety, however, is still entertained by those who have sustained heavy losses over the serious fall of the previous weeks. According to a London telegram received on April 11th in Tokyo, the prices of various Japanese bonds have risen by one pound sterling on an average. It is stated that the money market has regained firmness.

EXCHANGE.

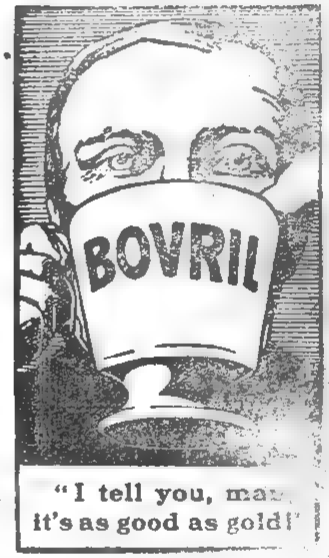
April 11

London silver ⅛ lower and China sterling quotations ⅛ to ⅛ lower have caused local rates on China to rule higher accordingly, all other rates keeping steady.

London—Bank T/T ...	2/0⅝
— — Bills on demand ...	2/0 7/16
— — 4 months' sight... ...	2/0 9/16
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2 0⅝@ ⅝
— — 6 months' sight ...	2/1 1/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	257@⅛
— Private 4 months' sight ...	262 @ ⅛
— — 6 months' sight ...	263⅛ @ 4
Hongkong—Bank sight ... per $100	102¾*
— Private 10 days, sight do	100¾*
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	71*
— Private 10 days' sight...	72 1/16*
India—Bank sight ...	151
— Private 30 days' sight ...	153¾
America—Bank sight...	493/16
— Private 30 days' sight ...	50 5/16
— Private 4 months' sight ...	50⅞
Germany—Bank sight ...	208¼
— Private 4 months' sight ...	214
Bar Silver (London) ...	30

Nominal.

(毎土曜日一發行)
編輯人 エフ ブリンクリー
發行兼印刷人 エー ピー アラオン
發行所 {橫濱市山下町五十五番 ジヤパンメール新聞社



"I tell you, ma... it's as good as gold!"

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Stiff Joints, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps, Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.), London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 16.] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, APRIL 20TH, 1907. 明治四十年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 413
Korea ... 414
The Clearing Houses ... 415
The Meeting of Governors ... 415
Manchuria ... 416
Local Taxes ... 417
The Manchurian Railway ... 418
Launch of the "Aki" ... 418
The Storm in the Pagoda ... 419
The Tokyo Railway and the Tokyo Electric Light Company ... 419
Dissolution of Projected Companies ... 419
The Muroran Steel Foundry ... 419
Forests and Hills in Japan ... 420
England and Germany ... 420
Waseda University ... 420
Death : Lady Hamilton ... 420
The Passing of Korea ... 421
Notes on Current Events ... 423
Leading Articles :—
Relative Taxation in Yokohama ... 426
The International Outlook ... 426
Monthly Summary of Japanese Current Literature ... 425
The Grand Hotel, Limited ... 427
The Bookshelf ... 428
Arrival of General Booth ... 429
National Loans ... 429
Tientsin and Japan's Model Settlement There ... 430
"Mélanges Iap nais" ... 430
Union Church Bazaar ... 431
Yokohama Literary Society ... 431
The Women's Exhibition ... 431
The New Criminal Code of Japan ... 432
Departure of Baron Kuroki ... 435
Customs Appeal ... 435
The Law Courts ... 437
Wedding at Christ Church ... 438
Bishop Fitzgerald dies in Hongkong ... 438
Fires ... 438
News of the Week ... 438
Correspondence :
New Japanese Dictionaries ... 439
Evils of Boiled Water ... 439
Telegrams ... 439
Latest Shipping ... 443
Latest Commercial ... 443

"FAIRE CE QUE DOIT ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, APRIL 20TH, 1907.

MARRIAGE.

At Christ Church, Yokohama, on Wednesday, April 17th, 1907, by the Rev. W. B. Walton, M.A., FRANCIS OWSTON, son of the Rev. Francis Owston, M.A., Rector of Layer Breton, Essex, England, to EDITH FLINT, second daughter of the late Edward Flint Kilby, Esq., of Yokohama.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A DEAD rat infected with plague has been found in Sakuragichō, Yokohama.

SCARLET fever is prevalent in Shidzuoka. On April 15th, two cases appeared.

GENERAL BARON OKU, Chief of the General Staff Office, is reported to be very ill.

THE Chinese Government has placed an order for two million rifles in Germany.

SEVERE shocks of earthquake were felt on the morning of April 13th at Kumamoto.

MR. S. MATSUKATA, a secretary of the Foreign Office, has been appointed Minister to Siam.

THE *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* left Port Arthur on April 10th for Gibraltar on the way to Jamestown.

AN official telegram was received on April 15th in Tokyo that the Belgian Cabinet has resigned.

THE Empress, who has been staying since February at Numadzu, will return to Tokyo on April 20th. The Crown Prince and Princess will return on April 18th or 19th from Hayama. His Highness who was recently reported to be ill has now recovered.

ON the night of April 13th, a gale was experienced in Ujina. A fishing boat and four lighters were wrecked.

IT is reported by the Naval Office that there are now no apprehensions of floating mines in the Japan Sea or in Tsugaru Strait.

THE staff officers of divisions and fortresses will hold a conference on May 27th at the General Staff Office, lasting for about one week.

THE *Heimen Shimbun*, an organ of the Socialists, has been suppressed on a charge of having published an article injurious to public order.

ABOUT 2.50 p.m. on April 16th, a storm of thunder and hail was experienced in Yokosuka. The hail-stones were about half an inch in size.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, formerly Governor of Hongkong, arrived in Kyoto on April 14th. After visiting western districts he will leave for Tokyo.

SIR ERNEST SATOW, K. C. M. G., who has lately retired from the diplomatic service, has taken Beaumont, Ottery St. Mary, Devon, for a term of years.

IT is said in Tokyo that Princess Tsune, daughter of the Emperor, will be engaged to Prince Taketa, a captain of cavalry, and son of the late Prince Kitashirakawa.

THE *Nagasaki Press* is authoritatively informed that Mr. Roger S. Greene, American Consul at Vladivostock, has been appointed Consul at Dalny, in succession to Dr. Jones,

THE second lot of new tea samples was put on the Kobe market on April 15th. The quality is reported to be excellent. The price reached five hundred *yen* per hundred *kin*.

A HAKODATE telegram says that on April 14th, a floating mine was observed by the *Tsuruga Maru* and another by the *Mutsu Maru*, both off Yakiyama point, near Hakodate,

AT 7 p.m. on April 15th, the steamer *Shunko Maru* collided with a large lighter in Moji Strait. The latter was wrecked and four out of eleven persons on the lighter are missing.

MR. UYENO, Japanese Consul in San Francisco, will shortly leave for home to submit to the Foreign Office detailed reports with regard to the conditions of Japanese in America.

OWING to the southerly gale a large lighter laden with coal capsized on the morning of April 13th at Shinagawa. Two sendoes were rescued by a steamer of the Harbour Police Office.

KOYAMA, formerly an official of the Gifu prefectural government, has been arrested at Gifu on a charge of having counterfeited a number of debentures of the Industry Encouragement Bank.

THE *Nichi Nichi* says that the Yokosuka Naval Station will release about three thousand workmen this month. Anxiety is being entertained as to what the men will do after their discharge.

REPRESENTATIVES of all the Rice Exchanges throughout the Empire will hold a meeting in Tokyo at the beginning of May. Many Stock and other Exchanges intend to participate in the conference

THE *Asahi Shimbun* reports that on the afternoon of April 13th a blue-jacket on board the British despatch vessel *Alacrity* fell into the sea when the vessel was off Itsukushima near Hiroshima. At the time of the accident a heavy gale was blowing.

MESSRS. K. ITO AND T. KAWASE, officials of the Kanagawa prefectural government office have been appointed chiefs of Kuraki and Tsutsuki rural divisions respectively. They were promoted to *sonin* rank.

THE Belgian Government has decided to hold in 1910 an international exhibition at Brussels. The authorities have asked the Japanese Foreign Office to persuade Japanese traders to exhibit their specialities.

SMALL POX is prevalent in Liaoyang. On April 15th, two cases appeared, the patients all being Japanese women. The commander of the Guards in the district has ordered the soldiers not to pass beyond certain bounds.

ON Friday, representative journalists now in Tokyo were entertained in the Shinten-fu Palace. They were received by General Baron Okazawa, Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, and some high officials of the Imperial Household.

THE Nagoya City Assembly has decided to hold an industrial exhibition on a grand scale in 1909. The year is the three hundreth anniversary of the establishment of Nagoya castle by Todo Takatora, ancestor of Count Todo.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Miye Maru* at 3.50 p.m. on April 15th went ashore in the neighbourhood of Wada point, Kobe. She was floated by the aid of a steamer from the Hyogo Harbour Office. No damage was sustained by hull or cargo.

ON the morning of April 12th about 50 workmen employed at the Uraga Dock Company assembled in the engine room, and destroyed five or six kerosene cans. They were about to commence a demonstration when the police interfered and succeeded in persuading them to break up.

MR. K. TSUTSUKI, delegate to the Hague Conference, and his staff will leave Tokyo on April 27th for Holland. They will travel through Siberia via Vladivostock. The party consists of Rear-Admiral S. Shimamura, Major-General Akiyama, Mr. W. H. Denison, Adviser to the Foreign Office, etc.

THE Japanese training squadron arrived at Brisbane on April 14th. Rear-Admiral Tomioka commanding the squadron has removed his flag to the *Matsushima*. It is reported by an official telegram that the officers and bluejackets of the fleet while staying at Wellington, New Zealand, were welcomed by the citizens with great enthusiasm.

ON the evening of April 10th, the steamer *Kaikoku Maru*, 192 tons, sank at Otaru, and twenty passengers were drowned. It is said that a number of passengers for Mauca, Saghalien, went on board the vessel in haste just before the time of departure, and the crowd of people caused her to list to port with the result that she filled and sank.

AT 3 p.m. on April 11th, an electric car collided with a carriage containing Princesses Kyo (12), Shige (11) and Suye (10) daughters of Prince Kan-in, at Kojimachi, Tokyo. The latter were on their way home from school. The horse and conductor were severely injured. The occupants narrowly escaped injury, but they pluckily proceeded, through the storm which was raging at the time, to the office of a small merchant near by, where they sought temporary shelter. The conductors of the electric carriage were arrested at once.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Saturday, April 13.

Telegrams to the *Asahi Shimbun* say that three rumours were recently circulated assiduously in Seoul by the anti-Japanese intriguers. The first was that the office of Premier was to be abolished, and that Marquis Ito himself would preside over the Cabinet; the second, that the finances of the Empire were to be placed under the control of the Residency-General, as the posts and telegraphs already had been; and the third, that the Waseda theme of discussion must be regarded as a *bonâ fide* expression of Japanese political opinion. The first of these wild tales had its origin among the party known as the "Miscellanies," and it has lost all sensational force in view of Marquis Ito's action since his return to Seoul. The second and third are said to have been suggested by the writings of the *Daihan Mailu Sinpao*, a paper printed in the Korean language and published by the editor of the *Korea Daily News*. Happily these mischievous attempts to mislead the people and create disturbance have not been successful. Our contemporary's correspondent alleges that the recent plot against the lives of Cabinet Ministers is apparently not connected with the device of the purely anti Japanese party, though the latter do not evince any repugnance for the crime. Meanwhile, although things are quieting down in the capital, the agitation is stated by this authority to be growing and spreading in the provinces, but we are inclined to think that there is here some exaggeration. Our own information goes to show that the movement in the provinces is fomented mainly by self seeking politicians, who see an opportunity in the fact that funds are to be paid in by their dupes. Probably the best way to deal with such an affair is to leave it severely alone. It will supply its own antidote.

With regard to the assassination plot, the *Mainichi Denpo* has information to the effect that the ex-Minister of the Household, Yi Yong-thaik, who is among the number of those apprehended, has made full confession. He says that he sold his own house and property, and thus collected a sum of 3,000 taels wherewith to pay the expenses of the plotters.

It has been decided that the Pyongyang-Gensan Railway shall be constructed by private enterprise. A company is said to have been formed for the purpose, the promoters being Messrs. Okura, Masuda, Asada, Nagamori and Kataoka.

Among the administrative reforms recently introduced by Marquis Ito one is the establishment of an office for managing affairs connected with foreigners (*gaimu socho*). Commenting on this, the *Jiji Shimpo* welcomes the measure, on the ground that in the intercourse of Japan with foreigners no factor is more important than sentiment, and sentiment depends largely on the exercise of a little tact. Japanese officials of the upper class are well aware of this, but the junior official is not always so circumspect, and there have been cases of foreigners who, originally friendly to Japan, were converted into bitter enemies by some trifling personal experience. Such a change of mood does not argue very robust opinions on the part of the person concerned, but the fact is indisputable and must be reckoned with. There can not be too great caution in dealing with foreigners. On the other hand, the *Jiji* counsels a different course with aliens who make it their business to stir up bad blood between Japanese and Koreans, and to embitter the relations of the two peoples. Such aliens ought to be politely shown the door. They work in their own interests, and it is not for the benefit of either Japan or Korea that they should have a free hand. This is a point upon which we (*Japan Mail*) have already written more than once. We share the *Jiji's* views but, on the other hand, we have profound faith in Marquis Ito's sagacity, and if the Resident-General deems it wisest to let these foreign agitators ventilate their extreme opinions without restraint, we venture to predict that time will be found to justify such tolerance. Such is our conviction so far as concerns newspapers and periodicals published in foreign languages, but in the matter of vernacular journals which are read by the ignorant masses, the problem assumes a more complex aspect.

Mr. Homer B. Hulbert and the editor of the *Korea Daily News* are admirable. Both are so calm, so judicial, so straight-forward and so ingenuous. Mr. Hulbert, when he desires to attack the *Japan Mail*, is finely prudent. He takes care not to expose himself to troublesome rejoinders by adopting the course which common people call honourable, namely, by writing to the *Mail* itself. His more dexterous device is to address himself to another journal and thus secure an audience before the newspaper he assaults can have an opportunity to defend itself. That method evinces at once cleverness and probity. And these high qualities are supplemented by excellent moral balance. A pagoda appears to have been recently given by the Korean Government to the Japanese, wisely or unwisely, and the Japanese accepted the gift. Such an incident is altogether trivial. Few people, however prone to agitation, would be disposed to attach great importance to it. Mr. Homer B. Hulbert is not among those people. If he writes two columns of closely printed matter about this removal of a pagoda, he never lapses into hysteria; never uses such sillily inappropriate words as sacrilege, international outrage or cognate expressions, which would be about as well suited to the pagoda context as would a verdict of assassination to the killing of a mosquito. On the contrary, he discusses the matter in the quietest strain and does not for a moment seek to exaggerate an occurrence no more important than is a present of a picture from one potentate to another. We must also credit Mr. Homer B. Hulbert with consistency. He never impairs his record by credulously imagining that the Japanese can be anything but dishonest. Some common-place folks might be indisposed to conceive that the Minister of the Imperial Household of Japan, acting as his Sovereign's special Envoy, would be likely to go about stealing pagodas and other trifles from the Potentate to whom he was accredited. But Mr. Homer B. Hulbert is not deterred by any such scruples. If the pagoda was a gift from Korea to Japan, the bottom is incontinently knocked out of the whole story, so Mr. Homer B. Hulbert ignores the contingency of a gift, and writes as though his Excellency Viscount Tanaka, were an itinerant Barabbas.

Harnessed in the same yoke with Mr. Homer B. Hulbert and straining to accomplish the same aim, namely, to force Japan into annexing Korea, is the editor of the *Korea Daily News*. He is remarkable for nothing so much as indefatigability. Every morning, week in and week out, he attacks the Japanese from some point of view or other. He does not trouble himself with the obvious reflection that any inveterate display of prejudice discredits itself. Superior to such vulgar scruples, he hammers away at his anvil of calumny and invective. The din is unceasing, the method a worthy emulation of Mr. Homer B. Hulbert. It is true there are occasional signs of moral weariness. The most ingenious romancist must sometimes fall short of material. Thus in a recent column of attack the editor of the *Korea Daily News*, quoting Dr. Morrison's dictum that "Japanese innovations and improvements in Korea are comparable with the advantages which Egypt is getting under British tutelage," and quoting also General Hasegawa's assertion of "a radical difference between Egypt and Korea" inasmuch as "Egypt has no native Sovereign skilled in the use of speech and the value of superficial professions," essayed to show that the two commentators were in direct discord and their remarks could not be reconciled. It must indeed be a jaded brain that betrays such bewilderment, for the less charitable explanation, deliberate misrepresentation, is scarcely conceivable, no ordinarily intelligent writer being likely to practise such self-evident deception. There is much sadness in the fact that any journalistic hack, whatever his merits or demerits, should be apportioned such an uninterminating task as that which falls to the lot of the editor of the *Korea Daily News*. No wonder there is a mental breakdown, and we trust that no Japanese is so lacking in the fine grace of charity as to be gratified that the policy of rope-giving has ended in this painful act of self-suspension.

Monday, April 15.

With reference to the recently published news that the Pyongyang-Gensan Railway is to be constructed by private enterprise, the *Asahi* says that Mr. Okura Kihachiro is the principal projector of this road. There are two possible routes, but each presents great engineering difficulties and would involve a heavy outlay. The idea therefore is that some measure of State aid must be obtained. At any rate a considerable time is likely to elapse before the project matures.

The mystery of the Songdo Pagoda is at length cleared up by the *Seoul Press*. To put the matter briefly, what our contemporary says is that Viscount Tanaka, in his character of virtuoso, was prompted by a curio-dealer to acquire the pagoda, and having obtained the approval of the Ministers of the Interior and of the Household as well as of the Emperor through them, he commissioned the dealer to make arrangements for shipping the pagoda. That is the story in a nut-shell, with the addition that the affair happened entirely without the knowledge of the Residency-General. We agree with the *Seoul Press* that the acquisition of the pagoda was an error of judgment on Viscount Tanaka's part, but we can not too strongly express disapproval of the absurd commotion that has been made about the incident, especially by Mr. Homer B. Hulbert and the editor of the *Korea Daily News*. These persons have publicly written as though the removal of the pagoda were a deliberate theft carried out by force of arms, instead of having been a mere freak of a collector conducted in a legitimate matter. The hysterical exhibition made by Mr. Homer B. Hulbert and by the editor of the *Korea Daily News* in connexion with this matter shows how totally lacking they are in a sense of proportion, and how little trust can be placed in their criticisms of Japanese doings in Korea. At the same time we fully agree that Viscount Tanaka would have been

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

much better advised had he left the pagoda where it had always stood.

Tuesday, April 16.

An extraordinary telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* from Seoul says that Mr. Liu, a chamberlain, has been engaged in an anti-Japanese plot in collusion with the Premier, Mr. Pak Cheh-sun. The matter having come to light, Liu has gone into hiding and Pak's position is supposed to have been seriously compromised. We think that this news must be received with all caution. Pak Cheh-sun has hitherto enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most enlightened among the Korean statesmen, and of approving of the reforms that Japan seeks to introduce.

A teacher in the Officers College in Seoul has been apprehended on suspicion of complicity in the plot to assassinate the Minister of War, Kwon, and some officials of the Household Department are said to be also implicated.

Wednesday, April 17.

The latest escapade of the "Miscellanies" in Korea is said to have been the extraction of a considerable sum from the Emperor on the plea that a Korean newspaper organ must be established in Tokyo. This manœuvre appears to have had its origin in a pamphlet compiled by Mr. Haruye, formerly a representative of Nara Prefecture in the Japanese Diet. We gather that the brochure was intended originally for private circulation, but some Korean intriguers obtained a copy and forthwith printed 5000 numbers which were scattered broadcast. The pamphlet advocated a union between Japan and Korea, the federation to be under the sovereignty of Japan, and in such a suggestion the anti-Japanese party found ample material for playing to the gallery of gullible onlookers in Korea. We read in the *Seoul Press* that this pamphlet—at least we presume it to be the same—was largely distributed in Pyongyang, and that it created such excitement as to suggest apprehensions of a massacre of the Japanese residents. Our contemporary implies that the danger was averted mainly by the efforts of American missionaries.

Some time ago we spoke of a *Kanji Tōitsu-kai*, or society for unifying the ideographs. We now learn from Japanese journals that the labours of this society are proceeding apace. Its object is to effect a uniform system of using the ideographs in China, Japan and Korea, for which purpose a committee under the directive action of Professor Izawa Shugi, is engaged compiling a dictionary which will be published with the approval of eminent Chinese and Korean scholars. The committee is said to have arrived at the conclusion that of the old characters in universal use 5,000 may be taken as sufficient for all ordinary purposes, and these should be supplemented by about a thousand of what may be called new ideographs; that is to say, ideographs which, though formerly little employed, have come into wide vogue for the purpose of conveying ideas that are the outcome of modern scientific, philosophical, economical and diplomatic intercourse. Thus the projected dictionary will contain about 6,000 characters in all. Later on a more comprehensive work of the same nature is to be compiled. Undoubtedly this step should help materially to bring the three common-script nations together, though, after all, too much importance should not attach to this idea of uniform writing. Several European nations use the same alphabet, but are not thereby brought into sensibly closer relations.

Thursday, April 18.

The disturbances in the Ho-ling district, which were reported by late telegrams to have been subdued, seem still continuing. The *Asahi* prints news that the rioters, about a thousand strong, attacked the district office on the night of April 14th and rescued from jail the leaders who had been captured by Japanese and native police. The rioters are intent on further outrages, consequently a number of Japanese police have been despatched from Takuen.

Min Son-thaik and eight other ringleaders of the Wipyon (patriotic army), were brought to trial on April 15th in the High Court, after which they were sentenced to death.

The Japanese police have searched the residence of Li Yong-yok, formerly Minister for the Imperial Household, who was recently arrested on suspicion of being connected with the attempted assassination of Mr. Keun, Minister for War. The officers found machinery for making counterfeit notes. It is said that the accused is believed to be connected with other crimes.

Friday, April 19.

Korea appears to be the scene of innumerable rumours all calculated to disturb the public mind. It is said, for example, that a great number of Japanese constables are to be imported to replace the Korean troops, that the Korean judiciary is to be replaced by a Japanese institution, that the administration is to be completely handed over to the Japanese and so forth. Lecture meetings are also being held to promote the foreign-debt-payment agitation and this movement threatens to add considerably to the popular commotion. Two or three foreigners are reported to be the leading spirits in the excitement, and an association called the "self-strengthening union" is also said to be very active. As yet, however, there are no signs of anything like actual riot or disturbance, and consequently the Residency-General finds no basis for interference. As might be supposed, self-seeking political agitators are prominent figures on the stage, and rumour speaks of a supply of funds flowing from high sources. It is impossible to tell how much of all this may be due to the exaggeration of newspaper reporters. These gentlemen have not hitherto proved themselves very trustworthy in their accounts of Korean affairs. But even after full allowance has been made on that score, it seems unreasonable to doubt that Korea is in a more or less disturbed state. The Il Ching-hoi, who at least had the courage to openly advocate progress and good relations with Japan, are reported to be about to stir themselves very actively in opposition to this anti-Japanese crusade, and there is talk of a threatening letter having been sent to Prince Wi Hwa, either on account of his improved relations with the Emperor or because of his well-known philo-Japanese tendencies.

There have been formed two offices, each bearing the same name (Eirin-Kyoku), for the exploitation of the forests in the valleys of the Yalu and the Tumen on the Korean side of these rivers. One office is under the Korean Administration, the other the Residency General, but both are to have Japanese expert assistance.

THE CLEARING HOUSES.

The clearing houses of the whole country held their annual meeting at the Bankers Club on the 12th instant. A banquet was given after the meeting, and the Minister of Finance made a speech in which he deprecated the establishment of small banks as a danger to economical soundness. There had been, he said, one or two disagreeable results of this system in the past few weeks. Probably the direct cause of trouble might be traced to the facility with which these banks opened provincial branches under the control of men not really competent. The best policy seemed to be amalgamation on the part of these petty concerns. Passing on to the question of the Stock Exchange, he denied that any responsibility devolved on the State to give aid. What was happening now was a natural re-action and things might be expected to right themselves.

The President of the Bank of Japan commented on the fact that the volume of cheques passing through the clearing houses last year had been double of the figure for the preceding year, and the returns for the first two months of the present year showed an increase of 50 per cent over the corresponding period of 1906. At this rate the clearances would probably aggregate ten thousand million *yen* during the current year. Alluding to the economic conditions, he said that the nation had shown great circumspection during the first half of last year, but had given way to an over-expansive mood during the second half, and was now suffering from a reaction equally extravagant. It had to be remembered that the expansion of the country's material resources was most essential as enabling it to support its *post-bellum* burdens. The duty of financiers was to assist such projects as were sound and to discourage those that were risky, and he trusted that the banks would be guided by that principle.

Baron Shibusawa spoke in a somewhat complaining strain. He said that business men were blamed if they did not engage in enterprises calculated to utilize the fruits of the country's victories, and were accused of extravagance if they did stretch out vigorous hands. He hoped that the just mean would soon be struck.

THE MEETING OF GOVERNORS.

The usual meeting of Prefects was opened in the Home Office on the 11th instant. Speeches were delivered by Marquis Saionji and Mr. Hara. The Prime Minister spoke with satisfaction of the progress made by the country, but dwelt on the necessity of developing its material resources in order that it may be able to bear its added burdens. His Excellency insisted upon the great importance of treating with consideration and tact the foreigners visiting the country in always increasing numbers as Japan became better known to the world.

Mr. Hara recounted the most important measures passed by the Diet in their bearing upon the provincial localities. He mentioned that it was in contemplation to reduce the official staff with a view to increasing the salaries of junior officials, and he urged the great importance of abbreviating and facilitating official procedure. His Excellency further advised all possible steps to combine the minor communes with a view to effecting economy and improving efficiency. He reminded his hearers that the elections for the Prefectural assemblies take place this autumn and the general elections for the Diet next year. With reference to this he insisted most emphatically that there must be no abuse of official authority in the interests of this party or of that, but that the laws must be administered with absolute impartiality.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MANCHURIA.

Friday, April 12.

It is stated that simultaneously with the appointment of Hsu Shih-chang to be Viceroy of Manchuria, Tang Shao-i, now Vice-Minister of the Waiwupu, will be made Governor of Mukden, and Yang Tsu-chi will be Governor of Kilin, no change being made in the governorship—Mr. Ting—of the Amur. These appointments are interpreted by the Peking correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo* as indicating that the party of Viceroy Yuan are abandoning the central citadel and intend to concentrate their forces in the Three Eastern Provinces. Tang Shao-i has hitherto been the chief representative of Yuan Shih-kai's cause in the capital and his removal to Mukden is said to be due mainly to a conviction that he can no longer hold his own in Peking.

Tokyo newspapers say that Colonel Kojima, President of the Yalu Timber Company, has arrived in Peking, and placed himself in communication with Mr. Hayashi on the subject of the Yalu Valley Lumber Question. Rumour says that the Chinese Government has commissioned Viceroy Yuan to deal with this matter as plenipotentiary, and that the negotiations will take place at Tientsin.

It is stated that the 14th Division now in Korea will be replaced by the 12th Division from Sendai at the close of the year, and the 16th Division in Manchuria will be relieved at the same time by the 10th from Himoji. This will necessitate the calling up of the conscripts for the 10th and the 12th a month earlier than usual, namely, in November instead of December.

Saturday, April 13.

There is to be a Japanese postal service between Harbin and Changchung.

Rumour alleges that the Russian police in Harbin have burned several houses, incinerating six of their Chinese inmates, on the ground of complicity with the bandits. The incident is spoken of with much horror, and certainly in its bald outlines it is shocking enough. Probably this explains a telegram recently received through German sources to the effect that the whole of the Chinese town at Harbin had been destroyed by fire.

It is stated that the Chinese officials in the vicinity of Harbin, having enlisted the aid of Russian troops against the bandits, the Waiwupu has interfered, being apprehensive of establishing an evil precedent.

The Chinese company recently formed for the purpose of buying up the sites of the future foreign settlement at Kilin, finds that it has fallen on evil days owing to the protests of the foreign consuls. The company is beginning to look anxiously after the money already spent by it in this enterprise. Such news is a little perplexing, for previous intelligence had represented the Governor of Kilin as having already discountenanced the operations of this regrating company.

A school of law has been established at Kilin under a Japanese instructor whose interpreter is a Formosan Chinese, a graduate of the Meiji Law College. It is also stated that the Governor contemplates establishing a language school, and that, in view of the growing influence of the Japanese and the consequent necessity of studying their language, Peking has been asked to send as interpreter to the Governor's office one of the first of the Chinese students educated in Japan.

In connexion with his appointment to be Viceroy of Manchuria, Hsu Shih-chang is said to have preferred to the Throne three requests, namely, that he should be given absolute and unrestricted authority in appointing and dismissing officials, in managing finance and in organizing troops. It is not yet known what attitude the Throne will take towards these proposals, but obviously they run diametrically counter to the scheme of administrative reform recently mooted so earnestly, since the main feature of that scheme was the centralization of the powers of the purse and the sword.

The *Jiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondent makes two interesting comments on the appointment of Hsu Shih-chang to be Viceroy, of Manchuria, of Tang Shao-i to be Governor of Mukden, and of Yan Tsz-chi to be Governor of Kilin. In the first place these three men are all Chinese. They do not belong to the Eight Banners from whom the ruling officials in Manchuria have always been hitherto taken. The Governor of the Amur, Ting Tieh-chwan, is also a Chinese, so that the whole of the administrative posts in the Three Eastern Provinces have passed from the hands of the Manchu. That is undoubtedly a great blow to the latter. It amounts to a declaration that the difficult problems which will certainly call for solution in connexion with Manchuria and its peculiar character in the sequel of the Russo-Japanese War, can not safely be entrusted to the hands of men selected from the Imperial clique. But the facts have other significance also. They indicate that the main props of Viceroy Yuan's policy in the capital are to be removed to a respectful distance. Tang Shao-i has hitherto been the chief of those props, and Hsu Shih-chang has worked hand in glove with him. Neither of these men can be pleased to find themselves banished from the centre of political power to the circumference. Neither can Viceroy Yuan be pleased, for there now remain of his Peking party only three men in comparatively uninfluential positions. Nevertheless the correspondent does not by any means regard these incidents as a proof of Yuan's downfall. He thinks that the great Viceroy's case is *reculer pour mieux sauter*, and that his influence will gather new momentum in the Eastern Provinces.

News received by the *Asahi* confirms previous rumours to the effect that the Kwanchengtsz question has been satisfactorily settled. The two systems of railway are to be linked up at Shilipao, which is 5,300 metres southward of Kwanchengtsz. This is in the nature of a compromise. Japan originally asked that the junction should be at Kwanchengtsz whereas Russia wished to place it at Menkiatun, which is 5,000 metres further south than Shihlipao, and 10,300 metres south of Kwanchengtsz. Thus in chosing Shilipao the distance is almost equally divided, and Shilipao has the advantage of being on the main road to Changchun, which lies 3⅓ miles to the east. A further arrangement is said to be that Russia has recognised the justice of Japan's claim to one-half of the Kwanchengtsz station, but, inasmuch as the restricted nature of the accommodation there renders it impossible to allot sufficient space for the double purpose, Russia indemnifies Japan who agrees to give up her half and who will apply the indemnity to the provision of a fitting station at Shilipao. We read also of another station at Shwangtaukow, which is not marked on any map in our possession, but is described as a point between Changchun and Kwanchengtsz—the distance between these two places being 2⅔ miles. From this we infer that there will ultimately be two lines to Changchun from the main railway, one joining the latter at Kwanchengtsz, the other at Shilipao. But this is only a conjecture.

Other telegrams to the same journal and to the *Jiji Shimpo* say that, on the 10th inst., there were conferences in Peking with regard to the Kilin-Changchun and the Hsinmintun-Mukden roads. From these telegrams we gather, indirectly; that there have been mutual concessions in the matter of the Hsinmintun-Mukden line—it was mainly a question of price—, but that the Changchung-Kilin enterprise is to be undertaken conjointly. The *Mainichi Dempo's* news with regard to the latter is not so conclusive, however. It merely says that China has officially informed Japan of her intention to construct the road, and that Japan has applied to be associated in the undertaking. These items of intelligence are somewhat contradictory.

Monday, April 15.

Baron Goto has been speaking about the railway. He says that the gross income last year was 6½ million *yen*, and that there is a loss of about a million on the Mukden-Antung line. Moreover, when the projected loan of 80 million *yen* is negotiated, the payments on account of interest will amount to 4,800,000 *yen* at 6 per cent. Adding to this the loss on the Mukden-Antung section and the working expenses, an income of some ten million *yen* must be earned. It appears that this prospect has been discussed of late with some uneasiness, and Baron Goto welcomes the discussion as a sign of sound interest in the enterprise. He says that he himself is not without a plan, but he does not think that the time has yet come for making any definite statement, nor does he pretend to be quite confident of success. Negotiations have been opened with the officials of the Russian railway, which is not now using Japanese coal and which may be expected to procure supplies from the Fushun Mines, but Baron Goto does not say how the negotiations have progressed. He intimates further that some consultation has been held with Kyushu mine-owners so as to prevent injurious competition between the products of the two regions.

Tuesday, April 16.

Reports have been received of an attack made by Chinese fishermen of Kaiping upon the Kwantung Japanese fishermen. A Chinese associated with the latter was killed and a Japanese subject was seized. The Chinaman who was killed is said to have been a man of considerable consequence. As might be expected different reasons are assigned for the trouble, each side blaming the other. The Japanese contend that the main cause is jealousy, and that the Kaiping Chinese engaged in a deliberate attempt to deter Japanese subjects from fishing on the west coast of the leased territory.

It is now stated that the site of the junction station on the Manchuria Railway is to be Palipao, not Shilipao, as alleged in a previous telegram. We do not know how far these two places may be removed from each other, but Palipao is said to be 4 miles from Menkiatun and as the interval between the latter and Shilipao is only 5,000 metres, we presume that Palipao lies a little north of Shilipao. At any rate it may be taken for granted that the station question is satisfactorily settled.

The Governor of Kilin seems to be

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

perturbed about a small detachment of Russian soldiers who are still lingering in the town. They show no signs of moving and the Governor is said to have made representations to Peking on the subject.

There are rumours that Russians are surveying the route for a railway between Petuna and Hsinmintun, which would ultimately be extended into north-eastern Mongolia. Such a line would run nearly parallel to the present South Manchuria Railway, and might ultimately carry all the European traffic to Peking. But it is obviously out of the question that enterprises of this kind should be undertaken by any Power at its own sweet will. China has to be heard from, and we shall probably be right in assuming that the various schemes assigneed to Russia in the matter of railways for placing herself in direct communication with the Chinese Empire, are the products of imaginations which have been inspired by possibilities not by realities.

The Consuls are now endeavouring to obtain an extension of the area assigned at Changchun for the new foreign settlement. The Governor of Kilin applied to Peking for instructions, but H. E. Chu Fung-chi is said to have answered that no extension is possible.

A telegram from the Russian officer commanding in the Petuna district says that a great conflagration occurred at Petuna on the 7th instant. Four hundred and thirty-five houses were burned, 25 lives were lost and 2,000 cattle perished. The despatch adds that this is a heavy blow to Chinese enterprise in Mongolia.

Wednesday, April 17.

It appears from later accounts that the Chinese subject, Whang, who was murdered at Kaiping, had been invited to proceed thither by the representative of the Mukden Fishery Company which has its headquarters at Mukden. The invitation is said to have been very explicit. It said that a business conference was desired, and it asked Mr. Whang himself to come accompanied by a Japanese member of the Port Arthur Fishery Company. Whang complied and the issue was his assassination together with the seizure of his Japanese companion Mr. Homma, who was sent under restraint to Mukden. Evidently there is a hiatus in the story, since it tells nothing of what happened in Kaiping. The deceased was an inhabitant of the leased territory of Kwantung and consequently the duty of protecting him devolved upon the Japanese Authorities. Strong representations are said to have been made to Governor Chao of Mukden, and doubtless full reparation will be made by China. Japanese newspapers say that should there be any failure to insist upon a due *amende*, the effect upon the Chinese inhabitants of Kwantung will be disastrous.

The leading Tokyo papers publish telegrams saying that on the 16th instant agreements were signed in Peking with reference to the rendition of the Mukden-Hsinmintun Railway and the construction of the Changchun-Kilin Line. No particulars are given, but in the case of the former road the point at issue was one of price only, and in the case of the latter it may be assumed that the Chinese Government has agreed to a joint enterprise.

A statement may be mentioned in this context with regard to the Kwanchentsz station. A recent telegram said that Russia had agreed to indemnity Japan to the extent of one half of the value of the station provided that the latter were left entirely in Russian hands. The understanding was, of course, that this money would be required for building a function station at the place selected as the Japanese depot. The statement to which we refer is that the amount handed over by Russia is to be a million *yen*. That appears a very large sum as representing the value of one half of a railway station, but it was the sum originally indicated by the Russian Plenipotentiaries when the question of their surrendering Kwanchentsz to the Japanese first came upon the tapis, and naturally the estimate was accepted by Japan when her own indemnification had to be considered.

Thursday, April 18.

The perpetually shifting fog of conflicting rumours that has hitherto enveloped this question seems to have now at last disappeared. A St. Petersburg telegram says that the site of the junction has been definitely fixed as Shihlipao (not Palipao) which is 4,000 meters north of Menkiatung and that 200,000 *tsubo* of land have already been purchased for the purpose of the station. We explained in a recent issue that in consideration of handing over her moiety of the Kwanchentsz station to Russia, Japan receives compensation to the extent of a million *yen*, one half of which ought to build a very fine station at Shihlipao.

Friday, April 19.

It is evident that very strong measures will soon have to be taken against the bandits in North Manchuria. These disturbers of the peace seem to be more active than ever. Telegrams from Harbin speak of their raiding the suburbs of the town in broad daylight. There have been two or three collisions between the bandits and the railway guards; there is no security of life and property, and the conditions are said to resemble a state of war rather than of peace. It is not impossible that a necessity may arise for combined action on the part of Russia, China, and Japan to exterminate this pest, for apart from the impossibility of healthy interior development in the face of such conditions, traffic by the Manchurian railway cannot possibly flourish while Hunghutz raids are periodical occurences.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Harbin via Vladivostock says that the Russian police recently arrested a member of the Japanese Consulate at Harbin on a charge of photographing the Sungari region. He was speedily released, but the incident has been made the subject of a strong protest from the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Kawakami. It is a strange story, for we cannot suppose that the arrested official was on the right bank of the river, and all the regions on the left bank are entirely outside Russian administration.

News has been received that Mr. Homma, the member of the Port Arthur Fishery Company who was recenlty seized at Kaiping and sent under arrest to Mukden, has been handed over to the Governor-General of Kwantung and released. This mysterious affair remains unexplained. Our readers will remember that it involved not only the arrest of a Japanese subject but also the murder of a Chinese who was under Japanese protection. The Japanese authorities are naturally making the incident the basis for a very strong representation and doubtless full reparation will be given by the Chinese. But of course the result of such outrages must be directly injurious to the rights-recovery hopes of the Chinese. In this instance the issue will certainly be an extension of Japanese fishing privileges and a restriction of Chinese. This point is astutely elaborated by the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, which argues that under existing conditions in Manchuria such complications are pretty sure to arise and are equally sure to inure to Japanese benefit.

Mr. Kurosawa, the recently appointed commissioner of customs at Tairen, is reported as having stated that the negotiations with regard to the customs' system in Kwantung have been concluded in the sense that the whole district will be divided into ten regions with regard to the destination of goods. Within these regions no duties will be levied, but any merchandise attempting to pass outside them without a custom's permit will be treated as smuggled goods.

The gross revenue of the South Manchuria Railway during the first fourteen days of the present month is said to have been 402,570 *yen* of which 190,000 *yen* was for passengers and 212,570 *yen* for goods, the daily average thus being 28,550 *yen*.

Thus far the Japanese Press may be said to express great satisfaction that the Railway Convention has been concluded between China and Japan. The *Jiji Shimpo* is altogether unequivocal in its applause. It thinks that the long pending questions dealt with in this Convention have been settled in a manner much more satisfactory than previous events had led the public to anticipate. In fact in the *Jiji's* opinion the Convention is not open to any criticism whatever. It deals fairly with the interests of both sides and shows that each Power has been animated by a sense of mutual friendship and justice. The *Chuo Shimbun* writes in a similar strain but expresses even stronger approval on the ground that by clever diplomacy Japan has secured for herself all material advantages while leaving the responsibilities on China's shoulders. The *Asahi* however sounds a note of discontent. It alleges that, according to the arrangement made by Baron Komura at Portsmouth, the construction of the Kilin-Changchun Railway was to be entirely a Japanese enterprise, whereas by this convention China requires equal rights. For the rest, however, the *Asahi* approves.

LOCAL TAXES.

An interesting statement has been published showing the rate per head of local taxation in the various prefectures for the current fiscal year. The average is 85.4 *sen* against 77.4 *sen* for last year, being an increase of 9 *sen*. The following are the figures; and it may be noted that they show Kanagawa Prefecture to be the lightest taxed region in the Empire and Niigata the heaviest:—

	Sen.		*Sen.*
Hokkaido-cho.....	102.1	Awomori-ken	87.6
Tokyo-fu	82.7	Yamagata-ken	87.6
Kyoto-fu	93.7	Akita-ken	80.7
Osaka-fu	90.6	Fukui-ken	126.8
Kanagawa-ken ...	68.1	Ishikawa-ken	113.1
Hyogo-ken	89.2	Toyama-ken	108.2
Nagasaki-ken.....	79.2	Tottori-ken	90.3
Niigata-ken.....	131.5	Shimane-ken	85.4
Gumma-ken	84.6	Okayama-ken.....	89.8
Chiba-ken	82.3	Hiroshima-ken ...	71.3
Ibaraki-ken.....	77.5	Yamaguchi-ken ...	84.1
Tochigi-ken.....	99.2	Wakayama-ken...	86.5
Nara-ken.....	93.8	Tokushima-ken ...	69.8
Miye-ken.....	97.1	Kagawa-ken	82.0
Aichi-ken.....	81.7	Ehime-ken	76.0
Shizuoka-ken	84.3	Kochi-ken	84.0
Yamanashi-ken ...	99.5	Fukuoka-ken	93.4
Shiga-ken	113.3	Oita-ken	90.9
Gifu-ken	82.3	Saga-ken.....	89.7
Nagano-ken	90.4	Kumamoto-ken ...	74.0
Miyagi-ken	92.3	Miyazaki-ken.....	103.4
Fukushima-ken ...	82.6	Kagoshima-ken...	68.2
		Iwate-ken	87.1

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS

According to news received by the Tokyo newspapers an agreement relating to the Mukden-Hsinmintun railway and the Kilin-Changchun railway was signed on the 15th inst. in Peking between their Excellencies the Japanese Representative and Mr. Tang Hshao-i. It consists of eleven articles and its main provisions are said to be as follows: The Mukden-Hsinmintun railway is to be handed over to China in consideration of a payment of 1,660,000 *yen*, China undertaking to reconstruct the line on the basis of a permanent way. The portion of this line on the east of the Liao River and the Kilin-Changchun Line are to be joint enterprises, so far as the cost of construction and reconstruction is concerned, China and Japan each putting up one-half of the outlays. Apparently the cost of reconstructing the Mukden-Hsinmintun road is to be 830,000 *yen*, and, according to some accounts, the whole of this money is to be lent by Japan, while others say that only half of it will be thus furnished. The period of the loan of the Mukden-Hsinmintun line is to 18 years and that for the Kilin-Chunchun line 25 years and it is agreed that no part of these loans shall be paid back prior to the expiration of these periods.

The Chinese Government goes security for these loans and gives a pledge that in the event of inability to pay interest or principal or both, the lines shall come under the control of the South Manchurian Railway Company until the payments have been effected; moreover China engages not to pledge either the Kilin-Changchun line or the East-Liao portion of the Mukden-Hsinmintun road as security for any other loan. The Chief Engineer and the Chief Accountant of the lines hypothecated for the loans, are to be Japanese subjects invested with full power, and it is agreed that any experts whom China may not be able to furnish shall be supplied by Japan.

The revenues derived from the lines are to be lodged in Japanese banks, but as to this point some further agreement seems to be contemplated. In the event of extending the Kilin-Changchun line, or building any branches of it, capital is to be furnished by the South Manchurian Railway Company if necessary. These lines are both to be linked up with the South Manchurian railway, the details of junction being made the subject of a separate agreement. As to the sequence of operations, the first step is to be the payment by China of the above mentioned sum of 1,660,000 *yen*, after which, as speedily as possible, measures are to be taken with regard to the reconstruction loan for the Mukden-Hsinmintun line; thereafter the survey of the Kilin-Changchun line is to be at once commenced by Japanese engineers, and within six months of the date of the survey's completion, the arrangements with regard to the loan for that line are to be made. The transfer of the Mukden-Hsinmintun line to China is to take place within one month from the date of the latter's payment of the fixed compensation.

The above Convention is said to be founded on the protocols negotiated by Baron Komura during his visit to Peking at the close of 1905. The Japanese Government has preserved remarkable reticence with regard to the contents of these protocols. Only once or twice in response to persistent rumours, of a nature unfavourable to Japanese aspirations, have the authorities in Tokyo recalled public attention to the fact that these important matters were not left to the caprice of local officials, but were subjected to the provisions of a definite agreement already concluded between the two Governments. It is explained by some of our contemporaries that the delay in concluding the above convention was due to obstacles interposed by Chinese provincial satraps, and by the agitation which has been constantly fomented during the past twelve months with regard to the rights recovery programme. But we are strongly inclined to think that the whole arrangement has been cleverly contrived so as to synchronize with the expiration of the evacuation period. The latter ended on the 15th inst., and on the 16th the news of the Convention was received in Tokyo. As for the Convention itself, it is quite as favourable as the most sanguine Japanese could have reasonably expected, and it certainly does credit to Tokyo's diplomacy. On the other hand, assuming China's willingness to co-operate with Japan in the conduct of Manchurian Railway enterprise there is nothing in the agreement that can be regarded with chagrin from Peking's side. The sum of the matter is that, whatever political influence attaches to railway control, whole or partial, will accrue to Japan in such regions of southern and central Manchuria as lie eastward of the Liao River.

We may mention here that the South Manchuria Railway Company held an extraordinary general meeting in Tokyo on the 15th inst. for the purpose of making some alterations in its statutes. The principal of these alterations were that the Company's Head Office is to be in Tairen, not in Tokyo as originally fixed, and that no changes are to be made in the statutes without due notice and the consent of a full proportion of the shareholders. Baron Goto in addressing the meeting said that a great responsibility devolved upon the Railway Company in the matter of utilizing its lines for the promotion of Far-Eastern peace and the furtherance of material civilization. He alluded, but in purposely vague terms, to the floating of the 80,000,000 *yen* loan, concerning which subject he considered that it was not in the interests of the company to be explicit at this stage. It is understood however in Tokyo that the preliminaries of the loan have been partially arranged by consultation between Mr. Takahashi and Mr. Schiff, and that Mr. Soyeda's journey is so timed that he and Mr. Takahashi will come together in San Francisco on the 19th inst.

LAUNCH OF THE "AKI."

The battle-ship *Aki*, launched on Monday at Kure, enjoys the distinction of being the biggest vessel of her class in the world. She displaces 19,800 tons, which is 1,800 tons more than the *Dreadnought* and 600 tons more than the *Satsuma*. Doubtless the pride of supremacy will not long remain to her, but at this moment she is entitled to it. She is said to differ considerably from her sister-ship the *Satsuma*. they are even unlike in appearance, for the *Satsuma* has only two funnels, the *Aki* three. A main feature of dissimilarity is that the *Aki* develops 25,000 horse power, which is 7,000 more than the *Satsuma*, and the superiority of the *Aki* in speed is 1 knot —21 knots against 20. She is fitted with turbine engines. In main armament the two vessels are alike, namely, four 12-inch and twelve 10-inch, but in secondary armament the *Satsuma's* 4.7-inch guns are replaced in the *Aki* by 6-inch. The *Aki* has been nominally 13 months under construction, but during 5 months of that time work was suspended, so that the true interval between the time of laying down and the date of launching is only 8 months. The *Dreadnought* was 11 months on the stocks, so it would appear that work on the *Satsuma* was actually quicker. This rapidity is said to have been due to the use of a new kind of Gantley crane of enormous power, which is capable of swinging the heavier plates into position with extraordinary celerity and accuracy. It is evident that if Japan can build battleships in her own dockyards within the course of a year, her capacity for naval expansion assumes new significance. It may be added that the *Aki*, like the *Satsuma* and some other vessels of recent construction in Japan, is without a ram. Japan has set the example of dispensing with this apparently obsolete feature.

Naturally the successful launch of such a ship as the *Aki Kan* is spoken of by Tokyo journals as a just subject of congratulation. Japan has been a country of surprises for the past half century, but it certainly would not have occurred to anyone three years ago to predict that she would be to-day launching from her own dock-yards the biggest battleship in the world. It remains to be seen how long will elapse before the *Aki* is ready for sea, but the very short interval between her laying down and her launching must in any case stand to Japan's high credit. In connexion with this matter attention is drawn to the case of the *Awa Maru*, which, after lying on the rocks near Middlesboro and being constantly assaulted by heavy seas during the long interval of a month, was found to be still in a sound condition when floated off. That experience has greatly enhanced the reputation of Japanese ship-wrights in the estimation of the world. The *Awa Maru* was built at the Mitsu Bishi Dock-yard in Nagasaki in 1899.

The *Kikuzuki*, which was launched at Uraga on the 10th instant, was supposed to be the last of the group of 19 destroyers constructed with the Emergency Fund. But the *Asahi* says that the materials collected for the work of destroyer-building during the war are not yet exhausted, and that some more of this kind of craft will be immediately laid down. According to our count Japan has now 44 destroyers. She possessed 20 on the eve of the war, but one, the *Akatsuki*, came into contact with a Russian mine at Port Arthur and was destroyed, and another was lost in a fog off the Shantung Promontory. This reduced the total to 18. It was restored, however, to 19 by the capture of the *Reshitelni* in Chefoo harbour. Then in the early days of the War six were added, and subsequently 19—of which the *Kikuzuki* is the last—were built with the Emergency Fund. Thus the total now stands at 44, and, as stated above, others are to be added, the materials being on hand.

There has been a fire on board the *Mishima*, originally the *Sentavin*. She was lying at Maizuru, her repairs having been concluded, and her drafting into the squadrons on service being only a question of days. The conflagration was caused by the upsetting of a kerosene vessel. Accounts differ as to the amount of the damage done, but we gather that it was very considerable.

Mr. S. Fukazawa, public procurator in reserve, and Mr. M. Shimada, judge in reserve, have been appointed to the Yokohama District Court respectively.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE STORM IN THE PAGODA.

Mr. Homer B. Hulbert addresses another letter to a Kobe journal. We take the following extract from it:—

In regard to the theft of the Kordan pagoda, of which I recently wrote you, some more information of a curious character has come to light. I have it from reliable sources that the Residency-General was much opposed to the taking of the pagoda, knowing how deeply the Koreans would resent the insult and how inevitably it would discredit the whole Japanese "regime" here. I am very much inclined to believe this, for it seems to me that any other view of the situation would be simple lunacy. How hard the Residency-General worked to prevent the outrage I do not know, but even the mental attitude is to their credit and I want to give them all the credit that is their due. Giving them, then, the benefit of the doubt and accepting as true the statement that the Residency-General was anxious to stop the vandalism but was unable to do so because of the position and prestige of the Envoy, what becomes of the stock excuse of the Japanese authorities and of the *Japan Mail* that it is very hard to hold in check the lawless element among the Japanese in Korea? We have had the low down coolies and unscrupulous adventurers from Japan held up before us as the scapegoat of the administration, and the *Japan Mail* talks about the "fringe" of lawlessness which always is to be found on a frontier, but how about this particular exhibition of cupidity? Do the *Japan Mail* and the other advocates of the administration include the Viscount among the "hoodlum" class? Why, they must, if their oft recorded protests are true. And this is precisely the thing that the Residency-General must have feared when it opposed the deliberate spoilation of the Korean people by the rape of the pagoda. It took their strongest argument and dashed it to pieces. In a sense, this thing has a retroactive power, for it naturally raises the question whether the argument "ever" had any weight.

It will be observed that Mr. Homer B. Hulbert continues to describe the Pagoda transaction on a "theft." The use of such unscrupulous language deserves to be classed with the offence which Mr. Hulbert so recklessly designates. To endeavour to traduce the reputation of a high official is a theft just as heinous as the purloining of an article belonging to another. Mr. Homer B. Hulbert may have been misled. He has already shown himself very prone to that kind of accident. But he must know by this time that the carrying off of the Pagoda had the sanction of the Sovereign of Korea to whom the thing belonged, and we shall see whether this inveterate traducer of the Japanese has sufficient integrity to publicly withdraw and apologise for the disgraceful accusation publicly preferred by him.

As to Mr. Hulbert's allegation that the Residency General was "much opposed to the taking of the Pagoda," and was "anxious to stop the vandalism but was unable to do so because of the position and prestige of the envoy" (Viscount Tanaka), we need only contrast it with the assertion of the *Seoul Press*:—

One consolation about the matter is that the Residency-General is entirely free from any complicity in the transaction, which, so far as the securing of the necessary permission from the Korea authorities was concerned, seems to have been conducted by Viscount Tanaka personally, the rest being attended to by the curio dealer in question. The authorities of the Residency General did not know anything about it until the moment when every arrangement had been completed for the shipping of the pagoda. We are sure that the shipping of it would never have taken place, had Marquis Ito been here at the time.

As between the two statements—that of the *Seoul Press*, evidently made on authority, and that of Mr. Homer B. Hulbert based on mere hearsay—there could not be any question, even though experience had not taught us how slender are the foundations on which this singularly credulous publicist usually builds his theories. That, however, is a small matter compared with the purport of his criticism. He actually seems to labour under the impression that a point of mere taste and tact is to be classed with the dishonest and violent acts of lawless hoodlums. If the Residency-General could not veto the removal of the pagoda by Viscount Tanaka, what power has it, he asks, to hold in check "low-down coolies and unscrupulous adventurers from Japan." Thus we have this agent of the Korean court convicting himself of quite ludicrous want of discrimination since he plainly maintains that robberies and assaults committed by the dregs of the population belong to the same category as the purchase and removal of a relic with the explicit approval of the highest authorities of the Korean empire. Some importance attaches to the utterances of Mr. Hulbert because he is, or has been, an agent of the Korean Court, and some interest attaches to them because he has constituted himself the inveterate denouncer of Japan on all occasions. Therefore it is worth while to expose the extravagance of his writings. None of his accusations formulated against the Japanese have ever been preferred with greater bitterness or more insistence that his pagoda charge, and we are therefore now in a position to form a just estimate of his moral balance and to conclude that a man who can be betrayed into such a phrensy of denunciation about such a trifle must lack the very first essentials of a sound publicist, justice and judgment.

THE TOKYO RAILWAY AND THE TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

The probability of the ultimate amalgamation of the Tokyo Railway Company and the Tokyo Electric Light Company continues to be discussed by the press, but we imagine that the prospect is still distant. There is no pressing reason on the part of the Railway Company. It has obtained permission to supply light to three wards of the city and there is every likelihood of its obtaining official sanction to extend this operation to the remaining wards. It can conduct the enterprise at a very small outlay, and it proposes to charge only 1.20 *yen* per month for a 16 candle light as against the Tokyo Electric Light Company's charge of 2 *yen*, so that there in a difference of 40 per cent. In such circumstances no special inducement offers for amalgamation, from the point of view of the Railway Company. There has been some hesitation hitherto about taking up this lighting scheme vigorously, and the delay may probably be attributed, in part at any rate, to the fact that three directors of the Railway Company were also directors of the Light Company. But these three have now resigned from the directorate of the Railway Company in accordance with the provisions of the Commercial Code which veto the simultaneous tenure of such posts in two companies engaged in the same business. Therefore the Tokyo Railway Company may now proceed vigorously, without any thought of amalgamation as it has the ball at its feet. The citizens of Tokyo will naturally welcome anything resembling competition in the field of electric lighting. It is said to be uncertain whether the Railway Company will increase its capital for the purposes of the lighting operations, but the general idea seems to be that it will work by means of debentures, if necessary.

It has already been explained in these columns that the Tokyo Electric Light Company has arranged to combine with the Tokyo Electric Power Company. We now read that the Central Electric Power Company, a comparatively small concern, is also to be brought into this combine. This arrangement will place 70,000 horsepower at the command of the Tokyo Electric Light Company. Further, there is talk of bringing in the Katsuragawa Electric Power Company, which would raise the horsepower to 100,000. All these electric power companies obtain their supply of power from the Katsura River, and it therefore seems obviously expedient that they should work in union, especially as the Tokyo Electric Light Company also is already having recourse to the river Katsura for water power.

All this indicates that the Electric Lighting Company is awaking from the state of nonchalance and lethargy which has marked its proceedings hitherto. The stimulus has doubtless been given by the electric-lighting scheme of the Tokyo Railway Company. In connection with this scheme rumours have been industriously spread in the sense of friction and disagreement between the Directors of the Tokyo Railway Company. But it is explicitly denied that there has been any such friction. Nothing has happened except that Mr. Satake, one of the directors of the Railway Company who happens to be also President of the Electric Light Company, has been obliged to resign the former office, in obedience to the provisions of the Commercial Code, which veto the holding of a director's position in two companies that carry on similar enterprises. Meanwhile the Tokyo Railway Company is planning various extension of its lines to the suburbs of the city and large lighting operations.

DISSOLUTION OF PROJECTED COMPANIES.

By way of re-action from the company-forming mania of recent times, there is now an inclination to dissolve any enterprise of a questionable character. Among the sufferers some stand prominently. There is first the Oriental Zinc Manufacturing Company of which Baron Shibusawa was president. Its nominal capital was 5 million *yen*, but as the first call did not produce one-third of the required amount, dissolution has been decided on. Then there is the Toyo Beer Company with a capital of 10 million *yen*. Its projectors held a meeting on the 12th instant and decided to abandon the project. Already another beer company—the Oriental with a similar amount of capital, had ceased to exist. The Tokyo-Kobe Electric Railway may also be mentioned, though it can scarcely be said to have owed its failure to anything but the refusal of the authorities to grant a charter. Again, the Daito Sugar Refining company (capital 5 million *yen*) has found it necessary to combine with the Formosa Sugar Refining Company, and the Tokyo Electric Power Company has been absorbed into the Tokyo Electric Light Company. It is also stated that the Fuji Gassed Yarn Company and the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company have given up the idea of increasing their capital and will obtain the necessary funds by floating debentures. Finally, there is talk of an amalgamation of cement companies. Doubtless the issue of this movement will be to introduce a much more wholesome state of affairs. Had the boom lasted a few months longer, many of the unsound concerns would have come into existence and the result would certainly have been disastrous. As it is, none but the worthy enterprises are likely to see the practical light of day: the others will die without hurting any one seriously.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE MORORAN STEEL FOUNDRY.

The Tanko S. S. Company held a meeting on the 14th instant, when a report was presented giving the details of the arrangement effected between the Japanese Company, on the one side, and the two British firms of Armstrong and Vickers on the other. The report was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks, accompanied by a substantial reward, was passed to Mr. Inouye Kakugoro and the other Directors. Mr. Inouye explained that various conferences had taken place with Mr. John Noble, representing the British firms, and that the Army and Navy Departments had also been interested so that the work carried on at Mororan might duly supplement that done at Kure and Wakamatsu. The original intention had been to make the capital 15 million *yen*, but this had subsequently been reduced to 10 millions, and the public had conceived an idea that the project was similarly cut down. That was not the case, the difference was merely one of method. The Directors had decided to obtain the remaining 5 millions by means of debentures, and they had every prospect of getting the money on easy terms. The agreement with the British firms had been altogether on a basis of equality. As to the prospects of the enterprise, it was only necessary to recall the fact that the Army and Navy had to carry out large programmes of armament. The Navy especially was about to spend from 240 to 250 millions in the next 7 years, and a large part of the outlay would be for materials producable at the projected foundry. Such of these materials as the Navy could not manufacture at Wakamatsu and Kure would have to be obtained from abroad unless the Mororan Foundry stepped into the breach. In these circumstances there could be no doubt as to the future lying before the enterprise. The foundry would be under Japanese law and would be called the *Nihon Seiko jo*. There would be 20,000 shares of 500 *yen* each, which would be taken in equal proportions by the British and the Japanese firms. Each side would be equally represented on the Board of Directors, and each would have a Managing Director. The first call would be 125 *yen* per share, and the banks would be English and Japanese, to be subsequently selected. There could be no sales or transfers of shares without the consent of the two parties to the agreement. The necessary engineering experts were to be sent from England, if required, and the Tanko Company was pledged to supply coal, coke and ore at the cheapest rates. The Army Department gave 15,871 *tsubo* and the Naval Department 91,285 *tsubo* of land, free of charge, and it was contemplated to reclaim other 132,830 *tsubo*. Finally, the two parties to the agreement bound themselves not to start any other foundry in the Far East, except in cooperation.

Mr. Inouye is to proceed to London in June, to conclude the final agreement.

Vice-Admiral Yamanouchi is to be adviser to the projected Anglo-Japanese Steel Foundry at Mororan, with which Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers are associated.

FORESTS AND HILLS IN JAPAN.

Some interesting figures are published by the *Keisai Zasshi*. They are taken from a Representation presented in the Lower Chamber last session by Mr. To Kinsaku and the requisite number of supporters, which Representation was unanimously adopted for submission to the Government. The *Keisai* characterizes it as one of the very few Representations worth looking at that reached the Diet last session. It relates to public forests and hills. The whole area of the Japanese islands—presumably excluding Formosa and Saghalien—is 75 millions of acres, and out of that total no less than 55 million acres, or 73 per cent., consists of forests and hills. The State owns 30 million acres, or 54 per cent. of all these forests and hills, and out of that total 18¾ million acres are under the control of the Department for Home Affairs, which derives from them a gross revenue of 2,300,000 *yen* and a net revenue of 1,200,000 *yen*, being at the rate 6.76 *sen* per acre. Now the forest and hill-lands in the hands of the people aggregate 17½ million acres, upon which the taxes levied annually make 2,600,000 *yen*. Consequently, if the 18¾ million acres now controlled by the Home Department were placed in the hands of the people and were taxed at the same rate, they would yield at least 2,200,000, *yen* which would represent a net increase of revenue to the extent of 1¾ millions. Another method of calculation is then adopted. Assuming that each acre of hill-lands and forets, together with the timber standing thereon, is worth 40 *yen* on the average, the 18¾ millions under the control of the Home Department would, if sold, fetch 750 million *yen* which would redeem public bonds paying an aggregate yearly interest of 37½ millions, and it would then be possible to dispense with some of the bad taxes or with the State monopolies. When this Representation was under examination by a committee of the House of Representatives, the Government Delegate stated that, according to official investigations, there were 1,510,378 acres of State tills and forests which were unneeded, and of that total 650,000 acres had been sold for 20 millions *yen*—which, be it observed, is only 30 *yen* per acre. The Delegate added that the authorities contemplated making the forests a State unterprise as far as possible. This would imply that there is no intention to continue the policy of selling, but the *Keisai* urges reconsideration. There are indeed 508.630 acres of *hoan-rin*, namely forests that must be preserved for climatic reasons, but this leaves 18,241,362 acres that might be sold.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

According to telegrams published by the Tokyo press and by Reuter, the meeting between King Edward and the King of Italy has caused offence in Germany where it is regarded as an attempt on the part of the former sovereign to consummate the isolation of Germany. That is not an unnatural view for the Germans to take considering that the action of King Edward certainly looks like an encroachment on the domain of the Triple Alliance. But we are bound to say that according to all recent experience German suspicions are very easily aroused. It may be greatly doubted whether the activities of the Kaiser are viewed with anything like the same degree of mental perturbation in England as King Edward's activities are viewed in Germany. In connection with this we notice interesting articles in the *Hochi Shimbun* and the *Nippon*. These newspapers contrast the quiet, self-effacing procedure of the King of England with what they call the pragmatical and ostentatious procedure of the Emperor of Germany and both agree that while the latter attracts a much larger share of public attention than the former the advantage is all with King Edward in solid results. We ourselves believe that the King of England would be the first to deprecate such a comparison, and that his sentiments towards Germany are essentially friendly. Yet it certainly cannot be denied that the spectacular element appeals to the Kaiser's fancy, and, after all, when the ways of mankind are considered, no one can venture to say that His Majesty misjudges the manner of appealing to public sentiment. The difference between the two Monarchs appears to consist rather in their manner of utilizing available machinery. King Edward is a diplomat as much as a sovereign, and he recognises that by directly enlisting the cooperation of the potentates and statesmen of Europe in a quiet and unostentatious manner, more can be effected than by appeals to public opinion. The two Japanese papers to which we have referred appear to appreciate this. They deal with the phase that, in the sight of some people, King Edward's doings may seem to prelude a reversion to the days of sovereign personalities in Europe, but they note, on the other side, that the King of England carries with him the mandate of his people wherever he goes, and that he never acts outside that commission.

WASEDA UNIVERSITY.

On the 17th inst. the ceremony of conferring on Count Okuma the Presidency of the Waseda University took place at Waseda with much éclat. There were between four and five thousand people present. Count Okuma delivered a most animated address. He spoke of the far-reaching uses of education, and of his own determination to discharge the responsibilities connected with his new post in an institution to whose development he had devoted a great part of his life. Japan had made herself a name in the world by force of arms, but she had still a long way to travel in the matters of science, religion and customs. Unless she succeeded in securing the world's applause in these three directions her reputation would be but an empty bubble. His Excellency dwelt with some satisfaction on the fact that the Waseda University now ministered to the intellectual needs of over eight thousand students, turned out from four to five hundred graduates annually, and carried on its books the names of over five thousand who had graduated in the past. He urged upon his hearers the necessity of forming intelligent opinions on current events and employing the strength of combined intellect and judgment to give vogue to those opinions.

DEATH OF LADY HANNEN.

Many residents of Japan and China will hear with regret of the death in England of Lady Hannen, widow of the late Sir Nicholas Hannen, for several years Judge of the British Court in Yokohama and later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Shanghai. During her many years in the Far East Lady Hannen closely identified herself with all the philantrophic schemes and charities of the different treaty ports in which she made her residence, and in Yokohama was ever an active supporter of the Y.A.R.C., an institution in which her husband took a warm interest. Apoplexy was the cause of death.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE PASSING OF KOREA.

(COMMUNICATED.)

In ancient times we are told that God sent the children of Israel to destroy the wicked nations which dwelt in Canaan because of their sins. It seems also that other nations which had become corrupt have been swept away, leaving a record that may serve as a warning to subsequent generations.

In modern times it has come to be regarded as incumbent upon enlightened countries to interfere in behalf of any people who are the subjects of oppression and cruelty; and secure, as far as possible, justice and peace. For this reason England occupies Egypt; France is in Morocco, and the United States is in Cuba and the Philippines. Because of the ill-government in the Congo State there is now proposed to be an interference on the part of the various European powers; and even the United States is doing what is possible on the part of a friendly nation to put a stop to the reported atrocities.

Owing to its unfortunate location between China and Japan, as well as its deplorable political condition, Korea has been the cause of continual disturbance and her future history is likely to have an important bearing on the state of affairs in the East. Its present ruler and general condition are well described by George Kennan, who has made a careful study of the situation and whose conclusions may be regarded as substantially correct, and from whose writings I have quoted quite freely. Referring to the Emperor he says, (quoting from some other author):—

"He has none of the marks of a savage, either in his face or in his voice, but seems admirably adapted to a drawing room of the time of Moab and Edom. He is as unconscious as a child, ignorant as a Chimaman, and vain as a Hottentot.

"He does not like his people because they scare him with their Independence Clubs and Societies for the propagation of peace. He will have the head off his best friend if that friend give him the cause for alarm. He and his oldest brother are not on speaking terms; and he would like to have his nephew quietly and quickly put out of the way. His own son Prince Eui Wha, keeps at a safe distance, (in the U. S. or in Japan), for he knows full well that if he returned to Koren unprotected his life would be but a shadow which passes away.

"He is indeed a spoiled child who regards his country as something created for his special delectation, and all the people as flocks and herds intended for his slaughter. He is absolutely incapable of forming a correct judgment with regard to men and events; and in consequence of his mental disability is deceived by his courtiers, and cheated by all who have business relations with him. Under the influence of personal fear, the pressure of stronger characters in his Cabinet, or the misleading counsel of sorcerers and soothsayers he is ready to sanction or permit the most diabolical treachery and cruelty. With his sanction or permission, men have been burned with hot irons, imprisoned in cangues, their bones broken with levers, or torn asunder by bullocks attached to their ankles and wrists.

"Most bad and vicious rulers have had the redeeming virtue of personal courage, but the Emperor of Korea is not only bad but weak and cowardly. Fearing assassination in the hours of darkness, he sits up all night, and goes to bed only when daylight gives him a feeling of personal security.

"The palace consists of a complete labyrinth so constructed that it would be impossible for any one not familiar with the location of the various buildings to find his way about among them, or especially where his Majesty is located, as he selects one or another inconspicuous place so that he may avoid being discovered by his enemies.

"In order to secure his own comfort and safety immense sums are squandered, while the people live in utter wretchedness and with nothing done for their improvement or welfare. In a recent report of the Government expenditure for a year, the sum of one million and seven hundred thousand dollars was devoted to the comfort and safety of the ruler, and twenty-eight thousand for education, public works, and the suppression of robbers.

"Besides the regular appropriation for the support of the Emperor and Court his Majesty has arranged so that the profit arising from the lease of various mines shall go into his private purse instead of to the benefit of the country.

"All the official positions are nominally filled by Imperial appointment, but the selection of appointees is subject to court influence or intrigue; and, as a rule the offices are sold to the highest bidder. Korean governors pay from ten thousand to forty thousand Korean dollars for their places, and then not only recoup themselves but amass fortunes by robbing defenceless people whom they are sent to govern.

Having some sense of his utter inability to rule his country as he ought, the King issued an edict in 1895 that is a remarkable document, quite in keeping with his whole course. In this he says

"We have been blessed by Merciful Heaven, and we have been guided by the royal spirits of our illustrious ancestors in directing State affairs. But when we reflect upon ourselves, we realize that we are not worthy of being trusted with so great a duty as to rule the country of our royal ancestors. This thought causes us constant worry and discomfort. However through Heaven's bountiful blessing our country has been peaceful, and many auspicious omens have manifested themselves since our reign.

"We, instead of doing our duty more diligently under the auspicious circumstances, have become negligent in the duties which we owe to the nation, resulting in a general confusion and perversion throughout the country. Traitors have had their own way in the management of State affairs. They destroyed the old customs of the country, and abolished the formalities of ceremonies or sacrifices. But, fortunately, we have re-established some of the ancient customs, and have made some recoveries in those matters relating to the welfare of the country. We have cultivated the friendship of a neighboring power, and regained our independent rights.

"We informed heaven, earth, and the royal spirits of our ancestors on the 26th day of this month, that we are going to reform our country. We have changed the name of the current year, and we have asked the help and guidance of heaven and the ancestral spirits. We have amply gratified the desires of our officials by paying them sufficient salaries. They must not take bribes, squeeze public money, or rob helpless citizens."

The promised reforms were never effected. In fact it looks quite as if they never were intended. The old factions still rule. The Head of the Embassy that went to the United States in 1871, Min Yon tk, fled to China. Pak Yong Ho sought refuge in Japan, and Dr. Daisoln, after a brave and thankless effort to bring about a change for the better, went back to the United States and there remains.

"Regarding a Korean official, either as citizen or ruler, his worst vices are selfishness, laziness, untruthfulness, dishonesty, treachery, and greed. If he occupies an official position, he uses it as a means of squeezing the unfortunate peasants whose interests he ought to promote; and if he happens to be out of office he will lie, bribe, or bear false witness in order to secure the dismissal of those who are in, and get a chance to do a little robbing on his own account. In waging factional warfare for ascendency or power, he uses any weapon that will destroy, regardless of its nature, and in dealing with a dangerous rival he does not hesitate to resort to false arrest, imprisonment, torture or even murder. He cares nothing for the welfare of his country; he seems incapable of loyalty or fidelity; of everything worth knowing he is as ignorant as an Eskimo; and he is lazy to the marrow of his bones. Official position may force him to a languid exercise of his mental faculties, but nothing will compel or induce him to do with his hands anything that another can do for him. He is intensely obstinate and conservative and utterly unable to adapt himself to a changed environment.

"The methods of robbery in the provinces and prefectures are illegal and excessive taxation "squeeze" on all official business, imprisonment on trumped-up charges, seizure of property without warrant or excuse of any kind, and extortion on pretexts often so fantastic and preposterous as to be incredible. Many Korean governors and prefects do not take the trouble to invent a pretext, but simply seize the property of a man who has failed to pay for immunity, and throw him into prison. If a governor or a prefect "squeeze" with discretion, he may do so with impunity.

"The natural and inevitable result of such a state of affairs is impoverishment and demoralization. When all that a man can earn over and above the bare means of subsistence is taken away from him by corrupt and unscrupulous officials he loses the incentive to work and sinks almost to the level of an indolent pauper. The average farmer can earn enough to be fairly prosperous, if he were not "squeezed" by a horde of hungry officials, and were not compelled to support another horde of "Yangbans" and idlers.

"The activities and operations of the Korean government may be briefly summed up as follows; It takes from the people, directly and indirectly, everything that they can earn over and above a bare subsis ance, and gives them in return practically nothing. It affords no adequate protection to life and property, it provides no educational facilities that deserve notice; it builds no roads; it does not improve its harbours; it does not light its coasts; it pays no attention whatever to street cleaning and sanitation; it takes no measure to check or prevent epidemics; it does not attempt to foster national trade or industry; it encourages the lowest forms of primitive superstition, and it corrupts and demoralizes its subjects by setting them examples of untruthfulness, dishonesty, treachery, cruelty, and a cynical brutality in dealing with human rights, that is almost without a parallel in modern times."

Mr. H. B. Hulbert says, "The cruelty, the brutality and the cheapness of human life are appalling." Mr. Robert E. Speer reports that

"One of the saddest and most heartsickening sights I ever saw was in the Ping Yang prison, where a score of beaten, festering prisoners sat on the ground with the prison gate wide open before them, and only turned vacant eyes at it, and at us out of the depths of their weakness and their agony. Justice as administered by Koreans was a travesty, punishment was torture.

"The moral character of the Korean peasants is that which might naturally be expected in an ignorant and oppressed people, whose rulers teach them depravity by example, if not by precept, and whose religion lays far more stress upon propitiation of the imps and devils that are supposed to cause the baleful phenomena of the external world than upon the suppression of the vicious impulses and tendencies which originate in the human heart. He worships dead ancestors, but it never occurs to him to adopt their virtues if they had any, or so to live as to be worthy of respect and religious reverence when he dies and becomes an ancestor himself. Viciousness seems to pay better and give more satisfaction than virtue, and he has no conception of duty either to his ancestors or his descendants.

According to the Rev. D. L. Gifford, "Lying is universal, stealing is frightfully common; and gambling, in spite of severe punitive laws, is widely practiced. Social vice prevails and vice that is unspeakable. Patriotism and public spirit are practically undeveloped qualities. The Korean Emperors and officials not only sapped the prosperity and crushed the spirit of the inferior class, but set it an example of every vice that can take root and flourish in the soil of a decaying Oriental civilization."

This is a dark picture, but it is confirmed by the united testimony of those who know the conditions best and are capable of forming a just estimate of the situation. The Rev. Dr. J. S. Gale, who has spent much of his life in that country says emphatically, "No government ever existed that was more infected with rottenness to the bones."

Peaceable as the Korean disposition is, there is a limit to its endurance. Holding the late Queen responsible for many of the cruelties, the Koreans made two unsuccessful attempts to take her life. The third was successful because of the assistance rendered by Japanese. This plot was inspired by the King's father and elder brother, and the oft-repeated charge that the Queen was murdered by the Japanese is misleading and unjust.

In the interior of the country there were frequent and formidable uprisings against the officials. A body of men called the Tonghaks kept up a continuous state of revolt. It was the troops being sent from China to suppress a rebellion that were met by a Japanese man-of-war, and the vessel sunk before reaching land. Being unable to govern his own people, of whom so many were disloyal, the poor King had to rely upon foreign aid.

The presence of so many Chinese soldiers in the country was a constant source of friction, as well as a means of oppression;

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

and the outcome was the war between China and Japan. The result of the Chino-Japanese war was to leave Korea free to control her own affairs, and thus promote the welfare of her people.

Seeing no hope of improvement, and the increasing approach of Russian supremacy, Japan interfered, and the outcome was the Russo-Japanese war. As a result of that conflict, and the Anglo-Japanese treaty, an agreement was made between the Emperor of Korea and the Japanese Government by which the latter should exercise suzerain power, and at the same time recognize Korean independence. It would be easy for Japan to take Korea altogether, to sweep away local government, and to rule herself; but according to the statement of the Japanese Government she only intends that Korea shall remain quite independent of any other country.

To carry out this purpose Marquis Ito was selected as Minister Resident; and with infinite patience and self-sacrifice this venerable statesman has undertaken his most difficult and thankless task. The Koreans themselves only long to be let alone, so that to purge the country of its corruption, where it permeates the whole mass of the nation through and through, to change this whole tendency without destroying the present government is very difficult. With the ignorant, selfish, greedy and often cruel officials it would seem to be an absolute impossibility to do anything with or make anything out of. It is the general belief that the people of Korea, left wholly to themselves, will never rise above their present level, because the ruling class has become hopelessly corrupt; and the nation, as a whole, has lost the power of self-regeneration.

The reforms which have been proposed by the Japanese are in substance as follows: (1) Separation of the Imperial Household from the executive, with a view to lessening intrigue, and the protection of Ministers from the influence of sorcerers, eunuchs, spirit mediums and other hangers-on of the Imperial Court; (2) a reduction and reorganization of the expensive and absolutely useless Korean Army; (3) a change in the financial system which would give real value and stability to the currency; (4) abolition of useless offices and a reduction of the number of civil service employees; (5) general increase in the salaries of officials with a view to removing the excuse for administrative extortion; (6) education of the people; (7) adoption of sanitary measures; and (8) improvement of means of communication, and development of the material resources of the country.

To effect these reforms the Japanese appointed competent men as advisers to the Imperial Household, the Foreign Office, the Ministry of Finance, the Bureau of Education, and the other great departments of State, and proceeded, through this inadequate machinery, to reorganize and reform the Korean Government. It found itself opposed at the outset by the most obstinate, corrupt, and incapable bureaucracy in the world, backed by the influence and power of an absolutely impossible Emperor. The Korean officials did not want reforms and they met the Japanese advisers with intrigue, obstruction, and passive resistance in every possible shape. A full description of the methods to which the Korean Government resorted to in its attempt to prevent the Japanese from exercising control is impossible. As an illustration thirty-one ministers resigned, or were shifted from one department to another, within one year, and there were forty six resignations, dismissals, or transfers the six months following. Thus there were seventy-seven changes within the course of eighteen months.

"Korean officials made hundreds of thousands of dollars by counterfeiting their own nickels, and then raised a howl of indignation when it was suggested that Mr. Megata, in carrying out his scheme of financial reform, might refuse to redeem in new currency, counterfeit nickels which were so bad that they could hardly be passed on a blind man after dark. The Korean Government gave the Korean branch of the First Japanese Bank permission to issue notes for circulation in the peninsula, and then, a few months later, the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Governor of Seoul prohibited the circulation of these notes on the ground that they were unsafe."

In almost every field of governmental activity Japanese attempts at improvement have met with obstruction or passive resistance. Repeated efforts were made to stop the demoralizing practice of sorcery in Seoul, and more than once sorcerors were expelled from the city, but the Emperor still protects them in the palace, and takes their advice in regard to matters of state.

In forming a just estimate of Japanese administration in Korea all these things must be taken into consideration, as well as the additional fact that the Korean Government must be reconstructed from the ground up. There is no foundation of ability and honesty, there are no institutions that can be taken over as they stand, and there are few men of Korean birth that can be used in the work of regeneration and reform. Even Mr. Hulbert admits that, "the men who would rule well and justly may be counted on the fingers of the hand, and there is no hope of good government in Korea by Koreans until the country has secured the benefit of genuine education." Those who are honest and capable are unable to accomplish anything because they have neither sympathy or support. The attempt of Kim Ok Kun was a dismal failure, and the man who assassinated him was rewarded with an office. Dr. Jaisohn tried to make some improvement, and he never ventured on the street without a guard by his side. A Mr. Yun has the reputation of being capable and honest; but he is helpless to effect any change; and is now the Korean Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. If in the face of duplicity, hostility and obstruction Japan makes mistakes, or fails to accomplish all that might be accomplished, she certainly has some excuse.

According to the convention between Korea and Japan of November, 1905, it was agreed that the Government of Japan should have control and direction of the external affairs and relations of Korea, and the diplomatic and consular representatives of Japan should have the charge of the subjects and interests of Korea in foreign countries. In the face of this the Emperor of Korea sent an agent to the U.S. to stir up antagonism against the Japanese; and, if possible, secure interference in her behalf. He is also said to have supplied funds to his own people for the purpose of inciting uprisings against the Japanese.

What has been accomplished thus far on the part of Japan may be summed up as follows.

"By a great sacrifice of men and money she has relieved Korea of all fear of Russian domination, and that alone is not only a great work, but a work that should entitle her to the gratitude of the whole Korean people. Japanese rule at first may be blundering, exacting and irritating, but it will make ultimately for education, progress and freedom; while Russian domination at best would never raise the country above the low economic and educational level of Eastern Siberia and the Caucasus.

"Japan has made a railroad through the country from one end to the other; and has thus increased the value of an immense area of productive land and given to the farmers freer and cheaper access to the world's markets. A railroad may not be a reform, but it is often a reforming and enlightening agency and always promotes development and increasing prosperity.

Japan has also lent the Korean Government three million *yen*, and has laid the foundation of a financial reform which will ultimately give stability to the currency and security to all commercial transactions.

Finally, Japan has made an encouraging attempt, at least, to prepare text-books and get teachers for schools; to improve the sanitation of the different towns; to increase shipping facilities at sea ports; to limit unnecessary and wasteful expenditures; to reorganize the army; and to discourage demoralizing and degrading superstitions. Mr. Kennan also predicts that with the increase in income there will be good common schools, reformed courts, public sanitation, better roads, more lighthouses, more newspapers, more order and security, and a general increase in prosperity.

As an example of what the Japanese are capable of doing, and what may be expected of them in Korea (in case they are able to go forward with their plans) we have the history of their work in Formosa, as given by Mr. James W. Davidson, who was United States Consul at Taihoku, the capital of that island. He says that before the occupation of the Japanese:—

"There was no government postal service, either internal or foreign, and it was not an uncommon event to pay $10 for the carrying of a letter to some interior town; there were no courts based on modern jurisprudence; the only roads were foot-paths, often merely narrow dividing lines between the paddy fields; telegraphic communication was limited to one main line; travel by railway was uncomfortable and unsafe. There were no newspapers or other means of enlightening the people on current events; the island was without hospitals and schools, save the comparatively modest establishments supported by the missionary bodies in both North and South Formosa; no attempt was made to introduce sanitary measures; no coasting trade by steam-vessels was permitted, and shipping was limited to one or two boats a week running from Tamsui or Anping to Hongkong. In other words the island was Chinese and Chinese only, the foreign communities not being of sufficient size to make their influence felt."

"Since the occupation the Japanese have built over two hundred miles of railway and over one thousand miles of ordinary roads, there are upwards of one hundred post offices, and the internal letter rate of three *sen* is in force, including mail to and from Japan. There is not a village of any importance without telegraphic communication. Schools have been established and hospitals in the leading cities, where medical care is given gratis to such Chinese as are unable to pay. During the first five years of Japanese occupation the increase in imports was 140 per cent, and the entire revenue of the island is expended on local improvements. Nearly 150,000,000 *yen* ($75,000,000) have thus been put into circulation, and about two-thirds of this was money brought in from Japan.

"The occupation of Formosa by Japan has opened to the masses new opportunities which were not theirs under the old regime. It will bring thousands within the reach of modern conveniences, the railway, improved shipping facilities, post and telegraph advantages; it will place modern medical treatment at their disposal, give them the blessing of modern education, and they will find the Japanese always ready to encourage the development of the island's resources and the adaptation of machinery and other improved methods of manufacture. Formosa has, I sincerely believe, a bright future before it."

In view of all this it seems almost unaccountable that any one who desires the welfare of the Koreans should regret the change that is going on in the poor "Hermit Kingdom." Rather should the nation be congratulated that since the utter inability of the Koreans to effect any radical and permanent change they may have the aid of a friendly power which is pledged "To maintain the welfare and dignity of the Imperial House of Korea" and has shown special ability to promote the welfare and

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

happiness of its own and other people. The Rev. James S. Gale, who has spent many years in Korea, has thus briefly and clearly stated the exact condition :—"The situation, as it is to day, is the fault of Korea and not of Japan. From the lower class of Japanese they have to stand persecution and insult on many hands but Marquis Ito is a great and wise man, and his rule will soon tell for law and order." Let the Korea of recent history pass, as it ought to, and give way to a regenerated, happy, and prosperous people.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Mr. Tanaka Shozo's trial for contumely is not concluded. It is now before the Appeal Court. Mr. Tanaka's offence was that, last year, as Mr. Suzuki, a secretary of Tochigi Prefecture, was engaged collecting taxes which were in arrears, Mr. Tanaka suddenly emerged on the street, and planting himself with raised arms in Mr. Suzuki's path, called loudly to the police to arrest the Secretary as a robber of public lands. The Secretary naturally took legal proceedings, and Mr. Tanaka, having been found guilty, appealed. No less than 12 barristers appeared on his behalf in the Appeal Court on the 11th instant. To us it appears that Mr. Tanaka's friends should take charge of him, and that there are too many barristers in Japan.

The Tokyo press states that the Home Department has intimated its willingness to sanction the project of harbour construction in Tokyo, and that a foreign loan of 20 million *yen* will probably be floated for the purpose through the intervention of Mr. Soyeda, now on his way to Europe and America. We understand, however, that there is considerable hesitation on the part of the City Council with regard to this scheme. The question is whether the need of a harbour is by any means as pressing as certain other works, especially the draining of the city.

It is alleged (*Nippon*) that the present Governor of Peking, Mr. Sun Pao-chih, will shortly replace Mr Yang as Chinese Representative at the Japanese Court. It is an open secret that Mr. Yang has more than once applied to be relieved. He has discharged the duties of a difficult post with unremitting assiduity for several years and he naturally desires a change.

The Viceroy of Formosa, General Viscount Sakuma, gave a banquet at the Seiyo-ken in Uyeno on the 12th inst. to celebrate his appointment to the viceroyalty. Of course it will be understood that the General's appointment has not taken place only now. His Excellency received the nomination in April 1906, but he was unable to celebrate the event at that time as he had to leave at once for his post. He took advantage of a brief return to Tokyo to give the above banquet.

There is a strong agitation in the United States in favour of a "flat" 2-cents-per-mile railway fare. As a matter of fact that rate has been largely in vogue for many years past, but the idea now is to make it a subject of legislation, and much controversy has been excited. It is insisted that such a fare would be quite ruinous in the case of lines running through sparsely populated regions or over tracts where the expense of construction had been high. Nevertheless the sentiment in favour of the system is evidently very strong, though we can not discover that, in its attitude towards the railways it has any basis more solid than a theory that reduced rates mean increased traffic, the advantages of railways being thus brought within reach of a wider public without impairing vested interests. But it is very plain that such a theory is applicable only where traffic has a co-efficient of potential expansion. It appears to us that the case is not one for legislation at all. Each line should be free to cut its coat according to its cloth. If the whole system of railways were nationalized, a uniform cheap fare would be quite another affair.

Mr. M. Dubousquet, second son of the late well known Captain Albert Dubousquet, has become a naturalized Japanese subject. Mr. Dubousquet is now in his 27th year, and has lived all the time in Japan. It is said that he is about to enter the Japanese service. He is a graduate of the School of the Morning Star.

The *Asahi* says that a india-rubber factory is to be established in Nishinari-gori, Osaka prepecture, with a capital of 2 million *yen*. The project is attributed to Mr. Loonen, and it is stated that only two or three hundred thousand *yen* of the capital will be raised in Japan.

The object of Mr. Wakatsuki's journey to Europe is not to raise any foreign loan but to act as Japanese financial agent for the purpose of making the West acquainted with the financial conditions existing in Japan. He will therefore remain some years in Europe. This is an appointment which has been advocated more than once in our columns. Other nations not so unfavourably circumstanced as Japan, have found it necessary to have commercial agents in London and Paris, the centres of the world's monetary affairs.

The *Hochi Shimbun* and the *Nippon* say that the number of Chinese students in Japan has greatly decreased of late. This is attributed to the fact that the object of many of the students in coming to Tokyo was to obtain graduation certificates by the *soku-sei* method (rapid finishing). It was found, however, when these students returned to China, that they were not in possession of any attainments qualifying them for appointment to office, and thus the *soku-sei* degree fell into disrepute, with the natural consequence that the advantage of acquiring it disappeared. The Japanese are also to blame. Schools were specially organized in Tokyo for the purpose of accommodating these rapid students, and in extreme cases graduation certificates were actually sold, irrespectively of success or failure in examinations. Thus the whole system fell into discredit, and another link was added to that unfortunate record too often established in connexion with Japanese doings, the killing of the golden-egged goose. There were at one time as many as 15,000 Chinese studying in Japan. To what their number has been now reduced we do not know but there certainly has been a marked diminution.

The leading Japanese journals speak in enthusiastic terms of Lord Cromer and the great work he has done in Egypt. They recall the immense difficulties he had to encounter at the outset of his administration and the extraordinary perseverance and patience shown by him in never flinching or allowing himself to be discouraged by the attacks directed against him and his administration at the outset. It is easy to see that these papers have Marquis Ito in their thoughts when they write thus. They appreciate that his task in Korea closely resembles that which fell to Lord Cromer in Egypt. The *Jiji Shimpo* urges its nationals to observe the immense value of perseverance, and hints very plainly that this quality is somewhat deficient in the moral make-up of the Japanese people, who commence a thing vigorously but are apt to abandon it half way.

It has been decided that the three British officers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. *Hitachi Maru*, who perished on the 15th of June 1904, when their ship was sunk by the Vladivostock Squadron, shall be included among those whose memory is preserved at the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo. This is the first instance on record of the inclusion of foreigners in such a ceremony, and Tokyo journals speak with much approval of the resolve. They recall the brave demeanour of Captain Campbell, Chief Navigator Bishop and Chief Engineer Glass, who sacrificed their lives for Japan's sake. The Emperor will worship at the Shrine on the 3rd of May.

Japanese journals write in most sympathetic terms about General Booth whose world-wide work in the cause of humanity and charity they applaud in a whole-hearted manner. The General will find that, in spite of very pessimistic forecasts at the beginning, his Army have achieved much in Japan, and he will learn too that the welcome given to him by the Japanese people is not less warm than that received by him in any country.

A determined effort was made within the past few days to wreck the Asakusa Bank. This project is confidentially said to have originated with the bears on the Stock Exchange who, having sold short, are seeking to force down the market. A run upon the Bank commenced on the 15th inst. The Bank of Japan and the First Bank both came to the rescue and thus the payments were made without any difficulty. On the 16th the run continued on a smaller scale, only 300,000 *yen* being called for. The incident is now said to be closed, but the Chief of Police has considered it necessary to announce the adoption of very strong measures against all persons circulating fictitious rumours with the object of taking advantage of the existing financial nervousness.

It is very confidentially asserted that a plot has been discovered on the part of eight brokers of the Tokyo Stock Exchange—their names are actually published by the *Yorodzu Choho*—who have been deliberately concocting and spreading all sorts of alarmist rumours with the object of bearing quotations in the interests of short sellers. These men are said to have been responsible for the recent run upon the Asakusa Bank, and it is believed that they were contriving a similar manœuver against the Tokai Ginko when their schemes were discovered. Tokyo papers give details which, if accurate, show that these gentlemen have great skill as conspirators. They certainly have succeeded in accentuating and prolonging the slump on the share market, but who will undertake to say that the bulls had not a similar innings a few months ago? The Tokyo police, however, are now actively interfering and so is the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, under whose jurisdiction the Stock Exchange falls.

We learn that, according to telegrams received in Tokyo, his Excellency Sir Claude MacDonald will return to Japan in July.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

RELATIVE TAXATION IN YOKOHAMA.

WE revert to this subject because of the interest it has for the foreign residents in general. And first, in justice to ourselves, we must enter a protest against some strictures penned by the Secretary of the Yokohama Board of Trade under instructions from the Committee. In our issue of the 6th instant we published certain figures intended to illustrate the comparative tax-paying capacity of the foreign and the Japanese residents. These figures were explicitly taken from the "Statement of Objections" submitted by the Imperial Japanese Government to the Hague Tribunal of Arbitration in August, 1902. Their intention was "to make clear the reasons why foreigners in Yokohama were called upon to pay Local and Municipal Taxes for the 34th fiscal year (1901), at the rate of 27.50 *yen* per head against 1.50 *yen* per head for the Japanese residents of the City." We know of no more trustworthy source than that from which these figures were taken, and inasmuch as they were compiled expressly for comparative purposes, we still insist upon their accuracy and justice in that sense. Commenting upon these figures, the Committee wrote, through its Secretary;—"Your references * * * are combined with statistics and suggestions which tend to minimize the disparity between the large sum paid per foreigner and the small sum paid per Japanese, and, so far as this is done, you injure the interests of the foreign resident." To that criticism we object emphatically. This is a matter of cold arithmetic. What all desire is to get at the truth, not to obscure it by the importation of sentiment, and we are surprised that the committee of the Board of Trade should attempt to arraign us on a charge of injuring the interests of the foreign resident when we merely quoted the only trustworthy figures that had ever been collected for the purpose of comparison. Further, the Committee, through its Secretary, declares that such figures as we quoted are "entirely futile" for forming "any conclusions regarding the relative fiscal conditions of the two communities." We do not propose to follow the Committee into wearisome details. It is enough to repeat that the figures which the Committee dismisses as "entirely futile" were compiled from the best available sources and were officially submitted to the Hague Tribunal under the imprimatur of the Japanese Government.

We pass on now to our main purpose in reverting to this subject. That purpose is to draw the line clearly between municipal taxes and national taxes. It appears essential that this distinction should be distinctly established, and it further appears that the correspondence thus far published tends to create some confusion. We have therefore obtained copies of the official records. What they show is that the estimated income of Yokohama city for the 40th fiscal year (1907-8) is 1,145,519 *yen*, and the estimated expenditure is 1,140,925 *yen*. The question then is what portion of that income is contributed by the foreign community. Turning to the records for 1906-7, we find that the foreign contribution totalled 120,187 *yen*. The foreign contribution, therefore, may be said to be 10½ per cent of the total; or, in other words, for each *yen* put up by the foreign community, the Japanese community puts up 8 *yen*, approximately. The details of the foreign municipal taxes are as follow:—

	Assessed. Yen.	Collected. Yen.
Municipal Land Rate	66,390	65,060
Municipal Income Tax ...	61,453,780	18,623,260
Municipal Business Tax ...	52,988,060	18,024,530
Special Business Tax	355,030	303,100
Special Miscellaneous Tax	3,172,800	1,722,980
Special House Tax	2,150,980	1,967,290
Totals.....	120,187,040	40,706,220

For the sake of fuller information we append the figures relating to national taxes also:—

NATIONAL TAXES PAID BY FORRIGN RESIDENTS.

	Assessed. Yen.	Collected Yen.
Land Tax	510,668	464,811
Income Tax	121,969,480	84,647,880
Business Tax.....	206,452,130	173,919,950
Druggists Business Tax..	40,000	30,500
Total	328,972,278	259,063,141

It appears, therefore, that the taxes assessed on the foreign community in 1906-7, national taxes and municipal taxes included, aggregated 449,159,328 *yen*, or about 39 per cent. of the total paid by both foreigners and Japanese, taking the Japanese municipal taxes only. This last reservation is essential. In other words, according to the above official figures, the combined municipal and national taxes paid by the foreign community represent some 39 per cent. of the municipal taxes alone paid by the Japanese. All this, being purely arithmetical, need not be construed in any sense injurious to the interests of the foreign resident. It certainly does not militate against the advisability of giving him a voice in the management of municipal affairs. We believe, and have more than once said, that to give him such a voice would greatly conduce to smooth relations and to the progress of business. The present Mayor of Yokohama is essentially one of Japan's most enlightened men, and he understands, we have no doubt, that no intelligent and wealthy community is likely to remain content if it be excluded from all share in its own municipal affairs. Japan is now quite big enough and quite great enough to make concessions. It was unquestionably an error of statesmanship to insist on the exemption of the foreign residents from house tax, since that measure tended to preserve the barriers between them and their Japanese fellow-citizens, a result not at all compensated by the comparatively petty monetary gone, saving thus effected. But that is past and Japan can afford to forget it, and to grant to her foreign population a portion at least of the municipal privileges enjoyed by her nationals.

Perhaps we ought to add, with regard to the above income and expenditure of the Yokohama Municipality, that such special institutions as water works, gas works and hospitals are not included.

THE INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK.

IT is quite curious to observe how fully the European public is prepared to digest platitudes and hypotheses if they be dished up by the pen of a known publicist in the pages of a respectable periodical. In thus speaking we do not allude to the recently compiled German brochure which attempts to demonstrate the certainty of war between the United States and Japan. The writer of that book puts himself completely out of court, for, since he labours under the necessity of proving his thesis without in any way ascribing belligerent proclivities to America, he is obliged to constructively assume that the anti-Japanese sentiment among the people of the Pacific Slope, and the Japanese-excluding legislation born of that sentiment, were in some occult way, engineered by the Japanese themselves. With a politician so flagrantly illogical no student of the times need concern himself. It is rather to Dr. EMILE S. DILLON that we invite our readers' attention. Dr. DILLON has in the *Contemporary Review* an article describing the present situation between Japan and Russia as a hollow truce, and declaring that "a second Russo-Japanese conflict is but a question of time." These startling propositions are wrapped up in a great deal of verbiage. They are not absolute predictions. There is a saving clause, namely, "unless a sponge be drawn over the past and friendship between Japan and Russia be achieved in the near future." Such an alternative passes momentary muster amid the well rounded and sententious periods of the learned Doctor's thesis, but what a shallow platitude it is after all! There would be just as much wisdom in saying "it will rain unless it is fine." Certainly Russia and Japan are in danger of fighting again if they can not make friends, but the same might be said of any other two Powers in the world. Dr. DILLON must have some solider ground for his pessimism, but we are puzzled to discover it. At one moment he declares that "the campaign which ended with the Treaty of Portsmouth decided nothing;" at another he affirms that permanent peace can be established if Russia "sincerely accepts the *status quo* as determined by the Portsmouth Treaty," and if Japan puts aside the temptation to capture Vladivostock, to annex the northern half of Saghalien, and to completely and definitely oust Russia from the Pacific Coast. Let us try to get away from these sententious imaginings into the region of solid reality. Let us ask, what were the true objects of the war, and have they been achieved? There can not be any hesitation in replying to the first question. The objects of the war were, primarily, to free Korea from the shadow of Russian domination, and, secondarily, to contriv

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Russia's removal from Liaotung, where her continued presence under arms, would have perpetually menaced Japan's position in Korea. No one can honestly indicate any other object. Men may talk about two Richmonds in the Far Eastern field, about an inevitable struggle for the mastery and so forth, but such generalizations are only another way of saying that certain things had to be fought for and were fought for. Then comes the second question—have these objects been achieved? Surely yes: more than achieved. Japan finds herself to-day seated in Liaotung by right of conquest and seated in Korea with the consensus of the Occidental Powers. Moreover, Manchuria, in the main at any rate, has been guaranteed against foreign conquest by the means most effectual to that end, namely, by being opened to the trade of the world. We have no manner of right to assume that Japan wants more. She has obtained all that she fought for, and unless the insatiable ambition of empire be attributed to her—a sentiment which she has never yet exhibited in her international dealings—there is no valid reason to suspect her of harbouring further designs against Russia. We arrive then at Russia. It is upon Russia that the responsibility of preserving the peace really rests. Her position is much more irksome than that of Japan, for she has to remain quiet under partial defeat, a difficult, an exceedingly difficult, task for one of the world's greatest empires. We should be following the example of Dr. DILLON, however, if we ventured to analyse Russia's mood or to gauge her powers of patience. But it is permissible to observe that the situation now held by Russia in East Asia is eminently unfavourable to a renewal of the combat with Japan. With only Vladivostock for naval port she can not collect in these waters a fleet formidable enough to obtain command of the sea, and it follows that the recovery of the Liaotung Peninsula would be practically impossible. Korea would have to be her battle ground, which means a war thousands of miles away from her base of supplies against an enemy within a few hours' steam of his base. In fact, without the command of the sea, Russia could not accomplish anything serious against Korea. From whatever point of view we consider the outlook, to draw the sword again against Japan would be for Russia a task of such stupendous magnitude that unless some quite unforeseeable change of situation had taken place, she would not be so mad as to make the attempt. In writing thus we may seem to suggest that her mood is not pacific, and that she would fight again if she saw a fair chance of winning. We do not mean to suggest anything of the kind. Our object is to deal only with the facts of the tangible situation and not with estimates of sentiment or character. We arrive thus at the conclusion that Japan has no incentive to renew the conflict and that circumstances should deter Russia from doing so.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

Commenting on the recently issued Regulations connected with the formation of the new Railway Bureau, the *Jiji Shimpō* draws attention to the fact that the title *Kwan*, hitherto always applied to Government officials, has been dropped in these Regulations and in its place the ordinary business titles have been adopted. We have *sōsai*, *riji*, *sanji* and *shuji*. Since the present Government has constituted itself a kind of business company and is taking over all the trade of the country that it can get hold of, it is only natural, says the *Jiji*, that it should drop epithets which have always been understood in this country as implying superiority in rank. In the ordinary Departments of State a secretary cannot be called a secretary. He must be named a secretary who is an official *shokikan*, and an adviser may not be named a *sanji*, he must be spoken of as *sanjikan*. The *Jiji* is of opinion that these remnants of feudalism in the language of everyday life should be got rid of. The Government seems to realize that since their railway profits depend entirely on the patronage of the public, they could not well come before their customers with grand official titles. That is as it ought to be. But it is a change which is very significant as indicative of the spirit of the times and the entirely new rôle which the Saionji Government is playing. The *Jiji* thinks that the Government will not only have to give up official titles and all assumption of superiority to ordinary citizens, but to make use as far as possible of tried railway employees who have local knowledge and who are in close touch with the people who feed the railways with goods.

* * *

The opening pages of the *Taiyō* are each month devoted to a review of the political situation. This month a change is predicted. The activity of the Yamagata faction may not improbably end in the overthrow of the Saionji Cabinet, argues the *Taiyō*. Though Count Katsura supported the present Cabinet when and after it came into power, his attitude towards it is now said to have altered. The *Taiyō* thinks that Mr. Hara is the pivot on which the fate of the Cabinet depends and this fact renders the position of the ministry dangerous.

Commenting on Dr. Hatoyama's career, the *Taiyō* observes that he is a scholar rather than a politician. He has not received the training (*shitsuke*) that is necessary for making a great politician. This often reveals itself in his speeches, which are more like the lectures of a college professor than the popular exposition of political principles. His remarks are often felt to be irrelevant, showing that he has not grasped the real issue. As a politician he has no impressive personality such as that possessed by both of his rivals in the Kensei Hontō, Mr. Ōishi and Mr. Inukai. Neither of these gentlemen can be pronounced to be thoroughly equipped politicians, yet each of them are far better moulded politically than Dr. Hatoyama. Politics are everything to them. They could not separate themselves from the political world even did they wish to do so. Dr. Hatoyama's connection with politics is that of a barrister who sets himself to plead a given cause or to contend for certain rights. He has not the personality of a real politician. What is called the new development of the Shimpotō is regarded by those who know the inner history of the movement as nothing more or less than the corruption of the party and this it was that caused Count Okuma to resign its leadership. It is an open secret (*kōzen no himitsu*) that Dr. Hatoyama was the leader in this movement. The Shimpotō to-day, scheming to obtain political power, is a party without political principles, a party that is blind, a party with no fixed policy—a party that has descended to a very low level. (*Kono seiken ni shidō seraretaru Shimpotō wa seiji mondai ni oite wa, mattaku muteiken to nari*; *mushugi tonari*; *mekura to nari*; *zokuaku to nari*.) What surprises everybody is the way in which Messrs. Ōishi and Inukai have allowed themselves to be led by Dr. Hatoyama to pursue a policy that cannot but prove to be suicidal.

The following observations are made by the *Taiyō* on the activity of Messrs. Shimada Saburō and Kōno Hironaka in the Lower House against corrupt practices. That these two politicians should be acting in concert as leaders of the Kakushin Dōshikai is somewhat remarkable, as in mind and spirit they are not at all alike. Mr. Shimada is a moralist who is wont to indulge in academic discussion rather than deal with current political topics in a practical manner. As a politician he cannot be said to have exercised any great influence over the members of the Diet. We do not look for any remarkable results from the new movement of these two would-be reformers. To us it seems that political morality is no worse and no better than ordinary morality in this country. Is this Kakushin Dōshikai, this Reform Party, a mere preaching agency? If so it will effect little good, as if men want to hear preaching they can go elsewhere. If, as some allege, it is intended to use the anti-corruption coterie of politicians as a nucleus for forming a new political party later on, it is high time that Messrs Kōno and Shimada informed the public of the views held by them on the chief political questions of the day. Anti-corruption principles are doubtless good things in themselves, but they constitute a wholly inadequate basis for the organization of a new political party. In the speeches that Mr. Shimada has recently made in the Diet one thing strikes us as very peculiar. We refer to the way in which he has repeatedly denounced what he calls the despotism of the majority. Now all legislative assemblies are controlled by majorities. Bills are passed or rejected by means of them. To denounce them as oppressive or despotic is to denounce the fundamental principle of constitutional and parliamentary government. In countries where parliamentary government has been established this argument ought never to be allowed (*Kono giron wo tonauru mono seken wa ō-ō kore naki ni arazu to iyedomo, gikaiseiji no kuni ni arite wa tōtei seiritsu subekarazu*). It is of course true that often the majority reaches a wrong decision. But the minority are as liable to go astray as the majority. What, for instance, could be more senseless and indefensible than the voting of the minority in the Lower House on the *Gun* Abolition Bill—a measure which they had themselves supported in a former session of the Diet? To argue that a majority is not at liberty to use the power the country has given to it is to render parliamentary government meaningless.

Professor N. Matsunami, of the Imperial University, in an article entitled "Military versus Business men," published in the April *Taiyō* discusses the relation of the military party in this country to the nation. He begins by congratulating the country on the turn that politics took after the war whereby the military rule of Count Katsura gave place to the semi-popular government of Marquis Saionji. In the midst of the wild joy of the nation over the victories won by the Army and the Navy one often heard it said, observes Mr. Matsunami, that the ordinary world had come to an end; that there was nothing left but the military world (*Yo wa tsuku; gunjin no yo to narubeshi.*) A man is nobody if not a warrior (*Hito ni shite gunjin ni arazareba hito ni arazarubeshi.*) But this forecast has proved to be quite incorrect, for to-day the military are not at all prominent. They have had decorations and small sums of money granted to them, but nothing more. In other respects they stand where they stood before they war. How is this to be accounted for? It is partly the result of the disappointment of the nation at the conditions agreed to at the Portsmouth Conference and partly owing to that deeply-seated national malady of ours which makes us subject to sudden changes from heat to cold (*kyūnetsu kyurei*). But the fact remains that military men attract little attention, and there are not even wanting people who represent them as only too anxious to feather their nests by the adoption of the methods followed by ordinary civilians. They are also occasionally accused of having lost spirit, and the like. But such criticism overlooks the fact that Japan's warriors have always been men of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

few words and somewhat reserved disposition. This is not to be mistaken for tameness or diffidence. Their quiet, unassuming demeanour may not be appreciated by vulgar, undiscerning people who think that bluster is a sign of courage, but all thoughtful people admire these characteristics in the Japanese soldier. Some people complain bitterly of the cost of our armaments. They say that out of the 600 million *yen* voted by the Diet this year no less than 400 million represent the cost of maintaining our armaments. But that the necessity exists for keeping our armaments up to the level of the great Powers must be apparent to everybody. People talk as though these armaments were a mere ornament to the nation and were entirely unproductive. Our two most recent wars surely have abundantly demonstrated that war is not altogether unproductive. What would have been the state of our trade to-day had we been defeated in these wars? There are people who say that big armaments are provocative of war, but as the world is constituted to-day the contrary is the case. They are the best and the only guarantee of peace that is procurable. What would have been the result of the San Francisco school affair, had we been a country like Spain? American ships would have been bombarding Tōkyō. Notwithstanding the friendliness of the American nation to us, there are agitators in that country who under different circumstances might have forced on a war. The resolution of the English Government to press for a reduction of armaments at the Hague Conference is a sign of the decline of England. The speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty on this subject I cannot but regard as a confession of weakness on England's part.* (*Eikoku no seisei* (衰勢) *wo shimesu mono nari*). Though it is true that he did afterwards say that however much it might cost, the English Navy would be rendered adequate for the discharge of the function assigned to it. But still Military and Naval men should be the last to recommend the reduction of armaments. The defence of the country should be the one thing to which they should devote themselves body and soul and they should leave the manipulation of State accounts so as to preserve the balance between expenditure on war and on trade to others. In this modern world of ours there is an effective check to military despotism. Money can no longer be extorted by force from a nation. It has to be voluntarily voted by the representatives of the people. Thus a relationship between the military and civilians is established and this is seem to be of growing importance. What is known as the business man has his own special views as to the money that should be expended on military expansion, and so it happens that in all Governments there is much friction between the military and civil authorities. The term "business man" (*Jitsugyōka*) is much used to-day, but it is a term that it is not easy to define.† This was acknowledged a short time ago by one of our leading business men, Baron Shibusawa Eiichi. It is used in very different senses by different writers, but in this essay I mean by it a person who is engaged in trade or industry. The primary object of such persons being to make money, they naturally object to military men on the ground that they materially reduce their profits. Though the accusation that armaments are non-productive is not altogether true, as I have shown above, it is true to a very considerable extent. In time of peace the military are without employment. They cost much and yield nothing to the State, and from the point of view of economy, the maintenance of a big army and navy through long years of peace for the sake of having them ready for use during a few months of war seems to be a big waste. That military expansion does seriously interfere with tradal and industrial expansion is undeniable. Still as things are situated to-day, the ideal condition for a country to be in is to be well armed and to be wealthy. This is the state we hope to reach eventually. At present we often find it difficult to determine how much we should spend on tradal and industrial development and how much on military expansion. That military men should be on the side of expansion and business men on the side of curtailment is only right and proper. The persons whose duty it is to decide what proportion of the national revenue should be devoted to military expansion are our statesmen. To them is entrusted the serious responsibility of determining what is the safest policy for the nation to follow. They have to mediate between the military and the business world and to plan for the realization of two great objects, the development of national resources and the protection of the country against foreign foes. It is pleasing to observe that military men fully realize the important part played by business men in the late war. There are some among them who have even attributed all the success in the war to the aid given by business men. That is exaggeration of course. Military men, with their accustomed modesty, have of late been allowing people to represent Japan's victories to have been the result of the help they received from the nation. It was money first, money second, and money third that made us come out topmost, say some business men. But this is an entire misrepresentation of the truth.

Professor Matsunami reaches the conclusion that military men maintain a higher moral level than Japan's business men. They are an ornament to the country. He deprecates the notion that military men should make overtures to business men for the sake of gaining their support. He thinks that warriors and business men are better apart. They are a wholesome check on each other. As types of character the non-military and non-business world will always prefer that of the average warrior to that of the average business man. The one lives up to a noble unselfish ideal; the other devotes all his energies and his thought to the accumulation of wealth.

Mr. N. Yamazaki writes in the *Taiyō* in favour of the establishment of a National Museum to correspond to the British Museum in London. He thinks that the Teishitsu Hakubutsu Kwan (The Museum connected with the Imperial Household) does not answer the chief purposes of a National Museum, though it contains some very rare specimens of art and many objects of great historical interest. The time has come, he says, for the founding of a Museum on comprehensive lines that shall serve as an educator and enlightener to the nation, as well as lasting evidence of the numerous contributions which Japan has made to the world's knowledge.

* * *

Writing in the *Taiheiyō* on "The Financial Outlook and a Warning to Banks," Mr. Matsuo, the President of the Bank of Japan, expresses himself as follows:—The extraordinary business activity and the new spirit of enterprise that now exist, though extremely gratifying from many points of view, are not without elements of danger. It cannot be said that there was any call for some of the new enterprises that have been started. In some cases the supply provided for by the new companies is altogether in excess of the actual demand. This is the case with sugar, for instance. The demand hitherto has been for one hundred million pounds, but the new companies that have been started provide for a supply of three hundred million pounds. Another thing to which it is important to draw attention is the attitude of the banks to the new enterprises. If things go wrong subsequently, much blame will rightly be attached to them; for they have it in their power to control the money market. Their responsibility is great, since they have been entrusted with the property of the whole nation on the understanding that money shall only be invested in thoroughly safe enterprises. To encourage wild speculation of any kind by the advance of money is to betray the trust placed in banks. Now, out of the thousand million *yen* required for the new enterprises, how much has been actually subscribed? Those Companies that have collected 25 per cent. of the required amount are comparatively few. And as for the remainder, their financial condition is most precarious. Yet they have been encouraged by large advances from the banks. Now, it must not for a moment be forgotten that our money market is in an abnormal state to-day owing to the large Government loans since the war. With an increase in national revenue of only three hundred million *yen*, our Government has borrowed two thousand million *yen*. This step was doubtless rendered necessary, but it has affected the money market in a variety of ways and this fact should be recognized by the banks, whose duty it is to exercise extreme caution and discrimination in making advances.

Mr. Amenomiya Keijirō contends in the pages of the *Taikeiyō* that the times demand a radical change in Japan's system of education. He is by no means satisfied with the rate of growth of Japan's wealth and he perceives that unless the underlying principles of education undergo a change the speed with which Japan grows rich cannot be accelerated to any great extent. After the China-Japan war Japan's wealth was put down at one thousand million *yen*. After the Russo-Japanese war it was found to have increased to two thousand million *yen*; that is, it doubled itself in 10 years. But what have other countries done in the same interval? asks Mr. Amenomiya. The great commercial nations of the West have all surpassed us. Judged by their rate of progress, we ought to be worth three or four thousand million *yen* by this time. It is true that we have gained a big reputation by our cannon and rifle balls, but the balls of the abacus show us to be nowhere in comparison with other countries (*Sono teppo-dama no hataraki ni itatte wa jitsuni osoroshii mono de aruga, soroban-dama no koto ni naru to Nihonjin no atama wa zero da*). The cause of this is the nature of the system of education followed in this country. It is a system that deliberately and persistently neglects technical training. It has aimed at turning out good soldiers rather than thoroughly equipped good business men. It has kept up the old feudal distinction between the warrior and the ordinary plebeian. The patriotism that shows itself in enriching the country is taken no accont of by our Education Department. The Government as a whole has shown its partiality and one-sidedness by showering honours and titles on military and naval men, while giving scant recognition to the benefactors of the country connected with business circles. There are men in the business world who have done infinitely more for the country than has been achieved by military or naval officers; yet the State has not recognised their services in any way. It is true that Mr. Furukawa has had a fourth degree decoration conferred on him, but the man who acted as the pioneer of Japan's foreign trade and who has done an enormous amount to raise Japan's reputation in other lands, Mr. Morimura Shisaemon, has been left unrewarded.* For the enriching of the country, education must be radically altered and the attitude of the Government to business men must be changed.

Many people do not realize what the huge debts we have contracted mean. The face value of the bonds that have been issued mounts up to two thousand million *yen*, but since the 100 *yen* bonds have mostly been issued at *yen* 90, the interest alone will come to 150 million *yen* a year, that is, to some 3 *yen* per head of our population. Children, and women, lunatics and cripples are all included in the reckoning. Can Japan with her present revenues, and trade and industry stand this strain? (*Waga kuni konnichi no toni no teido de wa tote mo kōsai no risoku dake demo shi-harau nōryoku no nai no ga akiraka de arō.*) Will Japan then be ruined? No. Heaven has saved us from

* Professor Matsunami does not seem to be aware that the action of the Liberal Government in this matter is a mere political manœuvre, designed to satisfy their own supporters in the country who are always clamouring for the reduction of armaments. Lord Tweedmouth, speaking at the banquet of the United Chambers of Commerce, said the English Navy was above and beyond party government and that there was no intention to starve the Service. Professor Matsunami need not be alarmed. England will go on building her *Dreadnoughts*.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

† Somewhat of the same indefiniteness of meaning is attached to the English word business, which is sometimes used as including any and every occupation and sometimes is restricted to trade and industry.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

* Gunjin to sae ieba kunshō wo sazukeru, shakui wo ataeru. Jitsugyōka nado wa ikura kokka no tame ni nari, gunjin ni ikubai masaru kōseki ga atte mo, chitto mo kwangei shinai.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

that by placing in our hands an immense source of wealth, namely the Fushun coal mine. The depth of the coal strata in this mine is 135 feet and in length they extend to seven or eight miles What the real value of the mine is nobody really knows, but it probably is worth many thousands of million *yen*. I myself went one day last October to inspect this mine. What I saw filled me with such delight that I could not sleep for thinking about it. But as regards the wealth which this mine will Field, much will depend on how it is worked. Were it in the hands of Western experts, they would make a great thing of it. With their management it would be made to yield several hundred million *yen* a year. But whether our Government will make a thorough success of it is something that we cannot confidently predict.

* * *

A very laudatory notice of the career of Mr. Sawayanagi Masatarō appeared in No. 78 of the Character Sketches published by the *Ōsaka Asahi Shimbun* a few days ago. "It is said that politicians are wolves; merchants, foxes; and educationists, badgers,"* observes the writer of the sketch. But there are exceptions to every rule. Among the men who by sheer ability have risen rapidly to places of distinction Mr. Sawayanagi is very conspicuous. His influence in the Department of Education is to-day so great that one hardly knows whether it is correct to say "Sawayanagi's Mombushō or the Mombushō Sawayanagi" (*Sawayanagi no Mombushō ka? Mombusho no Sawayanagi ka?*) He is a native of Matsumoto in Shinshū, whence also came two men who in former times wielded power in the Department of Education, but both of whom are now considered to be quite out of date, Messrs. Tsuji and Izawa. Mr. Sawayanagi is essentially an up-to-date administrator, hard working, systematic and possessing considerable force of will. His recall from England, whither he had gone to deliver lectures on Japanese Education, to fill the post of Vice-Minister suffices to show that Marquis Saionji, at whose instance the appointment was made, expects great things from him. Though a professor of Buddhism, having graduated in philosophy and having paid considerable attention to the working of Christianity in Europe, he is liberal-minded and is prepared to encourage all forms of teaching calculated to raise people's minds to a higher level.

* * *

Mr. Ozaki Yukio writes in the *Dainihon* on the prospects of the materialization of a quadruple alliance between Russia, Japan, France and England. Speaking generally, he says that the burden of keeping up great armaments is becoming increasingly onerous in all countries, and as disarmament for various reasons is out of the question, there is a strong inclination in Europe to make use of alliances as a means of relieving the tension. Japan's last war has been an object lesson to the world in many ways, but, above all it has shown how terribly costly and destructive a big war may become. It is plainly seen, says Mr. Ozaki, that the Russo-Japan war was a mere bagatelle compared to what would happen in Europe were certain great Powers to take the the field against each other. It has then become the duty of all statesmen to endeavour to devise measures for rendering a big conflagration in Europe next to impossible. Whether this quadruple alliance can be brought about or not Mr. Ozaki does not venture to determine, but he points out that the last eighteen months have witnessed great changes of national feeling in the four countries concerned. England and Japan and France and Russia were already allies to each other before this time, but the promising feature of the situation to-day is that France and England have already come to a mutual understanding and that Russia and England are drawing closer to each other than they have been for generations, and, moreover, that the animosity felt towards Japan is dying down in Russia and that there are not wanting Russian statesmen who think that Russian interests would be best served by their making friendly overtures to Japan. Hence, though the drawing up of a defensive and offensive alliance between the four Powers is too much to look for, that in reference to Far Eastern questions at any rate that these Powers should agree on a definite policy and insist on its being carried out appears to those who watch the signs of the times not to be beyond the range of political probabilities.

Mr. Ozaki also writes on the so-called revolution in China. He says that those who represent the whole nation to be desirous of changes in government are ignorant of the fact that the mass of the Chinese are quite indifferent to politics. They regard all officials as rogues and extortioners, but it has not occurred to them that extortion is to be got rid of by changing the form of government. The political agitators in China constitute a very small fraction of the nation. They are very noisy and manage to attract much attention in foreign countries, but by those who know China thoroughly very little importance is attached to what some go so far as to call a revolutionary movement. There is no national revolutionary movement worthy of the name. Those who represent things as though there were commit the error of basing an inference respecting the whole from what attracts their attention in one insignificant part.

* * *

Mr. Tsurubara Sadakichi, the Head of the Business Bureau attached to the Korean Residency-General, has supplied the *Dai Nihon* with an interesting account, under 11 headings, of the various projects which the Japanese Government has taken in hand in Korea. We give here as full an epitome of the article as our space allows. (1) *The repair and making of roads.* On this object the sum of 1,500,000 *yen* is to be spent. Four main roads are to be built going through the whole of the peninsula, each of which will be connected with the railway. After these are completed, various cross-roads will be made or repaired. At present there are practically no roads in Korea for horse vehicles. (2) *Waterworks.* The drinking water at the capital is very bad. On this account epidemics are very common and not easily got rid of. The Japanese Government propose to construct waterworks at Chemulpo and Pyong-yang. At Seoul the construction of waterworks has already been entrusted to a foreign syndicate, and in other towns the Korean Government and the foreign residents are jointly constructing works. (3) *The Extension of Education.* There are scattered over Korea about 10,000 elementary schools of a very inefficient sort, where reading and writing are taught. At Seoul there is one high class institution where Confucianism is studied. Although twelve years ago a Government order bearing on the establishment of Elementary Schools was issued, it practically effected nothing. Such schools as have been established are no better than the *Shooku* (書屋) referred to above. The Japanese Government purposes to establish Middle and High Schools, Normal Schools and also a Nobles' School by degrees. Japanese teachers will be largely employed in these schools. (4) *The Erection of Hospitals.* Though Seoul has a population of 200,000 people, it hitherto has only had three very poorly equipped hospitals. These three have now been replaced by a first-class establishment, which it is hoped will be opened this year. There are preparations being made for the establishment of medical schools as well. (5) *A New Police System.* This department of our administration has given considerable trouble. Prior to the late war the whole system of Police followed in Korea was corrupt and ineffective. Helped by the military, the Police Bureau which is now attached to the Residency-General, has made many improvements. The Japanese Police Office and the Korean Office are working together. Connected with the Residency there are some 550 Japanese policemen. (6) *Reforms in the Imperial Palace.* Much has already appeared in Japanese newspapers on the serious intrigues and other improprieties going on within the precincts of the Palace. For the purpose of putting a stop to these things the Resident-General has thought it necessary to place the Palace under a kind of Police surveillance. This is for the good of the country and the Emperor. (7) *Improvement of Local Administration.* In this matter the Japanese Government have acted very deliberately, being afraid of causing local disturbances by insisting on any very radical or sudden changes. The old division of Korea was into 13 Provinces, 3 cities and 141 districts. The government has been engaged in making inquiries with a view to redistribution of power. (8) *The Reform of the Judicial System and the Location of Courts.* The administration of Justice in Korea has hitherto been about as bad as it is possible to conceive of. The Courts have never been independent of the executive. Innocent persons have been constantly arrested and tortured into confessing crime. Reform has proved up-hill work, as neither the laws suitable for administration nor impartial administrators were to be found. (9) *The Rearrangement of the Country's Finances.* Much has been done in this line, consisting of the readjustment of the tariff, the adoption of a gold standard, the prohibition and suppression of private mints and the issue of various new coins and the regulation of banking business, &c. (10) *The Compilation of a New Code of Laws* Korea has hitherto had Penal Laws only; no Civil or Commercial laws have existed in written form. The most urgently needed laws our Government found to be those that bear on the ownership and disposal of immovable property. These were drawn up and put into operation last year. According to the new *laws the ownership of property* has now been *granted to foreigners throughout the country.* (*Kono kissoku ni yotte naichi ni oite mo gwaikokujin tochi shoyūken wo kōnin shita no de, sunawachi Kankoku zendo* (全土) *wo gwaikokujin ni tatshite kaiho shita koto ni naru no de aru.* "According to this rule even in the interior the right of foreigners to hold land is officially recognized, and thus the whole of Korea has been thrown open to foreigners.") (11) *Other reforms* These consist of regulations respecting mining rights, tree planting and general measures for the better development and control of trade, industry and agriculture. A number of useful corporations have been formed to whom the management of the various industries has been entrusted and steps have been taken to increase the yield of produce of every sort throughout the peninsula.

* The meaning of the above is that politicians grasp all they can get hold of; merchants make money by craft of various sorts; and educationists are given to flattery.—(WRITER OF THE SUMMARY.)

THE GRAND HOTEL, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above named company, held at the Grand Hotel on the 17th instant, confirmed the special resolution which was adopted on the 2nd instant, viz.:—To add two stories to the main brick building, the foundation and walls of which were originally laid with a view to such increase in the height. This improvement will add thirty-six guest-rooms, with all modern conveniences, in the most desirable part of the hotel—that facing the sea, and will include an electric elevator, which will give access also to the suite of the present new wing. The upper verandah on the Bund side will be removed for improvement of light and view. The new rooms will be ready for occupation early next Spring, and, while supplying the present demand for more accommodation in the hotel, will be a valuable resource when the old buildings are removed to make room for the proposed reconstruction of a large part of the hotel. With reference to the latter, Mr. O. D. Hewitt, an eminent hotel architect of Philadelphia, recently visited Yokohama for examination of the ground, and consultation with the Board of Directors, with whom he left sketch plans for a very handsome five story, steel frame building, fire-and-earthquake-proof, and embodying all of the features of a modern hotel as known in the West, including basement accommodation for kitchen and machinery departments, quick running hydraulic elevators, dining and banquet-halls, and imperial suites for suitable accommodation of distinguished visitors. The addition now finally voted will be constructed to harmonise eventually with this proposed new building, but the outside finish will be omitted until the building is constructed.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE BOOKSHELF.

Handbook of Oral Reading. By WILLIAM ELLIOTT, B.A. Methodist Publishing House, Tokyo.

In a Handbook of Oral Reading by Mr. William Elliott, B.A., who is instructor in English at the Hiroshima Normal College, we have another attempt to achieve the difficult feat of teaching the Japanese student how to acquire a correct standard pronunciation of the English language. While Mr. Elliot is not the first to make this essay he certainly has not said the last word on the subject as any one will admit who has realized how great are the obstacles in the way of those who try to convey to the ear hitherto unknown sounds by the medium of signs whose successful appeal to the eye is largely dependent upon the clear definition of their effects and powers. In the present case a fair amount of success seems to have attended the author's efforts both in the direction of proper pronunciation and of attention to the inflection of words but a survey of his little volume prompts one to ask whether it has ever occurred to him or to any of his fellow teachers of English in Japan to resort to the gramophone as an aid. It would be interesting to know whether, or how far, that aid has been employed. Attempts have been made to teach other tongues by that means, with what success we do not know, but we have not heard or read of English being so taught. The booklet has been carefully prepared though it is marred by too many printers' errors, and the lack of an index is apparent.

Moltke in His Home, by FRIEDRICH AUGUST DRESSLER: London, John Murray; Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

THESE reminiscences of the great Field-Marshal are most sympathetically written and have been capitally translated by Mrs. Charles Edward Barrett-Lennard. Though the work of a worshipper of Moltke they convey a very taking impression of the taciturn, self-repressed, yet very loveable gentleman who fills such a unique place in German affections even to-day with the grass waving green above his grave. Lord Methuen, who knew him well when military attache at the British Embassy in Berlin, in a brief introduction, points out that Moltke "had that singular charm of manner which we associate with the term of a high-bred English gentleman. To soldiers he set the example of how to work through and for others, not to play for our own hand and not to seek to enhance our own interest by means of self-advertisement." And these beautiful traits of character are clearly delineated in Mr. Dressler's chatty pages. We see the great soldier in his home, surrounded by his family; we watch him as he performs the kindly domestic offices which make up so much of the sum of life; we see him devising ways and means whereby he can make life easier for the declining years of his beloved brothers; we see him at the card-table, where he passed so many evenings in the closing years of life; or listening to the music provided by his gifted family or their friends; we learn which composers he liked, which he could not bear; how the old German Folkslied were always welcome to him; how he loved the old homely German ways and how he took part in all the simple merry makings which tend to make German home life so delightful. All these things and much more we read of in the book and the picture finally presented is that of one of the most perfect and harmonious characters which this imperfect world has produced. Had Moltke been a smaller man he would have been spoilt by the adulation which surrounded him after his last great campaign. But his was a nature cast in too grand a mould to be subject to such limitations, the universal chorus of love which surrounded his old age only tended to throw up the higher phases of his character. Cards were almost a weakness with him, though he was by no means a good player. He did not like to lose, and his family arranged that he should not. Did he see through the kindly stratagem, one wonders, for he saw through most things. The book contains one or two good stories. Here is one about Wagner which Princess Bismarck told to Moltke: —"Frau von Schleinitz was known to be an enthusiastic Wagnerian, and soon after Wagner had broken with his friend, Hans von Bülow, and married his wife, she invited Bülow's daughters and Cosima to her house. To explain the somewhat mixed family relations, they were accustomed to call Bülow father and Wagner papa. Both men were in Berlin at that time, and one day when Bülow and his daughters were having coffee with Frau von Schleinitz, the door suddenly opened and a servant brought in a card which one of the daughters read and cried out: 'Father, papa is coming!' The next moment the Father disappeared through one door while papa entered by the other." A characteristic remark of the Field Marshal we must also quote. "What does a glass of schnapps cost?" Moltke one day asked of his coachman Auguste. "Five pfennige, Excellency," was the answer. "If people took less schnapps in the day, they would have enough to pension their old age," was Moltke's reply. And here is a Royal *bon mot.* King Frederick William IV. was standing at the door of the supper-room during a pause in a Court concert. A young lady wished to go in, but did not like to pass the King. "Passez, beauté," he cried, with a wave of his hand. An older lady, however, took the opportunity which the younger feared to take: "Beauté passée," whispered his Majesty to Moltke. "Moltke at Home" will appeal very strongly, we imagine, to music-lovers, and to all who love a noble man.

The Sacrifice, by ALPHONSE COURLANDER, London, T. Fisher Unwin.

THIS is a rather sordid tale of Wiltshire life, the characters belonging to the labouring classes. It is a story that need never have been told, for it lacks distinction either in treatment or in style. There are undoubtedly human beings in whom the baser sexual attraction is the predominant characteristic and in the lower strata of life such individuals find the freest space for the play of their feelings. But we can scarcely imagine things are quite so animal-like as our author suggests. The web of life is often a snarled tangle for many an unfortunate being, but given the chance to break the snarl human nature generally prefers to take advantage of the opportunity. Mr. Courlander prefers that his heroine should choose the other way and to render her choice the more probable paints for us two pictures of men so entirely dissimilar in physique and disposition as to seem almost like caricatures. He gives us also some descriptions of low-life in the bar-parlour of a Wiltshire inn, but again he fails to convince. The peasantry of the New Forest have for better interpreters than Mr. Courlander.

The Country House, by JOHN GALSWORTHY. London, Wm. Heinemann.

READERS of Anthony Trollope's Barsetshire novels will agree, we imagine, in the remark that his mantle has fallen upon Mr. Galsworthy, but with a difference. To a certain extent the latter day writer maintains the Trollope tradition right worthily, and as the earlier man has bequeathed to his race imperishable pictures of country life among well-to-do folk in the early Victorian era, so his successor paints for us pictures of what is occurring amid similar surroundings and similarly circumstanced people in the opening years of King Edward's reign. In the present novel he takes us down to a beautiful old country house somewhere in Hertfordshire and introduces us to a county family who have been settled on their broad acres for many generations. With singular charm of description and felicity of phrase the author describes the characters of the squire, his wife, sons and daughters; the denizens of the Vicarage, and some of the country neighbours. Then he describes the entry into this veritable Eden of the apple of discord—a woman of course—and, shifting the scene to London, tells of what befel this erstwhile quiet, unemotional folk during some brief but very strenuous weeks of insistent life. At times the narrative grows almost intense, and a sense of relief steals over the reader when Delilah retires from the scene of her own accord. The story is well told in clear-cut English, and faithfully depicts a type of men and women to be met with within the confines of the old country. The only question we would ask the author is, does he really believe that the leisured, wealthy classes who can boast of long descent are so intellectually circumscribed as he describes; that the long undisturbed tenure of the soil leads to mental aridity and self-satisfied vacuity; that assured possession of the good things of life render their possessors almost inarticulate.

The Future in America—A Search after Realities. By H. G. WELLS p.p. 359. London; Chapman and Hall, Ltd. Price 10s. 6d. net.

THIS book is in many respects very unlike Mr. Wells' *Anticipations, Mankind in the Making,* and *A Modern Utopia,* and it will undoubtedly outlive those works because it deals with a subject that is of great interest to the whole thinking world in a very thorough and striking manner. The facts which form the basis of Mr. Wells' deductions are undeniable. The best American writers have repeatedly drawn attention to them. They tend to show that the ideal of the nation as a nation is low—material progress, money-making, luxury, selfishness figuring conspicuously,—but that there is a section of the community, having the universities as its centre, that is utterly dissatisfied with popular ideals and which is striving to lift the country to a higher level. Mr. Wells tells us that the American future will depend on American will. His book is an attempt to discover what will be the final decisions of that will. "Much," he says, "may be foretold as certain, much more as possible, but the last decisions and the greatest decisions lie in the hearts and wills of incalculable men." To him it seems that the ultimate destiny of America entirely depends on the quality of the American mind. In that mind he discovers some very great defects. He says, for instance, that the American nation has not a spark of moral indignation for the miscarriage of justice. The cruel and unjust imprisonment of MacQueen, a short history of whose case Mr. Wells gives, and the inhuman treatment accorded to Maxim Gorky are treated with supreme indifference by the American public. Lecky, in his work on "Democracy and Liberty" draws attention in the same serious lack of real public spirit and contempt for abstract justice.* Mr. Wells thinks that the Americans started with an ideal which the mass of the people have quite forgotten. He notes that the statue of Liberty at New York has been overtopped by the skyscrapers that surround it and he regards this as an emblem of the nation's decline. Of this statue he says:—"Poor Liberating Lady of the American Ideal! One passes her and forgets." He refers to the bitter disappointment encountered by the Russian champion of liberty when he came to the shores of the country that claims to be "the land of the free." What did this statue mean to him? "He only discovered around its base a hive of multitudes of base and busy, greedy and childish little men." Of America's material progress Mr. Wells has much to say. It has been and is so marvellous that he is not surprised that the sight of it has made the whole nation optimistic. "There is nothing that we can't do" expresses the sentiment of the whole people. But the fact must not be overlooked,

* Here are his remarks on this subject. "There is one thing which is worse than corruption. It is acquiescence in corruption. No feature of American life strikes a stranger so powerfully as the extraordinary indifference, partly cynicism and partly good nature, with which notorious corruption in the sphere of politics are viewed by American public opinion. There is nothing, I think, altogether like this to be found in any other great country. It is something wholly different from the political torpor which is common in half-developed nations and corrupt despotisms, and it is curiously unlike the state of feeling which exists in the French Republic." Again, "The tyranny of the majority is not only shown in tyrannical laws. Sometimes it is shown in an assumed power to dispense with all laws which run counter to the popular opinion of the hour . . . . Tyranny seldom assumes a more odious form than when judges, juries and executives are alike the tools of a faction and a mob." This Mr. Wells alleges was the case when MacQueen was condemned to five years' imprisonment.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

says Mr. Wells, that if in mechanism and productive organization America is decades ahead of Europe, in many fundamental respects she is decades behind. Of Congress he writes:—"The plain fact of the case is that Congress, as it is constituted at present, is the feeblest, least accessible, and most inefficient central government of any civilized nation in the world, west of Russia. Congress is entirely inadequate to the tasks of the present time." In his chapter on "Culture," perhaps the most interesting in the book, Mr. Wells pours out vials of satire on Bostonianism as known throughout the English-speaking world. "I grieve over Boston—Boston throughout the world—as a great waste of leisure and energy, as a frittering away of moral and intellectual possibilities". But he says elsewhere "Boston is the mind that pervades American refinement." What is it? Simply a slavish worship of the past. "In Boston the intellectual movement has ceased." The place has become famous as one where all learning has been *canned*. Nothing fresh from the tree of learning can be found there. "The full sensing of what is ripe and good in the past should not carry with it the quality of discriminating against the present and the future The fact remains that (in Boston) it does, and does so almost oppressively." According to the Bostonians it is nonsense to go on writing books. Nothing remains but to collect them in the richest, finest manner one can. Original remarks go for nothing in Boston. The thing to do is to quote. The more you can quote, the higher is your reputation. "Only people who can go about in this spirit need, if their minds are to remain mobile, not so much heads as cephalic pantechnicon vans." Boston culture can do America no good. The salvation of America must come from her universities if it is to come at all. Between that Scylla, the fervid ignorance of the workers of Paterson, and that Charybdis, the prestige and mere knowledge and genteel aloofness and culture which make Boston useless, the creative minds of the university reformers must steer their dangerous way. If they are successful America may avoid the destiny of remaining for ages in a state of "giant childhood" or that of proving herself to be a "gigantic futility." Mr. Wells writes hopefully of the universities. He quotes a good deal from an address delivered by President Dickson White before the Yale Alumni in 1883, entitled "The Message of the Nineteenth Century to the Twentieth." President White says that American universities present a higher ideal of religion than "that of a life devoted to grasping and grinding and griping, *with a whine for mercy at the end of it*." "The devil in the American world-drama is," says Mr. Wells, "mercantilism, ensnaring, tempting, battling against my hero, the creative mind of man. But mercantilism is not the only antagonist. Boston mind is another, mysteriously enchanted and ineffectual."

Of Chicago he writes "Undisciplined" is the word to apply to it. "Each man is for himself, each enterprise; there is no order, no prevision, no common and universal plan." Air-poisoning abattoirs are found everywhere. So strong is individualism throughout America that a graduated income tax could not be levied without a revolution. Everybody feels that the State is something to be escaped from. Plutocracy permeates the whole country. In England the rich are pseudomorphs after aristocrats. But America has no aristocracy of any kind. Mr. Wells had an interview with the President. He thinks him to be a typical American. He writes of him:—"In his undisciplined hastiness, his limitations, his prejudices, his unfairness, his frequent errors just as much as in his force, his sustained courage, his integrity, his open intelligence, he stands for his people and his kind." He says that day by day Roosevelt changes with the world around him, contradicting himself.

Mr. Wells' chapters entitled the "Tragedy of Colour" and "Two Studies in Disappointment" deal very fully and strikingly with existing race hatred and all the unfairness that it engenders and with the utter irrationality of American public sentiment on certain social and judicial questions. In the latter chapter the cases of MacQueen and Gorky are fully discussed. We are told that Gorky's former wife has married another man. A divorce Gorky could not get in Russia. Madam Andreieva, a highly educated and a very superior woman, with whom Mr. Wells conversed several times, is living with Gorky in the same way as George Eliot lived with Mr. Lewes. Legally married in Russia they cannot be, but practically married they are. Yet the vilest charges against the two Russian visitors were published day after day by the American papers. This has been called "a passion for purity." On that Mr. Wells says:—"No passion for purity ever begot so brazen and abundant a torrent of lies." Gorky and Madam Andreieva, in the country to which they had gone to plead the cause of Russian liberty, were turned out of hotel after hotel and almost reduced to lodging in the streets of New York. Mr. Wells shows that in its antipathy to negroes, American sentiment never changes No nation of the earth has suffered such wrongs as the negroes. His chapter on "Certain Workers" based on Robert Hunter's "Poverty" and Mr. Spargo's "Bitter Cry of the Children" make sad reading. "This richest, greatest country the world has ever seen has 1,700,000 children under fifteen years of age toiling in field, factories, mines and workshops. . . . . In the South there are now six times as many children at work as there were twenty years ago. . . . Most of these children are practically uneducated and are growing up darkened, warped and dangerous into the American Future I am seeking to forecast." But though he finds so much to blame and to deplore in the modern life of Americans, he also finds much to admire, and he is of opinion that England's future is closely bound up with the future of America. The tone of the book is not at all dogmatic, nor is it altogether pessimistic." Mr. Wells portrays in a more vivid and impressive manner the difficulties that the great Republic has to encounter in the near future than any one has hitherto done. Though Americans are not as a rule very tolerant of outside criticism, even when it is honest and good, we believe that the kindly and sympathetic way in which Mr. Wells has treated his subject will secure a hearing for him in the States. "The Future in America" is a fascinating book, there is not a dull page to be found in it. W.D.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BOOTH.

The leader of the Salvation Army arrived in Yokohama on Monday evening and landed on Tuesday morning. He was met on the Pier by a large number of foreigners and Japanese.

The officials included Mr. Okada, Superintendent of the Water Police; and Mr. Yabe, Harbour Master. The officers of the Salvation Army were Commissioner Railton, Colonel and Mrs. Bullard, Brigadier and Mrs. Duce, Major Yamamoto, Major and Mrs. Eriksen, and Staff Captain Hatcher, while the foreigners present included Mr. H. B. Miller, U.S. Consul-General; Mr. C. V. Sale (Chairman of the Foreign Board of Trade); Messrs. M. Beart, E. W. Frazar, V. R. Bowden, J. P. Mollison, B. Gillett, H. D. S. Green, C. Ellis, F. S. Booth, Rev. H. Loomis, Rev. W. S. Austen (Chaplain of the Seamen's Mission), and many ladies of the community.

The General was received upon arriving by the Mayor (Mr. Mitsuhashi) who interpreted the few words of welcome spoken by Miss Sufu in the absence of her father.

Afterwards the General drove to the Club Hotel, where he held a reception.

At the Club Hotel the Mayor said: General Booth, on behalf of myself and the residents of Yokohama, I beg to offer you the most hearty welcome. We are all aware of the good and noble work that you and your Army are doing, and we have no doubt whatever that your personal visit to these shores will have the effect of still further extending and developing the good work you have started and so far carried on so successfully. I hope that your stay in this Empire may be pleasant and enjoyable to you, and that it will be assuredly of benefit to the objects of your institution. We again extend to you a most hearty welcome, in which Miss Sufu, daughter of the Governor of this Prefecture, joins. (Loud applause and "Banzai.")

General Booth was received with cries of "God bless the General!" and loud applause. He said: Mr. Mayor, ladies, gentlemen, and friends: I thank you for this kind reception. I thank you for the kind words you have been pleased to extend towards me, and towards the institution which I represent. With you I am hoping that my visit to this Empire will be agreeable, that it will give me pleasure, and I am willing to believe that it will be so. It gives me pleasure to visit your distinguished country; it gives me pleasure to see and visit my own people, and to hear of the good work they have been doing for the welfare and happiness of the Empire. It gives me pleasure to visit the people of Japan, but it would give me the greatest pleasure if my visit promotes in any shape or form the welfare of this great nation. It is well known that that is the business of my life. Long years ago I gave up living to please myself, and devoted myself to the helping and blessing of other people, especially of that portion of the world who have been led into evil ways,—to wipe away the tears from the eyes that weep, and to heal the wounds of the hearts that bleed. To bless the women and children and to help forward the happiness of mankind is the great business of my life. I hope, Mr. Mayor, that business will be promoted by this visit. I think you for the welcome you have been pleased to give me, and I hope this lady (Miss Sufu) will convey to her father a return of the compliments she brings to me. I am the friend of authority, the friend of good government, the friend of the people, and I desire to promote their happiness on earth and their entrance into the Kingdom of Heaven. May God bless Yokohama! (cries of "Amen.") May God bless this great Empire! ("Amen" and "Banzai"), and may the blessing of God be upon us all gathered here this morning (Applause and cries of "Amen.")

The General's speech was interpreted by Major Yamamoto.

General Booth left Yokohama for Tokyo on April 17th by the 4 p.m. train. He was escorted by many Japanese adherents to the railway station and at Shimbashi was welcomed by the Tokyo Municipality and various public bodies.

The same evening, he delivered a speech at the Imperial Hotel. It is reported that he will speak on the evening of May 1st at the Public Hall, Yokohama, and on the following evening will give an address at the Kiraku-za, Yokohama.

NATIONAL LOANS.

According to investigations of the Department of Finance at the end of March national loans amounted to the following figures:—

DOMESTIC.

Loan bonds.	Yen.
Old	3,291,817
Navy	8,297,300
Redemption	167,128,350
War	115,641,150
5 per cent (Railway)	39,298,200
5 „ (Industry)	66,166,250
5 „ (Hokkaido Railway)	3,592,500
Formosan Industry	34,185,035
5 per cent Exchequer	273,334,700
Tobacco Monopoly	12,310,500
Pension	282,500
Extraordinary (war)	31,394,550
Loan from converted debentures of nationalized railways	2,773,500
Total	1,036,696,552

FOREIGN.

4 per cent (Railway)	17,577,750
4 „ (Industries)	78,052,250
4 „ (Hokkaido Railway)	2,000,000
6 „	214,786,000
4½ „	585,780,000
4 „	224,075,000
Total	1,142,271,000

VARIOUS.

Treasury notes	96,200,000
Loan for redeeming notes	82,000,000

Debentures of nationalized railways:—

Foreign	3,905,200
Domestic	12,850,000

The whole amounts to *yen* 2,313,922,752.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

TIENTSIN AND JAPAN'S MODEL SETTLEMENT THERE.

In the *Taiheiyō*, which is now recognized to be one of the best sources of information on the doings of Japanese in foreign countries, we find an interesting article on the above subject which we epitomize:—Japan has for some time past been engaged in forming settlements in various parts of the world. We have settlements at Shanghai, Hankow, San Francisco, Seoul, Tairen, Hawaii and other places, but none of these is worthy of comparison with our Tientsin settlement. The Japanese community there is one that we have reason to be proud of. It represents in a more impressive manner than any other community belonging to us the expansive, go-ahead spirit of modern Japan. It is acknowledged among our countrymen that Tientsin is our model settlement. Being a stopping-place for travellers on their way to or from Peking, it has attracted special attention and has been considered by many travelled Japanese to be an ideal place of residence. The climate of Tientsin is far from good. In summer it is as hot as in Formosa and in winter it is colder than Manchuria. Natural beauty Tientsin has next to none. What there is to attract the eye has been produced by human activity and enterprise. Among foreign settlements the English quarter has more stately business houses than any other settlement. It too has the largest Public Gardens in the town. Life in the English settlement is on a scale of luxury and magnificence not approached in other settlements. The club, the fine roads, the hotels there all attain a standard of excellence that it is not in the power of less wealthy communities to reach. But at the same time the English settlement is in some respects a very sleepy place. There is no progressiveness about it. "Much pleasure and little work" seems to be the motto of the men and the women who pass along the well-known Victoria Road. The French Settlement is not more active than the English. It is to the German Settlement that we must look for the most astonishing industry. There are few big German business houses in Tientsin, but the individual application and the political official activity of the Germans surpass anything attained in the same line by other settlers. In every sort of competition the Germans aim at coming out first, and as a rule they succeed. The number of English settlers in Tientsin is about 400. In recent years there has been no increase, nor much decrease. The French number about 300 and show no signs of addition to this number. The Germans are increasing, but as yet they do not exceed 200. The rapid strides made by the Japanese as regards numbers have astonished everybody. Before the Boxer disturbances there were not more than 60 Japanese in Tientsin. At the beginning of last year (1906) the number had risen to 1,500. A few months ago it reached 2,300 and there is every prospect of its mounting up to 10,000 or over within a year or two. Though the situation of the Japanese settlement is very advantageous for communication with the Chinese town and the other foreign settlements, the marshy and rough nature of the soil involves the expenditure of large sums of money. The ground owned by us measures in all some 800,000 *tsubo*. Only a portion of this has been reclaimed and rendered fit for building on. This area measures about 50,000 *tsubo*. The Japanese Government has advanced a sum of one million *yen* towards laying out the settlement and already the buildings and roads, etc, within the first area, have been completed and another 50,000-*tsubo* area, is about to have work commenced on it. The buildings, two, three and four storeys high, are mostly of black brick. There are no wooden buildings anywhere. The settlement is laid out on a fixed plan—symmetry, beauty, utility and health having all been well considered.

But the influence of the Japanese in Tientsin, as elsewhere, does not depend on bricks and mortar, but on the personal qualities they possess. In Tientsin they do not all reside in their own settlement. They are to be found in the English, French and German Settlements, and also in the Chinese town. Wherever they are they have the faculty of adapting themselves to their surroundings. This aptitude enables them to compete successfully with business men of other nationalities. Prior to the late war the Japanese settlers in Tientsin were mostly good for-nothings. But when the war commenced these went off to Manchuria, and the Japanese settlement, purged of its contaminating elements, entered on a new era. The Japanese settled in Tientsin to-day are of the quiet, industrious law-abiding section of the nation. Among the residents are a number of highly educated, refined gentlemen who would be a credit to the country wherever they resided. There are in Tientsin hardly any Japanese corresponding to the lowest classes in Japan. The Settlement knows no poverty in the ordinary sense of that term. It may be said to consist almost exclusively of middle-class and upper-class Japanese, the latter being in number about equal to the former. There is no other foreign settlement belonging to Japan where the high-class Japanese gentleman is so well represented. This it is that gives an air of refinement to the Japanese quarter in Tientsin which strikes every casual visitor. The settlement is very united. None of the petty strife and wrangling witnessed in other settlements is to be seen in Tientsin. Common-sense, consideration for others, politeness and conciliatoriness greatly facilitate the discharge of public and private business. The relation of officialdom to non-officialdom is ideal. Military men, civil officers and private citizens are all on a level. There is no swagger anywhere.

Among the means of social intercourse which the Tientsin Japanese Settlement provides the Japanese Club is the most important. Though the present members number only about 200, the club undoubtedly exercises wide influence in the Settlement. Once a week the Japanese ladies of Tientsin meet at this Club for consultation on various social subjects. But there are other clubs in our Tientsin Settlement. There is the Young Men's Club, organized by the *Hoku Shina Mainichi Shimbun*, and there is the Nichi-Shin (China-Japan) Young Men's Society. And recently a Japanese theatre was opened known as the Kairaku-kwan and a Chinese theatre called the Tensen-chayen. To the above places of amusement will soon be added public gardens and a music hall. The ground for the gardens has already been secured and plans for laying it out have been drafted.

The leading members of our Tientsin Society and the controllers of all municipal business are the following five well-known men: Mr. Katō Genshirō, Consul-General; Mr. Suzuki Shimakichi, Manager of the Tientsin Branch of the Specie Bank; Mr. Minagawa Kōryō, head of the Ōkura-gumi; Mr. Yasugawa Yūnosuke, head of the Tientsin Branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mr. Kobayashi Rinzō, head of the Building Company, and Mr. Taketa Saikichi, representing the military and marine transport interests. The respective talents of these five gentlemen dovetail into each other admirably and together they form a very able Municipal Council, and much of the prosperity of our Tientsin Model Settlement is to be attributed to their skilful management.

The Settlement supports two good newspapers the *Hokuyō Nippō* and the *Hoku Shina Mainichi Shimbun*. And it is about to erect and open a Primary School which in equipment and management will reach, if it does not rise above, the level attained by such schools in the home country. The Tōkyō High Normal School has been asked to supply the teachers. The amount required for the buildings and equipment was stated a few months ago to be 20,000 *yen*. The subscription list was no sooner opened than a sum of 30,000 *yen* was at once forthcoming. This suffices to show the spirit of the Japanese residents in Tientsin. Though we have good settlements elsewhere, there is no other Japanese community in the world that has taken upon itself the responsibility of setting a model for the whole nation to imitate in the way Tientsin has done. Unless we are much mistaken, this Tientsin ideal settlement will do much to show what are the capabilities of the nation in the direction of expansion and broad-minded, lasting imperialism. The position occupied by the Japanese in Tientsin to-day is the result of many years of steady work on the part of individuals who have been connected with the place for several decades. Some of these Japanese served the Chinese local Government for long periods and gained a wide influence in this capacity.

According to the Consular Report issued at the end of 1905, the Japanese Settlement in Tientsin had 140 shops for the sale of miscellaneous articles; 63 day-labour contractors; 27 bank employees; 91 persons connected with business firms; 19 business houses; 7 transport companies; 44 carpenters; 17 plasterers; 11 printing-presses, 7 tobacconists; 5 lumber merchants; 5 dairies; 10 mercer's shops; 38 dealers in musical instruments; 18 photographers; 38 shoemakers, and 19 innkeepers. Besides these there are religious teachers, medical men, barristers and journalists, to whom are to be added 30 *geisha* and 41 prostitutes.

"MÉLANGES JAPONAIS."

The above is the title of an extremely useful and scholarly magazine published quarterly in French by the Roman Catholic Missionaries. The first number appeared in January, 1904. In it the objects of the review are briefly stated. *Mélanges Japonais* is intended to supply a felt want among missionaries. It aims in making them acquainted with those phases of Japanese thought that specially concern them. The *Mélanges Japonais* is in no sense controversial. It quotes opinions that the editors of the magazine deem erroneous without rebutting them. It does not pretend to give anything like a full account of Japanese thought on any one subject. The contributors to its pages have endeavoured to make a judicious selection of topics and of writers. And it seems to us they have succeeded admirably. It is very essential that foreign missionaries should know what are the most popular Japanese ideas on religion, philosophy, science and social and political economy. These ideas have been extracted from Japanese magazines and books, where, as the editor of the *Mélanges Japonais* observes, they are frequently stated in a very obscure and imperfect manner, and have been re-stated in concise, lucid French. In its opening pages *Mélanges Japonais* calls attention to a difficulty with which all foreign students of the Japanese written language are familiar—to the technical imperfection and obscurity of the language. *La prose de Japonais ne brille point par la clarité. Ce défaut de forme, que trop souvent semble avoir pour rôle de mieux dissimuler soit le vide de l'idee soit la fausseté du raisonnement, est pour nous, Français, un defaut capital auquel rien ne suplée; il a pour effet de rendre l'etude de la litteratura japonaise rien moins qu' attrayante.* Even supposing that most of the readers of the *Mélanges* had sufficient knowledge of Japanese to read books and magazines for themselves, an assumption which it would be rash to make, they would certainly infinitely prefer to get their knowledge second-hand through this scholarly review rather than spend weary hours in puzzling out the meaning of the original Japanese. The wearisome discursiveness of many Japanese newspapers and magazine articles is known to all students of the language. A review of current thought such as the French mission has for the past three years been giving to the foreign public, in this busy age, is a literary boon which all thoughtful people will fully appreciate. Much of the material that has been collected is certainly worthy of being re-published in book form such, for instance, are l'Abbe J. Deffrennes' Collection of "Japanese Proverbs, Sayings, Figures and Forms of Speech" and a long Introduction to the Study of Japanese Buddhism. In M. Deffrennes' list of proverbs and figurative expressions the words and phrases have been arranged in alphabetical order. The letter *h* has not yet been finished, yet no less than 904 useful phrases have been translated and explained. The translations given by M. Deffrennes seem to us to be extremely happy and his explanations of the various ways in which the phrases may be used are most valuable. To give

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

readers some idea of his method we append a few specimens below.

(904)—*Higure to ōmisoka wa itsu mo isogashii. Au coucher du soleil et au dernier jour de l'année, on est toujours pressé; car on ne peut remettre au lendemain les affaires restées en retard.*

(17)—*Ahō meiba ni noru.* lit., *Un imbécile monté sur un cheval de prix. Se dit d'une union ou d'une liaison mal assortie.*

(41)—*Akindo ni keizu nashi.* litt., *Le commerçant n'a point de généalogie. Dans le commerce, c'est l'habilité personnelle qui donne le succès. S'emploie aussi au fig. pour indiquer en general que la valeur personelle d'un homme lui vaut mieux que des ancêtre illustres.* M. Deffrennes' explanations are charmingly concise and to the point. When his list is complete we have no doubt that it will be given to the world in book form. We know of nothing on the same subject published in a European tongue that is equally good. In connection with this topic we would draw attention to a very scholarly article which appears in the last number of the *Mélanges Japonais* (No. 13, January 1907) entitled *Dictons Populaires en usage parmi les Paysans Japonais*. It is from the pen of L'Abbe G. Cesselin. It covers 22 pages of the magazine. All lovers of country life and country ways will find that a study of Japanese country sayings will well repay them. Those that concern the weather and the signs of change correspond very closely to sayings that are current among English farmers. Such are *Asa-yake wa, ame; yū-yake wa hare* (a red sky in the morning, rain; a red sky at night, fine weather); *Yama chikaku miyureba, ame mo chikashi* (when the hills look near, rain is not far off) and *Mikka tsuzuite shimo furu toki wa, kanarazu ame furu* (After three consecutive frosts rain is certain). "A rainbow at night, the shepherd's delight; a rainbow in the morning, the shepherd's warning" has its corresponding prognostication in Japan in *Asa-niji ga arawareru to, ame to naru; yū-niji ga arawareru to seiten to naru.* M. Cesselin's essay is not finished. The next number of the Review will give us more material on the same interesting subject. Each copy of the *Mélanges Japonais* contains copious extracts from Japanese journals and magazines. Naturally great prominence is given to religion, morality and philosophy, but education, finance, politics and literature are occasionally dealt with. In the case of books that are much talked about among the Japanese, a full account of their contents is given. We find, for instance, a very carefully prepared analysis of Mr. Kuroiwa's famous *Tenjinron*, first published in 1903. In order, we presume, to draw the attention of Missionaries to the tendency of thought in France, each number of the *Mélanges Japonais* contains extracts from French magazines and summaries of articles that have appeared in home journals. Among other topics the *Bushidō*, we are glad to note, has been very fully discussed in the pages of the Review. No 5 of the *Mélanges* contains much on this subject. Students of Japanese literature will find L'Abbe G. Cesselin's articles full of reliable information. The Summary of Japanese Current Literature, which seems to appear three times a year, is prepared by L'Abbe A. Lemoine. It deals principally with literature that bears on religion. The last review of literature published appeared in October, 1906. It covers nearly 30 pages of the magazine and is all on one subject, the teaching and views of the so-called new religious lights of Japan The article is entitled *Une Crise D'Illuminisme au Japon.* M. Lemoine goes very minutely into the teaching of each of the modern prophets and examines their claims to be regarded as leaders of religious thought. He treats of the *Dōbutsu Shinkyō* (*l'animal divinisé*) of Mr. Miyazaki Toranosuke, of the views of Mr. Suehiro Kōsaburo, who claims to have been commissioned by God to preach certain truths, of Mr. Saiki Sensui, the scholar, and his *Sūrikyō* (mathematical religion), of Mr. Itō Shōshin, the prophet of disinterested love, and of Mr. Tsunashima Ryōsen and his visions. Judging by the space that he has devoted to their discussion, the views of Mr. Tsunashima have greatly interested M. Lemoine. He draws attention to the fact that Mr. Tsunashima is the author of "A History of Epicurean Morals," of "A History of Oriental Moral Ideas" and of "A History of European Morals." Mr. Tsunashima's style is in parts brilliant and full of verve and shows considerable literary taste. M. Lemoine rightly regards him as a sincere and an earnest thinker. L'Abbe Léon Ballet is contributing to the *Mélanges Japonais* a long essay on the History of Japan.

The *Mélanges Japonais* is for sale at the Sansaisha, Nishiki-chō, Kanda, Tōkyō. The annual subscription for missionaries is *2 yen* or *25 sen* a number—a marvel of cheapness, considering the high standard of scholarship which it maintains. The Review deserves to command a wider circulation than it now has. Bound volumes of the numbers that have appeared, if procurable, would make a valuable addition to the bookshelves of students of Japanese.

UNION CHURCH BAZAAR.

The Bazaar organised by the Union Church Ladies Auxiliary was opened in the Public Hall on Tuesday afternoon by Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama. The stalls were very attractively arrayed, the Red Cross tables being presided over by Mrs. Manley and Mrs. Wilson, both in costume, the stall adjoining by Mrs. Bunting, Mrs. Austen, and the Misses Bunting, Austen and Scott. Other stalls were in charge of Mrs. van Petten, Mrs. Cleveland and the Misses Hearne; Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Nicolle and Mrs. Pollard; Mrs. Thorn, Miss Mendelson and Miss Du Bose; Miss Maclean and Mrs. Macfarlane; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Schoeninger; Mrs. Frey, Mrs. and Miss Worden, Mrs. Bagnall, Mrs. Wolff, Mrs. E. H. Holmes, Miss Holmes and Miss Graham; Mrs. H. J. Neville, Mrs. E. J. Liddle, Mrs. Macbeth; Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Viloudaki, Miss Pratt, and the Misses Booth, Strain, Bunting, Scott, M. Austen, and Graham.

About half past two Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama, who had consented to open the Bazaar, arrived at the Hall, and was received by the Rev. J. L. Dearing, D.D., Chairman of the Board of Elders, and other gentlemen.

Dr. Dearing said: Ladies and Gentlemen, Since the inception of the idea of building the Union Church upon the Bluff was first made known, the cordial and sympathetic response which we have received has been most encouraging, not only from the members of the Church and Congregation, but from the foreign community at large. And that cordial response has not in any sense been limited to the foreign community, but we who are in a sense aliens in a foreign land have been made to feel that in the land in which we dwell the officials have cordially endorsed and supported us in this endeavour which we believe makes not only for the good of the Union Church, but for Yokohama at large. It is therefore with great pleasure I introduce Mayor Mitsuhashi who has kindly come to open the Bazaar.

Mr. Mitsuhashi said:—Ladies and Gentlemen—In the first place let me thank you—the ladies of the Committee—for the honour and pleasure you have given me by asking me to open this Bazaar. As I understand, this Bazaar and Fancy Fair are held under the auspices of the Union Church Ladies' Auxiliary in aid of the Building Fund of that church and I need hardly point out to you that there is scarcely any institution which is more useful or necessary to the community or more deserving of public support than the object of this undertaking. I further understand that this Bazaar has been organized by the ladies who have volunteered either to give their personal attention to all the arrangements or contributed valuable articles for exhibition and sale here. I therefore think that the most grateful thanks of those concerned in the Church in particular and of the Yokohama community in general are due to those ladies who have so kindly devoted their time and attention to this object and indeed without whose exertions it would have been impossible to achieve the success in all the details of the arrangement as we all see now. It is my earnest hope that this Bazaar may be patronized this afternoon and evening by as many visitors as the accommodation of the Hall permits so that this noble enterprise may be crowned with success financially. Ladies and Gentlemen, with this expression of hearty thanks to the Ladies concerned and of best wishes for every success of the undertaking I now declare the Bazaar open.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Mitsuhashi who afterwards, with Miss Nakazawa, his niece, visited the various stalls and made purchases. In the evening various amusements were introduced.

The Union Church Ladies auxiliary wish to extend their grateful thanks to the *Japan Gazette*, *Box of Curios*, *Herald*, *Japan Advertiser*, and *Japan Mail* for their kind notices; also to Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Simon, Evers & Co., Andrews & George, The American Trading Co., Curnow & Co., Witkowski & Co., Langfeldt & Co., Carlowitz & Co., Bernerse Alps Milk Co., and Omiya & Co., for their generous donations. They also feel greatly indebted to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly assisted in the Tableaux Vivants which added so much to the evening's enjoyment. They particularly wish to express their gratitude to others who assisted at the different stalls.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The meetings of the Yokohama Literary Society, interrupted by the Easter holidays, were resumed in Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening, when Mr. J. M. McGregor, B.A., of Tokyo, gave some delightful reminiscences of the conditions attending the rush to the Klondike gold fields ten years ago along with some personal experiences of one of the less known routes of entrance to that region, by way of the Stikine River and Teslin Lake, through the northern part of British Columbia. The lecturer had a happy knack of description and brought vividly before his hearers the natural wonders of the Far North and the unexpected adventures which befal the pioneer in those regions. At the close he was heartily thanked by the President, in the name of the Society. The following interesting programme was then discussed, the outstanding item of which was the clever and spirited recitation of Miss Iris Irwine. Programme:

Duet....."Flow Gently Deva".....J. Parry.
Messrs. Phillips and Kendall.

Pianoforte Solo.....(*a*) "Valse".....Aug. Durand.
(*b*) "Rondoletto"....F. Hunten.
Master Willie Kildoyle.

Song.....(*a*) "Che Faro".....Gluck.
(*b*) "Carnival".....Molloy.
Mrs. E. C. Irwine.

Recitation....."The Revenge".....Tennyson.
Miss Iris Irwine.

Pianoforte Solo—
"Moment Musicale" No. II.....Moszkowski.
Miss McGregor.

Duet....."Love and War".....T. Cooke.
Messrs. Phillips and Kendall.

The closing meeting of the season is fixed for April 26th, when Mr. A. W. Quinton will read a short paper on Balfe and introduce a programme dealing with the works of that composer.

THE WOMEN'S EXHIBITION.

The ceremony of opening the Women's Exhibition in Shiba Park, Tokyo, took place on April 14th. About five hundred notables were present together with the exhibitors. As Countess Itagaki, the President, was unable to be present on account of illness, Mrs. Yamawaki, Vice-President, took the chair. She delivered a congratulatory address in which she said that the exhibition included articles manufactured solely by women or used by them in their daily life. She urged that the exhibition should be regarded as an aid in female education. Mr. Kawasaki, chief of the Shiba urban division, read a congratulatory letter representing the guests present and Mr. Satake replied on behalf of the exhibitors.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE NEW CRIMINAL CODE OF JAPAN.

TRANSLATED BY DR. L. LOENHOLM.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.)

CHAPTER VI.—PRESCRIPTION.

Art. 31.—By prescription a person sentenced to a penalty acquires exemption from its enforcement.

Art. 32.—Prescription is completed if after the sentence has become finally binding, the penalty has not been enforced for the following periods:

1. A penalty of death, thirty years;
2. A penalty of penal servitude or imprisonment for life, twenty years;
3. A penalty of penal servitude or imprisonment for a term of ten years or more, fifteen years; for a term of three years or more, ten years; for a term of less than three years, five years;
4. A penalty of a major fine, three years;
5. A penalty of detention, a minor fine and confiscation one year.

Art. 33.—Prescription does not run during the time for which according to law or regulation the enforcement of the penalty is suspended or is stayed.

Art. 34.—Prescription is interrupted by the arrest of the offender made with a view to enforce the penalty.

Prescription on a major or minor fine and confiscation is interrupted by any act of enforcement.

CHAPTER VII.—NON-EXISTENCE OF AN OFFENCE, REDUCTION OF AND EXEMPTION FROM PENALTY.

Art. 35.—An act which is done pursuant to law or regulation or in the exercise of a lawful occupation is not punishable.

Art. 36.—An act which becomes unavoidable for the defence of a right of the actor himself or of another against an imminent wrongful injury is not punishable.

If the act exceeds what is necessary for defence, the penalty may be reduced or remitted according to the circumstances.

Art. 37.—An act which becomes unavoidable for averting a present danger to the life, the person, the liberty or the property of the actor himself or another, is not punishable, provided the injury arising from such act does not exceed the extent of the injury to be averted. In the case of excess the penalty may be reduced or exemption from the penalty granted, according to the circumstances of the case.

These provisions do not apply to a person who is bound by a special professional obligation.

Art. 38.—Except as otherwise provided by law, an act done without an intention to commit an offence is not punishable.

A person who in committing an offence had no knowledge of an aggravating fact cannot be sentenced according to such fact.

A claim that there was no intention to commit an offence cannot be based on ignorance of the law, but the penalty may be reduced according to the circumstances.

Art. 39.—An act done by a person *non compos mentis* is not punishable. In the case of a weak-minded person the penalty shall be reduced.

Art. 40.—The act of a deaf-mute is either not punishable or the penalty shall be reduced.

Art. 41.—The act of a person who has not completed his fourteenth year is not punishable.

Art. 42.—If an offender confesses his offence to the authorities before it has been officially discovered, the penalty may be reduced.

The same applies when in case of an offence which is prosecuted on complaint the actor acknowledges his offence to the person entitled to complain.

CHAPTER VIII.—ATTEMPTS.

Art. 43.—When a person has begun the commission of an offence but has not completed it, the penalty may be reduced. When he has desisted of his own accord, the penalty shall be reduced or exemption from the penalty granted.

Art. 44.—The cases in which attempts are punished, are specified under each separate Article.

CHAPTER IX.—THE CONCURRENCE OF OFFENCES.

Art. 45.—Several offences for which finally binding sentences have not yet been given are concurrent offences. If there is a finally binding sentence for one offence, only that offence and those offences which have been committed before such sentence has become finally binding are concurrent offences.

Art. 46.—If the penalty for one of the concurrent offences is death, the penalty for the others shall not be inflicted; but this does not apply to confiscation.

If the penalty for one of the concurrent offences is penal servitude or imprisonment for life, the penalty for the others shall not be inflicted; but this does not apply to a major or minor fine and to confiscation.

Art. 47.—If among the concurrent offences there are two or more which are punishable by penal servitude or imprisonment for a term, the maximum is one half added to the maximum penalty fixed for the most serious offence; but in no case shall such penalty exceed the sum of the added up maximum penalties for all the offences.

Art. 48.—A major fine and any other penalty are cumulative; but this does not apply to the case mentioned in Art. 46, 1.

In the case of two or more major fines the penalty shall be up to the total sum of all the fines for the separate offences.

Art. 49.—If in the case of concurrent offences confiscation is provided not for the most serious offence but for some other of the offences, confiscation may nevertheless be inflicted.

Two or more confiscations are cumulative.

Art. 50.—If among concurrent offences there are some for which a sentence has already been given and some for which it has not yet been given, a new sentence shall be given for those as to which a sentence has not yet been given.

Art. 51.—If in the case of concurrent offences there are two or more sentences, the penalties shall be enforced together; but if the penalty of death is to be enforced, the other penalties except confiscation are not enforced. If penal servitude or imprisonment for life is to be enforced, the other penalties except a major or minor fine and confiscation are not enforced. If penalties of penal servitude or imprisonment for a term are to be enforced, the maximum penalty prescribed by law for the most serious offence must not be exceeded by more than one half.

Art. 52.—If in case of concurrent offences the person sentenced is pardoned for one of them, a penalty shall be separately fixed for those not included in the pardon.

Art. 53.—Detention or a minor fine and other penalties are cumulative; but this does not apply to the case mentioned in Art. 46.

Two or more penalties of detention or minor fines are cumulative.

Art. 54.—If one act comes under several descriptions of offences, or if an act which is the means of committing an offence or the result of an offence, comes under another description of an offence, the more severe penalty shall be inflicted.

The provisions of Art. 49, 2, apply to the foregoing paragraph.

Art. 55.—If several consecutive acts come under the same description of an offence, they shall be punished as one offence.

CHAPTER X.—REPEATED OFFENCES.

Art. 56.—A relapse is where a person who has been sentenced to penal servitude commits within five years after he has undergone the penalty or has been exempted from its enforcement another offence and is to be punished by penal servitude for a term.

The same applies when a person who had been sentenced to death for an offence having the same nature as an offence punishable by penal servitude within the period mentioned in the foregoing paragraph from the day when he has been exempted from the enforcement of the penalty of death, or if the latter has by commutation been reduced to penal servitude for a term, from the day when he has undergone that penalty or has been exempted from its enforcement commits another offence and is to be punished by penal servitude for a term.

When a person has been sentenced for concurrent offences if among them there is one punishable by penal servitude even, though it is not the most serious one, such person is as to the application of the rules relating to relapse deemed to have been sentenced to penal servitude.

Art. 57.—The penalty for relapse shall be not more than twice the maximum of penal servitude fixed for such offence.

Art. 58.—If after a sentence has become finally binding it is discovered that the offender is in relapse, the penalty to be increased shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article.

These provisions do not apply to a person whose relapse has been discovered after he has fully undergone the penal servitude or has been exempted from the enforcement of the penalty.

Art. 59.—The rules as to relapse apply also if an offence is several times repeated.

CHAPTER XI.—JOINT OFFENCES.

Art. 60.—If two or more persons join in the commission of an offence, each one is a principal.

Art. 61.—A person who instigates another and thereby causes him to commit an offence is treated as a principal.

The same applies to a person who has instigated an instigator.

Art. 62.—A person who aides and abets the principal is an accessory. A person who instigates an accessory is treated as an accessory.

Art. 63.—The penalty for an accessory conforms to that for the principal but is lighter.

Art. 64.—An instigator or accessory to an offence punishable by detention or a minor fine only is not punished, unless that is specially provided for.

Art. 65.—If there is a participation in an offence which is constituted as such because of the status of an offender, even such of the actors as have no such status are joint offenders.

If the severity of a penalty specially depends on the status, the ordinary penalty shall be inflicted upon those who have no such status.

CHAPTER XII.—REDUCTION AT DISCRETION.

Art. 66.—If in an offence there are extenuating circumstances, the penalty may be reduced at the discretion of the court.

Art. 67.—Reduction at the discretion of the court is allowed even when an increase or a reduction of penalty takes place by law.

CHAPTER XIII.—INCREASE AND REDUCTION.

Art. 68.—If there are one or more grounds for reducing the penalty by law, the following rules shall be observed:

1. If death is to be reduced, penal servitude or imprisonment for life or for not less than ten years is inflicted;
2. If penal servitude or imprisonment for life is to be reduced, penal servitude or imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years is inflicted;
3. If penal servitude or imprisonment for a term is to be reduced, it is reduced by one half of the time of such penalty;
4. If a major fine is to be reduced, it is reduced by one half of its amount;
5. If detention is to be reduced, it is reduced by one half of its maximum;
6. If a minor fine is to be reduced, it is reduced by one half of its maximum.

Art. 69.—When a penalty is to be reduced by law, if two or more kinds of penalties are provided for in the respective Article, the penalty to be applied shall be fixed first and then such penalty reduced.

Art. 70.—If because of a reduction of penal servitude, imprisonment or detention there would be a fraction of a day, such fraction shall be omitted.

The same applies if because of a reduction of a major or minor fine there would be a fraction of one *sen*.

Art. 71.—If a penalty is to be reduced at the discretion of the court the rules of Arts. [illegible] and 70 shall govern.

Art. 72.—If there is at the same time a cause for an increase and for a reduction of a penalty, the following order is to be observed:

1. An increase for relapse;
2. A reduction by law;
3. An increase on the ground of concurrence of offences;
4. A reduction at the discretion of the court.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

BOOK II.—OFFENCES.

CHAPTER I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

Art. 73.—A person who inflicts or attempts to inflict a personal injury upon the Emperor, the Great Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, the Empress, the Prince Imperial or the Imperial Grandson entitled to succession shall be punished by death.

Art. 74.—A person who commits any act of disrespect against the Emperor, the Great Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, the Empress, the Prince Imperial or the Imperial Grandson entitled to succession shall be punished by penal servitude for from three months to five years.

The same applies to a person who commits any act of disrespect against a Shrine of Imperial Ancestors or an Imperial burial place.

Art. 75.—A person who inflicts a personal injury upon an Imperial Prince shall be punished by death. A person who attempts to commit such an act shall be punished by penal servitude for life.

Art. 76.—A person who commits any act of disrespect against an Imperial Prince shall be punished by penal servitude for from two months to four years.

CHAPTER II.—INSURRECTION.

Art. 77.—Persons who make an insurrectionary movement for the purpose of overthrowing the Government, depriving the Empire of Territory or otherwise subverting the organization of the State shall be punished for insurrection subject to the following distinctions:

1. A ringleader by death or penal servitude for life;
2. A person who has taken part in the conspiracy or has been the leader of a body, by imprisonment for life or imprisonment for not less than three years, or if he was in any other position, by imprisonment for from one year to ten years;
3. A person who has only joined the others or else merely taken part in the movement by imprisonment for not more than three years.

In the cases in the foregoing paragraph except No. 3 attempts are punishable.

Art. 78.—A person who makes preparations or conspires for an insurrection shall be punished by imprisonment for from one year to ten years.

Art. 79.—A person who supplies arms, money or provisions or by any other act facilitates the commission of any of the offences mentioned in the foregoing two Articles shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than seven years.

Art. 80.—If a person who commits any of the offences mentioned in the foregoing two Articles makes confession to the authorities before the insurrectionary movement breaks out, he shall be exempted from penalty.

CHAPTER III.—OFFENCES RELATING TO FOREIGN DISTURBANCE.

Art. 81.—A person who by collusion with any Foreign Country causes the same to make war against the Empire, or who joins a foreign enemy and commits any hostile act against the Empire, shall be punished by death.

Art. 82.—A person who delivers to a foreign enemy any fort, military camp, military force, vessel or else any place or structure used for military purposes, shall be punished by death.

A person who delivers to a foreign enemy arms, ammunition, or else any thing used for military purposes, shall be punished by death or by penal servitude for life.

Art. 83.—A person who in order to procure an advantage to a foreign enemy demolishes any fort, military camp, vessel, arms, ammunition, steam or electric car, railway, electric wire or else any place or thing used for military purposes or makes them unfit for use shall be punished by death or by penal servitude for life.

Art. 84.—A person who delivers to a foreign enemy arms, ammunition or else any things immediately adapted for war which are not in use for military purposes by the Empire, shall be punished by penal servitude for life or for not less than three years.

Art. 85.—A person who acts as a spy for a foreign enemy or assists a spy of a foreign enemy shall be punished by death or by penal servitude for life or for not less than five years.

The same applies to a person who discloses military secrets to a foreign enemy.

Art. 86.—A person who by means other than those mentioned in the preceding five Articles procures a military advantage to a foreign enemy or causes injury to a military advantage of the Empire shall be punished by penal servitude for a term of not less than two years.

Art. 87.—In the cases specified in the preceding six Articles attempts are punishable.

Art. 88.—A person who makes preparations or conspires for committing any of the offences specified in Arts. 81-86 shall be punished by penal servitude for from one year to ten years.

Art. 89.—The provisions of this Chapter apply also to acts done against an allied State in time of war.

CHAPTER IV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL INTERCOURSE.

Art. 90.—A person who commits an act of violence or makes threats against the Sovereign or President of a Foreign State present in the Empire shall be punished by penal servitude for from one year to ten years.

A person who insults the Sovereign or President of a Foreign State present in the Empire shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than three years; such offence, however, to be prosecuted on demand of the Foreign Government.

Art. 91.—A person who commits an act of violence or makes threats against an Envoy of a Foreign State to the Empire shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than three years.

A person who insults an Envoy of a Foreign State to the Empire shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than two years; such offence, however, to be prosecuted on demand of the person insulted.

Art. 92.—A person who with intent to insult a Foreign State demolishes, removes or soils its national flag or any other national emblem shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than two years or by a major fine of not more than two hundred *yen*; such offence, however, to be prosecuted on demand of the Foreign Government.

Art. 93.—A person who with intent to make war on his own account against a Foreign State makes preparations or conspires shall be punished by imprisonment for from three months to five years; but if he makes confession to the authorities, he shall be exempted from penalty.

Art. 94.—A person who in time of war between Foreign States violates the rules relating to neutrality shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years or by a major fine of not more than one thousand *yen*.

CHAPTER V.—DISTURBING THE PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC BUSINESS

Art. 95.—A person who commits an act of violence or makes threats against an official in the performance of his functions shall be punished by penal servitude or imprisonment for not more than three years.

The same applies to a person who commits an act of violence or makes threats in order to compel an official to take a measure or not to take a measure or to resign his office

Art. 96.—A person who by breaking a seal or a mark of an attachment affixed by an official or by any other means causes such seal or mark to become ineffective shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than two years or by a major fine of not more than three hundred *yen*.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ESCAPE OF DETAINED PERSONS.

Art. 97.—If a prisoner held under a sentence or not yet sentenced escapes, he shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than one year.

Art. 98.—If a prisoner held under a sentence or not yet sentenced or a person against whom an order of production* has been executed escapes by demolishing the place of confinement or its movables or committing acts of violence or making threats, or if several acting in concert escape, he or they shall be punished by penal servitude for from three months to five years.

Art. 99.—One who rescues a person detained by virtue of law or regulation shall be punished by penal servitude for from three months to five years.

Art. 100.—One who in order to procure the escape of a person detained by virtue of law or regulation furnishes instruments or does any other act liable to facilitate the escape, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than three years.

If a person for the aforesaid purpose commits an act of violence or makes threats, the penalty shall be penal servitude for from three months to five years.

Art. 101.—A person who procures the escape of a person detained by virtue of law or regulation whom he is guarding or transporting, shall be punished by penal servitude for from one year to ten years.

Art. 102.—In the cases specified in this Chapter attempts are punishable.

CHAPTER VII.—THE CONCEALMENT OF OFFENDERS AND THE DESTRUCTION OF EVIDENCE.

Art. 103.—If a person conceals a person who has committed an offence punishable by a major fine or a severer penalty or who has escaped during his detention or if he causes him to be brought secretly away, he shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than two years or by a major fine of not more than two hundred *yen*.

Art. 104.—A person who suppresses, fabricates or falsifies a thing which is to be used as evidence in a criminal proceeding against another person or who uses a fabricated or falsified thing as evidence shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than two years or by a major fine of not more than two hundred *yen*.

Art. 105.—The offences specified in this Chapter are not punishable if committed by a relative of the offender or of the person escaped and on his behalf.

CHAPTER VIII.—RIOT.

Art. 106.—If a crowd assemble together and commit acts of violence or make threats, they shall be punished for riot according to the following distinctions:

1. A ringleader by penal servitude or imprisonment for from one year to ten years;
2. A person who commands others or who strengthens the riot by leading on others by penal servitude or imprisonment for from six months to seven years;
3. A person who merely joins the others by a major fine of not more than fifty *yen*.

Art. 107.—If a crowd who have assembled together to commit acts of violence or make threats although at least three times ordered by a competent official to disperse do not disperse the ringleaders shall be punished by penal servitude or imprisonment for not more than three years, the others by a major fine of not more than fifty *yen*.

CHAPTER IX.—SETTING FIRE AND NEGLIGENCE IN REGARD TO FIRE.

Art. 108.—A person who sets fire to and thereby burns a structure, a steam or electric car, a vessel or a mine, which at the time are used as the dwelling of persons or in which any person is at the time, shall be punished by death or by penal servitude for life or for not less than five years.

Art. 109.—A person who sets fire to and thereby burns a structure, vessel or mine, which at the time are not used as the dwelling of persons or in which no person is at the time, shall be punished by penal servitude for a term of not less than two years.

If the thing mentioned in the foregoing paragraph is the property of the offender himself, he shall be punished by penal servitude for from six months to seven years; but he shall not be punished if no public danger has been caused.

Art. 110.—A person who causes a public danger by setting fire to and burning any thing other than those mentioned in the preceding two Articles shall be punished by penal servitude for from one year to ten years.

If the thing is the property of the offender himself, he shall be punished by penal servitude

* See Art. 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

for not more than one year or by a major fine of not more than one hundred *yen*.

Art. 111.—If in consequence of the commission of any of the offences mentioned in Art. 109, 2 or Art. 110, 2, any of the things mentioned in Art. 108 or Art. 109, 1 catches fire, the penalty shall be penal servitude for from three months to ten years.

If in consequence of the offence mentioned in Art. 110, 2 any thing mentioned in Art. 110, 1 catches fire, the penalty shall be penal servitude for not more than three years.

Art. 112.—In the cases of Arts. 108 and 109 attempts are punishable.

Art. 113.—A person who with intent to commit any of the offences mentioned in Art. 108 or Art. 109, 1 makes preparations, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than two years; but according to the circumstances of the case he may be exempted from such penalty.

Art. 114.—A person who when a fire takes place hides or demolishes any thing intended to be used for extinguishing fires or in any other manner prevents the extinguishing of the fire, shall be punished by penal servitude for from one year to ten years.

Art. 115.—A person who burns any of the things mentioned in Arts. 109, 1, and 110, 1 which, although his own property, is subject to an attachment or to a real right or is let or insured shall be punishable as if he had burnt a thing of another.

Art. 116.—A person who by negligence in regard to fire burns any of the things mentioned in Art. 108 or any of the things mentioned in Art. 109 belonging to another shall be punished by a major fine of not more than three hundred *yen*.

The same applies to a person who by negligence in regard to fire burns any of the things mentioned in Art. 110 and thereby causes a public danger.

Art. 117.—A person who by causing the explosion of gun-powder, of a steam-boiler or else any explosive thing demolishes any of the things mentioned in Art. 109 belonging to another shall be subject to the penalties prescribed for setting fire. The same applies when any of the things mentioned in Art. 109 belonging to the offender himself or of the things mentioned in Art. 110 is demolished and a public danger is caused thereby.

If the act mentioned in the foregoing paragraph has been done by negligence, the rules for negligence in regard to fire apply.

Art. 118.—A person who by causing gas, electricity or steam to leak or flow out or by turning off the same endangers the life, the body or the property of a person shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than three years or by a major fine of not more than one hundred *yen*.

If in consequence of the leaking or flowing out or of the turning off of gas, electricity or steam the death of or a bodily injury to a person has been caused, the penalty for bodily injuries shall be inflicted if that is the severer.

Chapter X.—Offences relating to inundation and the flow of water.

Art. 119.—A person who by causing an inundation injures any building, steam or electric car or mine, which at the time are used as the dwelling of persons or in which any person is at the time, shall be punished by death or by penal servitude for life or for not less than three years.

Art. 120.—A person who by causing an inundation injures any thing other than those mentioned in the foregoing Article and thereby causes a public danger, shall be punished by penal servitude for from one year to ten years.

When the thing injured is the property of the offender himself, the provisions of the foregoing paragraph apply only if it is subject to an attachment or a real right or is let or insured.

Art. 121.—A person who in time of floods hides or demolishes any thing intended to be used for averting the water or in any other manner prevents the aversion of the water, shall be punished by penal servitude for from one year to ten years.

Art. 122.—A person who by causing an inundation by negligence injures any of the things mentioned in Art. 119 or injures any of the things mentioned in Art. 120 and thereby causes a public danger, shall be punished by a major fine of not more than three hundred *yen*.

Art. 123.—A person who breaks a dam or destroys a water-gate or else commits any act liable to injure the flow of water or to cause an inundation, shall be punished by penal servitude or imprisonment for not more than two years or by a major fine of not more than two hundred *yen*.

Chapter XI.—Disturbing Traffic.

Art. 124.—A person who demolishes or obstructs a highway, a waterway or a bridge and thereby disturbs the traffic, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than two years or by a major fine of not more than two hundred *yen*.

If by the commission of the offence mentioned in the foregoing paragraph the death of, or a bodily injury to, a person has been caused, the penalty for bodily injuries shall be inflicted if that is the severer.

Art. 125.—A person who by demolishing a railroad or its signals or in any other manner endangers traffic by steam or electric cars shall be punished by penal servitude for a term of not less than two years.

The same penalty applies if by demolishing a lighthouse or a buoy or by any other means traffic by vessels is endangered.

Art. 126.—A person who overturns or destroys a steam or electric car in which any person is at the time, shall be punished by penal servitude for life or for not less than three years.

The same applies if a vessel on which any person is at the time, is caspized, sunk or destroyed.

If by any of the offences mentioned in the foregoing two paragraphs the death of a person is caused, the penalty shall be death or penal servitude for life.

Art. 127.—A person who by committing any of the offences mentioned in Art. 125 causes a steam or electric car to be overturned or destroyed or a vessel to be capsized and sunk or destroyed, shall be subject to the provisions of the preceding Article.

Art. 128.—In the causes mentioned in Arts. 124, 1, 125 and 126, 1 and 2, attempts are punishable.

Art. 129.—If a person by negligence endangers traffic by steam or electric cars or by vessels or causes a steam or electric car to be overturned or destroyed or a vessel to be capsized, sunk or destroyed, he shall be punished by a major fine of not more than five hundred *yen*.

If any of the offences mentioned in the foregoing paragraph is committed by a person in the performance of his occupation, the penalty shall be imprisonment for not more than three years or a major fine of not more than one thousand *yen*.

Chapter XII.—Intrusion Into Dwellings.

Art. 130.—One who unjustifiably intrudes into a dwelling of a person or into a courtyard, structure or vessel guarded by a person or who does not depart therefrom on being requested, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than three years or by a major fine of not more than fifty *yen*.

Art. 131.—A person who unjustifiably intrudes into an Imperial Palace, Palace grounds, detached Palace or an Imperial temporary place of abode shall be punished by penal servitude for from three months to five years.

A person who intrudes into a shrine of an Imperial Ancestor or an Imperial burying place, is subject to the same penalty.

Art. 132.—In the cases mentioned in this Chapter attempts are punishable.

Chapter XIII.—Violation of Secrecy.

Art. 133.—A person who unjustifiably opens a closed letter shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than one year or by a major fine of not more than two hundred *yen*.

Art. 134.—If a physician, apothecary, druggist, midwife, lawyer, defender in a criminal case or a person who has exercised such profession unjustifiably reveals the secret of another which has become known to him in the exercise of his profession, he shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than six months or by a major fine of not more than one hundred *yen*.

The same applies to a minister of a religion or worship or a person who has exercised such profession, if he reveals unjustifiably the secret of another which has become known to him in the exercise of his profession.

Art. 135.—The offences mentioned in this Chapter are prosecuted on complaint.

Chapter XIV.—Opium Smoking.

Art. 136.—Any person who imports, manufactures or sells smoking opium or with intent to sell has opium in his possession shall be punished by penal servitude for from six months to seven years.

Art. 137.—Any person who imports, manufactures or sells implements for opium smoking or with intent to sell has such implements in his possession shall be punished by penal servitude for from three months to five years.

Art. 138.—Any Custom House Officer who imports or permits the importation of smoking opium or of implements for opium smoking shall be punished by penal servitude for from one year to ten years.

Art. 139.—Any person who smokes opium shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than three years.

Any person who for gain furnishes rooms for opium smoking shall be punished by penal servitude from six months to seven years.

Art. 140.—Any person who possesses smoking opium or implements for opium smoking shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than one year.

Art. 141.—In the cases mentioned in this Chapter attempts are punishable.

Chapter XV.—Offences Relating to Drinking Water.

Art. 142.—A person who pollutes any pure water used for drinking by human beings and thereby renders it unfit for consumption, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than six months or by a major fine of not more than fifty *yen*.

Art. 143.—A person who pollutes any pure drinking water supplied to the public by an aqueduct or who pollutes its source, and thereby renders the water unfit for consumption, shall be punished by penal servitude for from six months to seven years.

Art. 144.—A person who puts into pure water used for drinking by human beings any poisonous substance or any other substance injurious to the health of human beings, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than three years.

Art. 145.—If by any of the offences mentioned in the preceding three Articles the death of, or a bodily injury to, a person has been caused, the penalty for bodily injuries shall be inflicted if that is the severer.

Art. 146.—Any person who puts any poisonous substance or any other substance injurious to the health of human beings into pure drinking water supplied to the public by an aqueduct or into its source, shall be punished by penal servitude for a term of not less than two years. If the death of any person is caused thereby, the penalty shall be death or penal servitude for life or for not less than five years.

Art. 147.—Any person who demolishes or obstructs an aqueduct supplying pure water to the public for drinking shall be punished by penal servitude for from one year to ten years.

Chapter XVI.—Counterfeiting of Money.

Art. 148.—Any person who, with intent to utter, counterfeits or falsifies any current coin, paper money or bank notes shall be punished by penal servitude for life or for not less than three years.

The same applies to a person who utters or, with intent to utter, delivers to others or imports counterfeited or falsified coin, paper money or bank notes.

Art. 149.—Any person who, with intent to utter, counterfeits or falsifies any foreign coin, paper money or bank notes circulating in Japan, shall be punished by penal servitude for a term of not less than two years.

The same applies to a person who utters counterfeited or falsified foreign coin, paper money or bank notes or with intent to utter, delivers to others or imports them.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Art. 150.—Any person who, with intent to utter, receives any counterfeited or falsified coin, paper money or bank notes shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than three years.

Art. 151.—In the cases of the last three Articles attempts are punishable.

Art. 152.—If a person after having received any coin, paper money or bank notes, utters them or, with intent to utter, delivers them to others knowing that they are counterfeited or falsified, shall be punished by a major or minor fine three times their nominal value; but such fine must not be less than one *yen*.

Art. 153.—Any person who prepares instruments or materials with intent to use them for counterfeiting or falsifing any coin, paper money or bank notes, shall be punished by penal servitude for from three months to five years.

CHAPTER XVIII.—FORGERY OF DOCUMENTS.

Art. 154.—Any person who, with intent to utter, by making use of the Imperial Name-Stamp, the Seal of the State or the Imperial Signature, forges an Imperial document or any other document, or by making use of a forged Imperial Name-Stamp, Seal of the State or Imperial Signature forges an Imperial document or any other document, shall be punished by penal servitude for life or for not less than three years.

The same penalty applies to a person who falsifies an Imperial document or any other document bearing the Imperial Name-Stamp, the Seal of the State or the Imperial Signature.

Art. 155.—A person who, with intent to utter, by making use of the name-stamp or signature of a public office* or an official forges a document or drawing which ought to be made by a public office or official or by making use of a forged name-stamp or signature of a public office or an official forges a document or drawing which ought to be made by a public office or official, shall be punished by penal servitude for from one year to ten years.

The same penalty applies to a person who falsifies a document or drawing bearing the name-stamp or signature of a public office or an official.

Any person who otherwise than in one of the cases mentioned in the foregoing two paragraphs forges a document or drawing which ought to be made by a public office or an official or falsifies a document or drawing made by a public office or an official, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than three years or by a major fine of not more than three hundred *yen*.

Art. 156.—An official who, with intent to utter in relation to his official functions, makes a fraudulent document or drawing or falsifies a document or drawing shall be punished under the provisions of the foregoing two Articles according as there is or is not a name-stamp or signature.

Art. 157.—A person who makes a false declaration to an official and thereby causes a false entry to be made in the original of a public document relating to a right or an obligation, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than two years or by a major fine of not more than one hundred *yen*.

A person who makes a false declaration to an official and thereby causes a false entry to be made in a permit, a license or passport shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than six months or by a major fine for not more than fifty *yen*.

In the cases mentioned in this Article attempts are punishable.

Art. 158.—A person who utters any of the documents or drawings mentioned in the foregoing four Articles shall be punished in the same way as a person who has forged or falsified such document or drawing or has made a fraudulent document or drawing or has caused a false entry to be made.

In the case of the foregoing paragraph attempts are punishable.

Art. 159.—A person who, with intent to utter, by making use of another's name-stamp or signature forges a document or drawing relating to a right or an obligation or to the proof of a fact or by making use of a forged name-stamp or signature of another forges a document or drawing relating to a right or an obligation or to the proof of a fact shall be punished by penal servitude of from three months to five years.

The same applies to a person who falsifies a document or drawing relating to a right or an obligation or to the proof of a fact and bearing the name-stamp or signature of another.

If in other cases than those mentioned in the foregoing two paragraphs a person forges or falsifies a document or drawing relating to a right or an obligation or to the proof of a fact, the penalty shall be penal servitude for not more than one year or a major fine of not more than one hundred *yen*.

Art. 160.—A medical man who makes a false entry in a certificate of inspection or examination or of death which is to be presented to a public office shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than three years or by a major fine of not more than five hundred *yen*.

Art. 161.—A person who utters any of the documents or drawings mentioned in the foregoing two Articles shall be punished in the same way as a person who has forged or falsified such document or drawing or has made a false entry.

In the case mentioned in the foregoing paragraph attempts are punishable.

CHAPTER XVII.—FORGERY OF VALUE-PAPERS *

Art 162.—A person who, with intent to utter, forges or falsifies Government Loan Bonds, public bonds, share certificates of commercial companies or any other value-papers, shall be punished by penal servitude of from three months to ten years.

The same applies to a person who, with intent to utter, makes a false entry on a value-paper.

Art. 163.—A person who utters a forged or falsified value-paper or a value-paper bearing a false entry or, with intent to utter, delivers to another or imports it, shall be punished by penal servitude for from three months to ten years.

In the case of the foregoing paragraph attempts are punishable.

CHAPTER XIX.—FORGERY OF NAME-STAMPS.

Art. 164.—A person who, with intent to use, forges the Imperial Name-Stamp, the Seal of the State or the Imperial Signature shall be punished by penal servitude for a term of not less than two years

The same penalty applies to a person who wrongfully uses the Imperial Name-Stamp, the Seal of the State or the Imperial Signature, or who uses a forged Imperial Name-Stamp, Seal of the State or Imperial Signature.

Art 165.—A person who, with intent to use, forges the name-stamp or the signature of a public office or an official, shall be punished by penal servitude for from three months to five years.

The same applies to a person who wrongfully uses the name-stamp or the signature of a public office or an official, or who uses a forged name-stamp or signature of a public office or an official.

Art. 166.—A person who, with intent to use, forges the emblem of a public office, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than three years.

The same penalty applies to a person who wrongfully uses the emblem of a public office or who uses a forged emblem of a public office.

Art. 167.—A person who, with intent to use, forges the name-stamp or signature of another, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than three years.

The same penalty applies to a person who wrongfully uses the name-stamp or the signature of another or who uses a forged name-stamp or signature.

Art. 168.—In the cases mentioned in Art. 164, 2, 165, 2, 166, 2 and 167, 2 attempts are punishable.

CHAPTER XX.—FALSE EVIDENCE.

Art. 169.—If a witness being lawfully sworn makes a false statement, he shall be punished by penal servitude for from three months to ten years.

Art. 170.—If a person who has committed the offence mentioned in the preceding Article confesses his offence to the authorities before the decision on the matter as to which he has testified has become finally binding or before a disciplinary order has been made, the penalty may be reduced or exemption from penalty granted.

Art. 171.—If an expert or interpreter being lawfully sworn makes a false report or a false translation, he shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing two Articles.

CHAPTER XXI.—FALSE ACCUSATION.

Art. 172.—A person who informs falsely in order that a criminal or disciplinary order may be made against a person, shall be dealt with according to the provisions of Art. 170.

Art. 173.—If a person who has committed the offence mentioned in the preceding Article confesses his offence to the authorities before the decision on the matter as to which he has made the information has become finally binding or before a disciplinary order has been made, the penalty may be reduced or exemption from penalty granted.

CHAPTER XXII.—INDECENCY, CARNAL INTERCOURSE AND BIGAMY.

Art. 174.—A person who commits an indecent act in public shall be punished by a minor fine.

Art. 175.—A person who distributes or sells indecent writings, drawings, pictures or other indecent objects or publicly exhibits the same, shall be punished by a major fine of not more than five hundred *yen* or by a minor fine. The same applies to a person who with intent to sell, has an indecent object in his possession.

Art. 176.—A person who by means of force or threats commits an indecent act against a male or female person of the age of thirteen years or upwards, shall be punished by penal servitude for from six months to seven years.

The same penalty applies to a person who commits an indecent act against a male or female person under thirteen years of age.

Art. 177.—A person who by means of force or threats has carnal intercourse with a woman of the age of thirteen years or upwards, shall be punished for rape by penal servitude for a term of not less than two years. The same penalty applies to a person who has carnal intercourse with a woman under thirteen years of age.

Art. 178.—If an indecent act is committed or carnal intercourse had while the person is deprived of his or her senses or is incapacitated for resistance or by depriving him or her of his or her senses or incapacitating him or her for resistance, the offender shall be dealt with according to the provisions of the foregoing two Articles.

Art. 179.—In the cases mentioned in the foregoing three Articles attempts are punishable.

Art. 180.—The offences mentioned in the foregoing four Articles are prosecuted on complaint.

Art. 181.—If by one of the offences mentioned in Arts. 176–179 the death of or a bodily injury to a person has been caused, the penalty shall be penal servitude for life or for not less than three years.

Art. 182.—A person who for gain procures a woman who is not habitually unchaste to have carnal intercourse, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than three years or by a major fine of not more than five hundred *yen*.

Art. 183.—A married woman who commits adultery, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than two years. The same applies to her accomplice.

The offence mentioned in the foregoing paragraph is prosecuted on complaint of the husband; but such complaint is ineffective if the husband has connived at the adultery.

Art. 184.—A married person who again contracts a marriage shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than two years. The same applies to the person who contracted a marriage with him or her.

CHAPTER XXIII.—GAMBLING AND LOTTERIES.

Art. 185.—A person who taking the chance of gain or loss, plays, makes wagers or bets for property shall be punished by a major fine of not more than one thousand *yen* or by a minor fine; but this does not apply where the betting or wagering is only for articles serving for immediate pleasure.

Art. 186.—A person who habitually plays,

* See Art. 7.

* *Vide* German the "Wertpapiere."

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

makes wagers or bets, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than three years.

A person who for the purpose of gain furnishes a place for gambling or gets together gamblers shall be punished by penal servitude for not less than three months and not more than five years.

Art. 187.—A person who sells lottery tickets, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than two years or by a major fine of not more than three thousand *yen*.

A person who acts as intermediary for the sale of lottery tickets shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than one year or by a major fine of not more than two thousand *yen*.

A person who in cases other than those mentioned in the foregoing two paragraphs gives or receives lottery tickets shall be punished by a major fine of not more than three hundred *yen* or by a minor fine.

Chapter XXIV.—Offences in Regard to Places of Worship or Graves.

Art. 188. A person who commits publicly a disrespectful act against a Shinto place of worship a Buddhist temple, a burial place, or any place of worship, shall be punished by penal servitude or imprisonment for not more than six months or by a major fine of not more than one hundred *yen*.

A person who disturbs any preaching, worship or burial ceremonies shall be punished by penal servitude or imprisonment for not more than one year or by a major fine of not more than one hundred *yen*.

Art. 189.—A person who opens a grave shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than two years.

Art. 190.—A person who damages, throws away or appropriates a dead body, the relics of bones or hair or any article placed in a coffin, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than three years.

Art. 191.—A person who in committing the offence specified in Art. 189 damages, throws away or appropriates a dead body, the relics of bones or hair or any article placed in a coffin, shall be punished by penal servitude for from three months to five years.

Art. 192.—If one buries a person who has died otherwise than by a natural death, without the body having been examined, he shall be punished by a major fine of not more than fifty *yen* or by minor fine.

Chapter XXV.—Abuse of Public Authority.

Art. 193.—An official who by abuse of his authority compels a person to do something which he is not bound to do, or disturbs him in the exercise of a right, shall be punished by penal servitude or imprisonment for not more than six months.

Art. 194.—Any person exercising the functions of a judge, of a public procurator or of an officer of police or any person assisting such a one, who in abuse of his authority arrests or imprisons a person shall be punished by penal servitude or imprisonment for from from six months to seven years.

Art. 195.—Any person exercising the functions of a judge, of a public procurator or of an officer of police or any person assisting such a one, who in the exercise of his function commits an act of violence or cruelty against an accused person or another person, shall be punished by penal servitude or imprisonment for not more than three years. The same applies if one who is guarding or transporting a person detained by virtue of law or regulation does any act of violence or cruelty against such person.

Art. 196.—If by the commission of any of the offences mentioned in the preceding two Articles the death of or bodily injury to a person has been caused, the penalty for bodily injuries shall be inflicted if that is the severer.

Art. 197.—An official or arbitrator who in respect to his functions accepts, demands or stipulates for a bribe, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than three years, and if for the sake of the bribe he does a wrongful act or omits to do a proper act, by penal servitude for from one year to ten years.

In the case mentioned in the foregoing paragraph the bribe received shall be confiscated, and if it is impossible to confiscate the whole or some part thereof, its value shall be exacted.

Art. 198.—A person who gives, offers or promises a bribe to an official or arbitrator shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than three years or by a major fine of not more than three hundred *yen*.

If a person who has committed such an offence, confesses to the authorities, the penalty may be reduced or exemption from penalty granted.

Chapter XXXVI.—Murder.

Art. 199.—One who kills a person, shall be punished by death or by penal servitude for life or for not less than three years.

Art. 200.—A person who kills a lineal ascendant of himself or his or her wife or husband, shall be punished by death or by penal servitude for life.

Art. 201.—A person who with intent to commit any of the offences mentioned in the preceding two Articles makes preparations, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than two years; but according to the circumstances he may be exempted from penalty.

Art. 202.—One who by instigation or assistance causes a person to commit suicide or kills a person at the latter's request or by his consent, shall be punished by penal servitude or by imprisonment for from six months to seven years.

Art. 203.—In the cases mentioned in Arts. 199, 200 and in the preceding Article attempts are punishable.

Chapter XXVII.—Bodily Injuries

Art. 204.—One who inflicts a bodily injury upon a person, shall be punished by penal servitude or imprisonment for not more than ten years or by a major fine of not more than five hundred *yen* or by a minor fine.

Art. 205.—If by the bodily injury the death of a person is caused the penalty shall be penal servitude for a term of not less than two years.

If the offence is against a lineal ascendant of the perpetrator or his or her wife or husband, the penalty shall be penal servitude for life or for not less than three years.

Art. 206.—If a person on the occasion of any of the offences mentioned in the foregoing two Articles has on the spot supported the force of the attack, he shall even though he himself did not do any bodily injury to a person be punished by penal servitude for not more than one year or by a major fine of not more than fifty *yen* or by a minor fine

Art. 207.—When two or more persons commit acts of violence and thereby bodily injury is inflicted upon a person, if it cannot be ascertained in what proportion or by whom the injury was inflicted, they shall be punished according to the rules relating to joint offences, even though they did not act in common.

Art 208.—A person who commits violence from which no bodily injury to a person results, shall be puished by penal servitude for not more than one year or by a major fine of not more than fifty *yen* or by detention or a minor fine.

This offence is prosecuted on complaint.

Chapter XXVII.—Negligent Injuries.

Art. 209.—One who by negligence does a bodily injury to a person, shall be punished by a major fine of not more than five hundred *yen* or by a minor fine.

This offence is prosecuted on complaint.

Art. 210.—One who by negligence causes the death of a person shall be punished by a major fine of not more than one thousand *yen*.

Art. 211.—One who in the exercise of his calling neglects the necessary diligence and thereby causes the death of or a bodily injury to a person, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years or by a major fine of not more than one thousand *yen*.

Chapter XXIX.—Abortion.

Art. 212.—A pregnant woman who brings about an abortion by taking drugs or by other means, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than one year.

Art. 213.—A person who at the request or with the consent of the woman causes an abortion, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than two years, and if therefrom the death of or any bodily injury to the woman results, by penal servitude for from three months to five years.

Art. 214.—A medical man, a midwife, an apothecary or a druggist who at the request or with the consent of the woman causes an abortion, shall be punished by penal servitude for from three months to five years, and if therefrom the death or a bodily injury to the woman results, by penal servitude for from six months to seven years.

Art. 215.—A person who causes abortion without having been requested by the woman or having obtained her consent, shall be punished by penal servitude for from six months to seven years.

In this case attempts are punishable.

Art. 216.—If from the commission of the offence mentioned in the preceding Article the death of or a bodily injury to the woman results, the penalty for bodily injuries shall be inflicted if that is the severer.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DEPARTURE OF BARON KUROKI.

General Baron Kuroki and party who are commissioned to attend the military and naval celebration to be held at Jamestown, left Yokohama at 2 p.m. on April 17th by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Aki Maru* for Seattle. They were seen off by the Ministers of State and other high officials and officers who crowded the platform at Shimbashi Railway Station. On arriving at Yokohama the distinguished party drove by jinrikisha from the railway station to the pier where the American liner was anchored. Many notables were present on the ship to say *bon voyage*. Among those present were Baroness Kuroki and her three children, Lieut.-General Ijichi, Commander-in-Chief of Yokosuka fortress, some American gentlemen and several foreign consuls. Beside the foregoing Viscount Matsudaira and some officials of the Nippon Red Cross Society were present to bid farewell to Baron Ozawa, Professor Ariga and Mr. Y. Yoshiga, who have been appointed to attend the International Red Cross conference which will be held in London on June 10th.

Baron Kuroki's party consists of Lieut.-General Kigoshi, commanding the Fifth Division; Major General M. Mumezawa, commanding the Second Brigade of the Imperial Body Guards; Colonel Ota, of the Pioneers; Lieut. Colonel Nagayama of the Cavalry; Major Yoshida, of the Artillery; Captain Tanaka, of the Infantry; Paymaster Kobayashi; Surgeon Tamura; Sergeant Hosokawa; Sub-sergeant Takahashi; two privates, Asakawa and Watanabe; and Capt. Marquis Saigo, adjutant to Baron Kuroki.

It is said the commissioners will stay in America for about three weeks. After the conclusion of their visit to Jamestown, they will at once return to Japan, probably embarking on the *Kaga Maru* which is expected to leave Seattle at the end of May.

At noon on April 16th, Mr. Luke Wright, American Ambassador, entertained Baron Kuroki and his staff to lunch at the Embassy. Ministers of State, Counts Okuma and Matsukata, Baron Shibusawa, and some thirty other notables were present.

CUSTOMS APPEAL.

Mr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, has delivered a decision on an appeal lodged by the American Trading Co., No. 28, Yokohama against the imposition of duty on gramophone parts. The firm imported "records" to be attached to a gramophone for teaching foreign languages. The Customs appraisers imposed a duty of 50 per cent. *ad val* in accordance with No. 446 of the tariff. The importers contended that the article should be included among scientific apparatus and accordingly should be dealt with No. 430 of the same tariff. The appeal was dismissed on the ground that the "record" is an important part of a gramophone and no discrimination is set up in No. 446 of the tariff as between educational purposes and mere amusement.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE LAW COURTS.

JAPAN BREWERY CO. V. TIPPLE.

A case filed by the Japan Brewery Co. Ltd, (the petition was lodged before the dissolution of the late company) against Capt. R. Tipple claiming six hundred *yen* came up on April 12th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiffs were represented by Messrs R. Ideura and S. Ideura, and defendant by Dr. Masuj ma and Mr. Hiraoka.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that on Sept. 14th last year when heavy rains were experienced in Yokohama, a thirty-foot stone-wall on lot No. 104, Bluff, belonging to Capt. Tipple collapsed, for a length of about six hundred feet. The wall was over-turned into the adjoining lot, belonging to the Japan Brewery Co. The result was that a beer-storing-house, a well, etc., were damaged. The damage to the store house amounted to a hundred *yen*. On Oct. 29th the same year, the wall again collapsed and the stones and other impedimenta have been left untouched since.

Defendant's Counsel held that the stone-wall had been properly built and was due to the presence of the wall in question. Plaintiffs' firm had sunk a well on a large scale at the foot of the stone-wall, and consequently the stratum of the land on which it was built became loosened. Further in September and October last year, heavy rains were constantly experienced in Yokohama and these seem to have undermined the base of the wall.

The Judge said that the parties seemed not to dispute the destruction of the stone-wall, but help different views as to the cause of the accident. He wished them to limit and define the points of their dispute.

Counsel agreed that their dispute concerned merely the cause of the destruction of the wall but neither would admit that the other side was right in its supposition.

Plaintiff's Counsel said that Capt. Tipple had constructed too high a stone-wall without making a firm foundation. Anxiety had always been entertained by many Japanese living below the wall that it would collapse. Referring to the well, Counsel said that it was situated at some distance from the stone-wall. The well had not caused any change in the stratum of the land on which the wall was built. The well, added Counsel, was made after the stone-wall was built.

Plaintiff's Counsel said that the well was made about twenty years ago. It was twelve feet wide and about eighteen feet deep. In reply to the Court, Counsel said that he had no evidence beside the inspection made by the Court before the present hearing. Defendant's Counsel asked the Judge for leave to examine Mr. C. Odagiri, an assistant civil engineer of the Kanagawa prefectural Office as witness, and said that the official had inspected the base of the wall in dispute at the request of a party in another case.

The Judge decided to do so on April 22nd.

A DOG AND SOME CHICKENS.

In the Yokohama District Court, an appeal filed by Mr. W. F. Mitchell against a judgment given on favour of Mrs. Kato Ashida, residing in Negishi, Yokohama, was heard on April 13th before Judge Muraoka.

Mr. Mitchell, was represented by Messrs. Akiyama and Nishi, and respondent, Mrs. Ashida, by Mr. Fujii.

On Sept. 27th, 1906, three dogs belonging to Mr. Mitchell entered the yard of Mrs. Ashida's house where poultry are kept. It is alleged that the dogs attacked the poultry and that twenty-two ducks and two geese were killed. The owner lodged a claim in the Yokohama Local Court against Mr. Mitchell, demanding *yen* 32.40 as damages. Judgment was given on Dec. 25th the same year in favour of plaintiff. Mr. Mitchell appealed against the decision.

Counsel for Mrs. Aseda said that Mrs. Mitchell, her daughter and a gentleman, passed the poultry yard accompanied by five dogs. The dogs jumped over the fence and got among the poultry.

Mr. Mitchell's Counsel said that only two of the dogs jumped the fence and chased the poultry, and that they were recalled in a few moments. The dogs did not remain long enough in the yard to do the damage alleged.

After a brief discussion, the Judge decided to give judgment on April 16th.

WAR NOTE CASE.

J. Ansei and six others, including, a copper plate engraver and a printer who were undergoing preliminary examination in the Yokohama District Court on a charge of having counterfeited a number of war notes and attempted to circulate them at Port Arthur and Dairen, were committed for trial on April 16th. According to the decision given by Preliminary Examination Judge J. Kawashima, the accused counterfeited a number of the notes amounted to *yen* 52,350 from February to July 1906. Ansei and Fukada left for Port Arthur in August with the false notes. Subsequently they asked a Chinaman named Ting to change ten thousant *yen* worth for Japanese convertible notes. On Sept. 1st the same year, they tried at the Dairen Branch of the Specie Bank to make a draft of a thousand *yen* payable at its Yokohama office. Their schemes were discovered in both cases.

PETITION AGAINST THE LIQUIDATOR OF THE JAPAN BREWERY CO.

The hearing of a case instituted by Mr. J. H. Rosenthal, No. 168, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, against Mr. Frank S James, the liquidator of the Japan Brewery Company Ltd., petitioning for cancellation of a resolution passed at a general meeting of shareholders held on Feb. 13th, began on April 18th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Muraoka.

Plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Akiyama and Ikeda, and defendant by Messrs. R. Ideura and S. Ideura.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to give judgment order ng defendant to hold as null and void the resolution adopted at the general meeting of shareholders on Feb. 13th this year, which decision said that the shareholders tendered their thanks to the directors, through whose efforts the business had been carried on successfully for many years, and as a tangible expression of their appreciation presented them with twenty thousand *yen*. As a reason for asking for the nullification of this resolution plaintiff's Counsel said that it was an infringement of the bye laws of the late Japan Brewery Co., and of the Commercial Code of Japan. In accordance with Art. 60 of the company's regulations, such a resolution could not be adopted after the dissolution of the association. Art. 156 of the Commercial Code provides that certain information must be laid before a general meeting and issued to shareholders not less than two weeks before such meeting and that such information must notify the purpose of the meeting and also all the proposals to be brought up for discussion. The information which the liquidator of the late Japan Brewery company issued to plaintiff and other shareholders did not notify the proposals to be considered at the meeting. At the meeting of shareholders—including plaintiff, who holds 240 shares in the company,—the Chairman brought forward the proposal in question, and it was at once passed. With regard to the question as to the nature of the company's organization, plaintiff's Counsel said that the late Japan Brewery Co., had been organized before the enforcement of the revised treaties, but the Association came under the Japanese laws as a legal person and consequently should be treated as coming under Japanese laws. There was no reason to admit an objection made in a letter by defendant's Counsel before the present sitting insisting that the company was a legal person to be dealt with under British law. Supposing that the defendant should be so treated under British law, the resolution adopted on Feb. 13th at the extraordinary general meeting must be considered as null and void in accordance with the commercial law of America.

Defendant's Counsel contended that in accordance with the Law of Associations promulgated by the Hongkong Government, the Japan Brewery Company was organized and at the same time its head office was opened at Queen's road, Victoria, in the British colony of Hongkong. The registry of the Company was duly made with the colonial government. The company establisiied a branch in Yokohama for the purpose of brewing beer. Beside brewery work, the company proposed to carry on agricultural and industrial enterprizes, as well as hotel, restaurant, boarding house, dairy, and tobacco business, etc., in Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, the Philippines, and in Japan. The brewery in Yokohama was only a portion of the enterprizes proposed by the firm. The firm was a legal person under British laws and consequently could not be proceeded against in a Japanese Court but only in a British Court. Even admitting temporarily the plea of plaintiff's Counsel as to the nature of the association's organization, there was no doubt that the company was formed in accordance with British laws, consequently it should be free from process under Japanese laws. Counsel asked the Judge to dismiss the petition for the foregoing reason.

Plaintiff's Counsel, referring to the nature of the company's organization, said that the company seemed to have been formed in accordance with British laws before the enforcement of the Japanese Commercial Code or the enforcement of the revised treaty. Later on the company was registered in the Yokohama Local Court in accordance with Arts. 62 and 255 of the Japanese Commercial Code. Therefore the Japan Brewery Company can be dealt with in a Japanese Court. Referring to Art. 14 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Counsel said that the defendant's firm was carrying on business in Yokokama and it should be sued in the Courts of the same city. If the objection of defendant's Counsel was admitted, no foreign association in Yokohama could be sued in a Japanese Court. The result would be that extra-territoriality would be resumed, and Japanese laws would be held not to apply to foreigners. Counsel added that the defendant's firm had established its brewing plant on the Bluff at Yokohama. The brewery sold its product in Japan and also exported it abroad. The company had established its business office in Yokohama and most of the directors and shareholders lived in the same city. The regulations of the company were also compiled in Yokohama. According to the provisions of the bye-laws, it was not incumbent to supply, business information to shareholders living abroad. This stipulation conflicts with the plea of defendant's Counsel that the head office was situated in Hongkong. It was to be inferred from defendant's plea that even the head office of the Japan Brewery Company was established and registered in Hongkong, and that any of the shareholders who lived in the Colony could not have any business information supplied to them from the Yokohama office in accordance with the provision of their regulations. The brewery company adopted the title "Japan" and prefixed it to the firm name, from which it might be inferred that the company had planned to carry out its business with Japan as its centre, and not Hongkong.

Plaintiff's Counsel—When was the Japan Brewery Company, Ltd., established?

Defendant's Counsel—It was established and registered in Hongkong on February 23rd, 1899.

Plaintiff's Counsel further contended that the bye-laws of the company were made in Yokohama and the shares were invited from the same city. The formal existence of the company should be April 8th, 1899. The registration of the company was made on Dec. 5th 1899 in Hongkong, that date being after the enforcement of the Japanese Commercial Code. The registry of the company in Hongkong could only be regarded as a means of escaping from the provisions of the Japanese Code that is to say, the directors made a false registry in making the Yokohama office the branch and the Hongkong office which was quite nominal, its head one. The registration in Hongkong must be denominated false (*fujitsu*). The Japanese Commercial Code came into force on June 12th, 1899. On June 15th the same year, an Imperial Ordinance was proclaimed in connexion with the enforcement of the Commercial Code. In the Imperial Edict, it was provided that any foreign associations which were established in Japan before the enforcement of the Commercial Code were required to alter their regulations so as to bring

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

them into line with the Japanese law, and to register their concerns within six months after the enforcement of the code, otherwise, the foreign companies might be ordered by the Public Procurator to dissolve. In consequence of the foregoing edict the defendant's firm registered its concern in Hongkong with a view to escape from the provision of the Japanese law. The nice discrimination as to its head office and its branch office was a mere trick. Referring to the British laws, Counsel said that (1) after the dissolution of the company, the shareholders are not empowered to pass a resolution conveying a monetary consideration to the directors; (2) unless there is special information given to shareholders before the general meeting, any resolution adopted at the meeting must be held to be null and void; and (3) after the dissolution of an association, there can be no general meeting of shareholders.

Defendant's Counsel said that many years before the enforcement of the revised treaty, the brewery company existed. On February 23rd, 1899, the shareholders of the present company succeeded to the association. The present company provided a head office in Hongkong and made the Yokohama factory and office a branch. The head office projected the various business enterprises besides the brewery work. The establishment of the head office in Hongkong was not made for the purpose of evading the Japanese laws as suggested by plaintiff's Counsel, but for the convenience of the company in carrying on its business. Also as a convenience of the company's shareholders the general meetings were naturally held in Yokohama and advertisements with regard to the annual business accounts were published in Yokohama newspapers. However, there was no connexion between the laws and the business convenience of the firm. So long as the company was organized in accordance with British laws, the firm could not be dealt with under the Japanese law. Accordingly the present dispute can not be treated in a Japanese Court. The serious charge made by plaintiff's Counsel that the Company's arrangements were made for the purpose of escaping the Japanese laws was groundless. On Feb. 28th this year, the Japanese Brewery Company was wound up by a resolution of the shareholders and the whole of the property was transferred to a new association, the Kirin Beer Kabushiki Kaisha. This dissolution was made in accordance with the provisions of British laws. All these facts go to show that the defendant's firm can not be considered as a legal person under the Japanese laws. Referring to the provisions of the British law which were referred to by the other side, defendant's counsel said that even after the dissolution of the association, the company were still able to tender their thanks to the directors for the latter's meritorious services and to adopt a resolution to present them with money as a reward. At the general meeting held on Feb. 13th, plaintiff was was also present in the capacity of a shareholder. When the chairman introduced a proposal regarding the present of twenty thousand *yen* to the directors, and asked those present to hold up their right hands if they were in agreement with the proposal plaintiff supported the motion and put up his hand together with the other shareholders. Counsel concluded that he could not understand why plaintiff had instituted the present case after supporting the proposal of the Chairman. At this stage, plaintiff's Counsel asked defendants' Counsel whether the company was at present carrying on business in Hongkong as specified by the latter. Defendant's Counsel replied that the company's business was only the brewing of beer. The other businesses mentioned by him were still under contemplation for the future.

Plaintiff's Counsel—Were copies of the regulations of the company printed in Yokohama?

Defendant's Counsel—The regulations were compiled in Yokohama and copies seem to have been published in the same city for the convenience of the work.

The Court sat again in the afternoon. The Judge said that the dispute between the parties raised the question whether the company should be dealt with under Japanese law. At the present stage, discussion should be limited to the first point of dispute.

Producing several letters as evidence, plaintiff's Counsel gave lengthy explanations as to the essential points of which were that the Japan Brewery Company could be sued in a Japanese Court. At the conclusion of his speech the parties jointly asked the Court to adjourn the hearing for the further preparation of evidence. Defendant's Counsel added that he would reply at the next sitting to the evidence produced by plaintiff's Counsel.

The case was adjourned till May 7th.

WEDDING AT CHRIST CHUUCH.

On Wednesday afternoon the marriage took place at Christ Church of Miss Edith Flint Kilby, daughter of the late Mr. E. Flint Kilby, and Mr. Francis Owston. For the occasion the church was very tastefully decorated with cherry blossoms, wisteria, geraniums and bamboo, the work having been carried out by Mrs. Ramsay Thomson and Mrs. A. W. Read, assisted by a number of young ladies, former pupils of Miss Kilby at the Bluff High School.

About a quarter past two o'clock the bridegroom arrived, accompanied by Mr. Chester Poole, the best man, and shortly after the choir had taken their places Mrs. Kilby, dressed in grey voile, and wearing a white hat trimmed with violets, entered on the arm of Mr. F. W. Hill. Punctually at the half-hour the bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, Mr. H. W. Kilby, who gave her away, she being attended by her sisters, Miss Kilby and Miss Mary Kilby, as bridesmaids. The bride's dress was of white Liberty satin, trimmed with chiffon and lace, and she wore a veil and orange blossoms, while her bouquet was composed of white roses, carnations, lilies of the valley and hyacinths. Her ornaments comprised a handsome pearl and gold pendant, and a gold pin for fastening the veil, both the gifts of the bridegroom. The two bridesmaids wore dresses of pale green and biscuit-colour hats trimmed with pink roses, and carried bouquets of white and mauve orchids. They also wore gold and pearl brooches, the gift of the bridegroom.

Rev. H. B. Walton officiated, Mr. W. Karl Vincent was at the organ, and the duties of ushers were carried out by Messrs. E. J Libeaud, H. L. Bell, R. C. Bowden, S. R. Ford, C. Von Fallot, and K. G. Stacy Hatfield.

After the wedding a reception was held by Mrs. Kilby at No. 76-B, Bluff, where the usual toasts were proposed and honoured.

BISHOP FITZGERALD DIES IN HONGKONG.

The death took place on Thursday, April 4th, at the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, of Bishop James N. Fitzgerald, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Deceased, who left America in October last accompanied by his wife and family, was on a tour of the world, and after presiding at conferences in India and Burmah continued his journey eastward. At Penang his daughter contracted smallpox and died on 2nd March. Doubtless this bereavement affected the Bishop's health. Shortly after his arrival at Hongkong he was attacked by pleurisy. The deceased, who was born in New Jersey, U.S.A., in 1837, was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1888. It is singular that his visit to Hongkong should have coincided with the arrival of two other dignitaries of the same church, Bishop Spellmeyer (America) and Bishop Bashford (Shanghai), who are also touring round the world but in different directions.

The body will be taken to America for interment on board the Pacific Mail steamer *China*.

FIRES.

It is reported by a telegram received in Tokyo that on the morning of April 11th fire broke out in the upper storey of the Naval Club, Port Arthur. The building was badly damaged.

On Monday morning about 3 o'clock, fire broke out in the house of a tailor named M. Masuda, Sumiyoshi-cho, 6chome, Yokohama, destroying the building. A defective gas pipe was the cause.

Fire broke out on the night of April 13th in the village of Hanishina, Nagano prefecture, destroying 140 houses.

At noon on April 15th, fire occurred in Tsuwa, a village in Nagano prefecture, burning thirty-three houses. One life was lost.

Early on the morning of April 15th, fire broke out in a street in front of Sendai Railway Station, burning down twenty-one houses.

The well-known Buddhist temple Kongo-in, Mikura, Shidzuoka prefecture, was destroyed by fire on April 15th. The flames spread to the adjoining woods and extended to 20 square *cho*. The damage amounts to two hundred thousand *yen*.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is reported that the Kaiser, who is to visit England in August, will go to Goodwood.

A Washington telegram under date of April 13th says that Prince Nashimoto has arrived at Genoa.

By the H.A.L. steamer *Rhenania* arrived two very fine polar bears and an ostrich. They are to be exhibited in Tokyo.

The *Universal Gazette* (Peking) states that H. B. Collins, the man arrested for being in possession of bombs near Tientsin a couple of months ago, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Baron T. Ozawa, Vice-President of the Nippon Red Cross Society, was decorated on April 15th with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and received *yen* 2,500 in recognition of services during the war.

Mr. C. A. Lera, Mexican Minister in Tokyo, who was recently transferred to St. Petersburg, was decorated on April 17th with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun. He will shortly leave for his new post.

A sample of new tea has been brought from the district of Fuji, Shidzuoka prefecture, to the office of the Sasan-Shiten, Kitanaka-dori, Yokohama. The quality is reported to be excellent and similar to that of last year.

The *Kokumin* says that Marquises Yamagata, and Oyama, Counts Matsukata and Katsura, and some Ministers of State held an important conference at 3 p.m. on April 16th at the official residence of Marquis Saionji, the Premier. The conference lasted for many hours.

Says a Washington correspondent: With the German ambassador as a riding companion, the French ambassador as an opponent in tennis, and the British ambassador to talk with about the days when they were members of the London Alpine Club, the President is enjoying himself tremendously in this delightful season.

According to an official telegram received on April 14th at the Foreign Office, the raw-silk market in Lyons has become brisk, quotations reaching sixty-five francs. All the silk factories are busy executing pressing orders. Most of the factories have refused to accept new orders. The stock of waste silk is scarce and prices are gradually going up.

Yamada, the employee of a foreign firm at No. 133, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, was arrested on April 17th by the Kaga-cho police on a charge of theft and at once removed to the Yokohama District Court. It is said that he abstracted a blank cheque from his employer's cheque book and filled it up for seven hundred *yen* adding the signature of his employer. He drew the money at the International Bank.

The funeral of Mr. E. Hiramuma took place on Sunday afternoon at the Zotoku-in temple, Motomachi, the cortege leaving the residence of the deceased, Hon-cho, Nicho-me, at 1 p.m. In the procession were many prominent citizens, officials of the local government offices, and a number of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

foreigners, including five or six ladies After the funeral rites had been conducted the remains were removed to Aizawa cemetery for burial.

Mr. K. Hamaguchi and five other prominent merchants are promoting in Tokyo a bank with a capital of ten million *yen*. On April 15th, the promoters met and considered the draft regulations in accordance with the Commercial Code. After the new bank has come into existence it is expected to be amalgamated with the Buso Bank, and Mr. M. Sakata, of the Bank of Japan will join it as manager.

Another issue of the *Modernian* is to hand. It contains several interesting notes concerning school life in the Modern School, Yokohama; a capital account of a visit paid to the wreck of the *Dakota*; a very promising sketch on Nagano; an article on the new schemes of the C.P.R.; and a chatty essay on a week in London. As usual there are some well reproduced photographs taken by various of the scholars.

According to a telegram from Osaka, S. Tomi (27) a workman, broke into the house of a confectioner, Ichino-machi, Temma, early on the morning of April 14th He inflicted with a sword more or less injuries on some of the occupants, after which he committed suicide by cutting his throat with the same weapon. The culprit had been employed by the confectioner and some days before the crime had been discharged in consequence of dissolute conduct.

The directors of the Kyushu Railway Company recently held a conference in Tokyo. They made several preparations for the nationalization of the railway which takes place on July 1st this year. Among the resolutions caused was the declaration of an interim dividend of the first half of this year at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum. Further they contemplate to distribute *yen* 2,430,000 among the employees; to present *yen* 70,000 to the promoters of the railway; to give *yen* 350,000 to the present directors; and to redeem existing loans amounting to *yen* 1,300,000 not later than June 29th. These proposals will be submitted at the final general meeting which is to be held on April 29th.

Visitors to Karuizawa during the coming season will doubtless appreciate the exertions made on their behalf by the ladies and gentlemen who, under the style of the Karuizawa Athletic Association, now issue their prospectus and constitution. In the past, frequenters of this well-known resort have benefitted largely by the self-sacrificing efforts of fellow residents, and now that the schemes of the latter are systematized there is every reason to hope that they will be generally supported. The subscription to cover everything that the Association has to offer—including Lawn Tennis, Baseball, a Social and Excursions Department and a Junior Department—is *yen* 3, which seems a very small fee for the privileges that it procures.

The representatives of leading life insurance companies throughout Japan held a conference on April 15th at the office of the First Mutual Life Insurance Company, Tokyo. Mr. N. Kataoka presided. Various subjects with regard to insurance business were discussed, after which the following resolutions were carried:—(1) To investigate the proportion of deaths among insured people; (2) to investigate the cause of death among the insured; (3) the proportion of deaths among those insured during the first year of their insurance contract; (4) to investigate defective points in the provisions of the Commercial Code and Insurance Law; (5) to appoint universal supervisors to all insurance companies and to raise the expenses needed for them; and (6) to estimate the proportion of proper profits to be derived from the business. A committee was elected to reconsider these questions.

The fourth graduation ceremony of the Nippon Female College took place on April 11th. Princess Kitashirakawa, Counts Okuma and Hijikata and other distinguished persons, including many ladies, were present. Mr. Naruse, President, gave an address. Baron Shibusawa, financial supervisor of the institute, delivered a speech upon the accounts of the previous fiscal year. He said that since the establishment of the college ten years ago donations from the public amounted to *yen* 517,000. Of this sum, *yen* 347,000 was spent on the construction of the college and apparatus. The directors contemplate building a dormitory at a cost of one hundred thousand *yen*. This left a sum of seventy thousand *yen* only in hand. The directors had decided to present a gift of *yen* 40,000, making a sum of *yen* 10,000. The capital will strengthen the financial basis of the institute. After the conclusion of the speeches, theatrical performances and other amusements were given by the students and were carried out very successfully.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW JAPANESE DICTIONARIES.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In the study of the Japanese language I have been personally so greatly indebted to others for suggestion and encouragement, and especially for the recommendation of books of reference that had not come under my observation, that I am willing to incur the risk of carrying coals to Newcastle and call the attention of my fellow students to two dictionaries that have recently come to my acquaintance.

The first is entitled "Kan-wa Dai Jirin." It is not quite clear who is the compiler, but it is published by the Ikubunsha. It is of convenient size, good paper, clear and legible type, bound securely, and one of those delightful books that lies open properly and "stays put." The contents of its 1,560 pages are indexed according to the 214 radicals, and all the characters are again indexed in the back according to the total number of strokes contained. Each character is followed by a large number of compounds in which it is the leading character, some of these compounds being of three characters. The pronunciation of the characters and of the compounds is given in clear *katakana*, and is followed by a short definition in *hiragana* and character, with occasionally, unfortunately only very rarely, an English word that helps wonderfully in lightening things up.

This is really Gubbins' Dictionary in Japanese form without *Romaji* and the alphabetical arrangement, only much, very much, fuller. For example, under the character 中, Gubbins gives us 47 compounds, the Jirin, 74; under 美 Gubbins gives us 23, the Jirin 40; under 赤 Gubbins gives us 22, the Jirin 85.

The book has been widely advertised, and is found in every bookstore of any size. The price is down at *yen* 2.00, though I had no difficulty in procuring it for 1.50, which was the introduction price, but which seems to have held over.

Of course its main use for foreign students will be in looking up compounds found in reading, rather than in ascertaining the meaning of words heard, and at first using it may be rather tedious, but I feel sure facility will come rapidly and the advantage of using such a book will be great. Of course the dictionary does not give all the compounds one runs across, but the dictionary that does has not yet been printed, nor is it likely to be for many years. There is a dictionary called Kan-wa Dai *jiten*, said to be very much fuller and better, but one glance at it assured me that its type was of such a small and indistinct kind as to forbid its being used with any degree of comfort.

The second dictionary is the Shin-an-kan-bun-ten, a sort of New-idea dictionary. Its author is Mr. Hoga Kitaro, the publishers the same as the above, price *yen* 1.20.

It is divided into ten sections, the tenth covering more than half the book. The parts are as follows:—

1. Radicals, and points in regard thereto demanding care.
2. Characters incorrectly written.
3. Characters incorrectly used.
4. Characters easily mis-pronounced.
5. Characters with alternate pronunciations and alternate meanings.
6. Characters contracted.
7. Characters used in Japan with a special meaning.
8. Characters invented in Japan.
9. Characters very recently invented in Japan or to which new meanings have been very recently attached.
10. Characters of similar construction.

The above titles give a very good idea of the scope of the book, and little comment is called for. The book is not one that will be used every day, but when one wants the information it gives, he generally wants it very badly, and it is a great comfort to know where to go to find it.

I presume every student of the character has some time or other undertaken to list Chinese characters by the phonetic, but has finally given up in indolence or despair. He will find that section ten amounts practically to this that he has so often essayed. It is often intensely interesting to trace a phonetic through ten or a dozen characters, known and unknown.

Trusting that in writing of these two books I have in a small measure repaid the debt I owe to others,

I remain very truly yours, H. V. S. PEEKE.

Saga, April 10, 1907.

EVILS OF BOILED WATER.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Under such a title you reproduce a translation which the *Literary Digest* seems to have thought necessary for the protection of humanity. No more misleading and dangerous advice could be imparted to a confiding public. The sentence, for example, "we must in all cases avoid water that has simply been boiled and use water sterilised by heat under pressure" is calculated to induce the public to neglect a means of protection which is effective for one which is not within the reach of all, which requires special supervision and is not entirely free from the chance of accident.

We are told:—"Our uncertainty on the subject of the sterility of boiled water is the cause of its lack of trustworthiness in surgery," whereas it is the very last thing which the surgeon entertains the slightest suspicion of. If it be admitted that boiling for ten minutes does not absolutely destroy *all* spores, those of *pathogenic* microbes can be safely disposed of by boiling for half an hour. The loss of air is easily replaced by boiling in an elongated vessel with a small mouth which can be closed by a plug of cotton wool. Provided the vessel be not quite full, all that is necessary is to shake the vessel when cooled, to get abundant aeration. It is true that the loss of lime is not prevented, but this is equally the case with sterilisation under pressure and can be remedied by a vegetarian diet or the simple addition of that useful substance in the form of lime water. The statement that boiled water is "the cause of severe stomach troubles, intestinal infections, frequently dangerous, and various types of surgical septicemia," is worse than nonsense; it is a dangerous perversion of the truth. As to the stomach and intestinal troubles which the writer in the *Literary Digest* attributes to boiled water, they are, when not due to the ingestion of unsterilised water or food, the result, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, of improper mastication, tickling the palate to the despair of the stomach, insufficient air and exercise and, sometimes, side-tracking of the blood stream or nerve motion from the area in question by ill-timed brain work.

Truly yours, N. G. M.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

THE ROYAL TOUR.

London, April 11.

Their Majesties, King Edward and Queen Alexandra, have sailed for Minorca. The Spanish royalties have returned to Madrid.

GREAT IRON WORKS CLOSED.

The famous Briansk iron and steel works have been closed, rendering idle 5,000 men and depriving 20,000 people of subsistance. This is owing to turbulence among the men, culminating in the murder of the assistant manager.

THE TREATMENT OF AFRICAN NATIVES.

Lord Elgin, Secretary for the Colonies, replying to a question, sees no reason for revising the sentences on Mr. Grogan and others, reported on the 3rd of April. After a collection of native carriers for service with a hundred Europeans, many of whom had arrived, they flogged in the most brutal manner three natives whose offence was only rudeness and disobedience.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN PARIS.

Later.

The British Ambassador in Paris dined

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Prince Fushimi last evening. The staffs of the Anglo-Japanese Embassies, and Minister Pichon were present.

THAW JURY DISAGREES.

The jury in the Thaw murder trial in New York disagreed and were unlocked last night.

COLONIAL SHIPPING LAWS.

The Colonial Merchant Shipping Conference held in London, has passed a resolution opposing the employment of Lascars or Chinamen on vessels owned or registered in Australia or New Zealand. The resolution was withdrawn at the request of the Imperial delegates, but the Colonial delegates reserved the right to legislate thereanent.

DESTROYERS IN COLLISION.

London, April 12.

The torpedo-boat destroyers *Falcon* and *Colne* (?) collided in the Channel this morning. Both were extensiveiy damaged, and put into Dover.

LOBD CROMER RESIGNS.

Lord Cromer has resigned. Sir Eldon Gorst, C. B., (Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) replaces him. Sir Edward Grey announced Lord Cromer's resignation in the House of Commons with the deepest regret. He read a letter from Lord Cromer saying that he was most anxious that it should be understood this step was wholly due to the state of his health, and not to any political considerations. Lord Cromer added that nothing could have been more effective and generous than the support he had received from the French Government.

Sir Edward Grey's tribute to Lord Cromer was heartily cheered by all parts of a crowded house. Mr. Balfour warmly associated himself with the speech of the Foreign Secretary.

NATAL AND THE ASIATIC QUESTION.

The Premier of Natal, interviewed by Reuter, said there was much feeling in Natal about the Asiatic question. He was desirous to have a contract by which Indian labourers should be repatriated at their employers' expense on the expiry of their terms of service.

HONGKONG'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Sir Frederick Lugard, the new Governor of Hongkong, sails early in June.

STRIKE ENDED.

The Port Said strike has ended.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN CANADA.

The Canadian-Pacific trans-continental train was derailed and burned at Chapleau, Ontari. Fifteen were cremated. The passengers were mostly English immigrants, of whom forty were injured.

FRENCH BAKERS' STRIKE.

The bakers in Paris have struck work, but hitherto have been only partially successful.

LORD CROMER'S RESIGNATION.

London, April 13.

Lord Cromer's resignation fills the papers to the exclusion of everything else. There is not one jarring note to mar the universal tribute paid to him.

The Times says that while Lord Cromer's loss is a national blow the interlude in the House of Commons yesterday shows that there is complete agreement between both parties to pursue the work linked with Lord Cromer's name. The appointment of Gorst ensures a continuity of British-Egyptian policy.

LORD KITCHENER.

The Times understands that Lord Kitchener has agreed to an extension of his term in India.

ROUMANIA.

Though the Roumanian peasants are subdued they are paralyzing the country by refusing to work till the Government's promises are fulfilled.

THE HAMBURG STRIKE.

The strike of the dockers at Hamburg continues unabated. Fresh dockers were engaged in London to-day.

THE COLONIAL PREMIERS.

The degree of LL.D. of Edinburgh University has been conferred on the premiers of the Cape, Natal, and New Zealand. It was a brilliant ceremony.

THE THAW CASE.

The Thaw jury having disagreed were discharged.

THE "JENA" DISASTER.

The Senatorial Commission of Enquiry at Toulon have reported that the explosion on the French battleship *Jena* was due to the so-called ■ powder.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Central American war has ended. President Bonilla, of Honduras, has surrendered to the Nicaraguans.

TRIBUTES TO LORD CROMER.

The French and German press refer in the most sympathetic manner to Lord Cromer.

DESTROYERS IN COLLISION.

London, April 14.

The destroyers *Ferret* and *Osprey* have collided in the Channel. Both were damaged, the *Osprey* seriously.

BOTHA IN ENGLAND.

General Botha has landed at Southampton. The Mayor and the members of the Corporation drove in state to the docks and presented an address to General Botha on board the ship. He replied in Dutch, thanking them for their hearty welcome.

LORD WILLIAM NEVILL.

Lord William Nevill has been sentenced to one year's hard labour.

ROYALTIES MEET.

London, April 15.

King Edward and King Victor Emmanuel will meet on April 18th at Gaeta, accompanied by Queen Alexandra and Queen Helen. The British and Italian squadrons will escort the royal yachts.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The official opening meeting of the Colonial Conference will be held in private. Lord Elgin will preside. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will deliver the opening address.

MUTINY IN RUSSIA.

A mutiny has taken place at the prison of Riga. Troops were ordered out and fired, killing or wounding 19; ■ soldiers were wounded.

THE STANDARD OIL CO.

In Chicago the Standard Oil Co. has been convicted in the United States District Court of receiving rebates. No penalty was imposed pending an appeal.

RUSSIAN POLITICS.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that a congress of nobles intends to petition the Tsar with the object of dissolving the Duma.

Prustaleff, President of the council of workmen's delegates, who was condemned to penal servitude for life in 1906 has escaped from Siberia.

THE PARIS STRIKE.

The projected Paris Strike mentioned in the cables on the 5th of April partially began on Thursday and has not become general. Only 750 out of 5,000 bakers have struck work. Gendarmes are guarding the bakeries and patrolling the streets.

MAILS DELAYED.

The P. and O. mail liner *Macedonia* has been lying outside Suez all yesterday owing to a gale and sandstorm which at present shows no signs of abating. Traffic on the Suez Canal is delayed.

PEACE ARBITRATION.

Later.

The Arbitration Peace Congress of the United States opens in New York to-day under the presidency of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. It has for object the voicing of the views at the Hague Conference of American sentiment in favour of general arbitration treaties and a world congress with gradually increasing powers which would lead to gradual disarmament. Numerous prominent men will attend and it is also probable that President Roosevelt will come.

H.M.S. "INVINCIBLE."

The cruiser *Invincible* has been launched at Elswick. Great secrecy is maintained with regard to her details.

LORD KITCHENER.

London, April 16.

Mr. J. Morley, with the full approval of Mr. Haldane, has asked Lord Kitchener whether a two years' extension of his term of office would be agreeable to him, expressing the wish that he would accept. Kitchener has replied accepting. Lord Elgin read a telegram from the King, welcoming the news and sending his good wishes for the General's success.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE COLONIES.

The Colonial Conference has telegraphed its deep sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain. The message expressed the hope for a speedy recovery to health.

ROOSEVELT AND PEACE.

President Roosevelt, in a letter addressed to the Peace Congress now in session in New York, urges the limitation of Navies, the adoption of a general arbitration treaty; and the appointment of judges sitting permanently at the Hague.

OPIUM.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a question put by Dr. Rutherford, M.P. for Brentford, said the increased imports of opium into Ceylon under British rule was engaging Lord Elgin's serious attention.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Later.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, welcoming the Colonial Premiers, extended special greetings to General Botha. He said the question of preference must hold a prominent position in the discussions of the conference, which was not empowered to form decisions binding the Imperial government nor could they go behind the declared opinion of the country. He paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Chamberlain's work for the Empire.

All the premiers spoke expressing a desire to do practicable work.

MEXICAN EARTHQUAKE.

The Mexican towns of Chillpancingo and Chilapa were destroyed by earthquake on the 14th of April. Thirty-eight people were killed or injured.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

London, April 17.

The newspapers are practically unanimous in commending the speech of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman at the opening of the conference of Premiers. In the afternoon they went in procession, through decorated streets, from the Hotel Cecil to the Guildhall, to receive the freedom of the City.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

LORD CURZON.

Lord Curzon has been confined to bed for ten days with bronchitis. He is now convalescent.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The London County Council is about to issue a loan of five million pounds sterling at 3¼ per cent.

THE NAIROBI INCIDENT.

London, April 17.

The Rand Pioneers, the most influential British body in the Transvaal, cabled to General Botha urging him to intercede on behalf of Grogan and the other white men sentenced with him on the 11th of April.

General Botha announces that he is taking up the matter.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill said that Lord Elgin considered that the establishment of a small white police force—which had been decided upon before the Nairobi incident—would remove all reasonable ground of complaint.

BOTHA'S POPULARITY.

Later.

General Botha was the central figure at the Eighty Club banquet to the Colonial premiers. Toasting the Imperial Government, Botha said that the Transvaal has grasped Great Britain's hand in friendship and would never let it go again.

Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, welcomed in Botha a new and very great general wherewith the General Staff and himself would have pleasure in conferring concerning the defence of the empire.

THREATENED COTTON STRIKE.

The Lancashire Cotton Spinners have declined the application of the weavers to grant a five per cent. increase in wages. A strike threatens.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

London, April 18.

King Edward and the Queen have left Malta for Gaeta. German-Austrian papers are displaying marked suspicion and ill-feeling with regard to this visit, alleging that it is part of a general scheme to isolate Germany, but the Italian press while heartily welcoming their Majesties and attaching due importance to such demonstrations of British courtesy and friendship, declare that the visit is not connected with any recent political events.

MCGILL BUILDING BURNED DOWN.

The medical portion of the McGill building at Toronto was destroyed yesterday. Incendiarism is suspected.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The newspapers all comment on the highly auspicious conditions connected with the Colonial Conference as displayed in the speeches on all sides. The *Times* says that Botha's speech breathes not only loyalty but practical constructive imperialism.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Japan Advertiser."]

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

San Francisco, April 12.

Eight thousand Japanese immigrants have eluded the border guards and entered the United States. They are at present in Texas, after crossing the boundary from Mexico.

DROUGHT IN CUBA.

The island of Cuba is suffering from a prolonged drought. There have been no rains for some weeks and the hardships of many country districts are great.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

Twenty million persons is the number estimated to be practically starving in the Russian famine.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN TURKEY.

Turkey is being afflicted by floods of tremendous magnitude.

Hundreds of lives have been lost by drowning.

DISAGREEMENT OF THAW JURY.

San Francisco, April 13.

The Thaw jury reports a disagreement. Seven of the twelve, however, adjudged Thaw guilty of murder in the first degree.

LORD CROMER RESIGNS.

Lord Cromer has resigned the office of H.B.M.'s Agent at Cairo.

HONDURAS YIELDS.

It is reported that President Bonilla of Honduras has surrendered to the victorious Nicaraguans.

ANGLO-SPANISH ALLIANCE RUMOURED.

Rumours are rife in America and Europe in regard to the possible formation of an Anglo-Spanish alliance.

WORLD RUBBER TRUST.

San Francisco, April 14.

The large rubber interests centred in New York, their supremacy threatened by the growth of the rubber industry in Java, Sumatra and the middle East, are projecting a "World Rubber Trust" with headquarters in New York.

KINGSTON REVISITED BY EARTHQUAKE.

Kingston, Jamaica, has been visited by still another terrific earthquake.

ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE CORDIALE.

King Edward has abandoned his projected visit to Rome out of consideration to French sentiment.

HONDURANS CAPITULATE.

The Honduran Generals have capitulated, thus removing the last doubt as to the cessation of hostilities. President Bonilla, with many other refugees, has been received aboard of the U.S. cruiser *Chicago*.

ORIENTAL BANKS VICTIMIZED.

San Francisco, April 16.

Various banks of the Orient, in Japan and elsewhere, have recently been swindled to the extent of eighty million dollars, U. S. currency. An organized gang of criminals, who have secured this amount by skilfully planned forgeries, have been traced to Kobe and Nagasaki, at one of which places their headquarters are suspected to be.

EXTRAORDINARY SEISMOGRAPHIC DISTURBANCES.

Absolutely unprecedented seismographic disturbances have occurred in Central and South America.

In the republic of Mexico, one earthquake shock lasted for five continuous minutes; a whole series of less extended and violent shocks was felt over the major portion of the country.

The volcanoes of the Andes are displaying extensive sympathetic activity. Active craters have become unusually agitated and extinct or temporarily extinct ones have sprung into life anew.

The instruments for recording the seismographic disturbances of the Atlantic seabottom indicate a record-breaking duration of activity, a shaking some two hours in extent being observed.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The republic of Brazil has accepted the invitation to participate in The Hague Peace Conference.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN BELGIUM.

King Leopold of Belgium has come into collision with the Chamber of Deputies, and his Government has been compelled to withdraw the projected legislation dealing with the hours of labor.

POPE DENOUNCES FRENCH POLICY.

The Pope, in his latest allocution to the clergy, strongly denounces the policy of the French Government.

THE SEISMIC TERROR.

San Francisco, April 17.

The seismic activity in Mexico, has culminated in a terrible earthquake at the city of Chilpaninto Chilapa, which has been virtually destroyed. The fatalities run into the hundreds, and it is feared that the danger is not yet over and that the seismic wave will involve other points before its force is exhausted.

It is estimated by experts that the seismic centre is situated in the Pacific some two hundred miles from Mexico.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE JAPANESE.

The Legislature of British Columbia is planning the exclusion of Hindus and Japanese by means of an educational test.

LABOUR RIOTS AT LODZ.

Labour riots of the gravest description are taking place at Lodz, Poland, where a hundred persons have been killed in struggles between the military and the mob.

AUSTRALIAN SUBSIDY.

San Francisco, April 18.

The Australian Government has subsidized eleven steamers on lines plying between Australian ports on the one hand and British Columbia (Vancouver) and England on the other.

MORE EARTHQUAKES.

Earthquakes are reported from the Trans-Caspian region of Central Asia, from Constantinople and from Madrid.

UNITY IN THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Italy has declared herself as opposed to the disarmament proposition.

ANGLO-ITALIAN CONFERENCE.

Fears are expressed in Germany that the conference scheduled to take place between King Edward and King Victor Emanuel of Italy will create complications that will unsettle the diplomatic relations of the European Powers generally.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

THE EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA.

The withdrawal of the Russian and Japanese troops from Manchuria has been entirely completed.

MANCHURIA.

The Governor of Kilin having contended that, pending the delimitation of a place for carrying on foreign trade, merchandise coming from abroad must be subjected to the same taxes on Chinese goods, Mr. Kawashima, Japanese Consul in Kirin, had an interview with the Governor on the 18th instant, and elicited from him an assurance that no duties other than those laid down in the Treaty should be imposed on foreign goods.

(Received at the Naval Department.)

ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO.

Admiral Baron Yamamoto arrived at Genoa on the 11th instant.

THE "AKI."

April 15.

A telegram from the Port Admiral at Kure says that the battle-ship *Aki* was launched to day at 10.30 a.m. without accident.

THE TRAINING SQUADRON.

The Training Squadron arrived at Brisbane on the 13th instant.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

(Received in Tokyo).

MANCHURIA.

There is official confirmation of the news that a Chinese subject, a member of the Port Arthur Fishery Company, has been killed at Kaiping, and a Japanese subject named Homma has been seized by the Chinese and sent to Mukden. A protest seems to have been lodged by Japan.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A French citizen at Foochow had made arrangements for engaging 1,500 Chinese labourers and transporting them to Mexico, when the Chinese authorities vetoed his action on the ground of a violation of the Emigration Regulations. A complication has ensued.

A league has been formed by the inhabitants of Vladivostock for the purpose of procuring a continuance of the free-port system at that place.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

LORD KITCHENER.

London, April 12.

It is understood that Lord Kitchener has accepted an extension of his term of service in India for a further period beyond November, when his present term expires.

LORD CROMER.

The resignation of Lord Cromer has been received with profound regret in England and Egypt. Speeches made in Parliament, however, show the firm intention of the Government and the agreement of both parties to continue Lord Cromer's policy uninterrupted. The Government has appointed Sir Eldon Gorst because it believes him to be best fitted to maintain the continuity of the administration.

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, April 10.

It is said that the American Government will retire, in July next year, from Cuba. Mr. Taft is investigating affairs for carrying out this policy.

Mr. Peary will leave in June for the Arctic regions. He will employ sleighs.

San Francisco, April 12.

Mr. Longworth returned to Cincinnati yesterday and declared that no one so ably represented the line and spirit of Mr. Roosevelt's administration as did Mr. Taft. The latter was most welcome as President candidate. Mr. Longworth is believed as being inspired by Mr. Roosevelt.

Senator Foraker has delivered a lengthy political speech. This is believed to be the opening of his presidential campaign.

According to Mr. Brown, an immigration inspector who has arrived at Galveston, Texas, from the Mexican frontier, eight thousand out of ten thousand Japanese in Mexico entered America six weeks ago. The railway companies and other large firms in the provinces along the Pacific are welcoming the Japanese labourers.

San Francisco, April 14.

Yesterday, two hundred and ninety-nine Japanese who had passports to Hawaii arrived in San Francisco on their way to Canada. They tried to leave for Vancouver with a view to re-entering the United States from the British Colony. In accordance with Art. 14 of the Immigrant Regulations —"foreigners who arrive in America with a purpose to pass over to a foreign country shall be refused by the American immigration examiners after examination,"—the American Immigration authorities have asked the Department of Commercial Affairs for instructions as to the treatment of the Japanese.

Referring to a speech delivered by Senator Foraker, President Roosevelt has said that the address was more moderate than he expected. The President is reported to have said that he welcomes the arguments of the opponents of Secretary Taft, whom he is supporting as a candidate in the forthcoming presidential election.

MAARTENS ON THE DUMA.

London, April 15.

The Times publishes some remarkable letters from the Russian Professor Maartens, stating that he is convinced that the Duma is incapable of working any benefit for Russia. It has failed, he says, to give evidence of unanimity or a sense of corporate responsibility, and the Professor concludes that dissolution is absolutely inevitable. The introduction of the existing quasi-universal suffrage was a capital error and the real source of present calamities. A new and capable Duma must be secured by changing the electoral system.

GERMAN SOCIAL POLICY.

In the Reichstag Secretary Posadowsky emphatically denied that there was any differences of opinion regarding social policy between himself and Prince Buelow. German social policy was essentially progressive but progress was retarded because fresh proposals were obliged to be submitted to the separate state governments.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, April 15.

It is reported from New York that the number of labourers in America is very much short of the demand. This shortage is preventing the development of many industries. Most of the owners of factories in California are now opposing the expulsion of Japanese immigrants.

No instructions have yet been received from Washington as to what is to be done with the Japanese who have arrived from Hawaii on their way to Canada. It is generally said that the Japanese will be permitted to pass through the city to their destination.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

London, April 16.

News from Constantinople says that the Ambassadors have warned Turkey that the Powers are unlikely to consent to the desired increase in the Customs duties unless Turkey facilitates the carrying out of the Macedonian reforms.

FRANCE.

Paris, April 15.

The France-Japanese Society gave a dinner party at the Military Club in honour of Prince Fushimi, the special envoy to the British Court, who is now in Paris. Mons. Berten presided and many distingpished Frenchmen were present. Several speches expressing the warmest friendliness toward the Japanese were delivered.

JOAN O. ARC FÊTES.

Paris.

It is semi-officially announced that while the Premier considers that the Government cannot participate in the religious portion of the Joan of Arc fêtes at Orleans, he desires to make the civil celebrations more brilliant than ever.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The British Colonial Conference opened in London with a striking message from the King, declaring that he had confidence their decisions would tend to a closer union, strengthening and consolidation of the Empire.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's speech did not show any signs of his former tendency to ignore material links of the Empire. It seems clear that the Government will not avoid or restrict discussion on preferential trade. The reference in Sir Henry's speech to the remark that the cost of naval defence and the responsibility for the conduct of foreign affairs hang together firmly, points out that the real problem is how to get fuller co-operation in imperial defence and fuller consultation with regard to imperial policy.

PROFESSOR MAARTENS' LETTER.

London, April 17.

Professor Maartens' letter to the *Times* has caused the utmost astonishment and displeasure to the Russian Government, which states that it does not harbour any designs of dissolving Parliament and that it desires to co-operate with the Duma.

THE PARIS STRIKE.

The civic servants' agitation in favour of the formation of their own trades unions is increasing. Three thousand have assembled and formulated their grievances, directly challenging the State and asking Parliament to reject the proposals of the Administration.

GERMAN COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

The Director of the German Colonial Department declares that every effort will be made to conduct colonial affairs on business lines. It was, he said, necessary to divert the real conduct of colonial affairs from Berlin to the colonies themselves.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, April 18.

Prince Fushimi is expected to be met by officials specially deputed to receive him. He will travel to London by a special train and will reside at York House. The King and the Prince will immediately exchange visits. His Imperial Highness will subsequently visit the chief manufacturing centres.

THE SITUATION IN POLAND.

The situation at Lodz is reported from St. Petersburg to be one of unprecedented violence. During the past week 156 workmen and many soldiers and police have been killed or wounded in the result of conflicts between the National Democrats and the Socialists.

THE AMERICAN PEACE CONFERENCE.

A New York telegram says that the Peace Conference has not been productive of any tangible results, except the creation of some personal animosities and several violent disputes.

The *Times* in an editorial says that the Powers scout Carnegie's fantastic project that the principal nations should combine to establish an international force for the preservation of the world's peace.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, April 17.

Instructions as to the treatment of 295 Japanese immigrants who have arrived here from Hawaii on their way to Canada and who are being detained by the American Immigration Authorities, have been given by the Department of Commercial Affairs. The Japanese have been released. On the 17th inst., they left by steamer for Vancouver. It is said that the detention of the Japanese by the American Authorities was due to a suspicion that the immigrants intended to re-enter the States. The situation was further complicated by the fact that some of the Japanese carried passports signed by the Japanese Consul at Honolulu and this rendered necessary reference to the Government at Washington. The view of the Central Government was that passports given by the Consul at Honolulu to Japanese bound for Canada were of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the same effect as those issued by the Japanese Foreign Office.

In the Legislature of British Columbia a bill to exclude Japanese has been brought in. The bill imposes the language test and it is not probable that the Dominion Government will confirm it. It will doubtless be adopted, however, by the British Columbian Parliament. The American authorities are said to be closely watching the progress of events.

A destructive shock of earthquake was felt in Mexico on the 15th inst, the duration being four minutes. Three cities, Chilpancato, Textra, and Chilapa, have been entirely destroyed. Five hundred persons were killed and twenty thousand people are starving and homeless. It is said that the earthquake was more severe than that experienced in April last in San Francisco.

DREADFUL ECZEMA OF LITTLE BOY

Hands Had to Be Tied to Prevent Scratching—No Rest With Him Night or Day—Head and Face a Raw Mass—Curls Cut Off.

A DOUBLE CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My little boy was affected with eczema about the head and face. He had it from birth, but it broke out badly when he was about three months old, and then we couldn't get any rest with him night or day. It went on like that till he was six months old, and then I made up my mind to try Cuticura Remedies and see if it would stop the itching. The first time I used the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent, he got relief and got a nice sleep. I went on with it till it was cleared off the head. I had to cut all his curls off to get at it to cleanse it. His head and face were all a raw mass. He used to scratch and make it bleed dreadfully, till I tied pieces of cotton on his hands to prevent him hurting himself.

"When I took my little girl to the doctor for the same trouble, he couldn't do her any good, so I didn't take the boy, but the girl hasn't a blemish now as I used the Cuticura Remedies for her, and she is now on her fourth year and the boy is on his third year. Now he has a lovely head of curls and the girl too. Mrs. W. Starling, Thorning, East Dereham, Eng., Mar. 8, 1906."

CURED OF SCURVY

"It affords me great pleasure to let you know that my face was cured by the Cuticura Remedies, consisting of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and I have pleasure in telling you that they are the best Remedies I have ever used. I suffered with scurvy for five weeks, and now I am quite well and will continue to recommend the Cuticura Remedies. Joseph Henry Collins, 6 Harbour View, Queenstown, Feb. 24, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, Vial of 60), to purify the blood. A single set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Rat rue, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Every Humour."

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 12th April,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Sumatra, British steamer, 2,976, E. W. Bruce, 12th April,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 13th April,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Amiral Jaureguiberry, French steamer, 3,012, Jouan, 14th April,—Antwerp via ports, General.—G. Thouroude.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, A. O. Cooper, 15th April,—Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., 27th Mar., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Rhenania, German steamer, 4,056, V. Hoff, 15th April,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Holowes, American steamer, 120, J. Bruce, 14th April,—Guam, General.—A. E. Fisher.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 15th April,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Suma, Japanese cruiser, 2 800, 19th April,—Yokosuka.

Deucalion, British steamer, 4,476, M. H. F. Jackson, 26th April,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Foxley, British steamer, 2,772, F. Milman, 17th April,—New York via ports, General.—American Trading Co.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 17th April,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 18th April,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 17th April, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Trocas, British tank steamer, 2 657, Wm. Kerr, 18th April,—Singapore, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co

King Alfred, (18), British armoured cruiser, 14,100, Captain Cecil F. Thursby, 18th April,—Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

Shawmut, American steamer 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 12th April,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Prinz Regent Luitpold, German steamer, 3,920, H. Kirchner, 13th April,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails & General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Empire, British steamer, 2,843, P. T. Helms, 13th April,—Australia and New Zealand via ports, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 13th April,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 15th April,—Hongkong via ports and Manila, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, A. O. Cooper, 15th April,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Galveston, U.S. cruiser, 3,200, Com. J. L. Helm, 15th April,—Amoy.

Rhenania, German steamer, 4,056, V. Hoff, 17th April,—Naples, Plymouth, Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Amiral Jaureguiberry, French steamer, 3,012, Jouan, 18th April,—Taku, General,—G. Thouroude.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 18th April,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. L.	P. F. Friedrich 2	Sa April 20
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle 3	Sa April 20
Hongkong	B. T.	Lyra	W April 24
Europe	M. M.	Salazie	W. April 24
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	Th April 25
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa April 27
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su April 28
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	Nippon Maru	M April 29
Tacoma	B. T.	Tremont 4	W. May 1
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	F. May 10
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th May 16

2 Left Nagasaki on the 16th inst.
3 Left Vancouver on the 6th inst.
4 Left Tacoma on the 15th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	M. M.	Ville de la Ciotat	Sa. April 20
America	P. M.	China	Sa. April 20
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Sa. April 20
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamashiro M.	Sa. April 20
Hongkong	O. & O.	C. pic	Su. April 21
Europe	P. & O.	Sumatra	Tu April 23
Hongkong	P. & A.	Arabia	Th April 25
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra	Th April 25
Europe	N. D. L.	P. E. Friedrich	Sa. April 27
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Riojun Maru	Sa April 27
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Yangtsze	Sa April 27
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su April 28
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	M April 29
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W May 1
Europe	N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru	W. May 1
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont	Th. May 2
Australia	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. May 4

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, April 19.

A moderate business has passed in gassed yarn. There have been enquiries for Shirtings. A brisk business has been going on in combed wool.

RAW COTTON. PER PICUL.

American Middling	33.50 to 35.40
Indian Broach	30.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	26.30 to 30.00

COTTON YARN. PER LB.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed	1.05
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	1.05 to 1.35
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	1.30 to 1.40

COTTON PIECE GOODS

White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.} PER PIECE.	6.50 to 6.75
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. ■ in. Common to Medium	5.00 to 5.75
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	5.60 to 5.70
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	6.05 to 6.15
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	4.10 to 5.20
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9 15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40

Turkey Reds—4lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch. PER PIECE.	3.05 to 3.20
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	0.75 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.50 to 0.53
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.30 to 8.25
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.40 to 9.10
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb	1.05 to 1.65
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 ■ 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.63
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 ■ 0.39

METALS.

Business in steel has been active and stocks are scarce.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square PER PICUL.	5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.00 to 5.10
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅝" to 1¾")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.50 to 8.00
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.66 ■ 2.70

KEROSENE.

A good business has been doing in Japanese oil. Prices, however, are weak both for foreign and native.

American	3.50 to 3.60
Russian	2.80
Langkat	2.00 to 2.60

SUGAR.

The market has become more active with the approach of the summer season.

Brown Takao PER PICUL.	8.25 to 8.30
Brown Manila	8.50 to 9 00
Brown China	7.30 to 12.05
White Java and Penang	8.50 to 13 50
White Refined (German	15.00 to 15.50

INDIGO AND ARTIFICIAL DYE.

The market is brisker ■ enquiries from weaving factories are in evidence.

	Yen.
Calcutta first	265
" second	255
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	169
" second	150

COPPER.

The market in London is still disturbed by fluctuations. Business in Japan is also affected and mine owners merely watch the attitude of foreign traders.

	Yen.
Refined per 100 kin	64 50
Bessemer	66.50
Electric refined	70

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

There has been no special change.

	Yen.
Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.	2 50
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.32
Glycerine "	0.26
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*	7.20
Nitrate Soda "	7 80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb.	0.57
Quinine sulphate "	0.40 to 0 51
Iode per lb.	5.20
Iodoform lb.	6.10
Iode Kali lb.	3 50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The Raw Silk Exchange, which was closed on the 10th inst, re-opened on Thursday. There was no special business and the market for actual transactions was quiet. The *Journal of Commerce*, New York, according to the latest telegram, says that the suspension of business on the Yokohama Raw Silk Exchange should be regarded as quite a proper step under the circumstances.

On 18th inst., stocks were: filatures 6,052 bales; Re-reels, ■ bales; Orikaishi — bales; and Sundry, — bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,440 to 1,460
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,410 to 1,430
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,430 to 1,440
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,420 to 1,430
Filature—No. 1¾, Fine	1,390 to 1,400
Filature—No. 1¾, 10-12 den.	—
Filature—No. 1-1¼, Coarse	1,380 to 1,390
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	—
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	—
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½	—

WASTE SILK.

A steady business has been done, transactions having been on about the same scale as in the previous week.

On the 18th inst., the stock was: Noshi, 3,190 bales; Kibiso, 5,212 bales; Degara (pierced cocoon) 12 bales; and sundry, 289 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	215
Noshi—Filatures, Good	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	180 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	170 to 180
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	130 to 135
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 120
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	130 to 135
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	110 to 115
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	155 to 160
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	140 to 145
Rereel—Fair	90 to 100
Rereel—Best	70 to 75
Rereel—Goood	50 to 55
Rereel—Medium	30 to 35

TEA.

The tea season has opened but the samples sent in were small in bulk and prices are quite unquotable.

QUOTATIONS.

	Y.
Choicest	
Choice	
Finest	
Fine	
Good Medium	
Medium	
Good Common	
Common	

HABUTAE.

Business in this line has been quiet throughout the week. Prices have ruled high as in the previous week.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—
22½	11.80	11.10	11.00
27	11.60	11.05	10.80
36	10.95	10 80	10.75

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22¾″	10.90	10.80	10.70	10.00	10.70
27″	10.70	10.90	10.80	10.20	10.50
36″	10.80	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½″	—	—	—	—
22½″	11.60	10.85	10.65	—
27″	11.20	10.55	10.45	—
36″	10.80	10.45	10.40	—

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

RICE.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,441,889
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	123,715

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
March	15.54
April	15.92
May	16.30

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku.*
Superior	Yen 16.67
Medium	15.63
Common	14 29
Average	15.53

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
March	15.13	March	15.065
April	15 46	April	15.345
May	15.77	May	15.68

STOCK EXCHAGE.

The market has experienced some fluctuations, but there has been no special result.

Since the end of last week, serious rumours have been circulated by persons apparently connected with stock-broking. The recent attack on the Asakusa Bank is reported to be connected with these rumours. The authorities of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, as well as the Metropolitan Police Office issued warnings ordering the police to pay close attention to persons who are circulating rumours injurious to business.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, April 19.

London silver ⅛ higher and China sterling quotation $\frac{1}{16}$ to ⅛ higher have caused local rates on China to rule lower accordingly.

London—Bank T/T	2/0⅝
— — Bills on demand	2/0$\frac{5}{16}$
— — 4 months' sight	2/0$\frac{11}{16}$
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0⅝
— — 6 months' sight	2/1
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	2,61½
— Private 4 months' sight	261¾
— — 6 months' sight	263
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	104*
— Private 10 days, sight do	102*
Shanghai—Bank sight	70¼*
— Private 10 days' sight	71¾*
India—Bank sight	151
— Private 30 days' sight	153¼
America—Bank sight	49¾
— Private 30 days' sight	50¾
— Private 4 months' sight	50¾
Germany—Bank sight	208½
— Private 4 months' sight	2.3⅝
Bar Silver (London)	30¼

Nominal.

(毎土曜日一發行)

編輯人 エフ アリンダリー

發行兼印刷人 エー ピー アラオン

發行所 橫濱市山下町五十五番 ジヤパンメール新聞社

"Here's to the health of every man, woman, and child in the land." BOVRIL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion, Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation, and all Internal Disorders

THESE PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE; they contain no deleterious matter and may be taken by the most delicate

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford Street, London, and sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

日本週報 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一週刊行

No. 17.] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, APRIL 27TH, 1907. 明治四十年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 465
Manchuria ... 466
The Economical Situation ... 467
A Mysterious Work of Art ... 467
The late Viscount Midleton ... 467
Korea ... 468
General Booth in Tokyo ... 469
The Kokugikwai ... 469
China ... 470
Business Notes ... 470
The Fate of the Two Japanese Oki and Yokokawa ... 471
The Nationalization of Railways ... 471
Consul-General Hallgwara ... 471
General Terauchi and the Local Governors ... 471
Death of Mr. G. W. Bramhall ... 471
Li Hsiang Ehwoh ... 472
Notes on Current Events ... 472
A Tokyo Rowing Club ... 473
Leading Article: China's Policy in Manchuria ... 474
A Japanese Mystic ... 474
Is England Musical? ... 475
The Population of Japan ... 475
The Bookshelf ... 476
St. George's Hall ... 478
The Kelwo-Gijiku Jubilee ... 479
Presentation to Mr. W. L. Merriman ... 479
Will American Exclusion of the Japanese Prove a Boomerang? ... 480
Presentation to Mr. G. H. Seidmore ... 481
The "Devastation" "Shinshin Maru" Collision ... 481
Customs Appeal ... 482
The New Criminal Code of Japan ... 482
Yokohama General Company ... 483
The Law Courts ... 484
Fire on the "Gregory Apcar" ... 484
Kelowgijiku English-Speaking Society ... 485
Shipping Accidents ... 485
Fires ... 485
Silk Association of America ... 486
Yokohama News ... 486
The Bargain Sale ... 486
Association of Foreign Silk Piece Goods Merchants of Yokohama ... 486
News of the Week ... 466
Correspondence:
Psychic Phenomena ... 467
Kobe-Yokohama Mail Service ... 467
Telegrams ... 467
Latest Shipping ... 470
Latest Commercial ... 472

"FAISONS OUR DEVOIR: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1907.

BIRTH.

RHODEN.—At No. 253, Bluff, Yokohama, on the 23rd April, the wife of ARTHUR KENRICK RHODEN, of a Daughter.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE *Tsukuba* and *Chitose*, under Vice-Admiral Ijuin, left Gibraltar on April 22nd for Jamestown.

THE death was announced on April 22nd of Viscount Nojiri in Kyoto. He was eighty years old.

H.R.H. Prince Edward of Wales has passed his examination, and enters Osborne College in May.

BARON MUMM von Schwarzenstein, German Ambassador, had audience of the Empress at 10.30 a.m. on April 22nd at the Kiri Hall in the Palace.

HERR. B. D'AMBRO ADAMOCZ, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, at 10.30 a.m. on April 23rd proceeded to the Palace and was received by the Empress.

THE building of the battleship *Ibuki* commenced on April 18th at Kure. The equipment of the *Aki*, which was launched at Kure on April 15th, has commenced.

ON April 18th, a floating mine exploded about forty nautical miles off Konahama, Fukushima prefecture, while fishermen were trying to secure it. The boat was smashed and thirteen of the fishermen were killed. The survivor was saved by another fishing boat. Two of the dead bodies were washed ashore on April 22nd.

FROST was experienced on April 19th in Fukushima prefecture and in the district of Kashiwazaki, Niigata prefecture, causing damage to mulberry trees and tea shrubs.

A TELEGRAM says that during the last month an enormous quantity of tea was exported from Hankow to Odessa via Nagasaki. The shipments amounted to *yen* 284,144.

SEVERAL shocks of earthquake were felt on April 23rd in Yokohama commencing at 9 59 a.m. and lasting for two minutes and ten seconds. The direction was from north to south.

THE War Department at Washington has ordered that no further recruiting of Negroes is to take place, on the ground that the army has reached its authorized complement.

A FISHING boat on the night of April 19th came in contact with a floating mine off Onahama, Fukushima prefecture. The boat was smashed and thirteen fishermen were killed.

IT is reported by Singapore papers that the Deli-Batavia and Amsterdam Deli Tobacco Companies have declared dividends of 147 and 100 per cent to the shareholders, respectively.

AN official telegram from Fukuoka reports that an explosion occurred at the Todakuma coal mine, on the morning of April 17th. The mine was still in flames when the message was dispatched.

THE *Hochi* reports that the construction of the armoured cruiser *Ibuki* (16,000 tons displacement) will be commenced at the beginning of May. She will be launched in the end of October.

OWING to the unfavourable weather since the beginning of spring, says the *Jiji*, scarlet fever is prevalent in Tokyo. Most of the patients are children. During March, fifty, three cases appeared and eight were fatal.

THE Meiji Fire Insurance Co. held a general meeting on April 23rd at its office in Tokyo. The dividend for last year is 20 per cent. It is said that the company paid out half a million *yen* during last year for damages.

UNO, a sergeant, and nine other non-commissioned officers of the Seventh Regiment at Asahigawa, have been sentenced to eighty days' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having ill-treated a soldier named S. Hamada.

A TELEGRAM from Fukui says that the re-election of the members of the City Assembly has taken place. The competition was very stirring. On April 21st; twenty six of the electors were arrested on a charge of having infringed the Election Law.

THE Emperor and Empress will be present at the special festival of the Yasukuni Shrine on May 3rd leaving the Palace at 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. respectively. On the following day, the Crown Prince and Princess will attend the Shrine at 11 a.m.

MR. TSUDZUKI, Chief Secretary of the Privy Council, at 10.30 a.m. on Friday, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary and at the same time was ordered to attend the forthcoming session of the Hague Peace Conference.

ALAIN Leroy Locke, a young negro, has just won a Rhodes scholarship for Pennsylvania, which entitles him to three years' study at Oxford. His home is in Philadelphia, and he is now a senior at Harvard. He is 21 years old. His father is a lawyer. Locke has won many scholarships before now, but is the first negro to get on the Rhodes Foundation.

A TRAGEDY is reported from Nagoya. On the morning of April 18th, K. Baba, a workman, murdered his two children by giving them sulphuric acid, after which he committed suicide by drinking the same acid. Poverty is said to be the cause.

VISCOUNT MATSUDAIRA and some leading merchants of Tokyo are contemplating establishing an iron foundry at Mukden in Manchuria with a capital of two hundred thousand *yen*. The promoters also intend to carry on ammunition manufacturing there.

MR. J. J. LANDON, Dutch Minister, at noon on April 23rd entertained at the legation Mr. K. Tsudzuki, special envoy to the forthcoming session of the Hague Peace Conference. Viscount Hayashi and his staff, and other distinguished officials were present.

IT is reported by Tokyo papers that the naval authorities are contemplating organizing a further training squadron. The new squadron will consist of the *Aso* (formerly the *Bayan*) which is undergoing repairs at Maidzuru, and the *Soya* (formerly the *Varyag*) which is also being repaired at Yokosuka Dock Yard. Probably the Squadron will leave for a cruise in February next year, with cadets who graduate at the Naval College this year.

ACCORDING to a telegram under date of April 21st from the Japanese Consul-General at Honolulu, ten cases of black plague have appeared in an agricultural district about eight miles from the city. Nine of the patients died. The American sanitary authorities and the Japanese are jointly endeavouring to prevent further spread of the epidemic. Disinfecting measures are being carried out with regard to all passengers to America.

IT is reported by the *Hochi* that Rear-Admiral Coerper, an attaché of the German Embassy in London, has been appointed to command the German squadron in the Far East. He will arrive at Kiaotchou in June to succeed Vice-Admiral Breusig. The German flagship *Fuerst Bismarck*, now at Yokohama, will shortly leave for Kiaotchou. The Tokyo journal adds that the new commander-in-chief stayed in London for many years and he holds the Knight Commandership of the Victorian Order.

THE third installment of the Yokohama City loan was received on April 23rd by the Municipality from Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. The amount of the present payment was *yen* 751,867.-42 and the money was deposited with the 74th, Wakao, Mogi, Soda, and Yokohama Banks in similar proportions, at 5.5 per cent. interest. It appears that the original sum was £76,476.5:0 and the amount was calculated at *yen* 752,996.92 temporarily at an exchange of 2*s*. 0 3/16*d*. as the London exchange rate of the date was unknown. The commission was $\frac{15}{1,000}$ per cent.

THE masters of two fishing vessels *Taifuku Maru* and *Taiyo Maru* belonging to the Toba Fishing Industry Co. and to Mr. K. Yamauchi of Tokyo, respectively, who were captured in July last year by the Russians off the Maritime Province and who were detained at Peterpaulovky were recently released on the request and guarantee of the Japanese Commercial Agent at Vladivostock. It is said by the *Nichi Nichi* that the Russian authorities were putting off the final trial of the Japanese on account of the fact that they were fishermen merely sailing the high seas and carried gear for codfishing only.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MANCHURIA.

Saturday, April 20.

It is stated on the best authority that the negotiation of the recently concluded Railway convention was purposely delayed until the completion of military evacuation in Manchuria and until the transfer of the South Manchuria Railway to the Japanese Company now holding it. The suitable time having arrived, instructions were forwarded to the Japanese Representative in Peking, and negotiations, commencing on March 20th, were concluded in two or three conferences. With regard to the second clause of Article 3, which says that China is under no obligation to confer with the S.-Manchuria Railway Company with regard to the building of roads other than the Kirin-Changchun or branches, we learn that this clause was inserted merely to save China's face. It does not mean for a moment that China is at liberty to build a line parallel to the South-Manchuria Road, or to engage in any other railway enterprise injurious to Japanese vested interests.

Monday, April 22.

The Chinese appear to be taking an unexpected departure with regard to the South Manchuria Railway. They have entered a protest that whereas Japan, when she succeeded to the possession of the road, succeeded to the obligations prescribed by the original charter, and that whereas one of those obligations was the appointment of Chinese subjects to prominent positions in the administration of the line, no such appointment has been made, the management being wholly under Japanese control. It would seem, in short, that at this eleventh hour the Chinese are endeavouring to recover a cooperative position with regard to the railway. The obvious retort is that when they were invited by the Japanese Government to take a share in subscribing capital for the enterprise, they stood severely aloof, not so much as one share having been applied for by Peking. The Chinese are plainly sensible of this weak spot in their position, for they now explain that, at the time when they were asked to participate financially, the statutes of the Company had not yet been compiled and it was therefore out of the question for the Peking Government to take shares. The public hears of this explanation for the first time, but that of course does not prove that the Chinese were not really deterred by such an obstacle. It is quite reasonable that they should struggle hard to re-assert themselves in Manchuria. But the trouble is that all their attempts are belated. Indeed that is inevitable, in a sense, for no subsequent efforts can possibly remove the singular anomaly of the original situation when China sat with folded hands while two foreign Powers were fighting within her borders to determine the question whether her three Eastern Provinces should be preserved to her in shadow or lost to her in substance. On the other hand, one cannot but reflect that Japan's wisest policy is to save China's face as far as possible. Chinese friendship is certainly worth something and we believe that Japan really values it. As for this particular question of the railway, it certainly does appear that there might be many advantages incidental to the cooperation of Chinese officers in the administration of the line.

From telegrams received in Tokyo by the press it appears that Governor Chao is taking a very strong line with regard to the death of the Chinese subject Whang and the sending of a Japanese subject, Homma, to Mukden under escort. Chao repudiates all idea of wrong-doing on the side of the Kaiping Chinese. He avers that their action was one of legitimate self-defence, Whang having drawn a sword and behaved with menacing violence. The Governor further alleges that Homma was not arrested, but that he was sent to Mukden under escort solely for the purpose of guarding him against possible outrage in the sequel of Whang's affair. In these circumstances the Governor denies all responsibility for the payment of an indemnity to the family of the deceased, for reparation to Mr. Homma or for the punishment of the local officials. He further denies the justice of Japan's assertion that the duty of protecting the lives and properties of the Chinese within the leased territory devolve upon her. He declares that function to be dischargeable by China alone. The Japanese Consul-General is naturally indisposed to accept this version and investigations are in progress. It will be remembered that, according to the original account, Whang and Homma in their capacity of members of the Port Arthur Fishery Company were invited to Kaiping by the Fishery Company of Mukden, but the story did not relate anything about the occurrences at Kaiping further than that Whang was murdered and Homma beheaded. There was evidently a hiatus which suggested that the incident had another side. Governor Chao is now understood to deny that the affair had any connection with the Port Arthur Fishery Company.

Later news is to the effect that the Japanese demands in connexion with this affair are the execution—some accounts say merely "the punishment"'—of the head of the Mukden Fishery Company who is held to have been responsible for the murder, and the payment of 50,000 *yen* by way of indemnity to the two sufferers.

The Chinese authorities are alleged to be acting with a very high hand in the matter of attempting to push the programme of "rights recovery" in Manchuria. It will be remembered that, according to intelligence received some days ago, the Mukden local officials ordered the suspension of mining work at Penhsihu, where Messrs Okura and Company were engaged in the enterprise of taking out coal. On the north-east of Penhsihu, at a distance of about 6 miles, there is another group of mines named the "Niusintai" and here a Japanese subject, Mr. Ihotani, has acquired an area of 430,000 *tsubo* of land and is vigorously carrying on his enterprise. The amount of the Niusintai output is not stated, but the mineral is said to be of first-class quality. To this place also the Mukden Authorities addressed their veto; and finding that it did not prove effectual, they are said to have proceeded against the Chinese labourers employed in the mine, seizing, beating and otherwise maltreating them. This, of course, has necessitated suspension of the work, and the Japanese Government has issued instructions to the Consul in Antung to lodge a very strong protest. The account adds that efforts of this nature on the part of the Chinese to carry out their "rights recovery" crusade are taking place throughout the whole of the Three Eastern Provinces. So far as the Penhsiun and the Niusintai mines are concerned, the Chinese attitude is unintelligible to us, for these mines are situated manifestly within the railway zone. The line from Mukden to Antung passes through Penhsihu, and Niusintai is well inside the ten-miles belt. We conjecture that the Chinese seek to insist on the limitation of mining rights to the regions traversed by the main trunk road, but the Portsmouth Treaty, subsequently confirmed by that of Peking, explicitly mentions mining privileges in the regions traversed by branches of the above road.

On the 20th instant the long talked of re-organization of the Manchurian Administration was proclaimed. H. E. Hsu Chih-chang becomes Viceroy, as was anticipated; Mr. Tang Shoo-i is appointed Governor of Mukden; Mr. Chu Kia-pao is named Governor of Kilin, and the Amur region is placed under the control of Mr. Dán (? Yang) Shih-ki, who is described as former chief of police in the Metropolitan Province.

Tuesday, April 23.

Some figures are published by the Tokyo press with reference to the South Manchuria Railway. It is stated that the total expenses to be incurred in improving and re-equipping the line are 27,880,000 *yen*. Out of this total the sum devoted to stations, gage-widening, official buildings, and coal depots amounts to 10,500,000 *yen*, and the remaining 17,380,000 *yen* is to be devoted to the purchase of 240 locomotives and 3,000 cars and wagons Of this equipment 180 locomotives and 2,060 cars and wagons have already been ordered in America, and it is stated that 70 of the locomotives and 60 of the cars will arrive in the beginning of June.

Wednesday, April 24.

It appears to be generally agreed that the vice-regal power in Manchuria, though nominally vested in the hands of Hsu Shih-chang will in reality be wielded by Tang Shaoi, Governor of Mukden. Tang's principal province of activity while in Peking was that of foreign affairs, and he had the reputation of being an ardent advocate of the rights recovery policy, though there are no tangible evidences that he ever allowed this policy to obtrude inconveniently into his negotiations with foreign legations. There is evidently some anxiety in Japan as to the line he will take in Manchuria, and it certainly would be rash to deny the existence of any ground for misgivings. Meanwhile the *Jiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondent contradicts the theory that the transfer of so many of Yuan's principal supporters to Manchuria has materially weakened the great Viceroy's influence in Peking. On the contrary that influence is said to be again in the ascendant, and evidences of its force will soon make themselves felt.

Mr. Kawakami, formerly Japanese commercial agent in Vladivostock and Japan's Consul-General in Harbin, has just returned to Tsuruga. He corrects the reports recently current as to differentiation between the new and the old towns at Harbin. Both towns alike stand on land leased to Russia, and that fact has to be taken into consideration in any future negotiations. There are about six hundred Japanese subjects in Harbin at present, and their number is steadily increasing, but they are subjected to great inconvenience owing to the non-settlement of the residential problem. Mr. Kawakami thinks that the steamers of the East Asia Company will shortly be replaced by vessels belong to the Russian Volunteer Fleet. The capital of the former company is furnished mainly from Danish sources, an arrangement which the Russians are naturally anxious to terminate. If the Vladivostock service is taken up by the Volunteer Fleet, we may expect to see very fine fast ships employed, and Japan will then have

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

consider what steps she should take to provide similar connecting facilities for the Tairen end of the Trans-Asian line.

Friday, April 26.

It is stated that the Russian Government is arranging for the sale to China of some 2,000 miles of telegraph in North Manchuria. These lines were erected during the war. They are not integrally connected with the railway system. Rumour of course calls this a conciliatory policy on Russia's part, but, when all is said and done, one fails to see reason why Russia should take any other manner of disposing of these lines. They are no longer of any use to her, and if she can find her account in disposing of them to China, that is surely wiser than incurring the cost of their removal.

The new Viceroy of Manchuria is said to have asked the Central Government to appropriate a sum of ten million taels for the purpose of promoting industrial and other enterprises in Manchuria. His Excellency suggests that a moiety of the money might be obtained by a domestic loan.

Much attention is said to have been attracted in Peking by the fact that whereas the proposed administrative reforms have been indefinitely postponed in China proper, one of the leaders of reform has been appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, and has been granted most extensive powers. We fail to apprehend the meaning of this news. To us it appears that the measures taken with regard to Manchuria are diametrically opposed to the centralization of authority which was supposed to constitute a main feature of the projected reforms. Viceroy Hsu is endued with almost autocratic powers in Manchuria, and from that point of view it would surely be juster to say that Chang Chihtung's conservative views have obtained practical recognition in Manchuria, rather than to rejoice that a step has been taken towards the new administrative system.

It is stated that a Chinese force of ten thousand men of all arms is to be stationed at Mukden, where the Viceregal residence will be, and that steps have already been commenced for organizing this force. Some telegrams speak of ten battalions, which would be only 5,000 men according to the Chinese organization, but apparently the more correct version is one Division.

The Kaiping-murder question does not appear likely to be quickly settled. Rumour alleges that its final discussion will probably be postponed until the arrival of Governor Tang Shaoi in Mukden. There is a nice legal question involved. Whang, the murdered man, was a Chinese subject, but was, at the same time, a permanent resident of the leased territory in Kwantung. The Chinese Authorities do not deny that so long as any of their nationals are residing within the leased territory they are under Japanese protection. But so soon as any one of these inhabitants leaves the leased territory and enters the dominions of China proper, he loses his right to Japanese protection, according to the Chinese contention, and reverts wholly to the jurisdiction of the Middle Kingdom. Japan, on the other hand, claims that, within certain limits, the principle obtains that a permanent resident of the leased territory is a Japanese subject so long as he retains his residential status, and that consequently he possesses a right to Japanese protection wherever he may be. It appears to us that the latter view is imperatively correct, but there is certainly room for controversy, and it is not unlikely that the matter may be made a subject of conventional arrangement.

THE ECONOMICAL SITUATION.

At a meeting of the Economic Society held in Tokyo on the 20th instant, Mr. Sakatani, Minister of Finance, spoke in very optimistic terms of the economic situation. He said that the Bank of Japan now possessed gold to the amount of over 500 million *yen*, partly the property of the Government and partly that of the Bank, but the whole constituting security for the stability of the country's note issues. In fact, the ratio of hard money to paper in Japan exceeded that in the national banks of England, America, France, Germany or Russia. The volume of notes actually in circulation was from 270 to 280 millions, but if the ratio of one unit of gold to two of paper were adopted, the note currency might be increased to 1,000 millions, and if the ratio were taken at 1 to 3, the volume of paper might be 1,500 millions. Thus there was an exceedingly large margin of elasticity and the Empire's monetary system might be called thoroughly sound. The only question was how to utilize this margin. If there were any large issue of notes, prices of commodities would appreciate and industrial progress would be checked. Therefore in the presence of any semblance of inflation, the Treasury's policy was to issue bills which would have the effect of recalling notes from circulation. The Government had sought to avert any growth of an excessively expansive spirit after the war, and had consequently warned the Bank of Japan, the Industrial Bank and the Hypothec Bank to be cautious in granting accommodation. But unfortunately these warnings had not produced the desired effect and there had been a period of inflated values, commencing with the floating of the South Manchuria Railway and followed recently by a sharp depreciation. This sequence of events was natural, but happily it had not touched the important banks. These had adopted a conservative attitude, and were now waiting with full coffers to foster the sound movement of expansion which would certainly commence so soon as the bubble companies projected or floated during the recent boom were disposed of. His Excellency then went on to speak of the phenomenon that an important feature of the *post-bellum* situation was the advent of foreigners to set up factories in Japan, in anticipation of the reformed tariff of 1911, He mentioned the plate-glass factory, the steel foundry, the rubber factory, the celluloid factory and so forth, and he added that these enterprises looked for their market not in Japan alone but also abroad. His Excellency entirely agreed with the policy of welcoming foreigners to Japan. Out of its foreign debt of 1,200 million *yen*, 200 millions were on account of productive enterprise, but the remainder was a national burden on account of which a sum of 50 million *yen* had to be sent abroad annually as interest and principal. It was therefore important to make Japan the Switzerland of the East, and thus to contrive an influx of foreign money.

Mr. Noritake Kotaro, editor of the *Keizai Zasshi*, referring to this speech, asked how long the Bank of Japan might be expected to retain command of such a sum in gold, and on what lines the tariff revision of 1911 would be conducted.

The Minister of Finance, replying, said that in all domestic transactions any outflow of gold from the Treasury might be expected to return. As to the tariff, there would be no revision in the sense of excluding foreign manufactures, but it was evident that in some respects the present tariff placed domestic industries at a disadvantage, and steps would be taken to remedy that state of affairs, so that a certain measure of protection would be afforded.

A MYSTERIOUS WORK OF ART.

We have received the following interesting document, which is reproduced from the *Inverness Courier* of Oct. 13, 1859:—

At a meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen, Miss Campbell, Kilravock Castle, submitted to Sir David Brewster a specimen of calcedony (a mineral called also white agate) in which was inclosed a painting of a landscape. Sir David exhibited this singular and unique work of art, and said he had examined it and ascertained that the landscape was not between two plates subsequently united, but was in the interior of a solid piece of calcedony. The curious fact, however, displayed by the specimen now exhibited to the Section, is, that the landscape had entirely disappeared after being kept four years in the dark. When I received the specimen yesterday from Miss Campbell, the landscape was wholly obliterated: but after the exposure of an hour this morning, it reappeared in the distinctest manner, as may be seen by looking at it against a white ground. The remarkable circumstance about Miss Campbell's specimen is, that when first in her possession it was entirely free from all pictorial embellishment. Left by accident with one corner in the sun, the outline of a fir-tree appeared. It was then held for ten minutes in the sun when the full picture came out in a beautiful dark brown tint. It is decidedly a Chinese subject. A Pagoda with Chinese figures, but in most perfect perspective.

The relic is altogether a puzzle—a beautiful perplexity—which we leave the learned in art and minerals to explain.

The specimen was handed round to several gentlemen in front of the chair, and examined with much interest.

The Earl of Ross said that this was one of the many specimens of Chinese ingenuity, which they seem to devise for the purpose of puzzling philosophers.

Miss Campbell says "When I first had it, I tried various experiments, baked it in an oven, boiled it, exposed it directly to the heat of a large fire till the stone was so hot I could not touch it. The color of the landscape remained unchanged."

Came into Miss Campbell's possession January 185.5 Given to her by the Executor of Lady Saltoun. Supposed to have been brought from China by Lady Saltoun's father, more than a century ago. Supposed (when given to Miss Campbell) to be only an ordinary bit of agate, "snuff box cover possibly."

April 4, 1906.

It is a marvel! I tried it to-day and the exposure of one quarter of an hour to the noonday sun brought out the most beautiful Chinese landscape imaginable, perfect in every detail and of supreme excellence.

We are quite unable to offer any explanation of this curious object. The landscape referred to is obviously Chinese but by what process it was fixed we cannot conjecture. As to the hypothesis of a snuff-box lid, it is not convincing. The Chinese, so far as we know, never used snuff-boxes. The receptacles in which they kept snuff were small bottles of various shapes, the stopper having attached to it a spoon for ladling out the snuff.

THE LATE VISCOUNT MIDLETON.

Viscount Midleton, whose death is announced, was father of and will be succeded in the title by the Rt. Hon. W. St. John Fremantle Brodrick, who was Secretary for War 1900-3, and Secretary for India, 1903-5. The title was created in 1717, the first holder being Alan Brodrick, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The peer just deceased was the 8th Viscount. He was born in 1830 at Castle Rising, Norfolk and was educated at Eton and Oxford. He sat as M.P. for Mid Surrey 1868-70; served on several Royal commission; had been President of the National Protestant Church Union; was President of the Surrey Archaeological Society and Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey, 1896-05.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Saturday, April 20.

At a meeting of the Economic Society of Korea held at the Japanese Club in Seoul on the 17th inst., Marquis Ito made a speech in the high tone that distinguishes all his policy. After referring to the position that Japan had won in the world by her victories in war, and after urging the necessity of consolidating her position by victories in peace, His Excellency went on to condemn anything like a policy of egoism. He said that any country seeking to promote its own interests only could never hope for success and never had achieved any lasting success in history. Japan must be guided by this principle in her dealings with Korea. He himself had always sought to be guided by it in shaping the course of the Residency-General, and he asked his hearers to co-operate with him heartily so that Japan's connection with Korea might prove really beneficial to Korea itself and to other nations also, not to Japan alone.

Professor Ladd was also present on this occasion and delivered an interesting speech. He expressed great pleasure at finding that all classes of Japanese society had given evidence of a practical desire to be guided by the canons of morality. Of this fact he adduced proofs which had presented themselves to him in his study of Japan and the Japanese, but the telegrams do not report this part of his speech in detail. On the other hand he saw with profound regret that in many respects his own countrymen were drifting away from the standard of high ethics, as was evinced by the recent action of the labour party in excluding Asiatics and by the grasping self-seeking policy of the railway magnates. Such methods could not inure to the permanent advantage of any country practising them. He spoke also of Bushido and said that he found its precepts permeating virtually every section of the Japanese nation. Peoples like individuals had only to obey the principles of right and justice in order to insure ultimate success. The mills of God grind slowly but they grind exceeding sure.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* from Seoul says that Yi Yong-thai, formerly Minister of the Imperial Household, who was arrested in connection with the recent attempt to murder the Minister of War, has made full confession of his complicity in the crime. At his last examination he vehemently declared himself the leader of the plot and called for the liberation of the other six men who were in custody on the same charge.

Some interesting statements as to the marine products of Korea have been made by Mr. Ihobara, an engineering expert attached to the Residency-General. He says that as a matter of fact Japanese fishermen have carried on their business in Korean waters ever since the days of the Empress Jingo, but only in recent times has there been any considerable development. In 1882 and 1883 there were from 600 to 700 Japanese fishing boats working on the Korean coats. Ten years later the number had increased to 1500 or 1600 boats, and in 1906 there were 2,000 boats manned by 20,000 fishermen, whose harvest of marine products totalled from 3 to 4 million *yen* in the year. These statistics seemed imposing but in truth they represented a poor result. Japan had 7,000 miles of sea coast and her annual yield of marine products exceeded 50,000,000 *yen*. In Korea the coast line of the peninsula alone measured 1700 miles, and if the islands were included the figure rose to 2,500 miles, yet the annual produce did not exceed 4,000,000 *yen*. The Residency-General had directed its attention to this state of affairs and was expected to adopt the policy of encouraging fishery as far as possible. Assistance would not be given to individuals, however, but to companies only. There was at present only one such company.

Tuesday, April 23.

The return to his country of the much talked of exile Pak Yongho, has been again deferred. Pak himself is said to be desirous of returning, the Residency-General approves of the step, and the Korean Government has no rooted objection. But it is thought that the appearance of Pak upon the scene would be sure to create embarrassing political activities and therefore the Korean Cabinet think that his return had better be deferred for the present.

Wednesday, April 24.

Assassination has been in the atmosphere of Seoul of some time past, and it became a reality at midnight on the 21st inst., when two men broke into the residence of Pak Yongho and attacked him with a pistol and a dagger. The man armed with the pistol fired two shots ineffectually, but his comrade's aim with the dagger proved more accurate, and Pak received a wound from the effects of which he died on his way to the hospital. The police repaired quickly to the spot, but before their arrival the murderers had escaped. Mr. Pak represented his country for some period in Tokyo a few years ago, and at the time of his assassination he held the position of Chief of the Accounts Bureau in the Imperial Household Department. He was strongly *lié* with Yi Keung-thaik and had therefore the reputation of belonging to the anti-Japanese party, but it would seem that in this respect rumour belied him. According to the *Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams, the assassins, dressed in foreign garb, repaired to the house of Mr. Pak and sent in their cards in the usual manner, seeking an interview. They were shown into the reception room where nine or ten guests were already assembled, and they immediately made their attack. Not one of the guests seems to have attempted anything in the way of saving their host or seizing the murderers. They all fled as fast as possible, and thus the two men were able to effect their escape without encountering any obstacle whatever. Two different conjectures are current with regard to the cause of the assassination. One is that the conspirators who recently plotted the murder of several ministers, finding themselves unable to accomplish their original design, owing to the fact that after discovery of the plot the ministers were furnished with strong guards, had recourse to smaller game and turned their weapons against the second-rank leaders of the philo-Japanese party, among whom Pak was numbered. This explanation sounds rather far-fetched. The other is that Pak in his capacity of Chief of the Bureau of Accounts, had been instrumental in the dismissal of some six hundred officials who wreaked their vengeance by murdering him.

The *Yorozu Choho* publishes a paragraph characteristic of the sensational style which once pervaded the writings of that journal. It says that Marquis Ito is preparing to turn his back on Korea. His Excellency, according to this incredible story, finds that he has lost the confidence of the Emperor without gaining that of the nation, that his reforms are not making any progress, and altogether that he has failed to grasp the situation. This tale has a corollary to the effect that the military party regard Marquis Ito's tactics as altogether too gentle, and that he will be succeeded at the Residency-General by Count Katsura who will take off his gloves to handle Korea. To impartial onlookers the facts as recently marshalled in these columns seem on the contrary to constitute a very fine record of successful progress. Marquis Ito has an immensely difficult task to perform and his manner of performing it has been altogether worthy of his high reputation. That he should abandon his work at a moment when everything conspires to encourage its unflagging prosecution is incredible.

Thursday, April 25.

The assassination of Pak has given rise to various strange rumours. The strangest seems to imply that the Emperor was indirectly privy to the affair, but this almost incredible story appears to be based on nothing more solid than the fact that His Majesty received the earliest information of the event, which celerity might very well have happened seeing that the murdered man was a high official in the Household Department. It is further stated that the incident appears to be regarded with satisfaction by Pak's colleagues at Court. Accounts differ as to the political leanings of the deceased, some saying that he was anti-Japanese, others assigning to him exactly the opposite character. A rumour also found its way into circulation that the assassins were Japanese subjects. This appears to have been suggested by the daring and adroit nature of the act, such qualities being considered inconsistent with the ordinary character of the Koreans. On the other hand, the guests who were assembled in Pak's house at the time of the occurrence confidently affirm that the assassins were Koreans. The latest news says that the two men have been arrested, so we may assume that the mystery of the affair will be cleared up. Of course it is not necessary to go so far eastward of Europe as Korea in order to find a country where murder is a common political weapon, but Korea certainly stands pretty low in the scale of blood-shedding nations.

Reference has already been made in these columns to an important speech delivered by Marquis Ito on the 17th inst. at a meeting of the Korean Economical Society. When we originally wrote of the matter telegraphic epitomes of the speech had alone reached Japan, but the text is now published with tolerable fulness. From it we learn that the gist of his Excellency's utterances was to insist on the necessity of an altruistic element in the foreign policy of any civilized State. He claimed that the result of the two wars fought by Japan during the past thirteen years had been to raise her to a high place in the estimation of the world, but he denied that this was due mainly to her display of martial prowess. It was at least as much attributable to the world's discovery that Japan's actions were not guided solely by egoistic motives. She had fought, in the first place, for Korean independence and, in the second, for the policy of the open door and equal opportunity in Manchuria. If then she had won a good status amongst the nations, she had at the same time incurred the responsibility of adhering strictly to the civilized element of her success. She must be true to the principles defended by her in Manchuria, and she must in her dealings with Korea consult the advantage of the Korean nation at least as much as her own, while at the same time taking care that foreign nations were not

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

differentiated against in any sense. The Marquis also alluded to the great difficulty of effecting a thorough mutual understanding between nations, as illustrated by the singular misconceptions that used to exist in foreign countries with regard to Japan, but the main object of his speech was evidently to assert the doctrine of political altruism.

Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Representative in Peking, and Colonel Kojima are now in Tientsin for the purpose of negotiating with Viceroy Yuan the detailed agreement which, according to the tenth article of the Peking Treaty, is required for fixing the area and period of the timber-felling concession in the Yalu valley, as well as the organization of the company which is to be formed for purposes of exploitation. It is stated that Japan's proposals are: first, that the capital of the Company shall be two and a half million *yen*; secondly, that the enterprise shall be carried on solely by the two Governments, no shares being alloted to private individuals; thirdly, that all the experts employed shall be Japanese, fourthly, that the head office shall be in Tokyo and the branch office in Antung; and, fifthly, that work shall commence from next year. There is as yet no news of Viceroy Yuan's attitude towards these proposals, but it is stated that some difficulty is not unlikely to arise in connection with the limitation of the concession, the Chinese being desirous to confine it on the north to the Hun River, a tributary of the Yalu. It will be remembered that the Treaty of Peking provides simply for the organisation of a joint stock forestry company composed of Japanese and Chinese capitalists who shall share equally in the profits of the undertaking.

Friday, April 26.

There has been a riot at Neungju in Chiriollado, and the rioters have cut the telegraph between Mukpho and Fusan. The Japanese postal officials were obliged to leave Neungju. Nothing is said as to the cause of the disturbance, but inasmuch as the post-office seems to have been the object of the insurgents' attack, we infer that the question of taxation was at the bottom of the trouble.

The *Hochi Shimbun's* correspondent, commenting on the state of affairs in Korea, says that though the recent disturbed condition has been partially remedied, the embers of the fire are still smouldering. He seems to think, however, that the basis of the commotion is not really anti-Japanese so much as an outcome of domestic policy. It is, in short, mainly an attempt to supplant the Cabinet, and the deduction to be drawn from the fact that a large anti-Japanese element obtrudes itself, is that such a sentiment prevails widely and offers itself as a convenient weapon for political agitation.

GENERAL BOOTH IN TOKYO.

On the 18th inst. at 2 p.m., the Tokyo Municipality gave a welcome to General Booth in the Municipal Buildings. Among the most prominent Japanese present were Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama, Mr. Sakatani, Count Okuma, Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Ozaki Yukio, Baron Senge, etc. The Mayor, Mr. Ozaki, addressed a few words of hearty welcome to the General, declaring that though Japan had little to offer from a spectacular point of view, she did not yield to any nation in the heartiness of her greeting. Baron Shibusawa spoke next. The gist of his address, which was written, was that religion must deal with the practical side of life as well as with the spiritual, and for that reason the methods of General Booth and his Army were to be especially applauded, because if they carried the Gospel in one hand, they carried bread in the other. He regretted to say that Japanese charitable institutions were yet in their infancy. Their development was a matter of profound necessity in view of the urgent character that the struggle for existence had assumed. More and more the duty of mutual assistance pressed for observance by individuals and by nations and he believed that the coming of General Booth to Japan would strengthen the sense of this obligation. Count Okuma spoke with his usual vigour and eloquence. He said that Japan, on awakening from her sleep of centuries and adopting the material civilization of the West, found herself confronted by various social problems which threatened to assume large dimensions. These problems could not be solved by recourse to the gospel of religion only. They must also be approached by practical benevolence and large-hearted charity. It was for that reason that General Booth's methods deserved to be applauded because, instead of ministrating to the spiritual needs of the few and the wealthy, he and his army made the welfare of many their main object and sought to lighten the burden which pressed more and more heavily on the toiling masses population pressed on the confines of sustenance. The two insular empires of the West and the East had already joined hands in a military alliance. He trusted that the coming of General Booth would herald the extension of that alliance to matters spiritual, religious and social. General Booth, after heartily thanking the people of Tokyo for this welcome, passed on to speak of the now universally sympathetic attitude shown by the world towards the Salvation Army. He recognised that if he was allowed to speak in the presence of citizens of Tokyo that day, it was because the Japanese shared the belief of other nations that the true motive of his labours was to benefit the peoples of the world. He insisted upon two things; first, that if the men and women who worked with him were organized on military lines, it was not because they were imbued with any spirit of militarism but simply for the sake of greater efficiency: secondly, that the Salvation Army stood absolutely aloof from politics and that, while it might tell governments what course seemed advisable, it never ventured to dictate what course must be taken. The Salvation Army took for its motto charity in the fullest sense of the term and believed firmly that the golden age might yet dawn on humanity.

The same evening the General, introduced by Mr. Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo, addressed a crowded house in the Tokyo-za. Mr. Ozaki in introducing the General compared him to Nichiren Shonin, but said that they differed in one important respect, namely, that while Nichiren preached exclusiveness General Booth advocated the federation of the world.

THE KEIOGIJUKU.

The Keiogijuku celebrated its 50th anniversary on the 21st instant. Collating the accounts given of this great institution by various newspapers, we gather the following facts. The University has now a capital fund of from 800,000 to 900,000 *yen*, and it has almost succeeded in collecting a sum of 300,000 *yen* for the purpose of establishing a library to mark its 50th anniversary. The great pile of buildings now constituting the institution and the spacious grounds, had their origin in a little school established by the late Mr. Fukuzawa at Teppozu in Tsukiji in the year 1857. The dozen pupils who attended that humble place of learning have now swelled to an attendance of 3,000. During the first 7 years of its existence the Keiogijuku took for motto the extinction of old ideas; then it espoused the principle of political and social liberty; then, after a brief interval, it adopted the doctrine of imperialism—this was in 1881-2—and finally, from 1887, it devoted itself mainly to producing practical men of affairs. It has turned out 16,000 graduates during its career, and has unquestionably served as a great factor in Japan's modern development.

The Keiogijuku celebration of its 50th anniversary was a brilliant affair, as may well be supposed. Independently of the students there were about 3,000 persons present. One striking feature of the ceremony was a public announcement that the Fukuzawa Family had handed over to the University in fee-simple the whole of the lands within the enclosure of the colleges. The lands were previously the private property of the family. Speeches were made by Mr. Ozaki, the Mayor of Tokyo, by the United States Ambassador, by Mr. Makino, Minister of Education, by Count Okuma, and by the Netherlands Minister. Mr. Ozaki said that the first great failure of his life was his inability to graduate at the Keiogijuku and that he had made nothing but failures ever since. He compared the late Mr. Fukuzawa to a lofty mountain whose splendid dimensions are not appreciated until it is viewed from a distance. Since Mr. Fukuzawa's death his countrymen have learned his true value. The American Ambassador spoke mainly of the pleasure it gave him to think how large a part American citizens have taken in the teaching functions of the University. The Minister of Education recalled his father Marquis Okubo's appreciation of the late Mr. Fukuzawa, whom the Marquis described as a man of extraordinary perspicacity and most resourceful skill in leading men along the paths he wished them to follow. Count Okuma made several interesting allusions to the conditions that existed in Japan when the late Mr. Fukuzawa commenced his career as an educator. At that time, to be known as an advocate of Western science was to invite the risk of assassination, and only a man of immense personal courage and enlightenment could have chosen the path that Mr. Fukuzawa followed. He begun his work in a building which would now be regarded as a contemptible residence by any but people of the lower orders, and he prosecuted it in the face of obstacles and difficulties which must have required immense resolution to conquer. At the outset Mr. Fukuzawa might be said to have adopted destructive tactics, but he ultimately proved himself a constructive statesman of the highest order. The Netherlands Minister spoke modestly of the fact that the Dutch language had been the first medium for introducing foreign learning to Japan, and, contrasting the place now held by Japan in the world with the place she occupied when Mr. Fukuzawa commenced his career, his Excellency concluded that there had not been in history many more signal instances of the end crowning the work. In the evening there was a torch-light procession of the students.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

The problem of the Manchurian Railways having now been satisfactorily settled, attention is called by the *Jiji Shimpo* to the fact that four questions remain to be solved. They are the question of the Yalu lumber enterprise, that of the Tairen customs, that of the overland telegraphs, and that of the cable between Chefoo and Port Arthur. The first of these questions is now under discussion and will probably be soon arranged. The second also, namely, that of the customs, seems unlikely to present much difficulty. With regard to the third, the overland telegraphs, the facts are that Japan having erected certain lines of telegraph during the war, China required their removal after peace was restored. But Japan insisted that they form a necessary part of the railway organisation. At one time this discussion threatened to become acute, but presently the Chinese themselves desired to lay a line to Kilin which would have had to cross the Japanese railway. The Peking Government having applied for Japanese permission, was answered that such permission would be given conditionally on China agreeing to recognise the Japanese telegraphs already erected. It appears probable that an arrangement will be effected on this basis. The Chefoo-Port Arthur cable is also an aftermath of the war. During the siege of Port Arthur Russia had a submarine cable between these places, and when peace was restored Japan demanded a similar privilege, claiming that Russia received this concession from China and that Japan had succeeded to Russia's rights. The Chinese are understood to have denied that any such concession was ever granted, but the existence of the cable was an indisputable fact. The present prospect is that this negotiation will end in a joint Chinese Japanese enterprise.

It may be mentioned here that, according to Tokyo journals, the sum to be lent by Japan to China for the construction of the Kilin-Changchun Railway is 4,000,000 *yen*.

It is often said that long residence in the Orient has the effect of blunting a man's Occidental susceptibilities and substituting new moral standards for those inculcated in the West. We do not believe anything of the kind, in so far as the alleged change is supposed to have a degrading tendency. One effect, however, is certainly produced by intimate touch with the East and close observation of its conditions. That effect is a large widening of one's mental horizon. The more familiar one becomes with the Orient, the less disposed does one find oneself to regard it as a specialized part of the world, differing radically from the Occident and not to be judged by Occidental standards. The lesson one learns by experience is that human nature is pretty much the same in all civilized countries, and that if a nation has points of inferiority in one direction, they are compensated by points of superiority in another. When therefore we find a Western publicist arguing in favour of barbarous methods of punishment in China on the ground that Chinese malefactors are not to be otherwise restrained, we set him down at once as a man in full possession of all the racial prejudices which so many people unhappily carry with them when they journey eastwards. And certainly we should not have thought of going to the columns of the *North-China Daily News* for a display of such reasoning. The *North China Daily News* is a leader of intelligent thought in China, and, under its present editorship, its voice is habitually raised in support of what is right and wholesome. But in a recent issue it departs so far from the true path as to rejoice over the fact that the cangue and the bamboo have been revived in Shanghai as instruments of judicial punishment, the reason alleged for this strange expression of satisfaction being that the Chinese "population seems to understand the cangue but fails wholly to appreciate other mild forms of punishment." Such an argument, had weight been given to it in mediæval Europe, would have perpetuated for all time the rack, the boot and the thumb-screw. Forty years ago the same objection might have been raised, and was indeed raised, when Japanese legislators took the bold step of carrying the nation at one bound from the judicial methods of ancient military feudalism to those of modern constitutional institutions. It might then have been said with equal force that the Japanese population understood torture to extort confession and did not understand convictions based on voluntary evidence. Yet when the experiment was tried, it proved entirely successful, and never in the history of the world has a more striking proof been furnished that the efficiency of penal laws does not depend on their severity.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Nisshin Steamship Company commenced operations on the 1st of the present month. Like all other enterprises it has experienced the effects of the recent depression in the money market of Japan. The original intention of the promoters was that the company should have a capital of 12,000,000 *yen*, namely 8,000,000 representing the value of the ships and other properties and 4,000,000 raised by the issue of shares. It is not considered wise, however, to attempt any issue of shares to the general public at the present juncture, and the promoters have therefore decided that they will themselves take 100,000 *yen* worth of shares, leaving the remaining 3,900,000 *yen* worth to be subsequently issued. It is expected that about one-fifth of this latter amount will ultimately be taken up by the Chinese, whose co-operation is naturally desired.

It appears that the project of harbour construction in Tokyo is still in the realm of practical enterprises though recent rumours said that a majority of the Municipal Council were supposed to regard this undertaking as premature. The total amount required is said to be 46,000,000 *yen*, which is made up of 35,600,000 *yen* for construction and 10,400,000 *yen* for interest. The idea is to raise 20,000,000 at once abroad, and the Department of Home Affairs has given its consent to this measure, but we read in the *Yorodzu Choho* that the Department of Finance is disposed to regard that sum as unwisely large for the first instalment of the loan. It is further stated that the Industrial Bank will be the medium of the transaction, and the expectation is that in the present state of the English money market no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining the money.

Japanese papers state that the process of the survival of the fittest has already involved the dissolution of thirty projected companies with an aggregate capital of three hundred million *yen*, and that, in the immediate future a number of other enterprises, many of them involving a capital of two millions or over, will go out of existence, making a further total reduction of two hundred million *yen*, so that the market will be relieved to the aggregate extent of five hundred millions. This has necessitated the cancelling of many orders for machinery and plant placed with the Mitsui, the Okura, the Takata, and various foreign firms. Further, the Government has definitely declined to sanction the construction of no less than thirty electric railways, on the ground that to grant charters for these lines would be opposed to the policy of state ownership.

It is evident that the company winnowing process is taking place on a drastic scale. During a period of re-action like the present, the public does not distinguish between stones and jewels, so that many of the best stocks are now quoted in the market at rates altogether irrational. Rapid dissolution of bubble schemes cannot fail to have a wholesome effect. Meanwhile, although there are some signs of a tendency to recover, the share market is still in a very debilitated condition. No sooner does a rise take place than timid holders hasten to unload, so that there is a succession of minor elevations and minor depressions. The best authorities seem to think that this state of affairs will continue without alteration for some time longer, but that the worst of the crisis may now be considered to have passed. There is talk of the banks adopting a more liberal policy. In view of the runs, wilfully organized or otherwise, recently made on three or four minor banks, several banking institutions deemed it necessary to adopt a very conservative policy, and some went so far as altogether to refuse loans on the security of shares, since they deemed it impossible to estimate how much farther the quotations must fall before the bottom was reached. The experience of the past fortnight, however, is held to have indicated the minimum point, and several Tokyo journals speak of spring's sunshine at length beginning to break through winter's gloom. It is at all events certain that the depression is producing evil consequences from the point of view of the country's legitimate expansion and thus the time seems to have come when the Bank of Japan might wisely inaugurate a liberal policy by lowering its rate of interest.

The Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Tokyo, held a meeting on April 23rd at its office. Mr. T. Abe presided, and made a speech as to the business done during the last fiscal year—from April 1st, 1906, to March 31st, 1907. At the end of March this year, the amount insured was *yen* 186,577,189, the premiums for which aggregated *yen* 925,402. During the last fiscal year, losses paid amounted to *yen* 498,264.82, and the number of claims was four hundred. The net income for the year was *yen* 119,409.18. Of this sum, *yen* 50,000 was to be paid to the shareholders as a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent., *yen* 5,200 as a bonus to employees; and the remainder was carried forward to next account.

The same day, the promoters of the East Asia Cotton Spinning Co. met at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Baron Maejima took the chair and proposed that the capital of the company, which had been fixed at ten million *yen*, should be changed to four million *yen*. The chairman referring to the present financial condition of the Empire, explained the necessity for an alteration of the proposed capital. The proposal was adopted by the other promoters.

A Sapporo telegram says that the herring fishery in Hokkaido this spring has been very productive. The yield up to the present is 216,641 *koku*. This figure shows an increase of 9,795 *koku* over that of the corresponding period last year.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE FATE OF THE TWO JAPANESE OKI AND YOKOKAWA.

It was recently related in these columns that Lieutenant Oki had gone to Manchuria to search for the body of his brother, Oki Tetsuke and the body of the latter's colleague, Yokokawa Seizo, both of whom, having penetrated the Russian lines during the war to obtain information, were taken prisoners and executed. Lieutenant Oki has now returned to Japan. At Harbin he was received kindly by the Russian officer in command who, expressing sympathy with the purpose of his visit and admiration for the patriotism of the two ill-fated Japanese, gave him every assistance in the prosecution of his sad mission. After some search the place of the two men's burial was found in the southern suburb of Harbin. At the time of their execution, which was sanctioned by Alexieff himself, the Russians spoke in high terms of their bravery and described how they were accorded a soldier's death, and how the bodies, having been duly habited, were buried with honors. Exhumation however showed that although these good intentions may have been entertained by the Russians, they were not carried into effect. The bodies were buried in the garments that the men wore by way of disguise, namely those of Buddhist priests, and the shallow graves did not contain any coffins. It appears in short that the men were put in the ground just as they fell under the fusillade, and that the corpses having been covered with a thin layer of earth, three boards were laid over each and the mould was then shovelled in. Perhaps this was all, that could have been reasonably expected but if offers a contrast to the statements circulated at the time. Lieutenant Oki carried away some relics and the remains having been then incinerated were re-buried, tombstones being erected.

The Russian officer in command of the railway guards at Harbin was present at the execution of Oki and Yokokawa in 1904. He communicated the particulars to Lieutenant Oki on the occasion of the latter's visit to Harbin in search of his brother's bones. It appears that the two men behaved with the utmost calmness. When condemned to death they did not show the slightest sign of perturbation. One of them took from his bosom a roll of a thousand roubles and said that he desired to present it to the Russian Red Cross Society. The Russians objected to this on the ground that the money might be needed by his family in Japan, in which case they would undertake to transmit it carefully. He replied that in Japan the country was ruled over by a benevolent Emperor and inhabited by people who loved to succour each other; he therefore had no anxiety on account of his family. Asked whether they had no message to send to their people at home, the two men replied that they desired nothing but to have a statement of their manner of dying conveyed to their country. They were offered any food or drink they might desire and they each took a glass of vodka, after which they declared themselves ready. After taking to the execution ground the Russians would have bound them to posts and blindfolded them as is usual in such cases, but the two men declared that no measure of the kind was necessary and that they wished to show how Japanese could die. One of them was apparently a Christian for immediately before the fusillade he kissed a crucifix. The other seems to have been of the Buddhist persuasion for he raised his hands aloft and repeated a formula which was probably *Namu Amida Butz*, but some believe that it was a death song such as Japanese *samurai* are in the habit of composing. Both men died with a smile on their lips, and the Russian officer who gives these particulars says that their faces are still vividly before him.

THE NATIONALIZATION OF RAILWAYS.

In the *Chuo Shimbun* some figures are published with reference to the result of the working of the original State railways and those nationalized last October. Our contemporary says that, according to the original arrangement, the accounts were to have been compiled by the Railway Operating Bureau up to the end of March in the current year, but the measure has been put off until the end of May, so that as yet no accurate figures are forthcoming. Nevertheless the *Chuo* undertakes to give statistics up to the close of February. They are as follow:—

	Yen.
Revenue (gross) estimated by the Government	39,871,108
Revenue (gross) actually obtained	32,901,239
Revenue (nett) estimated by the Government	15,482,541
Revenue (nett) actually obtained	13,947,548

There thus appears to be a deficiency in gross revenue of 6,969,869 *yen* and in nett revenue of 1,533,993 *yen*. But the official estimate was for the period extending to the close of March, and the *Chuo* says that if the nett earnings in March were the same as in February, a sum of 1,907,680 *yen* should be added to the nett revenue, bringing it to a total of 15,855,229 *yen*, or 373,687 *yen* more than the official estimate. Our contemporary then passes to the expenses, which it gives as follow:—

	Yen.
Estimated Expenses	24,785,635
Actual Expenses	19,475,341
Difference	5,310,293

If to this difference the above excess of nett revenue, namely, 373,687 *yen* be added, it would appear that the Treasury will be some 5,683,980 *yen* better off than it calculated. But readers will perceive that nothing is said as to the period covered by the actual expenses shown in this table. That period may be only to the end of February, in which case a considerable correction would have to be applied. Altogether the *Chuo*'s comments are not very conclusive. It gives, however, the following figures as the gross earnings of all the lines for the period October 1906 to February 1907 inclusive:—

	Yen.
Original State Lines	10,992,317
Ko-Bu Line ..... recently nationalized	336,480
Tanko Line ..... " "	709,197
Nippon Line ..... " "	4,050,860
Gan-Yetsu Line ..... " "	90,537
Sanyo Line ..... " "	1,678,895
Nishinari Line ..... " "	51,634
Total	17,909,920

Our contemporary adds that an increase of goods traffic makes the future of the State lines very promising.

CONSUL-GENERAL HAGIWARA.

Mr. Consul-General Hagiwara reached Tsuruga on the 19th inst., having travelled from his post at Harbin overland *viâ* Vladivostock. He says that the questions of residence and taxation at Harbin have been satisfactorily settled and he bears witness to Russia's loyalty in completing the evacuation by the fixed date. Japanese tradal couditions in Manchuria are good and show signs of steady improvement. A majority of the merchants deal in miscellaneous goods. In the winter of 1905-6 many Japanese left Harbin fearing the severe cold, but there was practically no such exodus last winter. Mr. Hagiwara throws a new light upon the Mukden Exhibition. The public had previously understood that the opening of the Exhibition was deferred until the 15th of April on account of the small support given to it but we now learn that the postponement was due to the difficulty of finding accomodation for the numerous exhibitors. At present from one to two hundred Japanese arrive in Harbin. Mr. Hagiwara further conveys the welcome news that excellent relations exist between the Russians and the Japanese at Harbin, Mukden and elsewhere. He denies that there is anything to be apprehended on that score and goes so far as to say that the two nationalities are even better friends than they were before the war.

GENERAL TERAUCHI AND THE LOCAL GOVERNORS.

General Terauchi, Minister of War, has addressed the local governors now in session in Tokyo. The main point of his speech was to emphasize the larger duties that will devolve upon local officials in connection with the new military system. It is not merely that the increase of the Army from 12 divisions to 18 will throw a greater onus on local officials, but also that the shortening of the period of the service with the colours from three years to two will greatly increase the number of men passing through the ranks. The Minister spoke of the necessity of more intimate concord and co-operation between the officials and the people. He also stated that more effective measures are necessary for tracing men who fail to present themselves for conscription, and he animadverted on the want of care shown in preserving marks set up by military surveyors throughout the country, more than eight hundred of which marks had been wantonly removed by the people during the past year. His Excellency further urged the necessity of some radical measures to check the spread of opthalmia which was seriously interfering with the supply of conscripts, as much as ten thousand men being rejected by the doctors yearly on account of this malady.

DEATH OF MR. G. W. BRAMHALL.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. G. W. Bramhall, formerly manager of Messrs. Rosenthal & Co., of Yokohama. The news was conveyed by letter to the Secretary of the Yokohama United Club from the deceased gentleman's agents in San Francisco, where Mr. Bramhall is stated to have died in hospital. It will be in the memory of readers that only about a year ago the wife and the mother of Mr. Bramhall died almost at the same time in Oakland. While in Yokohama the deceased passed through a very severe illness but there is no information as to whether a recurrence of that attack has been the means of now carrying him off. A son and a daughter are left, the former in business in California and the latter still undergoing her education and with both the deepest sympathy will be felt.

The deceased gentleman, who was about 54 years of age, joined the firm of Rosenthal & Co. in New York, coming out to the East some fourteen years ago to take charge of the Yokohama house. Some two years ago he left the firm and started in business in San Francisco. While in Yokohama the family were very popular, the elders sharing with their amiable young daughter the love and esteem of a very large circle of friends.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CLOISONNÉ ENAMELS.

Some errors have a wonderful tenacity of life. We imagined that the fanciful theories of the late Mr. J. L. Bowes on the subject of Japanese enamels had been discarded long ago, yet we find them revived with apparently absolute assurance in a paper read by Mrs. C. M. Salwey before the Japan Society of London on the 16th of February last year. The late Mr. J. L. Bowes, at some time of his career as a collector, came into possession of a number of enamelled vases and other objects, and these he took for the purpose of illustrating a monograph on the subject. It must be confessed that he had little to guide him. Japanese books and Japanese connoisseurs alike were silent as to the existence or characteristic features of any such pieces. Mr. Bowes did not interpret their silence in its true sense. Failing to infer that no such pieces had attracted notice in early Japan for the very simple reason that they were still in the lap of a very distant future, he arrived at the conclusion, fathered by the collector's fond wish, that he had come into possession of specimens too precious to have been exposed to public gaze at any period of their pre-*Meiji* existence. Thus convinced, he proceeded to divide his vases and vessels into three periods, ancient, middle and modern—periods to each of which he assigned special features of technique and decoration. On perusing the monograph of Mr. Bowes and carefully examining the illustrations, the writer of this note saw that the learned author's collection consisted almost entirely of specimens manufactured during the second half of the 19th century, that is to say, works made at Nagoya by the school of artists which owed its origin to Kaji Tsunekichi, and which was in fact the earliest manufactory of such enamels in Japan. Neither the ancient Japanese nor the mediæval knew anything about similar pieces, inasmuch as they had not yet been produced in Japan. These facts having been pointed out by us in a review of Mr. Bowes' book, he took strong exception to our criticisms and, after some correspondence, submitted the question to a practical test by sending out to Japan several of the specimens which had served to illustrate his book. These specimens were forwarded by us to the makers of cloisonné enamels in Nagoya, and were by them identified without hesitation as the work of the Kaji Tsunekichi school. Some of the pieces actually carried the signatures of their modern makers. This did not convince Mr. Bowes, however. He still clung to his theory and even went so far as to allege that the Nagoya artists' identification of their own signatures was mistaken. Mrs Salwey, too, seems to have accepted this theory as in the main correct. She writes thus in her Japan Society essay :—

In the monograph entitled "Notes on Shippō," by the late J. L. Bowes, two dated lists of periods are given. These periods are known as the *Early*, the *Middle*, and the *Modern*. They differ very widely in point of centuries, one commencing from 660 B.C., and the other division set forth by Mr. Bowes commencing from the *Ashikaga* period, 1335 A.D.; but, as both these divisional methods are considered by present experts too early, we must try by more extended research to eliminate the mystery of its appearance. As to the exact date, this cannot be arrived at for the present, and even any approximate date between the 8th and the 16th century is put forth in a tentative manner.

The ancient or early wares show signs of decided Chinese influence; the middle period work is marked by more careful treatment, both in colouring and manufacture. These were supposed by some writers to have been produced during the Tsing Dynasty, 1643 A.D. But these specimens then made were not for export. The country was closed to the outside world, and, as the art was only prosecuted in the northern provinces, it consequently did not fall into the hands of the Dutch traders settled in Deshima, the extreme southern point of Japan. We have every reason to believe that the difficulty of obtaining knowledge of the working of enamels was due to the fact that, being mostly destined for the royal household, the pieces were worked out in secrecy and seclusion, and were too precious for the eyes of ordinary mortals. This arose out of the belief in the utter sanctity of Japan's imperial ruler, and his traditional heavenly descent.

Middle-ware pieces can be identified by the absence of a metal rim round the extreme edges of the vase or plaque, which is noticeable in work of the late period. When these rims are used they are fixed on before the cells are arranged. The *Hirata* family figure as the representative workers in Shippō, 1596 A.D. and onwards. Hirata Donin is regarded by some authorities as the founder of the house. He was born at Mino, and embraced the art of working in metals at Kyōtō. His patron was the great Iyeyasu, who approved of his capabilities to the extent that he commanded his service as a chaser of metals, as well as a worker of Shippō in 1611 A.D.

We are perplexed to understand Mrs. Salwey's allusion to the Tsing Dynasty, that dynasty being Chinese and having therefore nothing to do with Japanese periods. Moreover, the Tsing Dynasty came into power in 1644 and still occupies the Throne of China, so that when Mrs. Salwey speaks of Japanese "ancient or early wares" having been produced during the Tsing Dynasty, she indicates an era which is quite inconclusive. Such an error is small, however, when compared with the assumption that the difficulty of obtaining knowledge of Japan's early enamels was "due to the fact that, being mostly destined for the royal household, the pieces were worked out in secrecy and seclusion, and were too precious for the eyes of ordinary mortals." Truly it is too late in the day for such fantastic fancies. Once for all European and American collectors may accept the truth that no enamels of any consequence were produced in Japan prior to the second half of the 19th century, and that whatever in this kind of work possessed any claim to admiration before the Japanese school of the *Meiji* era began to develop high skill, was from the ateliers of the Middle Kingdom. It is really quite silly to speak of "middle-ware pieces being identifiable by the absence of a metal rim round the extreme edges of the vase or plaque, which is noticeable in work of the late period." Such rims are mere freaks of technique. They have no periodical significance whatever. The best modern specimens are free from any disfigurement of the kind. It is a pity that Mrs. Salwey attached so much credence to the airy theories of Mr. Bowes when much more trustworthy sources of information were easily accessible.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

We have received a specimen of porcelain called *Mikasa-yaki* from the name of the Mikasa Hotel at Karuizawa, whose proprietor, Mr. Yamamoto Naoyoshi, seems to have started the kiln where the ware is made. The pate is said to consist of lava from the Asama-yama crater. It suggests a coarse variety of Owari ware and the glaze recalls that of the familiar Seto-yaki. Reserved in the glaze are medallions having blue decoration *sous couverte*. We should judge that there may be a future for this ware.

Various new regulations with regard to the Army and Navy are appearing in the *Official Gazette* at present, but until the whole are published it is difficult to make any intelligent statement of their gist. One interesting fact, however, is clearly established, namely that the Aoyama Parade ground is to be sold. This large area, measuring nearly 170 acres, was recently much spoken of as the probable site of the international exhibition of 1912, and it is said that large speculative purchases of land were made in the neighbourhood. At all events there was a very marked depreciation of land values in that district two or three months ago. Now, however, it is officially announced that tenders for the purchase of the land will be received from the 20th to the 30th of this month and will be opened on the 3rd of May. The proceeds of the sale will be devoted to procuring and preparing a more extensive area in some rural district, to equipping military arsenals and to providing gunranges. There is talk of a great region in the island of Shikoku, which is said to measure 50 miles by 20 and which would make an ideal exercise ground and range for artillery as well as infantry.

Japanese newspapers state that the first class cruiser *Ibuki* is to be laid down at Kure in succession to the battleship *Aki*. The building will commence next month, and the launch is spoken of for the end of October, which would mean that a cruiser of 16,000 tons displacement is to be constructed in six months, a feat difficult to believe.

In the *Yorodzu Choho* we find a confident statement that the very low prices now ruling in the share market are largely due to excessive caution on the part of the banks, which decline to lend money on the security of shares except at rates almost prohibitive. Our contemporary goes on to say that this state of affairs is causing uneasiness in official circles, and that Count Inouye, who is generally spoken of as the pivot of the financial situation, has urged the Minister of Finance to address to the banks throughout the country *via* the Bank of Japan, counsels of greater liberality. The opinion attributed to the Count is that if the present state of affairs continues, the post-bellum expansion of the country's resources will be injuriously checked, and that on an occasion of the kind, a public duty devolves upon the banks. We do not know how much reliance may be placed on this statement, but it sounds not incredible.

It is understood that the Government has been devoting close attention during two or three years past to the question of tariff revision and that a draft of the proposed changes has been completed. This draft will now be submitted to a committee composed of the most competent men available for the purposes of such an inquiry. Meanwhile we find a striking general statement in Tokyo newspapers. They say that according to last year's statistics one-fourth part of the aggregate imports fell under the provisions of the conventional tariff and that the duties collected on these goods totalled 8,570,000 *yen*, being at the rate of 7.3 per cent. If these goods were chargeable at the rates of the statutory tariff, the total duties collected would amount to 30,870,000 *yen*, which would be at the average rate of 26.4 per cent., and would mean an increase of revenue to the extent of 22,300,000 *yen*. It is evident that Japan intends to supplement her revenue very largely from duties on imports so soon as she obtains complete control of her tariff.

The unexpected appearance off certain parts of the American coast of a large number of a Japanese species of fish is exciting considerable interests. Being a splendid game fish, as well as a choice market species, it has been warmly welcomed by the Ameri-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

cans. A description and figure of this fish, new to American waters, is given in the *Scientific American*, by Mr. C. F. Holder. It is known as the Japanese yellow-finned albacore, the *hirenaga* of the Japanese, and scientifically *germo macropterus*. It has long been known as an inhabitant of Japan and parts of the Hawaiian Islands. The specimens taken have averaged 50lbs. in weight, and about 3½ft. in length. The albacore resembles the tunny, and like it belongs to the mackerel family. It is distinguished by the great length of the sword-like pectoral fins, which extend beyond the anal. In the Japanese species this fin is not so long, only reaching to the end of the dorsal. It gets its name from nine or ten finlets in the hinder part of the body of a vivid lemon-yellow colour. Being such a desirable fish the Americans are hoping that the yellow-finned-albacore of Japan will continue to visit their shores.

The *Chuo Shimbun* gives some particulars about the business of the Tokyo Railway Company in connection with the Exhibition. We read that the Company had 650 cars running before the exhibition opened, and that it added 150 in view of the certain increase of traffic, but as 70 of the additional cars were of the bogie type and as the bogie has twice the capacity of an ordinary car the actual rolling stock was raised to 900 cars. This necessitated an increase of 600 employées in the shape of conductors and drivers. The ordinary number of passengers carried daily by the railway averaged from 340 to 350 thousand before the opening of the Exhibition, but from the 1st to the 20th of this month it averaged 520,000, the daily earnings being thus raised from about 14,000 *yen* to 20,000. It is stated that the traffic reached its maximum on the 15th inst., when 700,000 passengers were carried and 25,000 *yen* was collected. The expectation is that this average will be kept up for a considerable time and that the maximum above stated will be exceeded during the days of the Yasukuni Festival at the beginning of May. There is talk of the company declaring a dividend of 12 per cent.

It is interesting to find that leading English journals are discovering the error of the common theory that Japan's talent is purely of the receptive order. Some twenty-five years ago a flippant critic with more command of diction than power of insight discovered the phrase "imitative not initiative," and fixed it upon Japan so cleverly that it clung for a long time. Baron Kikuchi's lectures on Japanese education, which are now being delivered in London, have had the effect of showing how deceptive this phrase was. The *Standard* takes up the question in an article which the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* translates in full. This great English daily arrives at the conclusion that, although Japan has certainly imitated the material civilization of the West, the spirit of her modern progress is all her own. This is a point upon which we have often insisted. To say that because Japan borrowed from Europe the steamship, the locomotive and the electric telegraph, she must therefore be set down as lacking in original ability, is even less rational than it would be to allege that Europe is without art of its own because it has taken so many of its canons from Greece. Little by little Europe and America will learn to estimate Japan at her true value.

Particulars are given by Tokyo papers of the two steamers, *Tenyo Maru* and *Chiyo Maru*, which are now in course of construction at the Mitsubishi Docks in Nagasaki to the order of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. The former vessel was laid down last June and the latter last October, and it is expected that the construction of each will not occupy a total period of more than one year. These are far the largest vessels ever built in Japan. They are of steel with three decks, and they measure 550 feet in length with a beam of 63 feet. The gross tonnage is 13,500, the horse power 18,750 and the contract speed 19 knots. Each vessel will have accommodation for 260 1st class passengers, 40 2nd class, and 800 3rd class, and both will be classed as auxiliary cruisers. It is but a year since the public were complimenting the Mitsubishi Company on turning out a steamer of 6,000 tons for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and now we have it building ships more than twice as large. There is no doubt that Japan is living fully up to her opportunities.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* positively affirms that the negotiations between Japan and Russia have been carried within clear sight of conclusion. The fishery convention has been drafted to the satisfaction of both parties, the "inlet" complication having been disposed of after much discussion. Russia has further agreed that Japanese Consuls may be posted at Vladivostock, Petropavlovsk, and Nicholaiefsk, and she has promised that greater liberty of travel shall be given to all nationals in Siberia. There remain the questions of the navigation of the Sungari and the settlement of the claims of Russian subjects in Saghalien, but it has been decided that these shall be discussed independently of the main convention. Thus, on the whole, it would seem that an amicable settlement of all outstanding important questions has been concluded between the two nations.

We are informed by the Secretary of the Nippon Race Club that Baron A. Sone, President of the Horse Breeding Bureau (*Baseikyoku*) has very kindly presented to the Nippon Race Club the following prizes for the coming Spring Meeting in addition to those already published by the Club:—

Yen 500 to Winner of Race No. 9, Second Day (the First Race for all Country Breds).

Yen 800 to Winner of Race No. 4, Fourth Day (the Australian Winners' Handicap).

At the recent meeting of the Economic Society when Mr. Sakatani delivered his re-assuring speech about the Empire's finances, one of those that addressed the meeting was Mr. Imanishi, Manager of the New York Agency of the Specie Bank, and among his remarks there seems to have been a very pointed denunciation of the present habit of employing *geisha* at public entertainments. Not much attention was paid to this utterance at the moment, but the *Chuo Shimbun* now takes up the subject and lends strong support to Mr. Imanishi's view. This is a matter which we discussed in the *Japan Mail* not long ago. It appears to us that the *geisha* has become an injury to the country's reputation. We are not so shortsighted as to suppose that there is a larger element of immorality in Japan than there is in any other land; neither do we think that the *geisha* deserves all the abuse which she has received from some critics. But who can pretend to deny that the *geisha* of to-day is many degrees removed from her most degraded sister, that type of humanity which is at once the most pitiable and the most abandoned? The whole trouble in Japan's case, we venture to think, is that she parades her moral laches too openly. In more decorous countries the *geisha* would not be tolerated as a recognised participant in public social gatherings, whereas in Japan she has come to be an essential features of such functions, and it is not to be denied for an instant that foreign onlookers draw their own conclusions.

The *Jiji Shimpo*, discussing the war outlays, gives some figures which differ slightly from those recently published. These figures are not conclusive; they extend to the end of February only. The March accounts have still to be included and it will not be until May that an Imperial Rescript can be issued closing the transaction up to March 31st, when the Extraordinary Funds were transferred finally to the General Account. Meanwhile, however, the *Jiji's* information has much interest:—

	Yen.
Total amount of War Funds actually collected by the Treasury	1,712,029,914

This sum was made up of the following:—

	Yen.
Obtained by means of loans	1,423,979,709
From the General Revenue	182,430,129
From Special Capital Funds.....	69,311,977
From other sources.....	46,308,099
Total Revenue.....	1,712,029,914

Expenditures up to February, 28th 1907:—

Army.....	1,263,180,513
Navy.....	221,521,550
Total Expenditions.....	1,484,702,063

Excess of Revenue 227 million *yen* in round numbers. It will be remembered that out of this total of 227 millions, 100 millions have been drafted into the General Budgetary Income for the current fiscal year.

When Dr. Shiga went to Manila last year to attend the International Pest Conference, he carried with him a document signed by Dr. Kitasato in which the President of the United States was invoked to lend his powerful assistance to measures for stamping out this enemy of the human race. The President was evidently moved by the appeal, for he has instructed the United States Ambassador in Tokyo to approach the Japanese Government with a proposal that the next International Conference should be held in Japan. The matter is now under consideration and the general expectation is that the Japanese Government will acquiesce. Professor Kitasato's name is associated with many steps of progress in medical science, and his serum treatment of the pest is understood to have met with considerable success.

A TOKYO ROWING CLUB.

An inaugural meeting was held on April 24th at the Hotel Metropole, Tokyo, with the object of forming a local Rowing Club. Mr. Palmer was asked to take the chair. After some discussion it was resolved that the club be known as the 'Tokyo Rowing Club.' The Chairman announced an initial membership of twelve, while several names had already been handed in for election. A sliding 'Four' had already been purchased from the Yokohama Rowing Club, by whose kindness the boat had been thoroughly overhauled and renovated before delivery. On Tsukijima suitable housing had been secured at a moderate rental. The Chairman proposed, and Mr. Weed seconded, that Mr. de Havilland be asked to act as Hon. Sec. until the calling of the first general meeting, to which further business was deferred for settlement. The meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding.

A dead rat infected with plague was found on April 23rd in the village of Miyauchi, near Matsuyama.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA'S POLICY IN MANCHURIA.

THE Imperial Rescript with reference to administrative reforms in Manchuria is couched in the moral terms that are usually found in Chinese documents of the kind. It speaks of the Government hitherto carried on as temporizing and perfunctory, and urges that there should be real activity and proficiency in the conduct of affairs. There is implied censure of the methods hitherto pursued by the Governor of Mukden and his fellow satraps, but this feature of the rescript is purposely vague. The first Viceroy is invested with very extensive powers and it is apparent that Manchuria will henceforth be virtually under the control of YUAN SHIH-KAI. The new Viceroy, HSU SHIH CHANG, the new Governor of Mukden, TANG SHAOI, and the new Governor of the Amur, TUAN CHAIKWEI, are all recognised as leaders of the YUAN party. As for the Governor of Kirin, Mr. CHU KIAPAO, we have no means at present of identifying him, but his last appointment was that of Inspector in the province of Kiangsu, and it is believed that he also is a follower of Viceroy YUAN. If the new officials be disposed to earnestly reflect YUAN's views in their methods of administration the outlook in Manchuria is good from a Japanese point of view, inasmuch as YUAN represents the party of enlightenment and progress. It must be confessed also that the present administration of the Three Eastern Provinces has mainly succeeded in identifying itself with the policy of abortive obstruction and fruitless attempts to recover rights which have ceased to be tangible from China's points of view. If this be changed under the new regime the prospects of permanent peace will be greatly improved. The *Mainichi Dempo*, commenting on these changes, makes the shrewd observation that if the leaders of philo-Japanese progress have been transferred to Manchuria, which may be regarded as the focus of Far-Eastern political problems, and if to that extent a guarantee of peace has been given, Peking on the other hand, has been denuded of influential statesmen who are in touch with Japanese ideas. The only one of these statesmen now remaining in the Chinese capital is NA TUNG, and of late his influence has been anything but in the ascendant. This is a state of affairs which evidently calls for close attention. Meanwhile there are two other questions of some interest connected with this matter. One relates to the entourage of Governor-General CHAO. It is thought possible that these men, who for the most part belonged originally to the Province of Hunan, may take their departure simultaneously with that of CHAO, in which case the administration might find itself considerably embarrassed. The other question is the attitude of the Manchu Party towards these administrative changes. It is stated that much influence brought to bear on the Throne at the eleventh hour in opposition to the new programme, the Manchu statesmen being convinced that their position in the Government would be seriously compromised in a few years were the Three Eastern Provinces placed entirely under Chinese control. It is stated that the EMPRESS DOWAGER hesitated greatly in view of these objections, and that the scale was finally turned by the advice of the President of the Board of Ceremonies, SHIH HSU, who pointed out that the new programme had had long been given out to the world in effect though not in fact, and that to abandon it would be to lose face altogether.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes what purports to be a series of resolutions adopted by the leading statesmen in Peking as the basis of the new administration in Manchuria. It seems to be on the whole an excellent programme, for it includes the establishment of schools, the working of forests and mines, the dredging of the Liao River, and various other cognate measures. One very interesting point is, that the bandits are to be invited to choose between becoming regular soldiers and being exterminated.

A JAPANESE MYSTIC.

In the whole range of Japanese religious history there is probably no personality which is more charming and attractive than that of the priest Genkū, better known as Hōnen Shōnin, the Founder of the Jōdo Sect of Buddhism, and since his death honoured with the title of Enkō-Daishi.

Born in the province of Mimasaka in 1133, he early entered the Monastery-College of the Enryakuji at Hiei-zan, and soon distinguished himself above his fellows in diligence, attainments and learning. The lad had brought up with him from his native village a great reputation for sanctity. "I send you herewith," said the priest of his parish, in the letter of recommendation to the Abbot of the Great Monastery, "I send you herewith an image of the Sage Monju." The moral and intellectual atmosphere of Hiei-zan was far from being congenial to the simply pious country boy. It was already an ancient establishment when Genkū entered it, having been founded by Dengyo Daishi in A.D. 788, nearly four centuries before his time, and its inmates had lost much of the zeal and fervour which characterized their predecessors in the days when their order was young and full of zeal. It was still, indeed, a vigorous institution, but the vigour was a perverted one: it was the vigour of turbulence rather than of religious zeal, and it had become a saying amongst the people that just as you could not curb the waters of the Kamogawa, or regulate the throw of the dice, so it was impossible either to curb or to regulate the turbulence of the Hiei-zan monks. The great monastery was certainly no place for a quiet soul to find rest in. You had to be a fighter or a politician in those days to achieve greatness in the Hiei-zan cloisters. The staple teachings of the Temple lecture-rooms were the Buddhism of the Tendai variety, a Buddhism in which charms, amulets, and invocations, together with a most complicated system of doctrine, played a large part, and in which it was possible to acquire great proficiency without having any depth of real religious insight. The staple book was the *Saddharmapundarika Sutra*, but there were also other books read which contained a great number of doctrines of a more or less esoteric nature. For the poor and the ignorant there was no message.

But Genkū came across another volume which quite changed the character of his thoughts. In one of the later Buddhist Sutras* we read of how on one occasion Sakyamuni was called upon to comfort a woman in great distress. Ajātas'atru, the wicked son of King Bimbisara, had revolted against his father, had cast him into prison, and had threatened him with a cruel death. His queen Vaidehi, powerless to protect or deliver her unfortunate husband from the cruelty of Ajātas'atru, had appealed to Sakyamuni for help and counsel, and the Buddha, unable to give material assistance, had consoled her by telling her of the unfathomable mercies of a Buddha of Endless Light who was the very present help of the distressed. Genkū came across this and its two companion Sutras, the Greater and Lesser Sukhāvati Vyūha, and the reading of them with the commentaries of ancient doctors who had known of this way before, gave him a new insight into the Truth. If there was such a Being, a helper of the helpless, who could be approached by prayer directly, what need was there of amulets, charms, and invocations? Genkū might easily, had he wished it, have been elected Abbot of the Great Hieizan monastery, but he had had a "heavenly vision" and he "would not be disobedient to it." He forsook Hieizan, built himself a small hermitage at Kurodani near Kyoto, where he was joined by an *ajari* or India bonze (Skt. *ächärya*) of the name of Eikū, and there devoted himself to the propagation of the doctrines which he had embraced. He found himself much strengthened in his new views on the efficacy of prayer to Amida the Ever-present Saviour, by the writings of Jiē Daishi or Ryōgen, and also by those of Ryōgen's disciple Genshin, but his arrival at a living faith in Amida seems to have been purely spiritual, prior to and independent of all external help. And yet it is not without significance that he lived in an age when there was free communication between Japan and the continent of Asia, and that Ryōgen (912-985) was not very far removed in time from the days when the Nestorian physician *Rinri*, the first Christian in these isles, practised his healing art at Nara.

Genkū's conversion to Amidaism (we may now give him the name of Hōnen Shōnin, by which he was known amongst his more immediate followers) was a thorough-going one. It changed the whole tenour of his life; from the moment in which he embraced Amida by faith, he knew nothing else save Amida as the sole object of his devotion. That devotion manifested itself in poems of which the following may be taken as examples.

a. Saerarenu
Hikari no aru wo
Oshinaete
Hedate-gawo naru
Asa-gasumi kana.

The morning haze, in spring-time, veils the light
Of nascent day, and grudgingly transmits
A few pale streaks of yellow light, as though
Pure light were not; and yet, behind the veil,
Lo! the bright Sun floods all the world in white.

* *The Amitayur-dhyāna Sutra.* The Sanskrit original of this Sutra has been lost. It has been translated into English from the Chinese by Prof. Takakusu in Vol. XLIX of the Sacred Books of the East.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

b. Ware wa tada
Hotoke ni itsuka
Awoi-gusa
Kokoro no tsuma ni
Kakenu hi zo naki.

When Summer comes there is no single day
But what I watch the fair Forget-me-not,
And, musing on its import, comfort me,
With thinking 'Mida 'll near forget his child,
And one day I'll behold him face to face!

c. Amida Butsu ni
Somuru kokoro no
Iro ni ideba
Aki no kozue no
Tagui nara mashi.

Then, when October leaves are tinged with red,
Showing the touch of Autumn, I reflect
How Mida's grace hath touched me, and I pray
That, like the leaves, my life may testify
To that Great Love that tinges all my thoughts.

d. Yuki no uchi ni
Hotoke no mi-na wo
Tonoureba
Tsumoreru tsumi zo
Yagate kiyenuru.

When Winter's snows lie deep, I stay at home,
And all day long invoke the Sacred Name
Of Amitābha, till my pile of sin
Melts in the sunshine of His Love, as melts
Beneath the midday sun the drifted snow.

e. Therefore my heart is set to ceaseless praise
Of that great Name whose all-pervading Light
Through all the worlds sheds Life and Happiness,
My praise shall never cease, for thus 'tis meet
To sing the constant Love that never fails.

It was but a humble cottage in which the great Preacher lived when he deserted the monastery at Hieizan, but the faith of its occupant transformed it into a palace of light.

f. Tsuki kage no
Itaranu sato wa
Nakeredomo,
Nagamuru hito no
Kokoro ni zo sumu.

In all the land no tiniest hamlet lies,
Howe'er remote, but that the silver Moon
Touches it with its rays. But when a man
Opens his windows wide and gazes long
Heaven's Truth will enter in and dwell with him.

It is hard to say whether the next poem refers to the Kurodani Hermitage or to his abode in exile.

g. Shiba no to ni
Ake-kure kakaru
Shirakumo wo
Itsu murasaki no
Iro ni minasan.

A hermit's cell,—and by its lowly door
A formless mist,—but, by and by, the mist
Transforms itself into the purple cloud
That forms the vestibule of Paradise.

It was not to be expected that the monks of Hieizan should look with complacency on the standing reproach that the devout life of the saint who had forsaken them was to their worldly ways. They followed him with calumny and procured his banishment to Shikoku. But banishment did not shake his calm. He thus took farewell of a dear friend.

h. Tsuyu no mi wa
Koko kashiko nite
Kiyenu tomo,
Kokoro wa onaji
Hana no utena zo.

What though our bodies, fragile as the dew,
Melt here and there, resolved to nothingness?
Our souls shall meet again, some happier day,
In this same lotus-bed where now they grow.

Hōnen's exile was of short duration. He was allowed to return to Kyoto, but not now to the Kurodani Hermitage. He became the honoured Abbot of the famed Chion-in, where he died as he had lived, with the praises of Amida constantly upon his lips. He was commemorated by one of his disciples, as follows:—

i. Mi-na wo yobu
Koye sumu yado ni
Iru tsuki wa
Kumo mo kasumi mo
Saeba koso arame

What clouds can mar, what mists can veil the light
Of the pure moon that enters and pervades
The cottage where Great Mida's praise is heard,
And where His Sacred Presence constant dwells?

Hōnen Shōnin's faith was the faith of a mystic. He laid hold of Amida by an act of spiritual intuition, and was not disobedient to the heavenly vision during all his life. What he saw he spoke of as Amida, for that was the Name that he knew. Had he had the previous training of a St. Paul, would he not have spoken of his "wayside vision" as a vision of Christ the Lord?

And may we not go even one step farther and say that he who had a vision, the meaning of which he only dimly comprehended, it is true, and who embraced with his whole heart the Divine Truth which the Vision embodied, entered at once upon the Path that leads to Perfection? "He ne'er is crowned, says Keats,

"He ne'er is crowned
With immortality who fears to follow
Where heavenly voices lead."

But Hōnen had no fear, He heard and followed.

Some day there will arise in Japan another Hōnen Shōnin, who will see in Amida the vision of the Crucified, Risen, and Ascended Lord, and so become the Apostle to his people, building upon the foundations already laid by the evangelistic labours of those who have gone before. We need not worry ourselves with trying to hasten that day. When God sees His opportunity He will find the man and supply the converting Vision. And by "vision" I mean no miraculous optical phenomenon, but that clear apprehension of a hidden truth, which makes it so distinct to the mental vision of the man who sees it, that disobedience to it becomes well-nigh impossible.

A. Lloyd.

IS ENGLAND MUSICAL?

It has long been the belief of all continental nations that the English as a race are non-musical, and ever and anon steps are taken to correct the misapprehension, though, it must be admitted, with little apparent effect. The last mails from home bring details of a discussion recently held at the O. P. Club in London, when Mr. Landon Ronald read an address entitled, "Is England Musical?" He ascribed the common Continental opinion, that England is not musical, to three causes—the loss of English musical tradition through the lack of a chain of strong successors to Purcell and Gibbons; the fact that though positively unmusical people were as common abroad as in England the average taste of the English public was lower in music than the average taste abroad, where "musical comedies" and drawing-room ballads would never be tolerated; and the inherited craze for foreign music and foreign performers, with the corresponding contempt for native talent. That England, nevertheless, was a musical country the lecturer was strongly of opinion, and backed his opinion by four arguments. In the first place, English audiences were both more intelligent and less influenced by racial prejudice than foreign; he had found a German audience, as a rule, less attentive and less appreciative than an English, while the national prejudice against Wagner in France was notorious. In England, on the other hand, the nation pandered to foreign composers to the neglect of its own, and were the only people to make in practice the art of music cosmopolitan. Secondly, it was admitted, by foreign conductors and musicians who came to see for themselves, that English vocalists and instrumentalists were equal, if not superior, to those abroad, especially in the matter of reading at sight; though they too were severely handicapped by the British craze for foreigners. Thirdly, the merits of English composers had not been recognized abroad, partly because of the racial prejudice referred to above and partly because of the long-standing idea that English music was worthless. And, fourthly, the advance made during the last 20 years, in composition and execution alike, was one of the most remarkable events in all the history of music, particularly when the competition between English and foreign musicians in England was taken into account. The lecturer concluded with a hearty attack on the vulgarity and silliness of musical comedy, for which he held the public itself guilty, and pleaded for something of a more artistic nature which might fall between grand opera and the entertainments at present in vogue. Among the speakers in the discussion which followed were Mr. Richard Green, who dwelt on the inferiority of English teaching to foreign; Mr. Kalisch, who bore testimony to the superiority of English choral singing (except in London) to that of any foreign choirs, hampered though it was by obstinate public preference for old friends like the *Elijah* and *The Messiah*; and the president of the club, Mr. Sidney Dark. Mme. Liza Lehmann, who presided over the meeting, believed the outlook to be encouraging. There were always ups and downs in art. British composers were now ceasing to imitate foreign composers and were searching sincerely for inspiration in their own hearts. Who could tell whether England might not be even now on the eve of musical greatness? In reply, Mr. Landon Ronald expressed the conviction that, if good music and good opera in English were offered to the public at reasonable prices the public would crowd to welcome them.

THE POPULATION OF JAPAN.

According to latest investigations made by the Home Office, the population of Japan is as follows:—

Males	23,600,931
Females	23,131,207

The total number of persons in the Empire including the foregoing, persons who are not registered, and foreigners, is as follows:—

Males	24,632,467
Females	23,610,269

The total number of families is 8,725,544.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Criminal Code of Japan, translated by J. E. DE BECKER, Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

MR. J. E. DE BECKER has made a further contribution to our knowledge of Japanese law by translating the new Criminal Code of Japan into English, and publishing it in the form of a very handy volume, which may be had at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh. There is no occasion to speak of Mr. de Becker's competence as a translator, since that has been sufficiently proved in the past. We can not say, indeed, that his English is always free from clumsiness. Take, for example, the 230th provision:—"Whosoever shall have injured the reputation of a person by publicly revealing facts shall, irrespective of the fact as to whether the statement is true or false, be punished, etc;" or again the 238th provision:—"A thief who shall have, after acquiring valuable effects, unexpectedly committed acts of violence or threatening for the purpose of preventing their recovery, escaping arrest, or destroying evidence, shall be adjuged guilty of robbery." The former of these translations certainly leaves much to be desired in point of elegance, and the latter in point of perspicacity. But, by way of set-off, we have to remember the remarkable celerity shown by Mr. de Becker in preparing and publishing before the end of April a Japanese Code which can not have come into his hands in its final form before the end of the previous month; and we have also to remember the very demoralizing effect of any attempt to render Japanese sentences into literal English. It is very easy to paraphrase the Japanese language, but paraphrases will not do when codes of law have to be translated, and to be at once as accurate as such a work demands and as grammatical as purists require, is an arduous task. What must be offered to Mr. de Becker is thanks for giving us this timely and instructive version of a very interesting piece of legislation.

Against whom are the Anglo-Japanese war preparations directed? An earnest question in an earnest time. By "CAPELLE," ex-Captain I. G. N. Publisher, Karl Curtius, Berlin, 1907. 190 pages.

ANOTHER German book on the war scare, written by Ex-Captain Capelle. This, of course, is a *nom de plume*. In the preface the Author mentions that after reviewing all the known facts, his aim has been to ascertain the reasons why England and Japan, two nations so entirely dissimilar, could have joined in such a close connection as was done by the treaty of 1905. In the course of his study of this matter, he was suddenly confronted by the question, Against whom may all these military exertions to strengthen the power of these two nations on land as well as on sea be directed?

Ex-Captain Capelle refers to the late war, mentioning that it proved that Russian statesmen were clumsy in performing their task with regard to their Far Eastern policy, while they also underrated the power of the Japanese navy. They also did not consider the great interest which England had that the war should really take place, and such interest was not less than the desire of the Japanese nation to put a stop to the Russian land-grabbing in the Far East.

English diplomats always carefully prepare their plans and then proceed to develop them with cool energy and tenacity. During the course of the past few years great and radical changes have occurred in the mutual relations of the nations themselves. The European Continental Powers have reached a period of rest, as all boundary questions in Europe have been settled, so naturally a long period of peace has followed. The writer then goes into details with regard to the improvements and expansion of the different navies and the increase in the world's population, stating that the United States shows the greatest percentage of such increase, owing to immigration. Commercial relations naturally have become more extensive, and thereby competition has grown, not only as regards nations against nations, but also with single individuals competing against each other. This is a fight not carried out by soldiers, but borne by merchants and engineers. To obtain superiority every factor must be taken into consideration, and not the smallest question is the cost of transportation. Then follow comments on the different routes and ports, showing the natural advantages one city has over the other, and mentioning that Russia has well observed the necessity for extending her Empire in the direction where ice free ports are to be found. All Russia's advances to the Mediterranean, her enterprises in the Far East, her efforts to reach the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, have all been inspired by the same intention. Now that the war is over, we know that the steps she took were not correct. Russia ought first to have pacified her own people and settled her internal questions, and then she could have been the really powerful Russia which she was understood to be until the outbreak of the late war.

During the period, 1st January, 1887, to 1st January, 1902, Russian railways had been extended from 4000 kilometers to not less than 30,000 kilometers. But the line from St. Petersburg to Port Arthur alone covers 10,000 kilometers. If we now look at a map, showing Russian railways complete, we at once realise that it was the intention of Russia to embrace India from both sides, thereby reaching the Gulf of Persia on the west side and on the east side going *via* Siam to the Indian Ocean.

At two points Russian railways have already touched the Persian frontiers, viz: at Yulfa and Ashabad. A fine road connects Baku with Teheran, the capital of Persia. After finishing the railway up to Andishan, Russia will advance *via* Chinese East Turkestan as far as Tibet. There her influence is quite considerable. The Dalai Lama in Lhassa, not far from the British frontier, is recognised by more than half a billion of Buddhists living in Russia, China, Japan and India as their religious chief. The Buriates, Russian subjects, are the most important links connecting St. Petersburg with Lhassa. All this of course is a menace to Great Britain, but she is not strong enough to fight single-handed with Russia. Her failures in the Boer war, and the conviction that her army is seriously deficient, would not justify British statesmen in waging war against Russia. In addition we must consider conditions in India, where 77,000 white and 157,000 native soldiers, as well as 15,000 Imperial service troops are continually required.

No time was to be lost. It was clearly perceptible that danger was awaiting India. Hence the Alliance with Japan, by which England loses nothing, but gains everything. The Japanese victories may well be styled also "British" victories.

The author then gives a resume of the Russian-Japanese War, which we need not reproduce here, as the facts are still fresh in memory. Then he summarizes Japan's history from 1854, the time of Commodore Perry arrival, and gives her due credit for all her achievements.

Reference is made to the British navy, which, he says, is not increasing at such a rapid rate as the Japanese navy, the main intention being to place the different ships of the formidable British navy at such stations that they can easily be concentrated for immediate use should a war break out. Since India is a British possession the Home Government has made it a rule to maintain the closest connections with her colonies. By so doing India has, during the course of years, virtually become a part of Great Britain. The relationship between England and India is entirely different to that of other colonies, Australia, Canada and South Africa. How valuable India is to Great Britain is shown by the large army she keeps there. India is important to England especially on account of her cotton.

The author then refers to the distribution of Great Britain's navy, and calls the Channel fleet combined with the Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets the backbone of the navy. Continuing, the writer mentions the treaty of 1905 which was made between Great Britain and Japan before the treaty of 1902 had expired. The new treaty he calls an unnatural one as Great Britain and Japan are both following the same plans in Eastern Asia. The success of one can only be obtained at the cost of the other. Great Britain is endeavouring to secure a market in China for her goods and Japan is trying to do the same in her own interests. The imports from Japan into China have already reached the value of those from Great Britain. But not only in China but also in India Japan possesses considerable commercial interests, and in consequence of her privileges obtained through the treaty of 1905 Japan's commercial influence in India will increase considerably.

The author then says the Anglo Japanese Alliance is not a peace treaty just as the treaty of 1902 was not. The first was directed against Russia, the present one of 1905 is directed against their mutual enemy, the United States of America, their intention being to break American influence. For many years America has had considerable interests in Asia. Like some other nations she has always been against concessions made to some countries at the expense of others. America therefore was quite satisfied that Japan should put a stop to Russia's advances in Manchuria. With the close of the war Washington became convinced that Russia had become quite helpless, consequently the Americans did all in their power to reduce the Japanese demands. The most important fact of the Portsmouth negotiations was that Japan did not receive any war indemnity, otherwise her industry would have increased considerably, which would have been a menace to America. The author then comments on the Portsmouth treaty, mentioning the advantages Japan received. Then he continues: Now Japan is continually in search of land for the reception of her superfluous population, and for this purpose nothing can be more suitable than the Philippine Islands, now belonging to America. Japan is extending her possessions in Eastern Asia in a similar manner as Great Britain did in India. The Kuriles, Saghalien, Formosa, the Pescadores now form a chain which has to be broken, if one wants to reach Asia, while the protectorate over Korea has added much to Japan's strength. Manila is a most important place for trade with Eastern Asia. The possessor of Manila has the prerogative of the China trade with regard to South China. This was well known to America, therefore she tried to obtain the concession to build the railway from Canton to Hankow, which plan was frustrated by Japan's pressure on China. America certainly objects to a sale of the Philippines to Japan, as these Islands, together with Guam and Hawaii, are a kind of bridge between America and Eastern Asia. The school question in San Francisco and other well known events show plainly the strained relations between these two nations. The Japanese war preparations will be completed before the Panama canal is finished, while the Anglo-Japanese treaty terminates before that time. The arrest of a Japanese officer in Manila, on whose body American fortification plans were found, the increasing immigration of Japanese coolies and the running of a regluar steamer line to Guam, which can not have any commercial prospects before it, show plainly that a proper system of espionage is being maintained in order to obtain all information necessary previous to starting on war. Therefore it cannot be denied that we are on the eve of such an event, and during the course of that war, Japan will snatch the Philippines from America, and England in the meantime will have the opportunity to strengthen her declining influence on the American continent. The author compares the American and Japanese navies, their armaments and crews, mentioning that the Pescadores will form a splendid base for Japanese operations. The Dutch and French in olden times were quite aware of these islands' importance. America, during the war will be in a disadvantageous position, and the author is inclined to believe that if she cannot hold the Philippines she will try to reach Japan from Alaska via the Aleutians. America is already

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

opening coaling stations at Sitka on Baranow Island, at Moralashka and in Kyska (Aleutian) where preparations are finished.

Continuing, the author refers to the year 1905 when, during the month of June, it was shown that England and France were negotiating with regard to combined action against Germany. Great Britain was opposed to Germany increasing her navy so enormously, as she feared her own coast would be endangered thereby. At the same time Russia, France, America, Italy and Japan were increasing their navies systematically. This of course inconvenienced Great Britain, especially as all new ships were being built in the most modern style and with the latest inventions. Reference is made to the commercial relations between Great Britain and Germany. About 14 per cent. of the goods exported from England go to Germany, whereas about 20 per cent. of German exports are shipped to Great Britain. This ought to be reason enough for England not to desire to have war with Germany. The author then once more comments on the war which he declares will take place between Japan and America, in which Great Britain must participate, in accordance with the treaty of 1905. He does not consider it prudent for England to bring her navy into Asiatic waters, as her foremost duty is to leave sufficient protection for her own country, in case ill luck should be with her. Should a war take place between Great Britain and Germany, which is not impossible, the decisive battle will be fought on sea. After the completion of the new German naval budget, that country will possess 38 battleships, 20 first class and 38 second class cruisers and 24 torpedo-boat divisions, which is quite a formidable maritime power, and should this navy be required to protect Germany against any enemy, every man will do his duty under the device "With God for Kaiser and Empire."

The Letters of Queen Victoria, a selection from her Majesty's correspondence between the years 1837-1861. Published by Authority of his Majesty the King. Three Volumes. Medium 8vo. £3 3s. net. Edited by ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER BENSON, M.A., and Viscount ESHER, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. Published by John Murray, Albemarle Street, London.

THE first of these volumes covers the correspondence of the Queen till the age of nearly twenty-five. We see her first a Princess, and a young Queen, under the guidance of a courtly and chivalrous Prince; we see her called upon to select a husband of her own choice, a Prince, who, with a deep sense of responsibility combined a wide and exact political knowledge. With new Ministers, to whom she had been instinctively opposed, considerable difficulties arose, but the personal antipathy was soon overcome; throughout the country the Crown became every year more popular, but there were angry mutterings of discontent, and risings against long hours of labour and dear food; while Ireland was full of sedition and agitation.

The second volume covers the period dealing with the repeal of the Corn Laws, the Foreign Revolutions, of which the most sensational incident will perhaps be found to be story of the flight of Louis Philippe to Newhaven, the disruption of the old Whig Party, and the *fiasco* of Chartism. It was a time of wild speculation in railway shares, and sensational discoveries of gold in Australia. But even the commercial panic of 1847 could not destroy the steady improvement in the condition of the people, and the increase of its capital. The Queen's correspondence with her Ministers shows how closely in touch she was with the varied interests of her subjects, and her letters to King Leopold indicate her deep interest in European politics, from the monarchical point of view.

The third of the three volumes of correspondence deals with the Eastern Question, the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, entailing the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown, the China War, the Franco-Austrian War, and the struggle for a United Italy. The selection terminates with the Prince Consort's life.

It may be said then that the quarter of a century dealt with in these letters was a time, on the one hand, of material improvement rather than of organic changes, and on the other was almost equally divided into an era of peace and an era of arms. The Monarchy was unpopular when William IV. died, and his successor was at first identified (and not altogether unwillingly on her own part) with one political party. But her sagacious mind and the faithful guidance of her husband rescued her from what might have become a false position, and fixed the standpoint of the Crown as one of vigilant impartiality.

Nor was the early Victorian period less momentous in the remoter possessions of the Crown. In 1837 Canada was distracted by racial hatreds, Australia was partly a pastoral country and partly a convict settlement, Cape Colony was comparatively unimportant, the Indian frontier the constant scene of war and revolution. The union of the Canadas, the self-government conceded to Australia, and the creation of a Secretary of State and a Council for India occurred in the first twenty-one years of the Queen's reign.

We are thus enabled to see how great, how practical, how continuous the influence of the Crown has been in shaping important measures of every kind, in reconciling seemingly implacable opponents, and in giving the strongest moral and social support to the statesmen who, for the time being, voiced the deliberate wishes of the nation.

It has, of course, been wholly impossible for the editors, with the space at their disposal, to enter fully into the minute history of many matters of high political importance. The task of selection has been conditional upon many things, such, for instance, as the fact that much of the business of State was conducted at interviews of which no record is preserved. But the object has been not so much to present a compendium of political history, as to illustrate, by episodes, the characteristic and personal part that Queen Victoria played in the great questions of the day. The Queen was a woman of strong individuality, of decided preferences and even prejudices. These of course played their part in the drama of the time, though it is no less interesting and even more instructive to see how these preferences were gradually subordinated to a deep sense of personal responsibility in the matter of defining and maintaining the rights of the nation. The object has been throughout to show the personality of the Queen, her method of approaching and deciding questions, her outlook, her sympathies, her shrewdness, her perseverance, her diligence. Thus in some cases episodes of less far-reaching importance have been selected in preference to more momentous issues, because the materials to be selected from gave opportunities of more characteristic and personal illustrations of temperament and method.

The book will thus present, in its strictest sense, a personal record. A general knowledge of the history of the time is taken for granted, as it has been of the utmost importance not to encroach upon valuable space; but the ordinary reader will be reminded by short annual summaries of the movement of events; the footnotes will explain the minuter current allusions; a brief introduction will bring the Life of the Queen up to the point when the correspondence begins, and a full pedigree will be added, which is believed to be more complete and exact than any hitherto published.

The Railway Children, by E. NESBIT. *The Wonder Children*, by CHARLES J. BELLAMY. *Merrylips*, by BEULAH MARIE DIX. New York, The Macmillan Company.

"THE Railway Children." They were not railway children to begin with. They were just ordinary London suburban children and lived in a redbricked-faced villa. They knew no more of railways than do millions of other youngsters. But father was in the Foreign Office, and under him was a subordinate who was jealous and envious, and so, when the war between Japan and Russia broke out, that bad-hearted subordinate put a lot of papers into father's desk and then told their Chief that he suspected father of treasonably giving information about England's plans to the Russians. That desk was searched one day after father had gone home, and the papers did seem to show that father was guilty; so he was carried off to prison: afterwards he was tried and sentenced to penal servitude for five years. Mother gave up the pretty villa and moved away off into the country (it took nearly a whole day to get to the place by slow train,) where she hired a house that was called "Three Chimneys" and set to work writing stories to keep herself and the children. There were three of them, Bobbie, Peter, and Phil. All boys? Oh dear no! Only one of them, he of the unmistakeably masculine name. Bobbie's real name was Roberta, and Phil's, Phyllis. But they all acted a good deal like boys, although Roberta and Phyllis were not really very bad. "Tomboys." It was that fondness for doing boyish things that made them soon fall in love with the railway that ran close to their home; and then made them immensely popular with the railway people, as well as with the "Bargees" on the canal that was only a little farther off from "Three Chimneys" than the railway. That they saved an express train from plunging full-speed into a landslide which had blocked the down-line, and were rewarded "For Valour" with a lovely gold watch and chain in a beautiful blue velvet case, for each one, came about in the most natural way; that they saved the life of a dear little baby who had been left in a canal barge one evening when it took fire while the baby's parents were away hob-nobbing with a lot of their mates in a village tavern, because the father had knocked out his pipe on the cabin rug; that they rescued a big boy who was playing "hare and hounds" and had tripped over a signal wire in the long tunnel and broken his leg; and that they did a lot of other things, most of them good, are all told of them in such a truthful way that they might well be true. But the best of it all was that saving the train, made them acquainted with "Our own old gentleman," who proved to be the Managing Director of the railway and grandfather of "The Hound in the Red Jersey," and through his exertions father's complete innocence was established, so that he was not only promptly released from prison, but restored to his position with even greater honour than he had before. It is a good book for children, because it has not a word of goody-goody slobber, but is full of the best kind of morality, and it is an entertaining story for older people.

"The Wonder Children" is a collection of nine modern fairy stories. There is at least one fairy in each tale, and wonderful things are done. Things that make real children open their eyes wide in astonishment and ask for more. But those same things always contain a moral, not a mawkish one, that children, of a larger growth can easily see and can so easily make to point the tale for children in years, when they read the stories to their little listeners: Generosity, Honour, Truthfulness, Gentleness, Patience, Consideration, and all the virtues are there and so are the opposed vices; but they are not always labelled with a ticket saying "Good children always do this, or "Good boys and girls must never do this." While this is essentially a child's book, it is one of that delightful kind that fathers and mothers, or indeed any grown persons of sense and sensibility, are always glad to read to little folks; glad of the excuse to know for themselves just what it is makes the stories so admirable and so absorbingly interesting.

"Merrylips" is dedicated "to every little girl who has wished for an hour to be a little boy," and does not that mean pretty nearly all little girls? But this book is not for girls exclusively, every boy will enjoy it quite as much as his sisters. It is the story of "A Maid of Old," whose true name was Sybil Venner, born in a delightful old country-house of Merry England in the days of Charles the First. "Her jolly, bluff father never by any chance called a child of his by its baptismal name." So his eldest son, Thomas, was dubbed Longkin, while Edmund and Philip were Munn and Flip; the older girls, Katharine and Lucy, were Puss and Prim; and when Sybil came, rather a long time afterwards, Sir Thomas, when he rode home from London town and first saw his little daughter then a baby three months old, crowing and laughing in her cradle, cried out: "'Truth, there's a merry lass! Come to thy dad, little Merrylips;" and so

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Sybil became and always remained "Merrylips." Now, remember, that the little girl had for her early playmates her big brothers, and partly because of their keen love for their winsome little sister, and partly because she was a brave little creature, they made her one with themselves, and she grew to be a big boy-girl, yet as she once said of herself, "a little gentleman" always. She had to be sent away from her own home after a while, because she was in a fair way to be irrevocably spoiled; and she went to her godmother, a childless widow, Lady Sybil Fernefould, who lived far away in Sussex. Then came the Cromwellian war, with its dreadful upheaval, and Merrylips' boyishness, at times, stood her in good stead, as she rode across England, dressed in boy's clothes and perched up in front of an old trooper: the clothes, by the way, had been incontinently stripped from a blackguardly little Roundhead playmate, who was actually beating her when she was rescued by one of her own Cavalier brothers. Of course, when the end of the book comes, little Sybil has learnt that it is not well for a girl to be too boyish, and as she says "fare thee well, Tibbott Venner," the boy's name she bore during that ride which was crowded with excitement and danger, we know that Merrylips is going to be as charming a woman as she was attractive as a boydenish girl. This, too, is a book that grown-ups will read to little people with quite as much pleasure for themselves as they give to their audience. We wonder if our children ever appreciate the fact that their literature nowadays is so much better than was that of their grandfathers and grandfathers! No, of course they do not, for when they come to that realization, they are no longer children: but we older people know very well that such literature is as different from what we were given as cheese is different from chalk.

A History of the Inquisition of Spain: By HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL.D. In Four Volumes. New York, The Macmillan Company.

DR. LEA is a layman, now over eighty years of age, who comes, we suspect, of good old Pennsylvania Quaker stock, for he lives in Philadelphia, and his works all bear upon Ecclesiastical subjects in somewhat the tone that we should expect a Quaker to employ: not that they are at all bitter in treating of Churchly subjects, for such an imputation would be most unfair. He may be a good Churchman himself, there is nothing to determine his position; but we may safely say that his books are the sort of mental pabulum that is not in keen demand among the readers of "light" literature. They are not in all "heavy" in style, and for the student are invaluable. "A History of Auricular Confession and Indulgences in the Latin Church." "A Formulary of the Papal Penitentiary in the Thirteenth Century," and half a dozen other titles, the books themselves being usually of royal octavo size, make a library of very solid reading. Yet the value of the author's work is demonstrated by the fact that some of his books have run through three or four editions and are not now to be had, save by accident. There is an enthusiasm in his style that is singularly captivating, and while we always feel that he has an honest hatred for some of the institutions of which he writes, there is never lacking the conviction that he is giving his subject every possible chance to defend itself, and would, if he could, make it less revolting than it needs must be.

Living as we do in this part of the world, within touch of what was the brightest jewel in Spain's crown until a few years ago, the Philippines, we have been more or less familiar with Spanish institutions, religion, government, and other matters. We know that very soon after the establishment of Spanish rule in that colony, the King first provided the Audiencia, which had a checkered life, at times being powerful and popular, at others scouted and enfeebled; and that soon this was followed by the Holy Office, whose rule lasted as long as it did in any part of the Spanish dominions.

There is often a tendency to speak of the Inquisition as if it was purely a Spanish institution, under Papal favour of course, and that it had its inception in the bitter desire to wash out everything that stank of heresy; that it lived to work unspeakable mischief in Spain and her colonies; and that it died mainly because there was nothing left for it to do in its fiendishness. Yet the Inquisition of the Middle Ages was not for Spain alone by any means; nor was it for Italy, or France, or any other one country. It is true that when we know of all the Inquisition did in Spain, its record in other lands is tame and colourless.

It was not so much the heresy of the Moors and the Jews that roused the ire of Churchmen; it was the jealousy of the laity quite as much. The best of the land was getting into the possession of the Moors, the personal property and money were being locked up in the coffers of the Jews. Marriages were being contracted between those of "blue blood" and the hateful Mussulmans or Hebrews, until it seemed as if the very throne itself would cease to be Christian. Then it was that the rulers invoked the power of the Inquisition, and once having done so, it was not long until those who were merely to assist, came to dictate and rule.

We think of Spain as being Castilian; yes, but first as being "Catholic" (resenting the restricted use of that beautiful word). We are quite accustomed to acquiesce when Ferdinand is spoken of as "The Most Catholic Monarch." Yet in the fifteenth century that same Ferdinand with his wife, Isabella, plainly told the Pope, Sixtus IV, that only Spaniards should have Spanish benefices, and that the selection should be made by themselves. When Sixtus retorted that all benefices were in the gift of the Pope and that his power, derived from God, was unlimited, the King and Queen replied by ordering home all their subjects resident at the Papal Court and threatened to take steps for the convocation of a general council. These energetic proceedings brought Sixtus to terms, and he sent to Spain a special nuncio, but Ferdinand and Isabella stood on their dignity and refused even to receive him. Then the Cardinal of Spain, Pero Gonzalez de Mendoza, intervened and, on Sixtus withdrawing his pretensions, Ferdinand and Isabella allowed themselves to be placated. They alleged that whatever might be the papal rights in other countries, in Spain the patronage of all benefices belonged to the Crown, because they and their predecessors had wrested the land from the infidel.

In other ways, too, the much prized superiority of the canon over the secular law was disregarded in Spain. For a very long time the Cortes and the monarch never hesitated to legislate on ecclesiastical affairs, and the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts was limited with a jealousy which paid scanty respect to canon and decretal. Yet even this was not all, for the secular power asserted its right to intervene in matters within the Church itself. Elsewhere the ineradicable vice of priestly concubinage was left to be dealt with by the bishops and archdeacons. The guilty priests themselves, even in Castile, were exempted from civil authority, but Ferdinand and Isabella had no hesitation in invading their domiciles and, by repeated edicts, endeavored to cure the evil by fining, scourging, and banishing their partners in sin. It was a long time, indeed, after the establishment of the Holy Office before it came to be what is now generally understood when we speak of the Inquisition in Spain, and it is this development that Dr. Lea traces. Only three volumes of the series have yet been printed, but those three are quite sufficient to show how the author has planned his work and how he will assuredly round it out. The word "History" in the title suggests the idea of chronogical record; but that is not the way the author has handled his subject. He has chosen to discuss certain broad relations: Origin and Establishment; Punishment; Spheres of Action; and each topic is dealt with exhaustively. One would scarcely have thought that the subject possessed sufficient material interest to call for such elaboration as Dr. Lea has given, and yet, it cannot be said that anything in these three volumes is so entirely a rechauffé as to be quite an act of supererogation.

There are some unusually well-drawn character studies; notably that of Ferdinand wherein this author agrees remarkably well with Dr. Hill's estimate of the same monarch, as given in "A History of Diplomacy," that is to say, while Ferdinand was not what one can truthfully call a great man, he was unquestionably the greatest monarch of an age not prolific of greatness; the only contemporary whom he did not wholly eclipse being Henry VII. of England. "Constant in adversity, not unduly elated in prosperity, there was steadfast equipoise in his character which more than compensated for any lack of brilliancy. Far-seeing and cautious, he took no decisive step that was not well prepared in advance but, when the time came, he could strike promptly and hard." Although Ferdinand did not readily yield to the demands of the Inquisition, yet when he eventually did give way in large measure, it is but right to confer some more credit to his character than to other rulers of Spain in that era.

Dr. Lea dwells in great length upon the *guerra sacra contra las Judios*, as Villenueva terms the Spanish massacres of the later years of the 14th century, because they formed a turning-point in that nation's history. It was by these massacres that the Church at last succeeded in opening the long-desired chasm between the races. It had looked on in silence while the Archdeacon of Ecija was bringing about the catastrophe, and Pope and prelate uttered no word to stay the long tragedy of murder and spoliation, which they regarded as an act of God to bring the stubborn Hebrew into the fold of Christ. That it was this Archdeacon of Ecija who in reality was the remote founder of the Inquisition in Spain becomes evident as we consider the fortunes of the new class created by the massacres of 1391—that of the converted Jews, known as New Christians, Marranos, or Conversos. What was then done in the name of Christ, He who came, because of His great love to redeem mankind, makes one blush.

Thus, from its inception until its final suppression in the last century, Dr. Lea traces the beginning, the evolution, and the collapse of the Holy Office. It was not always tamely submitted to, as many imagine. There are some striking examples given of successful opposition to its supremacy, but on the whole there is little said to minimize the horrors of a curse that, as much as anything else, tended to destroy what might have continued to be the powerful, wealthy kingdom of Spain. There are some points, not perhaps directly connected with the History of the Inquisition, which might, we think, have been elaborated a little more, for they were of great collateral importance. For example, the struggle between Charles of Spain and Francis I. of France for the succession to the Imperial crown after the death of Maximilian, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. This was a matter that had important bearings on the affairs of Europe.

ST. GEORGE'S BALL.

"Oh, to be in England now 'tis April there," sighed Robert Browning during one of his self-imposed periods of exile in Florence. Like all Englishmen, from Sir John Falstaff downwards—who with his dying breath "babbled o' green fields"—Browning longed with all the intensity of his race for a sight of the old country when Nature discards the shrouds of winter and bedecks the English meadows and hedgerows with that array of verdure and wild flowers which are to be met nowhere else in the whole wide world. The beauty of an English spring or early summer is indescribable and the memory of those gracious seasons lives with English exiles to their dying day. But those home-keeping folk "who only England know" pass all this by in serene unconsciousness, leaving it mostly to their exiled folk to discover for them. It is the same with their patriotism. The English only become patriotic under stress of great national peril, or when away from home. Thus it comes about that St. George's Day—the anniversary of the nation's patron saint—is more observed abroad than it is at home. Indeed, many Englishmen have to leave that "fair jewel set in the silver sea" far behind them before they learn that their land has a patron saint at all, or that there is one day in the calendar which Englishmen can take all to themselves and duly

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

hold festival thereon. For many years past the St. George's Society of Yokohama and Tokyo have worthily celebrated the 23rd of April and the ball given in the Public Hall last night must take rank as among one of the most successful ever held under the Saint's right genial auspices. Never before have invitations been more eagerly sought after, and never before have the acceptances been so large. Indeed, the committee were sadly pressed in the early hours of the evening to accommodate all that came, and the opening dances were rather spoiled in consequence. But gradually as folks found cosy corners and other places of vantage, the pressure on the dancing space was relieved and thorough enjoyment reigned supreme.

The plan of decorations adopted by Mrs. Manley, who had them in charge, was extremely simple, yet very enchanting. From the roof were suspended garlands of red, white and yellow roses (the colours of York and Lancaster predominating). Bamboo and evergreen were used sparingly but effectively, while English flags met the gaze on either side. Mr. Curjel's clever brush enabled the Committee to set up the counterfeits of two old English timber houses on either side of the stage, dubbed respectively "The Rose Inn" and the "Royal George"; and portraits of King Edward and Queen Alexandra also found suitable spaces on the walls. There were of course, many St. George's shields, while over the gallery hung the text in flowers, "God save the King." In the card room, in red and white lettering was the admonition "Regi et patriæ fidelis." The President of the Society, Mr. E. C. Davis, and his charming wife, who was most beautifully gowned, received the guests beneath the proscenium arch—over which blazed in electric lights the motto of the Society "St. George and Merrie England," the gift of the last President of the Society, Mr. L. J. Healing. Meanwhile the band of the British flagship *King Alfred* played a selection of national airs, winding up with the well-known song from H.M.S. Pinafore"—"An Englishman," and thus prepared the company to enter with spirit into the Society's invitation—printed on the dance programmae—"Come and trip it as you go, on the light fantastic toe," though we gravely wonder if the staid soul of John Milton would have approved of the quoting of his words in this connection. Music was supplied by two bands, the musicians from the *King Alfred* playing till nearly midnight, and the band of the Toyama Military College taking up the burden from then on till the close of the Ball. Twenty dances found place on the programme, but several extras were introduced before "Sir Roger de Coverley" brought the ball to a conclusion.

Supper was served in the vestibule and the only official toast of the evening was that given by the President, Mr. Davis asking all to rise and drink to "St. George and Merrie England"—an invitation to which all responded to right heartily. Greetings were exchanged telegraphically during the evening with St. George's Societies in Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.

The arrangements were in the hands of the following Committee—Mr. E. C. Davis, President; Mr. F. J. Abbott, Vice-President; Mr. H. W. Kilby, Hon. Treasurer; Mr. J. S. Cartwright, Hon. Secretary; Messrs. Cyril Allen, A. Bellamy Brown, V. R. Bowden, E. R. Thompson and M. Russell. The Stewards were:—Messrs. Duke Marshall, F. J. Hall, L. S. Hudson, A. C. H. Potts, E. P. W. Skrimshire, A. G. M. Weale, A. Ravenhill, W. S. Moss, F. W. Hill, M. Beart and L. J. Healing—and to all these gentlemen a meed of thanks is due for the excellent smoothness which characterised the Ball.

THE KEIWO-GIJIKU JUBILEE.

The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Keiwo-gijiku University, Tokyo, was celebrated on the afternoon of April 21st amid most beautiful climatic circumstances. About two thousand distinguished personages were present, including many foreign ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Y. Kamada opened the proceedings with a speech regarding the history of the University. He said that the late Mr. Fukuzawa established the school in 1858 in the compound of the Tokyo residence of the Feudal Lord of Okudaira. Later he removed to Nakadzu and then to Shinsenza. Finally the founder of the institution removed it to the present place where it was now permanently located. Unlike other educationists of those early days, who principally devoted themselves to teaching the doctrines of Confucius, Mr. Fukuzawa struck out a new line and used his utmost endeavours to impart foreign knowledge. Consequently the students who graduated at his university were welcomed by the government of the time, the authorities being then especially embarrassed by questions of foreign policy, of which they were profoundly ignorant. Much of the progress of their beloved coutry was due to the principles inculcated by Mr. Fukuzawa directly or indirectly at his school. Mr. Kamada, in conclusion, said that the land—over fifteen thousand *tsubo*—on which the present university as well as various academies and primary schools are situated, belongs to the Fukuzawa family. To commemorate the jubilee of the university the family now presented to a juridical body the whole property of the institution. On the other hand, the directors of the University planned to establish a library in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary and to spend three hundred thousand *yen* in perfecting its scope. This idea had found much public appreciation and several remarkable donations towards the proposed fund had been received and three hundred and fifteen thousand *yen* was already collected. The construction of the building would shortly be commenced.

Mr. Y. Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo, formerly a student of the Keiwo Gijiku, delivered a congratulatory speech. Recalling the work achieved by Mr. Fukuzawa he paid a warm and eloquent tribute to his memory.

H.E. Mr. Luke E. Wright, the U.S. Ambassador, next delivered a most interesting address. He said that the considerable progress which the empire of the Rising Sun had achieved during the past fifty years must be principally attributed to the adoption of European and American methods of education, without paying attention to the natural opposition of the nation's conservatives.

Mr. Makino, Minister for Education, said that the work accomplished by Mr. Fukuzawa was very remarkable. Not only did he devote himself to spreading the new foreign learning but he also published several books of very great merit and besides this found time to edit various newspapers and magazines. Finally to him we owed the inception of the *Jiji Shimpo*. Truly it might be said of Fukuzawa that he led the people of Japan into the light of western civilization. The Government were greatly indebted to him for many things but above all for the body of students whom he trained for the service of the State.

Count Okuma, speaking in the capacity of President of the Waseda University, said that at the time when America and Holland asked the Shogun's government to make a commercial treaty, the Empire was in the throes of a great political commotion. The Emperor refused the request of the foreign envoys whereas the Shogunate was about to give its consent to their prayer. Thus naturally the nation was divided into two parties. At that time, every one who took up the study of foreign learning were arrested or killed. In spite of the great dangers of the time Mr. Fukuzawa began studying and teaching the foreign system of learning, and we know how greatly he succeeded. The real purpose of Fukuzawa was the destruction of the old systems of thought and the introduction of new wisdom, and thus he gradually established the people's rights and in so doing secured the nation's rights. Besides being an educationist, Fukuzawa was also a financial expert and the promoter of military and naval expansion.

Mr. M. Fukuzawa, successor to the founder of the university, gave a brief explanation regarding the gift of the property and the organization of the institute. Finally the Netherlands Minister addressed the assembly. He said that the Dutch people were carrying on business with the Japanese long years before the Restoration. Both nations happily continued these close friendly relations, and he was profoundly glad to be able to add his congratulations that day to those of the other speakers and to applaud the modern progress of Japan.

In the evening, the students of the university organized a lantern procession which proved a most dazzling affair.

PRESENTATION TO MR. W. L. MERRIMAN.

Members of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club met on Wednesday at 5.30 p.m. in the Pavilion to present to Mr. W. L. Merriman, for many years associated with the Club, a testimonial on the occasion of his departure from Yokohama and Japan. Among those present were Dr. Wheeler (President), Mr. W. L. Merriman, Dr. Emerson, and Messrs. L. S. Hudson, James Martin, M. Russell, J. H. Jewett, F. W. Horne, E. J. Cowan, G. V. Hayes, L. E. McChesney, W. J. White, H. Y. Irwine, M. Poole, C. P. Miller, B. C. Foster, etc.

Dr. WHEELER said: Mr. Merriman, on behalf of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club, I have been asked to present to you a testimonial in grateful acknowledgment of your many and faithful services. Formerly it was impossible for ladies to get a comfortable view of the baseball matches; now, [thanks to you, onlookers can enjoy the game. You have also in every way contributed both by precept and example to the encouragement of healthful and enjoyable sport. We are deeply conscious of the loss which we sustain by your removal and wish you to accept from us this small gift as a mark of our esteem and regard, with the most hearty and sincere good wishes for you in your new field.

Three cheers and a tiger were given for the recipient of the gift.

Mr. MERRIMAN in reply said: Dr. Wheeler and gentlemen, I appreciate very much the honour you have done me in asking me here this evening to meet you all and receive such a handsome present. I look back now on the good many years that I have been a member of this Club with very great pleasure because of the fact that I have been a member of your Committee from time to time, and pride in the fact that I have played in the Baseball nine all the time.—(Hear hear and applause.) I regret that in order to sever my connection with this nine I had to leave Yokohama. I am doing so in a couple of days now and I can assure you that I do so with many, many regrets. I shall take this present with me to my new home and you can see from the design and everything about it that it will be in constant use.—(Laughter and applause.) And it will serve to remind me, if that were necessary, of the very many happy occasions passed on these grounds. I thank you individually and collectively for this very handsome present and I leave here with the very best wishes for you all and for the continued success of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club. (Cheers.)

The testimonial is a very fine hammered silver smoking set consisting of cigar-box with chrysanthemum, cigarette-box with lotus, spirit lamp and one large and two small trays of dragon ornamentation. The set of six pieces is inclosed in a handsome black-wood case lined with blue velvet. Each of the boxes bears inside the lid on a silver plate the inscription:

PRESENTED
TO
W. L. MERRIMAN, ESQ.
BY
THE MEMBERS
OF THE
YOKOHAMA CRICKET AND ATHLETIC CLUB
APRIL 24, 1907.

The new Criminal Code, which was passed in the late session of the Imperial Diet, was published by the *Official Gazette* on April 24th. with the sanction of the Emperor.

The date of enforcing the code will be appointed in a further Imperial Ordinance.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

WILL AMERICAN EXCLUSION OF THE JAPANESE PROVE A BOOMERANG?

A boomerang is a weapon which, when thrown, recoils to injure the offender. There are not a few among the more thoughtful element of the American population, who feel that ultimately this will be the result of the recent regulations restricting the immigration of Japanese labourers to the United States. Apart altogether from the parties concerned, it is pretty well agreed upon by most students of sociology, that enactments against the migration, or enterprise, of law-abiding subjects of any nation, cannot but be part of a retrogade movement of civilization within the country exercising the jurisdiction. But more specifically in the case under consideration, though exclusion will doubtless prove a great disability to a large number of Japanese citizens, it may safely be said that their injury will not at all reach the same degree of permanence as that which will acrue to the cause of American industry and labour generally. Indeed the whole matter must appeal to any thoughtful person as most anomalous in the history of a progressive nation. For what are the conditions? There is no country in the world more in need of an increasing number of labourers than is America to-day; so scarce are they that in many cases as high a wage as ten *yen* a day has to be paid for common work in San Francisco, at the present time. Competition in the labour market is completely crushed by the Labour Unions, and now, more especially so in the West, by the new exclusion regulations. Corporations and capitalists are in a sense absolutely in the hands of the labour element; but they have purposely placed themselves there, in order to command the votes that give them political control of the protective tariff by which they are accumulating their millions. They have to pay higher wages but they reimburse themselves by the enormous prices which the trusts so created demand and receive. The common people are thus openly robbed by those whom they elect to power; and yet the people do not appear to be able to perceive that it is so. They imagine that by excluding competition in the labour market they are enriching themselves, whereas they are but increasing the cost of living and manufacturing by the system of protection that ensues, for which they themselves must ultimately pay.

Now it seems to be simply a matter of economic reasoning to see that forced exemption from competition in any line of enterprise for which the demand is great, must eventually prove inimical to the interests of industry, not to say anything of the injustice involved in its perpetration. Already the results of America's high protective policy are proving oppressive to the majority of American citizens, who receive no protection; for after all, protection in any country, is only for the few who inevitably turn it into a monopoly. It is usually assumed to be the ethical duty of a state to protect the weak against the strong; but in the United States to-day this principle is reversed, and economically and industrially speaking, the strong are protected against the weak. The industrial classes are pampered and deceived in order that a few shall gain financial and industrial control of the nation's destinies; moral education and right thinking go a-begging, and the working classes suffer. And so in the United States at the present time the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer. The manufacturing and commercial trusts are reaping enormous profits, the cost of living has vastly increased; but without any corresponding increase of wages. The latter show a slight increase, but nothing in comparison with the increased expenses of living; the labourer thinks that because his wages are higher he is better off, but forgets that he has to spend all his wages to live.

It is quite evident that things cannot long continue at the present rate in American society. Conditions are too artificial and unnatural to be either healthy or permanent. Class hatred is waxing stronger and more aggressive from year to year. America is now the nest where most of the eggs of European anarchy are hatched, and American money supplies most of the bombs of Europe. For the present, local outbreaks are occasional, but the forces of discontent and lawlessness are gaining ground. The frequent eruptions of society in mining regions, and the lynchings and other evidences of the clash of races, are but sparks from a smouldering volcano, which if not given a healthy and useful vent through education and more thorough moral and Christian enlightenment, will create a worse condition of society than is now decimating Russia. Men see that the power that controls the march of events is money, and that this power is largely in the hands of an uncultured, unprincipled, merciless few; hence the hatred between the rich and the non-rich, and the spreading socialism of a vicious type eating at the vitals of the nation. In the West this spirit of revolt is finding vent against Japanese immigration, but in the East where it is just as rife, it can only break out in strikes, and such like eruptions of society, none of which offers any permanent alleviation of the main difficulty that has arisen from the absolutism which the unnatural suppression of competition has created.

Now from such a contingency as this the Japanese labourer has little or nothing to fear. In comparison with his American fellow-labourer, he will in every way prove himself superior. He can not only live and thrive where the American would starve, but he possesses far above his competitors the invaluable economic asset of a greater capacity for mobility; in the progress of modern events this will inevitably bring him an incalculable advantage over the more fixed conditions of the American labourer. In the first place it will free him from the fate which sooner or later must befall the American labourer in the disintegration that present protective methods must bring; for the present rage for extravagant living and the growing abscess of political corruption, cannot go on indefinitely; and when the crisis comes, it is the labourer that will suffer most. Beneath the blow that it will inflict upon society, the immobile American labourer will be under it as a grain of wheat under a hammer upon an anvil; whereas on the Japanese labourer, in a like contingency, the blow would fall as a weight upon a heap of grain, the mass adjusting itself to the circumstances without individual injury. And thus under this period of exclusion from the American labour market, the surplus labour of Japan will more profitably turn to the great and promising fields now opening up in Manchuria and Korea, without any of the inconveniences that are likely to result from the impending industrial revolution in America. After that takes place, there will be a restoration of the social and industrial equilibrium, and an outcry for the immigration of Japanese labourers.

It will be well for the Japanese people to realize that it is the pressure of these unhealthy conditions in American society that causes the American labourer to be so sensitive to the presence of his Japanese competitor. It is not, as some have assumed, that the American dislikes or despises the Japanese; the writer has lived in every part of the United States where the Japanese congregate, and he knows that there is no ill-feeling against them *per se*, but the American labourer is afraid of the Japanese labourer. He has not been afraid of the Japanese until lately when a sudden influx of immigrants from Japan attracted his attention. This is no matter of surprise; for it is always natural for the nations to be alarmed if not somewhat disturbed by any sudden flow of aliens amongst them. This has been the cause of many an uprising in China; and the San Francisco agitation resulted from exactly the same cause. There was nothing deliberate or sinister in the origin of the movement: like that against the Chinese some years ago, it was simply a scare that, if not restricted, the Japanese would come in still more alarming numbers, and create an industrial crisis in the labour market. As to the talk in some American papers of the Japanese being accounted uncongenial because of differences of race or civilization, that is nonsense; it is hardly possible that such a contention was ever entertained by a solitary American labourer. It is an argument trumped up by politicians to secure the labour vote; and by men who have never had anything to do with Japanese, and who, therefore, know nothing of them socially or ethically. For those who appear content to receive from week to week an uncomitteed inflow of the offscourings of European Society, to offer social and ethical objections to Japanese immigration, is surely the most absurd and farcical condition to which a false argument can descend.

I speak as one quite familiar with the social and ethical conditions of both America and Japan when I say that in almost every sense the Japanese immigrant, generally speaking, is superior to those now pouring into the United States from Europe at the rate of more than a million a year. During the last two years of my residence in the United States, it was my duty to have to spend the greater part of my time in a densely populated immigrant section of one of the largest cities of the Eastern United States; I was brought professionally into the closest social contact with these people from day to day. Neither in cleanliness nor in intellectual, social, or moral development, nor in any other important way, were these people superior, or even equal, to the average of Japanese immigrants to the United States. The very fact that in the American labour market there is no fear of the European immigrant, is itself sufficient to show the acknowledged superiority of the Japanese who, after all, is not feared because of his bad qualities but because of his good ones. Were he as thriftless, incapable and unaggressive as the European, there would be no agitation against his immigration to the United States. Now if the only real objection to the Japanese labourer is that he evinces a superior capacity in labour and trade, is it either moral or humane to exclude him thus on the score of his virtues?

It is said that the American working man cannot live as cheaply as the Japanese, and that therefore the competition is unfair. But increased cost of living is not synonymous with a high standard of living. The honest workingman enjoying his ample but frugal meal that he has earned with his own hands, is living after a higher standard ethically and morally, than the extravagant gourmandizer, whether he be labourer or millionaire, peasant or prince. If the American workingman cannot compete with the Japanese, it is on his part rather a fault to be deplored than a virtue to be fostered. The American workingman at one time did live on much less than it now costs him; and he could do so yet, provided he was willing to make his expenditure conform to his honest needs. Indeed one of the most menacing features of American life to-day is the ever-increasing extravagance of living among all classes. Under the impetus of unbounded prosperity in a material sense, the luxuries of yesterday become the necessities of to-day. The whole system of the nation's education creates an abnormal ambition for material luxuries, with a corresponding distaste for higher and nobler spiritual entities of character and conduct. This is the result of that colossal wall of protection that American industry has erected about itself, and which cannot possibly continue without trouble; for no nation can ever permanently isolate itself industrially and commercially from the rest of the world. There is nothing that would do American society more permanent good than to be forced down to plainer living and higher thinking. Overdressing and over-eating and drinking, are the most disturbing vices in modern American society; for these breed most of the other numerous evils. A reference to statistics will reveal the fact that dressmakers, tailors and saloon-keepers, are the leading professions in the United States; and that the nation spends much more on crime than it does on either education or philanthropy. Witness the recent enormous subscription of three American millionaires, amounting to more than ten millions, to defeat President Roosevelt's plans for reforming the corruption of American railroad interests. Last year American railways and manufacturers killed more people than the average war. When a bill was presented to the last Congress for the suppression of child labour in the factories, it was killed by the trusts whose millions are dyed with the children's blood. A state of society whose ethics is money and whose contentment is satiety, will not, (if is not already so), and a violent change in it is only a matter of time. One can hardly think

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

of anything that would do such a state of industry more good than an influx of labourers like the better class of Japanese immigrants, willing to work as faithfully and live as frugally as they do at home.

There is no doubt in the minds of those who catch the trend of history in the most highly developed communities, that as civilization and enlightenment advance more generally, the only competition that men and nations resent, will be that deemed unfair or unjust. If men are born free, as the Constitution of the United States avers, they doubtless have the right to go and live and labour whithersoever they will, so long as they honour and abide by the laws of their domicile. But to exclude from one country the citizens of another, on the ground of their superior ability to compete in certain lines of enterprise, can hardly be regarded as in accordance with the blood-bought institutions of the free American people.

J. INGRAM BRYAN.

PRESENTATION TO MR. G. H. SCIDMORE.

A meeting of members of the Yokohama Yacht Club was held on Thursday, April 25th, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. G. H. Scidmore, for many years Commodore of the Club. Among those present beside the Commodore, were Messrs. Richard Boyes, Vice-Commodore, and Messrs. A. R. Catto, O. T. Gillon (Hon. Secretary), H. A. Poole, E. J. Merrill, F. H. Abbey, W. Tucker, E. Kendall, Capt. Carst, Capt. Eckstrand, Messrs. C. B. Clausen, E. V. Thorn, J. B. Gibbs, E. Martinelli, Alan Owston, T. M. Laffin, C Olsen, F. J. Hall, J. Tornoe, J. Abbey, H. Goldman, etc.

Mr. BOYES, who took the chair, said: Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in expressing my very great satisfaction at your attendance here to-day and I heartily thank you for responding to the invitation of the Committee. As it is no doubt your desire that a few words should be said on the approaching departure of our Commodore, Mr. Scidmore, I take leave to suggest that some one of you will address him on behalf of the rest of the members. I may perhaps ask Mr. Catto to undertake that duty.

Mr. CATTO—Mr. Scidmore, my feelings tonight are somewhat akin to those of the small boy who is presented with a spoonful of jam concealing a nauseous drug. He liked the jam all right but the bitter drug he abhorred. In the same way it gives me very much pleasure to be the mouthpiece of the Yokohama Yacht Club, to express to you how much we love you, but like the boy with the spoonful of jam, the bitter fact remains that we are very shortly about to lose you. It is almost impossible for me to express adequately the feelings of the members for all you have done for them. You have for many years served the Club as Commodore and served it very well and you have endeared yourself to all of us by the manner in which you have both officially and unofficially carried out your duties. As Chairman of our meetings you have exercised the very greatest amount of tact and patience and have carried us over many meetings which in the absence of such tact and patience might have become perhaps antagonistic to the general harmony and welfare of the Club. You have also at all times shown the very keenest interest in our racing and I am sure that many other members of the Club have like myself when coming in after a race been cheered by your welcoming hail from the *Yamato Damashii*. Even the *Yamato Damashii* is now lost to us and we were in hopes that you would in the coming season replace her with a boat to take part in our races. Such apparently is not to be. Well, you are leaving us but all our good wishes go with you and we feel that your good wishes remain with the Club. We wish you the very greatest prosperity and success in your new sphere of action and trust that you will be able to come back and revisit Yokohama and be with the members of the Yokohama Yacht Club from time to time in the future. As a small token of our esteem we have a piece of plate here which we offer for your acceptance. I am sorry that I cannot further voice the feelings of all the members but I am sure that you can understand the feelings that actuate me in cutting short these halting remarks, and to finish what few words I have been able to say, I call on all present to give three cheers for you as their Commodore.

Three cheers and a tiger were enthusiastically given.

Mr. SCIDMORE—My friends, I thank you sincerely. More precious to me than this beautiful souvenir or any other material gift that you could present to me is the knowledge of your true friendship. The happiest days of my life, I may say almost, have been spent within the past 26 years on the waters of the Tokyo Bay in the company of members of the Yokohama Yacht Club and I shall never forget any of you and I hope I may be able to be with you again some time (Cheers.) I trust that you will permit me to continue as Commodore of this club on leave of absence during the rest of my term—(Cheers)—and I think you will agree with me that our Vice-Commodore, Mr. Boyes, will take good care of the interests of the Club and do as well as I have tried to do. At Nagasaki as soon as I had the lay of the land—or rather of the water—I organized a Yacht Club of one member and next day one new member joined with a yacht and by and bye I hope to see some good results in our neighbouring port and perhaps we may send up a challenge to make amends for what you have not succeeded in getting in Shanghai—(Cheers).

The testimonial was a handsome flower bowl of silver decorated with chrysanthemums, on a black-wood stand, which bore the following inscription on a silver plate:

A TOKEN OF APPRECIATION
FROM
THE MEMBERS OF THE YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB
TO
THEIR COMMODORE
MR. G. H. SCIDMORE
YOKOHAMA, APRIL 24TH
1907

THE "DEVANHA"-"SHINSHU MARU" COLLISION.

The proceedings at the enquiry in the Osaka Marine Court into the collision between the P. & O. steamer *Devanha* and the *Shinshu Maru* on the 17th April consisted, as already reported, in great part of the evidence of Captain King, the pilot in charge of the *Devanha*. The same day Capt. Hamazaki Shintaro, Master of the *Shinshu Maru* was examined. The evidence of this witness may be summarized to the following effect. The *Shinshu Maru* had left Tokuyama on the 14th at 2 p.m. for Innoshima Dockyard where she was to undergo repairs. She was empty; her draught being 7 ft. 9 forward and 12 ft. 10 aft; she had not been docked for a year so that her full speed, 7 knots, could not be attained. Asked what speed he steamed at previous to the collision he said ordinary speed. He was on the bridge, as well as the first officer, fourth officer and a quartermaster and a look out forward. After passing Tsurishima, he saw the two masthead lights of another steamer about 5 miles distant and about ¼ point on the starboard bow. At 10.22 or 10.23 the latter showed both side-lights, the distance being then about 2 miles and the red light was several times hidden, but at last the green light showed ¾ point on the starboard bow. "As the red light did not show as much as the green I presumed the other vessel would pass to starboard. When the green light was sighted I turned our bow to ¾ point or less starboard." (Doubtless this is a misinterpretation, the actual statement being that he turned his bow to port). "When the approaching vessel was at one point on our starboard bow the green light disappeared and the red light showed. The distance at that time was about half a mile. The other steamer blew one short blast, made hard-a-port and stopped the engine. At this time I could see the hull of the other vessel some 4 or 5 *cho* distant. When our vessel went hard-a-port, the other vessel could have passed over, but she put her head to port and gave short blasts on the whistle. At this our steamer made hard-a-starboard, and the engine was stopped and put at full speed astern. This was without effect, however, the two vessels colliding. The angle between the bow of our steamer and the bow of the other steamer was a quarter point when they collided I believed that the other steamer was going at full speed because she came right ahead and was churning up the water at her bow. It was 10.36 when the other vessel's green light disappeared and her red light showed. She gave one short blast and repeated blasts as if she was in a panic." Witness described what he did after the accident.

The investigation was resumed on Thursday the 18th when Capt. Hamazaki resumed his evidence. He denied that the whistle was not in good order and that the rope was pulled twice ineffectually before the whistle sounded.

Capt. Hyde, master of the *Devanha*, gave evidence as to what took place after he was called to the bridge by the first long blast on the whistle, confirming the statements of the pilot, who, he said, gave all the orders after witness went on the bridge. Just before the collision, he said, the other vessel either ported her helm or went astern and the *Devanha's* steam struck her starboard bow, and by breaking it back the *Shinshu's* stem touched the *Devanha's* starboard bow; he delared that the other steamer was coming on very quickly. The *Devanha's* damage consisted of two holes on the starboard side and many plates bent in all the way down. On the port bow there was one hole and some plates were bent.

Mr. H. T. Williams, second officer of the *Devanha*, was examined and confirmed the evidence of the master and pilot, as also did the testimony of a quarter-master. A provisional officer of the *Shinshu Maru* also testified but through repeatedly warned his answer to most questions was that he did not know or did not know for certain.

CUSTOMS APPEAL.

The Minister for Finance, according to the *Official Gazette*, has given a decision on an appeal filed by Messrs. Sale and Frazar, Ltd. The firm imported "wire-sheets" and "rubber-pads," to be used for railway carriages. The Yokohama Customs imposed 30 per cent. *ad val.* duty on the wire-sheets in accordance with No. 406 of the tariff and 10 per cent. *ad val.* duty on the rubber-pads under No. 1 of the Anglo-Japanese conventional tariff. The appellants contended that both of the articles should be dealt with under No. 22 of the Japanese-German conventional tariff which corresponds with No. 422 of the general tariff, taking them as parts of carriages and the duty should be 5 per cent. *ad val.* The view of the Customs was that the articles in question could be employed for railway carriages and also for other purposes. Consequently the articles could not be regarded as parts of carriages. The Minister of Finance dismissed the appeal of the importers with regard to the wire-sheet and sustained that with reference to the rubber-pads.

The Minister for Finance has given decisions on appeals lodged by Messrs Becker and Co. and the Kaitsu Gomei Kaisha.

Messrs Becker and Co. imported five thousand illustrated post cards on which the Yokohama Customs imposed 50 per cent. *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 337 of the tarift The firm contended that the cards were advertising matter for business in printing machines manufactured by the Victory Plate Co., and that consequently the cards should be free from duty under No. 336 of the tariff. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the illustrations were not designed principally for the purpose of an advertisement.

Another decision was given on an appeal instituted by the Kaitsu Gomei Kaisha. The firm imported carbon paper and the customs imposed 30 per cent. *ad val* duty on the article. The importers contended that the carbon paper should be dealt with under a provision of the tariff in which "transferring paper" for lithographic printing purposes is classified and that the duty should be 10 per cent. The appeal was rejected.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE NEW CRIMINAL CODE OF JAPAN.

TRANSLATED BY DR. L. LOENHOLM.

(CONCLUDED FROM NEXT ISSUE.)

CHAPTER XXX.—ABANDONMENT.

Art. 217.—One who abandons a person who stands in need of assistance because of old age or youth, of infirmity or illness, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than one year.

Art. 218.—One who abandons an aged, young, infirm or ailing person whom he is bound to care for, or who does not apply the care necessary for such person's subsistence, shall be punished by penal servitude for from three months to five years.

If such offence is against a lineal ascendant of the offender himself or of his or her wife or husband, the penalty shall be penal servitude for from six months to seven years.

Art. 219.—If by any of the offences mentioned in the preceding two Articles the death of or a bodily injury to a person is caused, the penalty for bodily injuries shall be inflicted if that is the severer.

CHAPTER XXXI.—ARRESTING AND IMPRISONING.

Art. 220.—One who unlawfully arrests or imprisons a person, shall be punished by penal servitude for from three months to five years.

If the offence is committed against a lineal ascendant of the offender or of his or her wife or husband, the penalty shall be penal servitude for from six months to seven years.

Art. 221.—If by any of the offences mentioned in the preceding Article the death of or a bodily injury to a person is caused, the penalty for bodily injuries shall be inflicted if that is the severer.

CHAPTER XXXII.—THREATS.

Art. 222.—One who threatens to do an injury to the life, the body, the liberty, the reputation or the property of a person, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than one year or by a major fine of not more than one hundred *yen*.

The same applies if a person threatens to do an injury to the life, the body, the reputation, the liberty or the property of a relative.

Art. 223.—One who by threatening to do an injury to the life, the body, the liberty, the reputation or the property or by using violence compels a person to do an act which he is not bound to do or disturbs him in the exercise of a right shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than three years. The same applies to a person who by threatening to do an injury to the life, the body, the liberty, the reputation or the property of a relative compels a person to do an act which he is not bound to do or disturbs him in the exercise of a right.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—ABDUCTION AND ENTICING AWAY.

Art. 224.—A person who abducts or entices away a minor, shall be punished by penal servitude for from three months to five years.

Art. 225.—One who abducts or entices away a person for the purpose of gain, unchastity or marriage, shall be punished by penal servitude for from one year to ten years.

Art. 226.—Any person who in order to transport him out of the Empire abducts or entices away a person, shall be punished by penal servitude for a term of not less than two years.

The same applies to a person who in order to transport him out of the Empire sells or buys a person, or who transports a person that has been enticed away, abducted or sold out of the Empire.

Art. 227.—Any person who in order to aid and abet the perpetrator of any of the offences mentioned in the foregoing three Articles receives or conceals a person who has been enticed away, abducted or sold or has the same secretly brought away, shall be punished by penal servitude for from three months to five years.

Any person who for the purpose of gain or unchastity receives a person who has been enticed away, abducted or sold, shall be punished by penal servitude for from six months to seven years.

Art. 228.—In the cases mentioned in this Chapter attempts are punishable.

Art. 229.—With the exception of the offence mentioned in Art. 226 and the offence mentioned in Art. 227, 1 committed in order to aid and abet the commission of the offence of Art. 226 and also of attempts at those offences, the offences mentioned in this Chapter, provided they are not committed for the purpose of gain, are prosecuted on complaint. If, however, the person enticed away, abducted or sold has contracted a marriage with the offender, a complaint becomes effective only after the decision by which such marriage has been declared invalid or has been cancelled has become finally binding.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—OFFENCES AGAINST REPUTATION.

Art. 230.—A person who injures the reputation of another by publicly asserting a fact, whether it be true or not, shall be punished by penal servitude or imprisonment for not more than one year or by a major fine of not more than five hundred *yen*.

A person who injures the reputation of a deceased person shall be punished only in case of a wilfully false charge.

Art. 231.—One who otherwise than by the assertion of a fact publicly insults a person shall be punished by detention or by a minor fine.

Art. 232.—The offences mentioned in this Chapter are prosecuted on complaint.

CHAPTER XXXV.—OFFENCES IN REGARD TO CREDIT AND BUSINESS.

Art. 233.—A person who by circulating false rumours or by artifice injures the credit of a person or does damage to his business shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than three years or by a major fine of not more than one thousand *yen*.

Art. 234.—One who by using force does damage to the business of a person shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—THEFT AND ROBBERY.

Art. 235.—A person who steals property of another shall be punished for theft by penal servitude for not more than ten years.

Art. 236.—A person who takes away property of another by violence or by threats shall be punished for robbery by penal servitude for a term of not less than five years.

The same applies to a person who by such means procures for himself or for another person an unlawful pecuniary gain.

Art. 237.—A person who with intent to commit a robbery makes preparations shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than two years.

Art. 238.—A person who stealing property in order to prevent its retaking or to escape arrest or to destroy the traces uses violence or threats, shall be punished for robbery.

Art. 239.—One who having made a person insensible, steals property of his, shall be punished for robbery.

Art. 240.—If the robber inflicts a bodily injury upon a person, he shall be punished by penal servitude for life or for not less than seven years. If death results, he shall be punished by death or by penal servitude for life.

Art. 241.—If the robber ravishes a woman, he shall be punished by penal servitude for life or for not less than seven years, and if thereby the death of the woman is caused, by death or by penal servitude for life.

Art. 242.—If a thing owned by a person is subject to the possession of another or is guarded by another by virtue of an order of a public office,* it is in regard to the offences mentioned in this Chapter considered as property of another.

Art. 243.—In the cases mentioned in Arts. 235, 236, 238 and 241 attempts are punishable.

Art. 244.—A person who commits the offence mentioned in Art. 235 or an attempt at such offence between lineal blood relatives, husband and wife and relatives or members of a house who live together, shall be exempted from punishment. If such an offence is committed by any other relative or member of a house, it is prosecuted on complaint.

These provisions do not apply to joint offenders who are not relatives or members of a house.

Art. 245.—In regard to the offences mentioned in this Chapter electricity is treated as property.

* See Art. 7.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—FRAUD AND INTIMIDATION.

Art. 246.—One who by deceiving a person fraudulently obtains property shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than ten years.

The same applies to a person who by the aforementioned means procures an unlawful pecuniary gain for himself or for another.

Art. 247.—If a person who manages the affairs of another, with intent to procure a gain for himself or for a third person or to cause damage to his principal does an act contrary to his duties and thereby causes pecuniary damage to his principal, he shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than five years or by a major fine of not more than one thousand *yen*.

Art. 248.—A person who by taking advantage of the inexperience of a minor or of the mental weakness of a person causes him to deliver property of his or procures for himself or another an unlawful pecuniary gain, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than ten years.

Art. 249.—One who by intimidating a person causes him to deliver property shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than ten years.

The same applies if he by the aforementioned means procures for himself or another an unlawful pecuniary gain.

Art. 250.—In the cases mentioned in this Chapter attempts are punishable.

Art. 251.—The provisions of Arts. 242, 244 and 245 apply correspondingly to the offences mentioned in this Chapter.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—EMBEZZLEMENT.

Art. 252.—A person who embezzles a thing of another of which he has possession shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than five years.

The same applies to a person who embezzles a thing of his own with whose custody he has been charged by a public office.*

Art. 253.—A person who embezzles a thing of another of which he has possession by virtue of his occupation, shall be punished by penal servitude for from one year to ten years.

Art. 254.—A person who embezzles a thing of another which has been lost or is floating or in any other way has passed out of possession, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than one year or by a major fine of not more than one hundred *yen* or by a minor fine.

Art. 255.—The provisions of Art. 244 apply correspondingly to the offences mentioned in this Chapter.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—OFFENCES IN REGARD TO THINGS UNLAWFULLY OBTAINED.

Art. 256.—A person who receives a thing unlawfully obtained, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than three years.

A person who carries away, deposits, buys or acts as intermediary in the disposal of a thing unlawfully obtained, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than ten years and by a major fine of not more than one thousand *yen*.

Art. 257.—A person who commits the offence mentioned in the preceding Article between lineal blood relatives, husband and wife, relatives or members of a house who live together and the husband or wife of any of these persons, shall be exempted from punishment.

These provisions do not apply to such joint offenders as are not relatives or members of a house.

CHAPTER XL.—DESTRUCTION, SUPPRESSION AND ABSTRACTION.

Art. 258.—A person who suppresses a document designed for the use of a public office, shall be punished by penal servitude for from three months to seven years.

Art. 259.—A person who suppresses a document of another's relating to a right or an obligation shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than five years.

Art. 260.—A person who demolishes any structure or vessel of another's shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than five years. If thereby the death of or a bodily injury to a person is caused, the penalty for bodily injuries shall be inflicted if that is the severer.

* See Art. 7.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Art. 261.—A person who demolishes or damages any thing other than those mentioned in the preceding three Articles, shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than three years or by a major fine of not more than five hundred *yen*.

Art. 262.—If a person who demolishes or damages a thing of his own which is subject to an attachment or to a real right or which is let or insured, the provisions of the foregoing three Articles apply.

Art. 263.—A person who abstracts a letter of another's shall be punished by penal servitude or imprisonment for not more than six months or by a major fine of not more than fifty *yen*.

Art. 264.—The offences in Articles 259, 261 and in the preceding Article are prosecuted on complaint.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL CEMETERY.

The annual meeting of foreigners in connection with the Yokohama General Cemetery was held at the British Consulate General on Friday afternoon. The chair was occupied by Mr. E. M. Hobart Hampden (Consul General) and there were also present Messrs. A. G. Morey Weale, J. de Cuers de Cogolin, N. F. Smith, H. C. Litchfield, A. W. Read, M. Russell, G. Hodges, J. Williamson, E. Curjel, J. P. Mollison, A. Patterson, and B. Gillett (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer).

The Hon. Secretary read the reports of the committee and trustees which have already appeared in these columns.

In reply to Mr. Weale, who asked if the expenses were greater or less than before,

Mr. GILLETT replied that the expenditure was *yen* 100 less; the amount had formerly been paid for the keeping of the register and making out the accounts but was no longer asked for, residence in the house being considered sufficient recompense.

The report and accounts were adopted on the proposition of Mr. Mollison, seconded by Mr. Weale.

Mr. LITCHFIELD proposed "That the Committee be, and are hereby authorised and instructed, out of the monies now at the credit of the Cemetery Fund, to set apart a further sum of *yen* 3,000 to be added to the sum of *yen* 12,000 already invested in the hands of Trustees, under a Trust Deed dated 21st April, 1899, making in all *yen* 15,000. The interest thereon alone shall be available for the grounds, heretofore and now set apart and used, and known as the 'Yokohama General Cemetery,' and may from time to time, at the discretion of the Committee, be applied for that purpose, and that a copy of this resolution shall be endorsed on the above-named original Trust Deed for the guidance of future Trustees."

Mr. MOLLISON seconded the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN said he took it that the resolution was due to the fact that their income would shortly fall off and that it was necessary to put aside a larger sum to make provision for the automatic preservation of the grounds in the future.

Mr. GILLETT said that was the sum and substance of the matter. It had been seen for a long time it would be advisable to have a fund to fall back upon at the time when fees for interments would be no longer forthcoming. It would be readily understood that difficulty would naturally arise after the friends of those buried in the Cemetery were dispersed. It would be difficult to go round to perfect strangers to ask them to subscribe for keeping up the graves of people of whom they knew nothing at all. Hence it was thought advisable that that fund should be put aside so that when the Cemetery was closed and money was no longer coming in it could be maintained in good condition. He thought with this addition the fund would be large enough to secure the maintenance of the Cemetery as long as there was anybody in Yokohama to look after it and while it was in existence.

The resolution was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said their position was very satisfactory. They were able to set apart out of their funds ample means to provide for the future. He thought the community was to be congratulated on that fact which was largely due to the able management of the Committee and of Mr. Gillett, the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (applause).

On the motion of Mr. Mollison, seconded by Mr. Weale, the Committee was re-elected *en bloc*.

The CHAIRMAN proposed a vote of thanks to the Committee and to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. The latter gentleman had served them for thirty years and the community were really grateful to him and to the members of the Committee for the work they had done. He did not know the details of the work, but every time he had had occasion to go to Mr. Gillett he had always met with great courtesy and evey attention. Though they did not know the details of the work they could all see and appreciate the result in the nicely kept and well ordered Cemetery of which they were all proud (applause). He therefore proposed that a vote of thanks be put on record.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Mr. GILLETT said he had returned thanks on similar occasions for thirty years and did not think it necessary to make a speech on that occasion beyond thanking them, as he did most sincerely from the bottom of his heart. In the ordinary course of things he, with the rest of his fellow men, would pass away and when that time came he would have to give up the position of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Yokohama Cemetery but until then and as far as he could he would be happy to do anything he could towards the well ordering of the Yokohama Cemetery (applause.)

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding and for the use of the room in which the meeting was held.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Committee of the Yokohama General Cemetery beg to submit to the members of the Foreign Community of Yohohama a statement of receipts and expenditure in connection with the Cemetery for the year which ended on the 31st December, 1906. The Committee have received from the Trustees of the Yokohama General Cemetery Trust Fund during the past year *yen* 600 for one year's interest at 5 per cent. per annum on *yen* 12,000, the amount standing to the credit of the Trust Account on the 31st December, 1905, and they would suggest that at the next annual meeting of the Foreign Community in connection with Cemetery matters, a resolution should be proposed authorising the Committee to transfer, from the ordinary Cemetery Funds, a further sum of *yen* 3,000 to the credit of the Trust Fund, thus bringing the total amount of the Trust up to *yen* 15,000, the interest alone on which sum, to be handed over year by year by the Trustees of the Trust Fund to the Committee of the Cemetery *ex officio*, to be applied by the latter to the permanent maintenance and preservation of the present Cemetery grounds. A copy of this resolution, if approved and passed at the meeting above-named, to be endorsed on the original Trust Deed for the guidance of the Trustees of the future.

There were 32 interments made in the present Cemetery during the year 1906, beside which several interments of foreigners have taken place in the new Cemetery at the end of the old rifle range. This, however, being under the sole care of the Japanese authorities, the particulars of said interments have not been brought to the notice of the Committee of the present Cemetery.

Under the circumstances above named, taken in connection with the fact of foreign residents in Yokohama being no longer called upon to register themselves at their respective Consulates, the Committee have found it well-nigh impossible to obtain anything like reliable data on which to form a percentage death-rate, such as has been given in the Cemetery report for some years past. The value of such information being entirely dependent on the accuracy of the returns on which the result is based, the Committee have deemed it desirable to abstain from including the statistics in the present Report.

As customary at the annual Cemetery meeting, the present Committee consisting of Messrs. N. F. Smith, P. S. Bent, J. de Cuers de Cogolin, Fr. Retz, and A. Gillett, tender their resignation.

THE YOKOHAMA CENERAL CEMETERY.

IN ACCOUNT WITH B. GILLETT, HONORARY TREASURER, FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DEC., 1906.

	Dr. Yen.	Yen.
To Labor account 12 months		363.90
„ Repairs, — Superintendent's lodge, fences, &c.		126.42
„ Laying out Ground, Renewing Paths, &c.		6.10
To Stone Mason for making bank and renewing steps		68.84
„ Cost of tools		1.22
„ Postages and Sundries		4.30
„ Books, Stationery, Advertisements, etc.		8.00
„ Fire Insurance premium on Buildings	1.800.00	20.00
To Amount on fixed deposit with the H. & S. Bank at 5 per cent. interest	4,000.00	
„ Balance in the hands of Treasurer on the 31st December, 1906	231.75	4.231.75
		4,830.53
	Cr.	
By Balance brought forward from previous account 31st December, 1905.....		2,950.53
„ Interment Fees, 12 months ...	540.00	
„ Fees for erecting Headstones and enclosing Graves	580.00	
„ Exhuming Fee	25.00	1,145.00
		4,095.53
By amount received from the Trustees of the Yokohama General Cemetery Trust Fund one year's interest on *yen* 12,000 at 5 per cent	600.00	
„ Amount received from H. & S. Bank for one year's interest on *yen* 2,700 fixed deposit at 5 per cent.	135.00	735.00
		4 830.53
19 6, December 31. By balances brought down		4,231.75

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, January 4th, 1907.

B. GILLETT,
Honorary Treasurer.

I have examined the account herewith, with the respective vouchers relating thereto, and certify to the same being correct.

E. CURJEL.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

In accordance with the conditions contained in a Deed of Trust dated 21st April, 1899, and which for safe keeping is deposited with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Yokohama, the Trustees of the Yokohama General Cemetery Trust Fund have collected and paid over to the Committee of the Yokohama General Cemetery the sum of *yen* 600, the amount of interest for the year 1906 on *yen* 12,000 at 5 per cent., to be applied by the said Committee to keeping up of the present Cemetery grounds.

N. F. Smith
J. de Cuers de Cogolin
F. Retz
P. S. Bent
B. Gillett
} Trustees of the Yokohama General Cemetery Trust Fund.

THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY IN ACCOUNT WITH THE TRUSTEES OF THE YOKOHAMA GENERAL CEMETERY (¥12,000) TRUST FUND FOR THE YEAR 1906, INCLUSIVE.

	Dr. Yen	Yen
To Account paid to General Cemetery Committee, one year's interest at 6 per cent.		600.00
„ Balance carried down to new Account		12,000.00
		12,600.00
	Cr.	
By Amount brought down from previous Account, 31st December, 1905.....		12,000.00
„ Account of Interest received from H. & S. Bank, one year's interest at 5 per cent. per annum.....		600.00
		12,600.00
Dec. 31st, 1906.		
By Balance brought down placed on fixed deposit with the H. & S. Bank at 5 per cent....		12,000.00

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, January, 1907.

I hereby certify to having seen the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Fixed Deposit note for *yen* 12,000 referred to in the above-named Account, all in order.

E. CURJEL.

"Primrose Day" was not forgotten in Yokohama this year. Friday morning saw many coat-lapels adorned with the pretty flower with which Lord Beaconsfield's memory is now so inseparably associated.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE LAW COURT.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGE.

The hearing of a case in which Mr. J. Clifford-Wilkinson, of Kobe, demands *yen* 161,019.47 from Mr. E. Mendelson, agent of the Crown Cork Co., was resumed on April 19th in the Yokohama District Court.

Referring to the statements given by Mr. Arthur Greig and two other gentlemen who were examined as witnesses at previous sittings, plaintiff's Counsel said that the Patent Crown Cork Co.'s corks were imperfect. After being put in Tansan water bottles, the water leaked through them, while the gas also escaped; accordingly the reputation of the beverage was spoiled and complaints were constantly sent in by customers. As a result plaintiff sustained a heavy loss in business.

Defendant's Counsel declining to admit the statements given by the witnesses referred to by plaintiff's Counsel, said that they did not give direct evidence in the case. Counsel producing two letters, Exhibits B 1-2, also said that Mr. Clifford Wilkinson circulated among his customers copies of a letter complaining of the Crown corks in such a sense as to injure the name of the Crown Cork Company and their agent. At the time when Mr. Clifford-Wilkinson received back from Messrs. J. Curnow and Co., of Yokohama, a number of cases of Tansan the former wrote a letter under date of Nov. 26th, 1903. The chief feature of this letter was that upon examining each case returned, the number of damaged bottles was not over three per case, on an average, which damage was regarded as usual in such a business. By returning the cases, heavy expenses were incurred for freight and other charges more than what was incurred by the damage to the contents. Counsel further added that the complaints raised by plaintiff and those made by Messrs. Curnow and Co. seemed to conflict. At any rate Mr. Wilkinson replied to the Yokohama firm that the damage could not be regarded as extraordinary while on the other hand he insisted that he had sustained heavy loss through the crown corks supplied by defendant.

Plaintiff's Counsel refused to admit the letters produced by defendant's Counsel. Counsel produced fifteen letters—Exhibits A-76-93,-and gave a lengthy explanation of them. The essential points of the evidence were that customers were always complaining of the mineral water after Crown corks were used; the business was naturally checked; and Mr. Mendelson, as agent of the Crown Cork Company, was at the time unable to refute the complaints regarding the imperfect manufacture of the stoppers.

Defendant's Counsel asked the Judge to examine Y. Sudzuki, of Yokohama, and M. Miyachi, of Moji, as witnesses. The Court decided to summon the first named and to instruct the Moji Local Court to examine the last named.

The case was adjourned *sine die*.

THE "AGENOR" CASE.

The hearing of the appeal in the *Agenor* case—A. Lewis and C. A. Hill—against the sentence of the Yokohama Court takes place on May 28th in the Tokyo Appeal Court.

JAPAN BREWERY CO. v. TIPPLE.

The hearing of a case instituted by the Japan Brewery Co. Ltd. (the petition was lodged before the dissolution of the Company) against Capt. R. Tipple claiming six hundred *yen* was resumed on April 22nd in the Yokohama District Court.

Mr. C. Odagiri, an assistant civil engineer of the Kanagawa Kencho, who had inspected the stone wall between the premises of the parties, which collapsed in September last year, was summoned as an expert witness. He stated that the stone-wall had been established on a foundation the construction of which was imperfect. After the long heavy rains, the foundation was loosened and naturally the collapse occurred. In reply to plaintiffs' Counsel, witness said that the construction of the foundation was imperfect even if it had been established a long time before the construction of the new well. Examined by defendant's Counsel, witness said that the appearance of the construction of the base and wall was good, but the appearance and actual work were very different.

Plaintiffs' Counsel referring to the well which the Japan Brewery Co. had made at the foot of the stone wall and which is alleged to have damaged the stratum of the wall, asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. Stewart as a witness. The Judge gave consent to the request, and adjourned the proceedings till May 6th.

CLAIM AGAINST AN INSURANCE CO.

Judgement was given on April 23rd in the Yokohama District Court, in the action brought by J. Kimoto, of Yamaguchi prefecture, against the local representative of the New York Life Insurance Company, claiming *yen* 9,559 60—ten thousand *yen*, from which a sum due to the company as unpaid premiums, was deducted—insured by plaintiff's younger brother on his life. Judge Nakanishi ordered the defendants to pay to plaintiff the amount claimed with costs.

SHIPPING CASE.

The hearing of a case instituted by Messrs Langfeldt and Co., Ltd., against the West Coast Commercial Co., North Minneapolis, Minnesota, America, the owners of the sailing vessel *Agenor* claiming *yen* 6,353.92, was resumed on April 24th in the Yokohama District Court. Messrs Charles H. Lily and Co. Seattle, Washington, were joined in the case, supporting the defendant firm.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. H. Nakamura; and defendants were absent as at the previous sittings. The intervenors were represented by Mr. H. Sato.

It may be remarked that at the previous hearings, plaintiffs Counsel asked the Court to give judgment in default of defendants; Intervenors' Counsel opposed the request; and finally the Judge decided not to give a decision on account of the absence of defendants, but to summons them again. Plaintiffs' Counsel appealed in the higher Court against the decision given by the Judge in the present Court. The appeal, however, was dismissed. At the present sitting the participators' Counsel took the place of defendants in addition to his orginal capacity.

Mr. Sato representing defendants and intervenors said that Messrs. Langfeldt and Co. and Messrs. C. H. Lily and Co. had claims against the owners of the sailing vessel *Agenor*. After consultation by the two firms first named, the ship was sold at auction. Out of the amount obtained, the wages due to the crew were deducted as first preferential rights. The remainder was too small to pay for the claims of plaintiffs and intervenors. Consequently plaintiffs lodged the present case petitioning for judgment enabling them to obtain the whole amount. Counsel concluded that the claim of plaintiffs should be admitted to be correct but their rights against defendants were not preferential, and the claim of the intervenors only might be regarded as having real preferential rights in accordance with the law. In reply to the Judge, Counsel, referring to two drafts produced by plaintiff's Counsel, said that Mr. S. F. Kildall, the Yokohama agent of the sailing ship, made the document to obtain money enough to pay sundry expenses incurred by the vessel. He transferred the drafts to Messrs Langfeldt and Co. who drew the money at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on the condition that the amounts covering the two documents would be paid by defendants in America. Later the drafts were dishonoured. The documents were returned to the payers in Yokohama through the bank with the endorsement of protest made by the firm in America. As a matter of fact Mr. Kildall sold the documents to Messrs. Langfeldt and Co. Therefore the juridical relations between Messrs. Langfeldt and Co. and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, as well as between Messrs. Langfeldt and Co. and defendant firm were different. The money obtained by Mr. Kildall was all paid away for what was directly needed by the ship, and the ship was distrained and sold by Messrs. Langfeldt and Co. Even if the firm had a claim against defendants, the money that was raised by selling the *Agenor* must be due to the intervenors on their preferential rights against the defendants.

Plaintiffs' Counsel contended that Mr. Kildall on behalf of defendants the West Coast Commercial Co., drew a draft of $1,500 American gold on Jan. 15th, 1905 and another of $1,750 on Jan. 29th the same year. The drafts were drawn at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation through Messrs. Langfeldt and Co. Again referring to the drafts, Counsel said that these were arranged to be paid by defendants in America as the money drawn was spent for the necessities of the vessel. Counsel produced two letters, Exhibits A. 1-2, and said that Messrs. Langfeldt and Co. had received them from defendant firm. In the letters, defendants acknowledged the expenses incurred as Yokohama and also admitted their responsibility.

Counsel for intervenors declined to admit the drafts and letters as evidence and said that the refusal to accept the drafts was made through a notary public. Defendants shipped 495 tons salted salmon on the *Agenor* but they made out a bill of lading for 1,150 tons. Counsel added that there was no necessity to explain why the incorrect shipping document had been made. The incorrectness was the cause of the dispute among the parties concerned.

Plaintiffs' Counsel—The drafts were issued by Mr. Kildall with a view to getting a remittance from the West Coast Commercial Co.

Intervenor's Counsel—Whatever was the purpose of issuing the drafts, the money obtained in Yokohama was spent on expenses connected with the vessel. The two drafts were described as on account of disbursements for the sailing vessel *Agenor*.

Plaintiff's Counsel—Mr. Kildall issued the drafts and merely employed the name of Messrs Langfeldt and Co. to enable him to draw the money from the bank.

Intervenor's Counsel asked the Judge for leave to examine the manager or the chief accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as a witness. The Judge gave consent to the request.

The hearing was adjourned till May 8th.

FIRE ON THE "GREGORY APCAR."

At 12.30 p.m. on April 20th, fire occurred on board the British steamer *Gregory Apcar* which had arrived at Yokohama the same morning from Indian and other ports. The flames, which originated in No. 4 (after) hold spread to No. 5 hold in spite of the utmost efforts of the crew. On the outbreak becoming known the *Taisei Maru*, a training ship of the Mercantile Marine School, which seems to have been among the first to observe it, sent at once a fire party in a steam-launch to the scene. Subsequently some fifteen pumps were sent from the Harbour Office, the Harbour Police Station, Yokohama Dock Company, and the local branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; and parties were also sent from the Japanese cruiser *Suma*, the British cruiser *King Alfred*, the German cruiser *Fuerst Bismarck*, etc., to render assistance. It is specially to be noted that three British blue-jackets and one German, putting on smoke-proof dresses, entered the holds in which the fire was raging and which were otherwise unapproachable, with a view to finding its locality and origin. In this way it was found possible to direct the pumps to the points of danger. Mainly through these efforts the further extension of the fire was checked, and at 5.30 p.m., the flames were announced to have been put out. The cargo contained in No. 4 hold consisted of 2,042 bags rice, bean cake, 3,817 bags and 5,034 bags sugar, all to be landed at Yokohama; 375 bales hemp, 30 bales raw cotton, 1,811 bags bean cake, 554 bags rice, and 184 cases sundry goods, to be landed at Kobe. That in No. 5 consisted of 990 bags bean cake and 60 bags rice to be landed at Yokohama; and 3,206 bags rice, 3,212 bags cotton seed, 795 bags bean cake, and 988 bags sugar to be landed at Kobe. There is no definite report as to the cause, but it is generally believed that tobacco ashes were the origin, as many coolies were employed on board in landing the cargo. The damage in both holds was extensive.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KEIOGIJIKU ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIETY.

The second general meeting of the Keiogijiku English Speaking Society, held in celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the Institution, took place on Wednesday evening before a very large assemblage. The following programme was presented and excellently carried out :—

PART I.

Opening Address..... Kintaro Tsuchiya
"Youth Everlasting." ..... (Prof. Isao Hata).
Scene I.....The hall of the Mita family.
Scene II.....The grove near the Mita residence.
Madam Keio..... Saburo Imamichi.
Mita Iwo..... Takeshi Watanabe.
Marquis Tojo .....Shigenobu Sonokawa.
Yamadaya Rihichi..... Toshi Saida.
Tsuzikami Eiji..... Yasutaro Ishida.
Ota Mokubei.....Saikichi Shiokawa.
Lady Matsushima..... Shohei Mimura.
Spirit of "Dokuritsu-jison "..... Toshi Saida.
Four Angels Hikoichiro Okura (Yochisha scholar.)
Tamaki Kashiwabara " "
Nobuo Shigematsu " "
Ziroh Nakano " "
Oration : "The Duty of a Civilized Nation."....
.....Hisao Kaneko.
"The Coward."....(From Sasanami's "Nanakusa," translated by Prof. Yone Noguchi).
Scene...A room in the dormitory of a girls' school.
Miss Murao Shimoko, matron....Kichijiro Makino.
Yoshino Hanako, student..... Chikara Sekiya.
Suma Akiko, student..... Tsugio Ichihashi.
Kurei Haruko, student..... Yoshiro Imazu.
Horikawa Tamaeko, new student.... Sadoji Oshio.

PART II.

Music ..... Members of Wagner Society.
I. Violin Duett :
a) Fruhlingslid ..... Mendelssohn.
b) Menuett..... Boccherini.
II. Choruses :
a) The Mountain Bugle .....Hewitt.
b) The World is Wide .....Swiss.
III. String Orchestra :
Selection from "Tannhauser."....Wagner.
"A Quarrel over Bamboo Sprouts."..... (Kyogen, translated by Prof. Shigeharu Kimura).
Scene : A garden, the bamboo grove in the background.
Tagosaku, garden owner ..... Yoshizo Takeda.
Sakubei, bamboo grove owner...Momoyo Nakano.
Moemon, village head-man....Takeshi Watanabe.
Oration : "Fukuzawa Yukichi "...Fukuzo Yoneyama.
"Gone Astray."..... (Prof. Isao Hata).
Scene ..... A Buddhist Temple in Tokio.
Takeo, wayward student..... Yukio Wuriu.
Yutaka, brother to Takeo....Naoichiro Takashima (Yochisha scholar).
Gombei, countryman ..... Kintaro Tsuchiya.
Angry Kukai, disciple at the temple.....
.....Shigeru Yamaguchi.
Laughing Jokai, brother disciple to Kukai.....
.....Mitsuji Tomikawa.
Weeping Chukai, brother disciple to both.....
.....Sakae Tsuda.
An Old Lady, worshipper at the temple.....
.....Takuji Onishi.
Chomatsu, servant to the lady .....Sakae Tsuda.
Two Policemen.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

A telegram viâ Moji says that the steamer *Seito Maru*, 1,597 tons, which left Chinnampho, Korea, on April 12th for the Wakamatsu Iron Foundry, is reported to be missing. She is generally believed to have foundered. She had a cargo of ore.

On April 20th, a gale was experienced in Kanazawa and the surrounding districts. A steamer, *Kiyosu Maru*, with 1,100 bags of lime struck a rock off the district of Enuma. She was wrecked but the crew were all saved. Owing to the storm, the sailing vessel *Choho Maru* was lost in the same waters.

The C. P. R. intermediate steamer *Athenian*, which left Kobe for Hongkong at 5.30 on Wednesday afternoon, broke down shortly after leaving port and had to anchor off Suma. According to information received at the *Kobe Herald* office, the door of the condenser blew out. Captain Cooper lost no time in communicating with the Kobe Office, (the pilot, Captain Steedman, landing at Suma and telephoning up) and in response to the intimation Mr. Rankin, Agent of the C.P.R., proceeded at once to the ship. The repairs were taken in hand by the ship's engineer and it was expected that the voyage would be resumed on Thursday, but after a consultation with Mr. Jones, Surveyor for Lloyd's, it was deemed best to have the ship return to port for repairs. The work has been taken in hand by the Kawasaki Dock-yard Co., Ltd., who expect to finish the necessary work within thirty hours. No on board was injured by the accident.

A dispatch from Sonjiu (Korea) says that the *Tamanoura Maru* stranded at Doksin on April 19th. The passengers and crew are all safe.

News reached Yokohama on Monday that the P. M. steamer *Mongolia*, bound from Hongkong to San Francisco, ran on a sunken rock near Mayeda lighthouse, at the eastern entrance to Shimonoseki straits, at 12.30 p.m. that day. Particulars as to her damage are not yet obtainable, but it is thought that it is slight and that the big steamer will be floated at high tide. She has about 350 passengers on board. The rock lies about 300 yards from the shore.

Mr. B. C. Howard, Yokohama Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, kindly places the following at our disposal :—The following despatch has been received from Shimonoseki :—Steamer *Mongolia* stranded near Mayeda Lighthouse, Shimonoseki Straits, about 1 p.m. to-day. Part cargo must be discharged. Attempt to float will be made to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5 a.m. Ship is making no water. Reason of stranding, avoid colliding with sailer.

The P.M. steamer *Mongolia* after taking on board cargo discharged left Moji for Kobe at 2 p.m. on Thursday. Divers report paint scratched only.

FIRES.

Further details are to hand with reference to the fire which occurred about 10 p.m. on Sunday in the premises of the Yokohama Customs. The fire broke out in the ceiling of a bonded warehouse and was put out before any serious damage was sustained. A case containing satin was slightly scorched and a few other cases were also slightly damaged by water from the pumps. The cause of the fire is believed to have been a defect in the electric light wire.

It appears that immediately on the outbreak being signalled the "Relief" engine got up steam and proceeded to the scene where it rendered valuable service for some time but at length broke down, and consequently the "Victoria" had to be called out and the operations of getting up steam and engaging in active play on the affected premises necessarily involved the waste of many minutes. But for this accident the fire would have been subdued much more quickly.

About 4 a.m. on Friday, fire broke in the servants' quarters in the compound of the residence of Mr. Richard Boyes, No. 226, Bluff, Yokohama. The building was destroyed. It is stated by the Bluff Police that a quantity of hot ashes had been left in contact with woodwork. The damage is estimated at eight hundred *yen*.

At 11.30 a.m. on April 12th, fire broke out in Shimokita, a district in Aomori prefecture, destroying fifty-two houses. Two persons were injured.

Fire broke out at 4.25 a.m. on April 22nd in Suga-machi, Nedzu, Tokyo. Eleven houses were destroyed and fifteen damaged.

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

At the annual meeting of the Silk Association of America, held in New York on March 26, the following officers were elected :—President, William Skinner ; first vice-president, Jerome C. Read ; second vice-president, John E. Cowdin ; third vice-president, Jacob Weidmann ; treasurer, Charles F. Homer ; managers, Otto Andreae, Jr., R. Arai, Edwin J. Becker, M. M. Belding, Jr., Henry W. Boettger, E. E. Bradley, Frank W. Cheney, Joseph W. Congdon, W. E. Eaton, John Grimshaw, Jacques Huber, Julius Kaufmann, Julius Kayser, H. D. Klots, C. Lambert, Russell Murray, Celestino Piva, Arthur Ryle, David Valentine and Joseph Wadsworth.

Mr. Secretary Allen, in his annual report, said that after kaleidoscopic changes in the silk situation, the American silk industry seems to have reverted to the favourable conditions which exhilarated it two years ago. In fact present conditions appear to be more favourable than in the spring of 1905, for the reason that in the interval the trade experienced a great disappointment owing to a combination of causes which were fully and pointedly set forth without fear or favour in the last annual report of the association. One year ago the silk trade situation in the United States was dominated by despotic silk goods buyers, who were quick to take advantage of errors in poor business methods of too many domestic manufacturers. Things have now changed, the public demanding good silks and showing no tendency to demur at the advance in prices. It therefore came to pass that out of a righteous resolve to substitute good wearing fabrics for inferior qualities the business conditions of the industry during the winter and spring months of 1906-7 have been a source of pride to the American silk manufacturer, and the former prestige of American made silks has been restored. Incidentally to this noticeable reform in the manufacture of broad silk dress fabrics in the United States, its prestige has benefited all the other branches of the industry.

YOKOHAMA NEWS.

S. Ishiwatari, a young man who resides at Kanagawa, has lodged a complaint in the Yokohama District Court through Mr. S. Tanaka, a lawyer, against Police-Inspector Y. Kawashima, and Constable K. Matsumoto of the Kotobuki-cho Police Office. According to the complaint, the police arrested him on the night of April 2nd at Isezaki-cho on suspicion of theft and detained him for ten days without any definite grounds. The only evidence against him was that he had in his possession a silver watch and a cigarette case which were unsuited to his station in life.

Princess Kitashirakawa arrived in Yokohama on April 25th by the 10 a.m. train from Shimbashi. She lunched at the official residence of Governor Sufu after which she visited the Public Gardens and a few other places.

Capt. Ito, commanding the gendarmes in Yokohama, has been appointed to Port Arthur. He will leave on April 28th for his new post. Mr. K. Otani and many leading citizens entertained him on the evening of April 24th at the Bankers' Club.

Some merchants of Yokohama and Tokyo intend to establish a horse race course at Tsurumi. It is said that the promoters have leased an area of land from the villagers for ten thousand *yen*. The lease is for ten years' superficies.

THE BARGAIN SALE.

The bargain sale held by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Union Church at Mrs. W. K. Wilson's beautiful house on the Bluff on Thursday afternoon was a pronounced success. The delightful weather drew out many people and good business consequently resulted. Toys were sold by Miss MacLean ; fancy articles and baby clothing by Mesdames Manley and Pollard ; Mrs. Wolf assisted Mrs. Bagnall with hand-made Shanghai laces ; two little girls, the Misses Helen Wilson and Helen Harris, had charge of the poppy-bed, and Mrs. Worden of the Japanese table ; while refreshments were served by Mesdames Ellis, Neville, Nicole, Macbeth and Liddle.

In the musical programme Mrs. James P. Mollison, Miss Helen Wilson, Master Kildoyle and Prof. Griffith took part, delighting everybody.

A telegram was received on April 24th in the Yokohama Specie Bank to the effect that the Imperial Bank of Germany has lowered its rate of interest from 6 to 5.5 per cent.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN SILK PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS OF YOKOHAMA.

A second meeting took place at the Club Hotel on Friday afternoon between the Committee of the above Association and the Special Committee of the Japanese Guild, when a reply was given by the latter to various questions and points put forward by the Committee of the Foreign Association with a view to arranging a common basis for the settlement of all disputes and transactions between the members of the two Associations.

As soon as these questions are agreed upon by the Committees they will be reported to a general meeting of each Association for approval and confirmation.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Two cases of suspected bubonic plague appeared on April 18th at Hirota-mura, in Nunoda district, in Wakayama prefecture.

A gas explosion occurred on April 21st at the Nakamura coal mine, Sorachi, Hokkaido. Twelve workmen were more or less injured.

At 4.32 a.m. on April 21st, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. The duration was one minute and seventeen seconds.

A case of plague was reported on April 23rd in Osaka. The patient, who was a workman residing in the south urban district, died the same evening.

The Belgian Minister and Baroness d'Anethan, who have just returned from Europe, were received by the Emperor and Empress at 10.30 a.m. on April 25th.

Official information has been received at the Foreign Office from America to the effect that an exhibition will be opened in 1909 at Seattle under the appellation of the Alaska Union Exhibition.

A Maidzuru telegram to the *Asahi* says that two ladies of British nationality were arrested on April 22nd by the Miyadzu police on a charge of having secretly photographed the defences from Yura.

It is reported by Tokyo papers that Capt. Young of the British Salvage Association left Marseilles about the middle of March for Japan to investigate the condition of the *Dakota* at Shirahama.

It is reported by Tokyo papers that 269 cases of ammunition which a Russian recently imported from America to Nagasaki were shipped on April 22nd on a German steamer for Kamchatka.

The repairs and equipment of the cruiser *Iwami* (formerly the *Oret*) have been completed at Kure. She will shortly go on her trial trip. It is said that she will eventually join one of the standing squadrons.

A Fukuoka telegram reports that on April 22nd, a coal train collided with another train on the Kyushu Railway at Uyeki station. Ten carriages of the former were damaged and a conductor was injured.

The special Military Councillors, Field-Marshals Marquis Yamagata and Oyama, Count Nodzu and Fleet-Admiral Viscount Ito held a conference on April 19th at the Palace before the Emperor. They discussed several questions raised by His Majesty.

According to an official report, a case of plague appeared on April 21st in Wakayama prefecture. The same report adds that smallpox is prevalent in the prefecture. On the same day, another case of the same disease was reported in Wakayama prefecture.

The report of the Hongkong Typhoon Relief Committee shows that $198,000 was disbursed and accept at balance of $33,768. This the Governthe form men will to there is nucleus of a trust fund for use in similar circumstances. The Government also agrees to devote its promised contribution to the Relief Fund to the prompt provision of additional typhoon shelter, plans for which are being prepared.

A telegram from Nagasaki says that the American cruiser *West Virginia* called at Tingfang, China. A great number of the natives suffering from famine surrounded the ship begging for food. The officer commanding the cruiser relieved them as far as possible.

T. Matsunaga and two other employees of a news agency in Tokyo, says the *Jiji*, were arrested on April 24th and removed to the Tokyo District Court. It is said that on the previous day, they obtained *yen* 1,500 from the well-known teahouse Kogetsu by intimidation.

On April 15th, the quotations of coal at Moji were as follows: 1st class, *yen* 9.96 per ton; 2nd class, 8.56; and 3rd class, *yen* 7.71. The figures show that the price of 1st class is stationary; while the 2nd class fell by *sen* 5 compared with that of the end of March; and the 3rd class, by *sen* 6.

Mr. K. Takahashi, special financial agent, arrived at San Francisco on April 20th on his way home from London. There he met Mr. Soyeda, President of the Bank of Industry. On Wednesday Mr. Takahashi left by the *Korea* for Yokohama where he is expected to arrive on May 6th.

According to a Shanghai telegram, the *Christian Herald* of New York has remitted twenty-five thousand dollars in gold to that city and the same amount to Chinkiang to relieve the famine-stricken people. The steamer *Buford* with provisions and stores will leave America on April 30th for China.

It is reported by Tokyo papers that Mr. Ishidzuka, Chief of Civil Affairs in the Kwantung Government, who recently tendered his resignation, will be appointed Councillor of the Court of Administrative Litigation. Mr. K. Nakamura, Vice-President of the South Manchurian Railway Co., will be appointed to the vacancy.

We acknowledge receipt of the third annual report of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce for 1906. It deals with the general condition of foreign trade in Yokohama, the money market, transportation business, conditions with regard to the principal merchandise exported and imported, and other useful statistical information.

The directors of the South Manchuria Railway Company intend to build hotels at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Tieling, and Changchun in mixed Japanese and foreign style for the benefit of passengers by the railway. The promoters intend to repair the Dalny Hotel. The business of this hotel will be opened about the end of May.

The *N. C. Daily News* says that there is considerable doubt regarding the news of Lady Hannen's death. Our contemporary thinks that its informant had been misled by the death of Mrs. G. G. Hannen, a sister-in-law of the late Sir Nicholas Hannen. This occurred about a month ago and Lady Hannen was then present at the funeral.

The *Jiji* says that on April 22nd, the Tosa Shosen Kaisha, Kochi prefecture, held a general meeting. The shareholders decided to wind up the association and at the same time to sell all the steamers and other property to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The price of the whole property was estimated at *yen* 36 per share, on which *yen* 25 is paid up.

A reception was held on the German cruiser *Fuerst Bismarck* now at Yokohama on April 25th which lasted till 6 p.m. Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German Ambassador and his staff, two Japanese naval staff officers, the German Consul-General, and various high officials of the local government offices as well as a number of German residents of Yokohama and members of other nationalities, including the President and Committee of the St. George's Society, were among the guests.

We acknowledge receipt from the Bureau of Sanitary Affairs, Home Office, of the annual report on sanitary matters throughout the Empire for 1903 (36th fiscal year of Meiji). The contents comprise descriptions of the various sanitary works entered upon, hygienic measures, statistics of hospitals, doctors, chemists, nurses, etc., and of population.

The Bluff lots No. 26-D Bluff and 31 Ichome Nakamachi, Ishikawa, and the Settlement lots Nos. 90-B and 90-C were exposed for sale at public auction by Mr. J. W. Hall on Monday afternoon. The two first named lots put up together elicited an offer of *yen* 7,000, at which price the property was withdrawn. The Settlement lots, also exposed together were bought in at *yen* 95,000.

The "Nagasaki Directory" for 1907, which is to hand from the *Nagasaki Press* Office, appears to have been compiled with great care and presents a variety of information which will doubtless be appreciated not only by residents of Nagasaki but also by people in other parts of Japan who have relations with the southern port. The publication includes directories for Shimonoseki and Moji.

Baron H. Kato, formerly president of the Imperial University, and several professors have inaugurated a special festival for Confucius. The celebration will take place on April 28th at the Seido, Yushima, which was used as an institution for higher education before the Restoration. Several articles relating to Confucius and his studies will be exhibited. At 1 p.m. on the same day, the promoters will give addresses at the High Commercial School.

Admiral Prince Fushimi, who has been at Port Arthur and other places on a special tour of naval inspection, will arrive at Yokohama to day, April 24th, by the converted cruiser *Manshu*. After arrival, he will proceed at once to Tokyo to inform the Emperor of the present naval conditions. Admiral Inouye, another naval inspector who is now at Kure, after visiting Yokosuka, Maidzuru and Sasebo, will return to Tokyo at the end of this month.

According to Tokyo papers, the Government will shortly appoint a president and staff for the proposed grand exhibition to be held in 1912 in Tokyo, and the office will established temporarily in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. During the present year, the site of the exhibition will be decided on and some preparatory work will be commenced with a fund of two million *yen*. The construction of the various buildings will be commenced in 1909.

According to the latest official investigations, the census of Yokohama is as follows:

Males	196,661
Females	163,201
Total	359,862

Among them, married persons number 43,268. During last year, persons married numbered 1,682; divorced, 303; and births, 6,466. The houses in the city number 70,581.

A case has been opened in the Osaka Chiho Saibansho, in which Nishikawa Teii, a wine and spirit merchant of Osaka, is prosecuted for the alleged infringement of a trademark registered at the Patent Bureau by O. T. Gillon, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, representing Messrs. James Buchanan & Co. of the Black Swan Distillery, 26, Holborn, London, E.C. The charge was instituted by Mr. Yamashita, of Messrs. Crosse and Yamashita, representing Mr. O. T. Gillon, and Mr. Yamashita watched the proceedings. The defendant, who was represented by Mr. Karashima, a lawyer of Osaka, was present in Court. After taking the evidence of the defendant the Court adjourned in order to obtain the evidence of Mr. Gillon. In the course of his evidence the defendant admitted that the whisky,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

to which he had affixed "Black and White" labels was made, some at his house and some at the house of a friend. He sold it at *yen* 8.50, which was *yen* 1.50 less than the price at which "Black and White" was obtainable. He had never taken the view that he had attempted to sell the whisky knowing that he was infringing the Trade Marks Regulations. The label consisted of letters and he had never thought of letters as a trade mark. He took the "Black and White" labels in particular because he wanted his whisky to look as much as possible as though it had been imported from abroad, and he considered 'Black and White" the best. He admitted having the labels printed, securing the sample from an empty bottle.

One thousand Princeton students presented Mr. Grover Cleveland with a big silver loving cup on his 70th birthday on March 26th. In thanking them the ex-President declared that he still felt young at 70. Continuing, he said:—"It is true, I suppose, as a general proposition, that when a man has in the travel of life, passed the 70th mile post he looks for some charitably comforting compensation for his waning years. But I have not yet reached a time when in the decrepitude of age I seek sympathetic consolation. On the contrary my heart is full of gratitude and I welcome with satisfied composure the close of my 70th year, because the generous affection of those I love and the kindly remembrance of steadfast friends have kept me from many sombre contemplations of the declining day of life."

CORRESPONDENCE.

PSYCHIC PHENOMENA.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In your interesting article on the late Colonel Olcott and his belief in psychic phenomena, I note the following remarks:—"Had he faith in his own romances or was he subject to aberrations of intellect?" and again, "if it was a display of bonâ fide belief, the believer was an object of charitable solicitude." Practically the same thing has been said about Prof. Crookes, A. R. Wallace, W. T. Stead, Prof. Lombroso and many others. Is it quite fair? It is true that people who don't believe have the strong and popular side, and may launch shafts of very effective ridicule; but this is apt merely to keep people from giving testimony. A few years ago I heard a well-known judge in California say that many of his friends, including United States senators, members of the bench and others, were as fully convinced of the genuineness of psychic phenomena as himself, but kept silent for fear of being ridiculed. No man likes to be regarded as either subject to aberrations, and as an object of charitable solicitude. At the risk of this, however, I would like to give a little personal experience, and that is about all anyone can do in this way. Those who have had similar experiences may believe me readily enough. Those to whose experience all such things are foreign will no doubt contemptuously disbelieve me. Hence the uselessness of argument. The only thing to do is to patiently investigate. That I may say I have done. Fifteen years ago no one was more sure of the impossibility not to say absurdity of what are called spiritualistic, or better, psychic phenomena, than I. The whole business of rapping, table-turning, materializing and the rest of it were too obviously silly to deserve notice. The very names "Katie King" "Mrs. Piper," "Slade" etc. were suggestive of no dignified research, to say the least of it. At length, however, meeting one or two believers in the things who seemed to be otherwise sane I commenced in a rather shame-faced way to investigate. I found it to be nauseating drivel where it was not unblushing trickery. A year or two later at the recommendation of Mr. Ross Martin of San Francisco I tried again. This time I hit upon something quite different from the former. In this investigation the conditions were such as to render fraud or trickery out of the question. All conceivable tests were welcomed. The measure of evidence as to the truth of psychic phenomena was filled full to overflowing. The phenomena were astounding, and not merely so but I am quite sure that any other person would have been equally convinced beyond all peradventure. It is no use to go into details. The point is just this. People who thus see the real thing are compelled to believe whether they like it or not, whether it seems reasonable or not, and whether they be world-known scientists or mere ordinary people like myself. Now, when we say what we have seen, how easy is the retort "illusion," "auto-suggestion," "hypnotism," "mere trickery." What can anyone reply to this? One can only say that what one saw was sufficient to convince one. Nothing more than that and very weak one must admit. Very well: all we ask is a little tolerance. Prior to the investigation of these phenomena one would have passed as a person of sanity. Why then merely because one is plus a certain out-of-the way experience should one's sanity be called in question. If one take the position held by William James that 90 per cent. of all so-called psychic phenomena is bumbug or trickery; but that 10 per cent. is gemine, one will not be far wrong. The fact that in all countries and in all ages there are such phenomena is the strongest of presumptive evidence that some truth lies behind it all. In so far as Colonel Olcott bore witness to strange things that he had seen he did service to the cause of psychic research. He probably got little thanks for it.

I may add that whereas such things are easily to be found in California by one desirous of making investigation; here in Japan I have found practically no traces of anything more occult than hypnotism; which unfortunately appears to be in danger of abuse. A certain order of phenomena is performed by the hatha Yojis of India; but the nature of the physical austerities required in order to gain the powers in question makes them practically impossible for Europeans. In many cases also the powers are merely hypnotic, though considerably in advance of any form of hypnotism known in the West.

Yours respectfully, S.

KOBE-YOKOHAMA MAIL SERVICE.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—With regard to the Yokohama-Kobe mail service, I am instructed by the Director of Posts to inform you that a new arrangement has now been effected in order to meet the requirement of the business community, by which local mails will be despatched from Yokohama by the fast evening express leaving Hiratsuma at 7.08 p.m. It should, however, be noted that the mails are limited to those intended for Osaka and Kobe only and the ordinary as well as registered mails for such destinations will be closed at this office at 5.57 p.m.

I may add that this arrangement will come into force on and after the 21st inst.

Yours faithfully,
M. ICHIKAWA,
Supt. of Local Mails.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

London, April 18.

The Prince and Princess of Wales last evening dined the Colonial Premiers at Marlborough House, and afterwards gave a brilliant reception in their honour.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Mr. Robertson, the First Lord of the Admiralty, replying to Lieut C. Bellairs, M. P., vigorously defended the Admiralty. The Government, he said, were determined to maintain the naval supremacy of Great Britain as it stood now. In the event of the Hague Conference being abortive and the other Powers extending their naval programmes, then the British Government would extend its programme in order to keep its relative position.

THE KING OF ITALY.

King Victor Emanuel has arrived at Gaeta on board his yacht. The weather has turned for the worse.

BELFAST ELECTION.

Later.

The result of the North Belfast bye-election is as follows:—

Clark (Unionist) 6,021
Walker (Labour)..... 4,194

THE MEXICAN EARTHQUAKE.

The latest returns shows show 38 killed and 93 injured in the Mexican earthquake. The towns of Ayabla and Ometepec were also practically destroyed.

RUSSIAN AND GERMAN LOANS.

Germany and Russia each issue ten millions sterling of four per cent. Treasury bonds, repayable in 1912, at the price of 99.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.

London, April 19.

The result of the Craven Stakes is as follows: 1 Slieve, 2 Ardcourtie Colt, 3 Linacre.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Tea is unchanged and the taxation is undiminished.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra are at Gaeta, where King Emanuel visited them on board the Royal yacht.

The German Government has formally disavowed all responsibility for the article in the *Kolnische Zeitung* which criticised King Edward's proceedings in the Mediteranean, notably in reference to his visit to Gaeta. The English papers, however, have begun to retort warmly.

THE SINGAPORE DOCKS.

The *Times* says that preparations are being made for the issue of a state loan of five millions sterling at 4 per cent. for the Singapore Docks, with eventual option of conversion to 3½ per cent.

BUDGET STATISTICS.

The available surplus in the budget for 1907-8 is £3,213,000. There is no diminution of taxation proposed but a rebate of three-tenths is announced on earned incomes when the total income does not exceed £2,000. The death duties are readjusted so as to increase the taxation on estates over £150,000. A million and a half invested in the Sinking Fund is earmarked for old age pensions.

THE ROYAL MEETING AT GAETA.

London, April 18.

King Edward met King Victor Emanuel at the gangway on board the royal yacht. The monarchs warmly embraced. King Edward afterwards conversed with Signor Tittoni and others.

King Edward returned the visit of King Victor Emanuel by visiting the latter's yacht, where the monarchs lunched. There were no toasts.

Their Britannic Majesties ultimately sailed and King Victor returned to Rome.

A semi-official note issued in Rome declares that the meeting was private and unpolitical.

King Edward and his Queen have arrived at Naples.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT MIDLETON.

Viscount Midleton, who was born in 1830 and took an active part in public life, is dead. His eldest son is Mr. St. John Brodrick.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Prince Fushimi arrives in London on the 6th of May. His Highness will be received in great state and stays at York House.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

The Commons have agreed to a resolution continuing the tea duty. The Budget as a whole is favourably received, and is described as a middle-class budget, though the Unionists protest against the shilling income-tax being regarded as a permanent impost.

OLD AGE PENSIONS AND THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Later.

The conviction is growing that Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will invest £1,500,000 this year as a sinking fund to be earmarked next year for old-age pensions.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

During the year the National Debt will be reduced by nearly £15,000,000.

DISASTER AT ILOILO.

The seaport town of Iloilo in the Philippines has been destroyed by fire. Twenty thousand persons are homeless.

BANQUETTING COLONIAL PREMIERS.

London, April 20.

The Pilgrims Club have banquetted the Colonial Premiers at Claridge's Hotel. Lord Roberts presided. Sir Wilfrid Laurier (Canada), General Botha (Transvaal), and Mr. N. J. Moore (Western Australia), were absent through indisposition. A crowd of distinguished persons was present, including Sir Edward Grey, Lord Elgin, Mr. R. B. Haldane, the Duke of Devonshire, etc. Hon Alfred Deakin (Australian Commonwealth,) responding to the toast of the Premiers, questioned whether Britain's seaports would be unchallenged in another century, and said that Australia, which believed in universal service, was ready to assist the Motherland in furnishing coaling-stations and supplies.

EGYPTIANS AND LORD CROMER.

Later.

The native members of the municipality of Alexandra have abstained from attending a meeting summoned for the purpose of considering means of honouring Lord Cromer.

TYPHOON IN THE CAROLINES.

A typhoon swept the island of Uluthi, in the Carolines, on Good Friday. Of 800 inhabitants 230 were killed.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN CHILI.

New York telegrams report a volcanic eruption at Puyeshue (? Iquique), in Chile, causing enormous losses in the neighbourhood.

GERMAN COURTESIES.

London, April 21.

The Burgomaster of Berlin invites the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London to visit Berlin at the end of May. Simultaneously the German editors have invited the British editors to visit Berlin and other parts of Germany.

WRECK OF A DESTROYER.

The torpedo-boat destroyer *Ariel* (310 tons) when manœuvring during a night attack outside Malta, collided with the breakwater and sank. It is feared that she will be a total wreck. The coxswain was drowned.

SUEZ CANAL AND PETROL.

The Suez Canal commissioners have decided to abolish the provision in the regulations prohibiting the passage through the Canal of tank steamers carrying benzine or petrol in bulk. It is uncertain when the abolition takes place, but it is expected that it will be in a few days.

BILLIARDS.

London, April 22.

Dawson playing Lovejoy in a game of 2,500 up, made a break of 23,769 unfinished, whereof 11,798 were anchor cannons.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN CHILI.

The volcanic lake of Kasrelhuapi, Chili, is fiercely erupting, accompanied by strong earthquakes. The people are fleeing. Many cattle have been killed. The deposit of ashes reaches 150 miles.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

London, April 22.

The Colonial Conference has unanimously decided to establish a permanent department to look after questions of imperial interest; also they are practically agreed to establish a central staff to deal with questions of Imperial defence. Subsidiary conferences may be held between the quadrennial conferences.

THE ILOILO FIRE.

From Manila comes news that the business section of Iloilo was saved.

MOROCCO.

Later.

The *Standard's* correspondent learns that the Sultan of Morocco has agreed to all the French demands formulated on the 27th of March.

STRIKE IN CAIRO.

The *Standard's* correspondent wires that a tram strike in Cairo has led to serious rioting. The cars that were running were attacked by the lower classes and much damage was done. British troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness as well as to patrol the streets.

STRAITS LOAN.

To-day the Straits loan mentioned in the cables of the 19th of April was issued in the form of five year bonds convertible at the option of the holders at any time during their currency for Straits inscribed stock of 3½ per cent., the issue price being 99. Shareholders in the dock company have preferential allotment.

THE STRIKE IN CAIRO.

London, April 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo states that there was no strike on the tramways, but only a strike of cabdrivers, which is now ended. The striking cabdrivers, assisted by the rabble, wrecked the tram-cars.

THE JAPANESE SQUADRON.

The Japanese squadron was feted at Gibraltar and hospitalities were exchanged.

WOOLWICH WORKMEN DEMONSTRATE.

London, April 23.

Four thousand workmen of Woolwich Arsenal marched last night to Westminster, where Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Premier, received a deputation. They demand that action be taken to prevent further decrease in the number of men employed at the Arsenal.

FIRE AT TOULON ARSENAL.

A serious fire has broken out in the arsenal at Toulon.

DELEGATES TO THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

In the House of Commons Mr. Walter Runciman, on behalf of the Government, announced that the British Delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague would be Lord Reay, Sir Edward Fry, Sir Ernest Satow, and Sir Henry Howard, besides naval and military experts.

FISCAL MATTERS.

In the course of the Budget debate in the House of Commons, Mr. H. H. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, referring to the fiscal impossibility of giving preference to all the Colonies without taxing raw materials as well as food, denied that the Income Tax was intended to remain permanently at a shilling.

RACING.

London, April 24.

The following is the result of the Great Metropolitan Stakes:—

Father Blind	1
Turbine	2
Royal Dream	3

The betting on the City and Suburban race is 4 to 1 Dean Swift, 7 to 1 Dalkeith, Kuroki and Slavetrader, 8 to 1 Carino, 16 to 1 Velocity.

THE TOULON FIRE.

The fire at Toulon destroyed the workshops, the torpedo school and several warehouses. The damage is estimated at several million francs. The cause is unknown.

THE WOOLWICH WORKMEN.

London, April 24.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. R. B. Haldane received the Woolwich deputation sympathetically. In reply they said they deeply regretted the necessity for discharging old servants and skilled workmen, but their duty to the taxpayers obliged them to disregard personal considerations. The utmost would be done to provide work at the Arsenal but there must be further reductions.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have arrived in London.

THE TOULON FIRE.

Later.

It is suspected that incendiarism was the cause of the Toulon fire.

THE NEW TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Mr. Haldane's Territorial Army Bill passed the second reading in the House of Commons by 343 to 31, the minority consisting of Labour members. The Secretary for War mentioned that the Colonial Premiers were unanimous in regarding his proposed territorial force as the best pattern obtainable, which they would keep in view in organizing their home forces, so that there would thus be a chain of territorial forces throughout the empire which might afford a real sense of security. The Government, he added, considered the bill to be a bulwark against conscription.

HORSE RACING.

London, April 25.

The result of the City and Suburban was:—

Velocity	1
Carino	2
Succour	3

THE TOULON FIRE.

The fire at Toulon arsenal broke out in five places simultaneously and this fact revives the rumours of foul play in connection with the explosion on the *Jena*.

A RUSSIAN SENSATION.

A sensation was caused in the Duma yesterday by the reading of the report of a Commission, whereof the truth was admitted by Government officials, showing that political prisoners at Riga were subjected to horrible tortures prior to execution, to extort from them confession. Toe-nails were extracted, they were beaten with India-rubber flails, and their bones broken. The Government announced that it had ordered an enquiry and the prosecution of the guilty.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

GERMANY AND BRITAIN.

London, April 19.

Certain German politicians and newspapers have been endeavouring to represent England and King Edward as determined enemies of Germany. The nervous feeling is increasing with regard to national isolation, coupled with anger at the success of King Edward's Mediterranean tour, and finds vent in wild speeches and articles. It is declared that England dominates the political situation in every quarter, that she is pursuing a policy unfavourable to Germany,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

that the result of the Anglo-French *entente* is to increase French arrogance and is calculated to cause anxiety. Meanwhile the *Times* Berlin correspondent declares that dissatisfaction with German home and foreign policy continues rife. There are persistent reports of dissension in the Government. It is notorious that the central control was never more spasmodic or ineffective. The Administration is only kept working by virtue of its mechanical organization.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, April 17.

After the recent destructive earthquake, a part of Acapulco, Mexico, was overwhelmed by the sea. Earthquake shocks have occurred in the southern districts of Mexico.

THE SWETTENHAM-DAVIS INCIDENT.

London, April 20.

Correspondence published with reference to the Swettenham-Davis incident, reported by telegram on Jan. 22nd last, shows that Lord Elgin, cabling to Sir Alexander Swettenham, described his letter to Admiral Davis as highly improper both in tone and in expression and required him to withdraw the latter forthwith unreservedly and express regret. Sir Alexander in reply unreservedly apologised and simultaneously resigned the Governorship of Jamaica.

REACTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN RUSSIA.

From St. Petersburg it is reported that the sinister rumours of dissolution of the Duma are more persistent than ever. If half of them are true, dissolution is already assured and the only question is whether M. Stolypin will remain as Premier. It is believed that several notorious reactionaries will soon be introduced into the Ministry.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, April 20.

At the International Law Conference which was held on the 19th inst. at Washington, Secretary Root made a speech on the San Francisco affair. In the course of his address, he said that this matter would not affect the rights of California; and any provincial law which conflicts with a treaty concluded by the Central Government with a foreign country should be regarded as null and void. The Federal Government has no right to force the Californian educational authorities to open the public schools to foreign children. However, so long as the schools are being opened to foreign children at large, the San Francisco authorities would not expel Japanese pupils. In conclusion, he said that the educational question had close connection with the friendly relations between Japan and America.

Rear-Admiral Evans, commanding the American Atlantic squadron, has published his view as to naval reorganization in which he says sixteen battleships each must be provided for the Atlantic and Pacific squadrons.

GERMANY AND NAVAL SUPREMACY.

London, April 22.

From Berlin comes news that Lord Tweedmouth's recent statement in Parliament on Great Britain's determination to maintain naval supremacy at all costs, is sharply criticised by the German press. The *Cologne Gazette* emphatically declares that Germany declines to acquiesce in England's permanent Naval supremacy.

FRANCE AND STRIKE ORGANISERS.

The Minister of Justice has circulated among the Public Procurators an order urging the prompt and energetic repression of crimes of provocation. This movement is directed against professional agitators who organize strikes in defiance of the law.

BRITISH COLONIAL CONFERENCE

The Colonial Conference has decided to hold quadrennial Imperial conferences; to establish a permanent Secretariat under the control of the Colonial Office; the British Premier to preside over the deliberations. This resolution is generally regarded as a step in the right direction.

JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

San Francisco, April 21.

The Portland Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution opposing anti-Japanese measures. Many of the Americans here have signed a letter welcoming the entry of Japanese. The Japanese here have elected a committee to present a petition to Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador in Washington. Their representatives will leave on April 25th for Washington.

TRADE ON THE PACIFIC.

The Premier (Mr. A. Deakin), of the Australian Commonwealth, in the course of a speech said that a time would come in the future when Great Britain would have to meet competition on the Pacific with Germany or Japan.

CAIRO.

London, April 23.

In consequence of the turbulent attitude of the rough elements in Cairo, coupled with the anti Government campaign of the national press, the British troops on Monday paraded in most quarters of the City.

FRANCE AND GERMANY IN MOROCCO.

It is reported from Paris that the Franco-German difference regarding concessions in Morocco is not likely to lead to serious diplomatic difficulty. The German representatives in Morocco are apparently disposed for reasonable discussion.

ILLUSTRATED EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS.

The Princess of Wales's committee of ladies is raising a private fund of £4,000 for furthering the work of providing a uniform system of illustrated lectures for use in the schools of the empire. Prominent Unionists are starting a movement for banding young Britons for Imperial political work.

JAPANESE BONDS ON CHANGE.

On the Stock Exchange Japanese issues are in demand. The optimistic speeches of Mr. Sakatani, Minister of Finance, are attracting attention.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

London, April 24.

Mr. R. B. Haldane, Secretary for War, addressing the Colonial Premiers, declared that after the want of preparation exhibited during the South African War, the authorities realized the importance of reorganizing the War Office and the Army, devising a scheme for the Imperial organization of the Empire, including a fleet stronger than that of any two other Powers, an expeditionary force, regular troops, a territorial army, and a General Staff, which must be permeated with a strong Imperial character. The War and Colonial offices were working together for the solution of the problem of defence. The Secretary for War promised to issue papers dealing with the question of assimilating the war organization throughout the Empire, also with regard to the supply of ammunition and the training of officers.

The Conference welcomes and endorses the measures proposed by Mr. Haldane.

The First Lord of the Admiralty urged the necessity for unity in the control of the Fleet. He did not desire any further contributions nor money, but he welcomed the co-operation of the Colonies in whatever form that was most agreeable to themselves.

The Secretary for War announces that the Colonial Premiers have decided in favour of territorial troops after the British pattern.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

A MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

The Japanese tradesman who was arrested some time ago at Tsitsihar by order of the Governor of the Amur Region, has been handed over to the Japanese Consular Authorities in Harbin in deference to a protest lodged by Mr. Consul-General Kawakami.

(This arrest was made nominally on suspicion of selling arms, but rumour says that the real object was to prevent residence within the walled city of Harbin.—Ed. *J.M.*)

(Received by the Imperial Naval Department.)

THE "TSUKUBA" AND "CHITOSE."

The *Tsukuba* and the *Chitose* arrived at Gibraltar on the 18th instant *en route* for America, and were to leave that port on the 22nd.

LITTLE MOTHERS

Use

Cuticura SOAP

Tens of thousands have known no other soap since birth. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to mothers, as well as for the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, is priceless.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours.
Sold throughout the world.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America.....	T. K. K...	H'kong Maru	Sa. April 27
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Lyra	Su. April 28
Hongkong...	T. Y. K....	Nippon Maru	M. April 29
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan 1	Tu. April 30
Tacoma	B. T.....	Tremont 2	W. May 1
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Shinano Maru 3	F. May 3
Europe	N. D.....	Bayern	Sa. May 4
Tacoma	B. & S....	Cyclops 4	Su. May 5
Europe	M. M.....	Tourane	W. May 8
America.....	P. M.....	Korea	F. May 10
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Athenian	F. May 10
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Th. May 16
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Tartar	Tu. May 21

1 Left Vancouver on the 18th inst.
2 Left Tacoma on the 15th inst.
3 Left Seattle on the 16th inst.
4 Left Tacoma on the 18th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. L....	P. E. Friedrich	Sa. April 27
America.....	P. M.....	Mongolia	Sa. April 27
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Riojun Maru	Sa. April 27
Tacoma.....	O. S. S....	Yangtsze	Sa. April 27
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K....	Kokura Maru	Sa. April 27
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	H'kong Maru	M. April 29
Tacoma.....	B. T.....	Lyra	M. April 29
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Tu. April 30
America.....	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru	W. May 1
Europe	N. Y. K....	Tamba Maru	W. May 1
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Tremont	Th. May 2
Hongkong...	P. & A. ...	Arabia	Th. May 2
Europe	M. M.....	Salazie	Sa. May 4
Australia ...	N. Y. K....	Nikko Maru	Sa. May 4
Europe	P. & O....	Formosa	Tu. May 7
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Athenian	Sa. May 11
Portland.....	P. & A. ...	Numantia	Sa. May 11
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Korea	Su. May 12
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Th. May 16
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Tartar	Tu. May 21

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Benalder, British steamer, 1,959, R. W. Thomson, 19th April,—London via ports, and Kobe, 18th April, General.—Cornes & Co.

Katsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,097, O. Hayakawa, 19th April,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,837, Wm. Bainbridge, 19th April—London via ports, and Kobe, 19th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, R. Swain, 19th April,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 19th April,—Honkong via ports, and Kobe, 18th April, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.N. Co.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, K. Kato, 19th April,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 4th April, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prinz Eitel Friedrich, German steamer, 5,001, E. Malchow, 20th April,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 19th April, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Gregory Apcar, British steamer, 2,960, G. H. Belson, 20th April,—Calcutta via ports, and Shanghai, 16th April, General.—Cornes & Co.

Zeroaster, British steamer, 2,384, John Ewan, 20th April,—Christmas Island via Singapore and Hongkong, Phosphate Rock.—Cornes & Co.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, A. Dixon, 20th April, —San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 20th April,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Koan Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,145, T. Okuma, 21st April,—Rangoon, Rice.—Japanese.

Shingio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,861, Nagata, 20th April,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Formosa, British steamer, 2,616, B. H. W. Snow, 21st April,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Salazie, French steamer, 2,089, A. Ailland, 22nd April,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 21st April, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Yamashita, 22nd April,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Muramatsu, 22nd April,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Idomeneus, British steamer, 4,299, Hugh Nish, 23rd April,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 22nd April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 23rd April,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kichirin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,103, K. Watanabe, 22nd April,—Osaka, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Setsuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 833, S. Kawai, 23rd April,—Newchwang, General.—Shosen Kaisha.

Tensa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,830, Sakurai, 23rd April.—Kobe, Ballast.—Yamagata-ya.

Buyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,813, S. Matsumoto, 23rd April,—Rangoon, Rice.—Shosen Kaisha.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, S. Robinson, 23rd April,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanouchi, 24th April,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indrani, British steamer, 3,226, M. Macfarlane, 24th April.—New York via Suez and ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Merionethshire, British steamer, 1,950, C. H. Burch, 24th April,—London via ports, and Kobe, 22nd April, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Chingtu, British steamer, 1,439, W. B. Brown, 24th April,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimizu, 24th April,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,184, T. Tsuchiya, 24th April,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yangtsze, British steamer, 4,149, Harris, 24th April, —Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 23rd April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Mercedes, British collier boat, 2,839, McGregor, 24th April,—Hongkong, Coal,—British Fleet.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 25th April,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Trieste, Austrian steamer, 3,203, P. Graglietto, 25th April,—Trieste via ports, and Shanghai, 20th April, Mails and General.—Heller Bros.

Glenlogan, British steamer, 3,740, J. McGregor, 24th April,—London via ports, and Kobe, 23rd April, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Bushin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,968, Y. Yayanagi, 24th April,—Formosa via Kobe, Rice.—Japanese.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Wada, 24th April,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, Fujiwara, 24th April,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker, 25th April,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nikko Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, E. W. Haswell, 25th April,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha

DEPARTURES.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 19th April,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Yeijio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, M. Winckler, 19th April,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 19th April,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Giran Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,815, Fuseno, 19th April,—Osaka, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Yorikime Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,347, S. Oda, 19th April,—Otaru, General.—Japanese.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 20th April,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Ville de la Ciotat, French steamer, 2,821, Combe, 20th April,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.

Chinhua, British steamer 1,349, J. B. Harris, 20th April,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Y. Nomura, 20th April,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 20th April,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General. —P. & A. S.S. Co.

Deucalion, British steamer, 4,476, M. H. F. Jackson, 20th April,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Isobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,889, K. Hayashi, 20th April,—Otaru, General.—Oshiro Kisen Kaisha.

Trocas, British tank steamer, 2,657, Wm. Kerr, 20th April,—Takefoyo, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, A. Dixon, 22nd April, —Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, K. Kato, 22nd April,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General. —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 22nd April,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benalder, British steamer, 1,959, R. W. Thomson, 22nd April,—Rangoon, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Suma, Japanese cruiser, 2,800, 22nd April,—Yokosuka.

Sumatra, British steamer, 2,976, E. W. Bruce, 23rd April,—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Shingio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,861, Nagato, 23rd April,—Otaru via ports, General,—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Igawa, 23rd April,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Yamashita, 23rd April,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Katsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,097, O. Hayakawa, 23rd April,—Dairen via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Foxley, British steamer, 2,772, F. Milman, 23rd April,—Otaru, Ballast.—American Trading Co.

Gregory Apcar, British steamer, 2,960, G. H. Belson, 23rd April,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, S. Robinson, 24th April,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General. —C. P. R. Co.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Muramatsu, 24th April,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 24th April,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chusa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,830, Sakurai, 24th April,—Honolulu, General.—Japanese.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, C. Swain, 25th April,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chingtu, British steamer, 1,439, M. B. Brown, 25th April,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, General. —Butterfield & Swire.

Kichirin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,103, K. Watanabe, 25th April,—Kushiro, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kasuga Maru*, from Shanghai via ports :—Miss Gaskin, Mr. and Mrs. Seaman, Mr. G. Doyle, Mr. O. S. Trinvell, 9 Japanese, and 3 Chinese, in cabin ; 3 Japanese, and 8 Chinese, in second class ; 72 Japanese, and 38 Chinese, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, from Europe via ports :—Mr. Albert Schofer-Hansen, Mr. Wilhelm Bockel Mr. Browning, Misses Browning (2), Baron and Baroness d'Anethan, Mr. N. H. Eatwacker, Mr. and Mrs. Collingwood-Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. G. Chase, Rev. and Mrs. Gresham, Misses Peeble (2), Mr. Varesi, Dr. and Mrs Jos. Siehra, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bingham, Dr. and Mrs. H. Wet, Dr. Graham, Miss Graham, Miss E. Slack, Mrs. L. von Lith, Mrs. J. Wilson, child and maid, Miss Eckstrand, Mrs. W. W. Hume, Miss M. A. Lloyd, Mrs. H. D. Colville and maid, Mrs. Wm. Clark, Miss B. Hoopes, Mrs. E. S. Moore, Miss S. E. Moore, Mrs. W. Heron, Miss Ida Heron, Miss Marion Heron, Miss B. Richards, Mr. G. Kemma, Mr. Rabour Lathrop, Dr. L. Vogeler, Mr. E. Clawiter, Mrs. E. Clawiter, Prof. Schroeter, Miss Sommer, Dr. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. Hunts, Mr. and Mrs. Montague Bush, Mr. Ziegenspech and party, Mrs. Lindholm, Mrs. Millay, Capt. J. W. Eckstrand, Mr. C. Bremer, Mr. and Mrs. MacAnerney, Mrs. de Lalande, child and maid, Mr. W. Thom Kissel, Mr. Latherope, Mrs. Thompson, child and maid, Miss Rita Clarke and maid, Mr. W. W. Campbell, Mr. A. J. S. Lefroy, Mr. E. F. Doerflinger, Mr. C. Pannwits, Mr. Edwin Race, Miss Ballard, Madame d'Anethan's maid, Mr. Frank, Mr. J. Marsden, Mr. C. V. Schmidt, Mr. I. Iki, and Mr. M. Lehrensuhewa, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Tosa Maru*, from Seattle :—Mr. A. R. Ross, and Capt. Hart, in cabin ; Mrs. L. F. Houghton, and Miss Mary J. M. Houghton, in second class ; 27 Japanese, and 3 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Gregory Apcar*, from Calcutta via ports :—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Tremearne, Mr. and Mrs. Ebrolmju and 4 children, Mrs. A. Mowbhoy and child, Capt. and Mrs. Shipman, Mr. C. Hatfield, Mr. A. W. Pugh, Mrs. Belson and child, Mrs. Jack and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dee, Mr. F. A. Levi and child, Mr. E. J. Lyra, Mr. S. Datta Gupta, Mr. Lom Fong, Mr. Lan Puc Wan, 3 Indians, 5 Chinese and 2 others, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu :—Rev. R. P. Alexander, Lieut. A. H. Dixon, Mr. F. E. Ferdaid, Mrs. Frederick M. McFadden, Mrs. Ralph L. Morgan, Mr. Y. N. Ohashi, Mr. Otis A. Poole, Mrs. R. D. Read and 2 children, Mr. E. Rebolledo, Mr. F. A. Stevens, Mr. H. S. Ya-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

maga, Col. George M. Dunn, Mrs. George M. Dunn, maid and infant, Miss M. Louise Dunn, Miss Elizabeth Dunn, and Mr. H. S. Playfair, in cabin. For Kobe :—Mr. A. C. Bryer, Mr. C. Walter Clifton, Mr. G. R. Corner, and Mr. William Hohmeyer, in cabin. For Shanghai :—Mr. L. Andrews, Mr. J. C. Armstrong, Mr. Tracy R. Kelley, Mr. E. Quackenbush, and Mr. E. S. Him, in cabin. For Hongkong :—Mr. W. T. Beardsley, and Mr. Theodore C. Parker, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Silasie*, from Marseilles via ports :—Captain Young, Mr. Bonmarchand, Mr. M. R. N. Rovr, Mr. and Mrs. A. Le Noun, and Mr. and Mrs. Goss in cabin.

Per British steamer *Monteagle*, from Vancouver, B.C. :—Mr. H. B. Batty, Mr. B. I. Cropsey, Mr. E. Hudson, Mrs. C. L. Judson, Mr. Lee Kee, Mr. Mark Long, Mr. A. C. Siemer, and Mrs. Siemer, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *Minnesota*, for Hongkong via ports :—Mr. F. J. Allen, Mrs. C. W. Atkinson, Mr. Bush, Mrs. Bush, Mr. B. F. Fisher, Mrs. B. F. Fisher, Mr. Gerrerr, Mrs. Gerrerr, Mr. W. K. Trenize, Mr. F. Heinlein, Mr. Hickey, Mr. Jones, Mr. C. F. McWilliams, Mr. Ruegg, Mr. C. E. Swan, Mr. Ayscough, Miss Defano, Mrs. F. A. Deickhoff, Miss Golda Deickhoff, Dr. F. Dobbins, Miss Cutler, Dr. Gaynor, Mr. L. Gerditz, Miss Glover, Mr. Horace Houlding, Mr. Walter V. Hicks, Master Victor V. Hickey, Mr. H. E. Jones, Miss Langford, Mr. H. Lowry, Mrs. H. Lowry, Miss Emma Oliver, Mrs. Frances O'Shea, Miss Grace O'Shea, Mr. J. Samson, Mrs. J. Samson, Mr. J. Shaw, Mr. E. Volger, Mr. D. R. Noyes, Mrs. D. R. Noyes, Mr. B Augustine, Mrs. B. Augustine, Mrs. R. V. Ankenney, Mr. A. Battle, Mrs. A. Battle, Mrs. J. C. Brady, Miss Lois Brady, Mrs. W. W. Broughton, Mr. Payton Brown, Miss Margaret Brown, Miss Mary Brown, Mr. C. Carrigan, Mrs. C. Carrigan, Mr. J. M. Crago, Miss M. Eaton, Mr. H. F. Gallen, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ganong, Mr. B. L. Gordon, Mrs. B. L. Gordon, Mr. Burgess Gordon, Mr. Ralph Gordon, Mrs. H. Hanna and child, Miss Gladys Ham, Miss Mildred Hogan, Miss Bertha Hogan, Mr. Joseph Hayden, Mrs. Joseph Hayden, Mr. F. R. Hewlett, Mr J. R. Hopkins, Mrs. C. H. Irwin, Mr. F. H. James, Mr. C. T. Jones, Miss Bertha Lebold, Miss Mae Lebold, Mr. W. H. Mathews, Mrs. W. H. Mathews, Mr. W. W. Mayo, Mr. A. Meyer, Mrs. A. Meyer, Mr. Chu Ngi, Mrs. Chas. Oudin, Mr. R. J. O'Shea, Mrs. R. J. O'Shea, Mrs. Percy Cowell, Mr. C. C. Ramsey, Mrs. C. C. Ramsey, Mr. M. W. Jaya, Mrs. M. W. Jaya, Miss A. L. Ramsay, Mrs. H. R. Spencer, Mr. Gung Soon, Miss Laura E. Splouding, Mr. J. P. Tirrill, Mrs. J. P. Tirrill, Miss Tong, Miss G. Tong, Capt. R. Vandam, Mr. F. J. Walker, Mrs. F. J. Walker, Mr. F. H. Whitworth, Sr. Mrs. F. H. Whitworth, Sr., Mr. F. H. Whitworth, Jr., Mrs. F. H. Whitworth, Jr., and Mr. B. J. Whitman. For Nagasaki :—Miss M. D. Sashmitt and Mr. C. W. Atkinson in cabin.

Per French steamer *Ville de la Ciotat*, for Marseilles via ports :—Mr. Brasier de Thuy, Mrs. Brasier de Thuy, Mr. D. H. Blake, Mr. Tetsh and boy, Mr. A. E. Graves, Mr. H. W. Lea, Mr. Ch. Bryan, Mr. J. Cameron, Mr. K. Hiranuma, Mr. A. Cousin, Mrs. A. Cousin, Mr. K. Suzuki, Mr. Pohoomall, Mr. T. G. Doyle, Mr. Tong Aroud, Mr. and Mrs. Plan, Rev. Pere J. Defrenne, Mr. Seksee, Mr. Quan Yu Sing, Mr. Quan Sieh Hong, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Guyon, Mr. Felix Carpinelli, and Mr. McAllister, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, for San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. J. W. Barrow, Mrs. J. W. Barrow, Mr. E. C. Binder, Mr. K. J. Bohlin, Mr. R. C. Craighead, Mr. E. A. Dorsey, Mrs. E. A. Dorsey and maid, Mr. F. H. Dress, Mr. Otti Ernst, Mrs. Otti Ernst, Miss Ernst, Rev. A. B. Fitzgerald, Mr. B. Fitzgerald, Mrs. J. M. Fitzgerald, Miss Fitzgerald, Mr. D. Freeman, Mr. E. Glueckauf, Count de Grasset, Mr. P. Hagan, Mr. T. V. Halsey, Mr. F. Hastings, Mrs. F. Hastings and 2 children, Mr. J. B. Havre, Mrs. Francis Heneley, Mr. F. S. Heintzleman, Mr. W. Hirespenberger Capt. C. H. Howland, Mr. R. de la Huerta and valet, Mr. W. Kennedy, Mrs. W. Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, Mrs. K. Kobayashi, Mr. A. R. Lash, Capt. H. Leube, Mrs. S. M. B. Long, H. E. the Duke of Medinaceli and 2 valets, Mr. L. de la Maza and valet, Sir Lionel McMahon, Lady Lionel McMahon, Mr. A. W. Miller, Mr. A. Mohr, Mrs. A. Mohr, Mr. G. Mustaro, Mr. H. Orange, Mr. H. Outerson, Mr. O. H. M. Pain, Major S. H Pedely, H. E. the Duke of Penaranda and valet, Mrs. F. Prenties, Mr. F. Prescott, Mr. Wm. Rogers, Mr. G. F. Rude, Mrs. W. A. Sharp and 3 children, Mr. G. Schultz, Mr. J. Shank, Mr. E. B. Sharman, Mr. R. P. Smith, Mr. M. Sternberger, Mr. T. Takeo, Surgeon J. S. Taylor, U.S.N., Mr. T. B. Townsend, Capt. C. H. Trowbridge and servant, Mr. W. H. Ukers, Mr. Geo. T. Wakimoto, Mrs. Geo. T. Wakimoto and maid, Mr. L. N. Wertenbaker, and Mr. E. M. Wood, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for Hongkong via ports :—Mr. L. Andrews, Mr. J. C. Armstrong, Mr. W. T. Beardsley, Mr. A. C. Bryer, Mr. G. Walter Clifton, Mr. G. R. Corner, Mr. E. S. Hine, Mr. Wm. Hohmeyer, Mr. Tracy R. Kelley, Mr. Theodore C. Parker, Mr. E. Quackenbush, Mrs. E. L. Boydstun & infant, Mrs. Earl Cranston, Miss Josephin Fearon, Mr. S. H. Gray, Mr. H. B. McDaniel, Mrs. H. B. McDaniel, Mrs. F. M. McFadden, Mrs. R. L. Morgan, Mrs. G. H. Potts, infant and amah, Mr. E. S. Spencer, Mr. V. C. Saywell, Mr. Geo. F. West, Mrs. Geo. F. West, and Mr T. Wroe, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Sumatra*, for London via ports :—Mr. P. A. Stovold, Mr. A. W. Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. W. Nicolson, Mr. L. Walker, Mr. and Mrs R. de B. Layard, infant and nurse, Miss Layard, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. W. Ainslie, Mr. A. R. Morris, Mr. G. Marsden, Mr. J. R. Leggo, Mr. S. Nishimura, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk shippers by *Aki Maru*, for Seattle, Wash., 17th April :—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	42
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	123
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	69
Total	281

Silk shippers by *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, 18th March :—

	Bales.
L. Mottet	21
F. Strähler & Co.	15
Cornes & Co.	5
Kaitsu Gomei Kaisha	318
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	132
Doshin Kaisha	5
Total	496

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Ville de la Ciotat* :—

	Raw.				Waste.			
	Marseilles Opticon.	Lyon.	Russia.		Marseilles	Lyon.	Italy.	Milan
Cl. Eymard	74	—	—	—	172	—	—	—
L. Mottet & Co	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co.	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber Wolf & Co.	5	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—
Total	154	92	—	—	260	—	—	—

Silk shippers by *China*, for San Francisco, via Honolulu, 20th April :—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	65
Jewett & Best	23
Siber, Wolff & Co.	9
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	132
„ (Spun Silk)	2
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	35
Doshin Kaisha	5
Total	271

Per British steamer *Sumatra*, for London via ports :—Raw Silk for Europe, 104 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 640 bales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, April 26.

Business in this department is generally good as enquiries from the interior have increased.

RAW COTTON. PER PICUL.

American Middling	35.00 to 37.35
Indian Broach	30.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	26.30 to 30.00

COTTON YARN. PER LB.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed	1.05
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	1.05 to 1.35
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	1.10 to 1.40

COTTON PIECE GOODS PER PIECE.

White Shirtings—40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.	6.50 to 6.75
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	5.00 to 5.75
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	5.00 to 5.75
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	5.60 to 5.70
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	6.05 to 6.15
Prints—24 yards, 32 inches	4.10 to 5.20
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40
Turkey Reds—4lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	3.05 to 3.20
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	V. 0.75 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.50 to 0.53
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.75 to 9.50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All Other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb	1.05 to 1.65
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
„ „ „ 2 „ „	0.56 to 0.63
„ „ „ 3 „ „	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
„ „ „ 2 „ „	0.41 to 0.45
„ „ „ 3 „ „	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

Nothing to be noted. Telegrams from London say that prices are stationary.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	V. 5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.00 to 5.10
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅜″ to 1⅜″)	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.50 to 8.00
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

No change to be noted.

American	V. 3.50 to 3.69
Russian	2.80
Langkat	2.00 to 2.60

SUGAR.

The market is a little brisker.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	V. 8.25 to 8.30
Brown Manila	8.50 to 9.00
Brown China	7.30 to 12.05
White Java and Penang	8.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German	15.00 to 15.50

INDIGO AND ARTIFICIAL DYE.

Moderate business going on. Prices are practically unchanged.

	Yen.
Calcutta first	265
„ second	250
Java, first	300
„ second	290
Madras, first	165
„ second	150

COPPER.

According to a late telegram, the price in London is £101.

	Yen.
Refined per 100 kin	64.50
Bessemer	66.50
Electric refined	70

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The market is active.

	Yen.
Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.	2.50
Carbolic acid cryst „	0.32
Glycerine „	0.26
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*	7.90
Nitrate Soda „	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb.	0.57
Quinine sulphate „	0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb.	5.20
Iodoform lb.	6.10
Iode Kali lb.	3.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Actual business is at a standstill. A telegram under date of April 23rd from the Japanese Consul-General in New York says that there has been no change in the market.

The condition of the Exchange was rather serious throughout the week, purchasers trying to buy up stocks without regard to price. As the result of speculative business the bulls have five thousand *kin* at *yen* 1,700 per 100 *kin* which silk, Shinshu Katakura, was all but sold to a foreign firm at *yen* 1,400. The difference of three hundred *yen* makes fifteen thousand *yen* of a loss. On the other hand, sellers contemplate steps against reckless competition, the nature of which is not yet disclosed. The general aspect of the Exchange now is apathetic.

On 24th inst., stocks were : filatures 5,451 bales : Re-reels, 84 bales ; Orikaishi — bales ; and Sundry, — bales.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,470 to 1,490
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,440 to 1,460
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse ...	1,460 to 1,470
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,420 to 1,430
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,150 to 1,425
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	—
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse	1,390 to 1,400
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	—
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	—
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½...	—

WASTE SILK.

Owing to the continued scarcity of stocks, prices were maintained. Qualities required in France are being favoured by exporters. Telegrams from the interior report that in sympathy with the firmness in Yokohama, prices are going up.

On the 25th inst., the stock was: Noshi, 3,423 bales; Kibiso, 4,974 bales; Degara (pierced cocoon) 5 bales; and sundry 232 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220
Noshi—Filatures, Good	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	200 to 210
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	140 to 150
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	130 to 135
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 120
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Reeel—Fair...	90 to 100
Reeel—Best	70 to 75
Reeel—Goood	50 to 55
Reeel—Medium	30 to 35

TEA.

Samples of new tea have arrived from the interior throughout the week. The complimentary price of choicest is *yen* 178 to 180. It is generally understood that business will be commenced on May 5th or 6th.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y.
Choice	
Finest	
Fine...	
Good Medium	
Medium	
Good Common	
Common...	

HABUTAE.

No special transactions were made throughout the week, as stocks continue scarce. Many enquiries have been received from abroad.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½ ...	—	—	—
22½ ...	11.70	11.55	11.30
27 ...	11.70	11.20	11.10
36 ...	11.10	10.95	10.90

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.).

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½" ...	11.00	10.90	10.75	11.00	10.75
25" ...	11.00	10.85	10.95	10.75	10.60
36" ...	10.80	10.50	10.55	10.45	10.45

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½" ...	—	—	—	—
22½" ...	11.60	10.85	10.65	—
27" ...	11.20	10.55	10.45	—
36" ...	10.80	10.45	10.40	—

RICE.

The market has been quiet with the exception of slight fluctuations in Tokyo, Osaka, and Kobe. There has been no change in the business in foreign rice.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa ...	1,327,743
Foreign rice in Fukagawa ...	118,337
	Closing Price.
Delivery.	Yen.
March ...	15 59
April ...	16.01
May ...	16 37

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku.*
Superior ...	Yen 16.67
Medium ...	15.63
Common ...	14.29
Average ...	15.53

koku, 49629 bushels.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
March ...	15.09	March ...	15.075
April ...	15.41	April ...	15.34
May ...	15.79	May ...	15.67

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tokyo.—The market is quiet with a downward tendency. Considerable business was done throughout the week.

Osaka.—Prices of some stocks have fallen, some anxiety being entertained in the city as to the future financial situation, and all bankers are cautious.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, April 25

London silver ¼ higher and China sterling quotations ⅛ to ⅜ higher have caused a corresponding decline in local rates on China.

London—Bank T.T. ...	2 3/8
— — Bills on demand ...	2 0 1/16
— — 4 months' sight ...	2 0 1/4
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2 0 1/8
— — 6 months' sight ...	2 0 1/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	2,63 1/4
— Private 4 months' sight ...	261 1/2 @ 1
— — 6 months' sight ...	263 @ 2 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight ... per $100	105*
— Private 10 days, sight do	103*
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	69 1/4*
— Private 10 days' sight ...	72*
India—Bank sight ...	151
— Private 30 days' sight ...	153 1/4
America—Bank sight ...	49 3/16
— Private 30 days' sight ...	50 1/16
— Private 4 months' sight ...	50 5/16
Germany—Bank sight ...	208 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	213
Bar Silver (London) ...	30 3/8

No. 10 1.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LEAVE SHIMBASHI.

For Yokohama—5, 5.30, 6.35, 7.10, 7.30, 8.20,* 9, 9.30, 10 10.30, 11 30,* 11.40 a.m., 12.10, 12 40, 1,* 2, 2.30, 3 08, 3.40, 4, 4.30,* 4.40,* 4.50, 5.10, 5 45,* 6, 6.45, 7.10, 7.50, 8.30, 9.10, 10.20 and 11.20 p.m.

For Kobe—8, 11 a.m., 6 30, 7 30 and 10 p.m.

For Ogaki—6 a.m.

For Nagoya—8.30 a.m.

For Shimonoseki—3.30 and 11 p.m.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

For Shimbashi—5.20, 6, 6.30, 7.10, 7.40, 8.17,* 8 28, 8.48*, 9, 9.27, 9.58, 10.30, 11,* 11.23 a.m., 12.05, 12 40, 1 18, 2, 2 28, 3.31, 4,* 4 30, 5.15, 5.46, 6.14, 6.44, 7.50, 8.30, 9, 9.30, 10.10, 10.42 and 11.43 p.m.

For Kodzu—7.34, 10.59 a.m., 1.14, 3 29, 4.40, 5.24, 6 11, 8 49 p.m.

* Express trains.

(毎土曜日一回発行)
編輯人 エフ ブリンクリー
発行兼印刷人 エー ピー クラオン
発行所 {横濱市山下町五十五番 ヤヤンメンダール新聞社

BOVRIL gives you Strength.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Stiff Joints, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps, Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.) London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

日曜土本 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 18.] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, MAY 4TH, 1907. 明治卅五年三月卅日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 473
Korea ... 474
The Japanese Navy ... 475
Formosa ... 475
Manchuria ... 476
The Kaiping Affair ... 477
Mr. Sonoda on the Financial Situation ... 477
Germany ... 478
Germany and Russia ... 478
Political Parties ... 478
Collins ... 478
The Russo-Japanese Negotiations ... 479
Inauguration of Doshisha's New President ... 479
The Franco-Japanese "Entente" ... 479
Death of Mr. W. H. Smith ... 479
China ... 480
Notes on Current Events ... 480
The Bookshelf ... 481
The Royal Society of St George ... 481
Monthly Summary of the Japanese Religious Press ... 482
When Sumiki Blooms ... 484
Consular Reports ... 484
Yokohama Literary Society ... 485
General Booth in Yokohama ... 485
Nippon Race Club Golfing Association ... 486
Disturbance at the Horosai Coal Mine ... 487
Mutabe Coal Co., Ltd ... 487
Customs Appeals ... 487
Tokyo Academy of Music ... 487
Fires ... 487
Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade ... 488
The Law Courts ... 488
Tennis ... 488
The Jamestown Exhibition ... 489
Football ... 489
China Missionary Conference ... 489
Educational Meeting ... 489
The "Devanha"-"Shinshiu Maru" Collision ... 489
Tragedies ... 490
News of the Week ... 490
American Topics ... 490
Correspondence:
"The Wading of an Angry Tiger Through a River" ... 491
The New Japanese Criminal Code ... 491
The Mutabe Coal Co., Ltd. ... 492
A Correction ... 493
The Observance of Hague Day ... 493
Early Feudal Law in Japan ... 493
Telegrams ... 494
Latest Shipping ... 497
Latest Commercial ... 499

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 4TH, 1907.

BIRTH.

SQUIRE.—At 2,890 Negishi, at noon on the 27th inst., the wife of W. M. SQUIRE, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON HUGHES—On the 30th April, 1907, at the Catholic Mission, by the Rev. A. Pettier, and at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. H. Walton, MILDRED, second daughter of Thomas Anderson, Esq., of Moorhouse Hall, Wetheral, Carlisle, England, to WILLIAM HUGHES, L.M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., of Tokyo, son of John Hughes-Kyle, Esq., Wexford, Ireland. At Home, May 30th.

DEATHS.

On March 17th, suddenly, at The Lake Lodge, Wargrave, Berks, JESSIE MARIA HARRIET, widow of Sir Nicholas John Hannen, late H.B.M.'s Chief Justice and Consul-General for China, aged 61.

At Clevedon, Somerset, England, ELIZABETH, wife of Charles Somerton, in her 73rd year.

The sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus regret to inform their friends of the death of their beloved sister, SR. ST. OSWALD, who departed this life, April 29th, in the 31st year of her age.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A FLOATING mine was washed ashore near Yamagata on April 28th.

A TELEGRAM from Moji says that a gale was experienced in the straits on April 30th. The service of steamers through the straits was impeded. Several junks were capsized.

MR. G. Hayashi, Japanese Minister in Peking, left for home on April 28th.

THE yield of sugar in Formosa this year is estimated at a hundred million *kin*.

A CASE of small-pox was reported on April 26th in Tiehling, the patient being a Japanese.

AT 2.50 a.m. on April 28th a severe shock of earthquake was felt in Kamino, Iga province.

THE Japanese training squadron arrived at Thursday Island on April 27th from Brisbane.

THE death was announced on April 28th of Mr. K. Ayuba, a member of the Upper House for Ashikaga.

PRINCE KUNI, who is on his way to Europe, left Penang on April 26th for Colombo where he was expected on May 2nd.

THE construction of the Sanyen Railway between Tottori and Aoya being completed, traffic was opened April 28th.

THE steamer *Kaikoku Maru*, which sank on April 10th at Otaru, when many lives were lost, was floated on Monday.

AT 6.20 a.m. on April 27th, Princess Nashimoto was delivered of a daughter. Both mother and child are reported to be doing well.

MR. K. HARA, Minister for Home Affairs, left Shimbashi on April 28th for western cities, where the Crown Prince will shortly be paying visits.

COLONEL OSHIMA and his staff of commissioners for the delimitation of Saghalien left Tokyo on May 1st for Aomori on their way to the island.

THE Nippon Fire Insurance Co., Osaka, held a general meeting on April 25th. The dividend for last year was declared at the rate of 15 per cent.

TWO 28-cent. guns which were formerly used by the Russians on Golden Hill, Port Arthur, were brought to Ujina on April 28th by the *Jinsen Maru*.

THE *Chugwai Shogyo* reports that the imports of foreign rice since the beginning of this year up to the present time aggregated two hundred thousand tons.

THE Fuji, Kyodo, and Chugwai Kerosene Oil Companies, all of Niigata prefecture, have agreed to amalgamate. Their capitals are *yen* 800,000, *yen* 530,000 and *yen* 270,000 respectively.

VICE-ADMIRAL MOORE Commander of the British squadron on the China station, arrived in Yokohama on the evening of April 29th from Hakone. He at once proceeded to the *Alacrity*.

KOBE telegrams to Tokyo journals report that the Suma Detached Palace and the land on which it stood were sold by tender on April 25th. The tender of the Tokyo Warehouse Company of *yen* 506,000 was accepted.

THE Department of Finance on April 30th redeemed three million *yen* of the debentures of the Seoul-Fusan Railway. The remainder, amounting to four million *yen*, will be redeemed before the beginning of June.

THE Kwansei Railway Co. held a general meeting on April 27th at Yokkaichi. Mr. Kataoka, President of the company, spoke on the conditions during the last half of 1906 and on the Government's proposal with regard to the nationalization of the railway. The half-yearly net income was *yen* 803,544.95 and an interim dividend was declared at the rate of 6.32 per cent. per annum.

THE steamer *Keiki Maru* went ashore at 1 p.m. on April 28th at Yuensan. The cargo and passengers are safe. At the time the accident occurred, dense fog prevailed. The vessel is insured with the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co. for forty thousand *yen*.

MARQUIS SAIONJI, the Premier, will leave Tokyo on May 4th for Western places. It is said that he will worship at the Ise Shrine after which he will visit the neighbouring district. On Monday, he will be present at the Industrial Competitive Exhibition now being held in Ise province. The premier will probably return to the capital on Tuesday.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha's chartered steamer *Hide Maru* (998 tons) went ashore at 1 a.m. on April 27th off Swiyong about three miles from Fusan on her way from Yuensan. The passengers and post bags were safely landed. The *Kisogawa Maru* has been despatched to the scene to give assistance to the ill-fated ship. The cause is reported to be a dense fog.

PRINCE TOKUGAWA and party now in Seoul was received on the morning on May 1st by the Emperor of Korea. Prince Tokugawa was decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Plum Blossom; Marquis Tokugawa with First Order of Tai-keuk; and Count Matsudaira with the First Order of Pal-kwai. On Saturday, the distinguished party will leave for Manchuria via Pyonyang and Antung by the Seoul-Wiju Railway.

THE fifteenth graduation ceremony of the Yokosuka Naval Engineering College took place on April 25th. Prince Higashi-Fushimi, Vice-Admiral Dewa, chief of the Naval Educational Department and many other high officers were present. The same day, the cadets, forty-four in all, were appointed to the cruisers *Suma* and *Akashi*. These ships will leave Yokohama on May 4th for a training cruise in South China waters.

WAN FEN-MING (23), a Chinese student of the Waseda University, who was undergoing preliminary examination in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of having assaulted Kosuye Kanamori and her elder sister with a knife and inflicted injuries, was committed for trial on April 26th. According to the decision given by the Preliminary Examination Judge, the student proposed marriage to Kosuye but she refused him.

K. MINEKATA, (69) a coolie residing at Tachibana-cho, Yokohama, committed suicide at his house on the night of April 27th by hanging himself with a cord. The same night, K. Oura, a workman employed at the Koishikawa Military Arsenal, attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself into the sea near No. 12, Yamashita-cho. He was saved by a jinrikisha coolie who was passing and was removed to the Kaga-cho Police Office. The cause in both cases is reported to be monetary difficulties.

THE first meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Yokohama was held on the evening of April 27th at the Union Church. Professor Nitobe, of the Imperial University, and Mr. S. Shimada, a member of the Lower House, gave addresses on "Faith and Literature" and "Faith and Work" respectively. In the course of his address the professor said that any one who wished to study literature must purify and ennoble his ideas. High ideals were entirely dependant on firm faith. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Shimada said that success in general work could not be accomplished with knowledge only. It was principally achieved by earnest faith.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Saturday, April 27.

At a meeting of Korean and Japanese economists assembled by Mr. Megata on the 24th instant in Seoul, Marquis Ito again spoke as to his determination to administer the affairs of the Residency-General in a manner beneficial to the Korean nation. He alluded to the fact that some people urged a more essentially Japanese policy, but at the time of his appointment to be Resident-General he had received his Sovereign's command to be guided by the principle of kindness to the Koreans and he never lost sight of that mandate. Lord Cromer, when taking up his duties in Egypt, had addressed to the British Government a despatch declaring that his policy in Egypt would be to contrive the benefit of the country, and in the opinion of the Marquis that must be Japan's policy also in Korea. Many Japanese subjects went into the interior of Korea and sought to enrich themselves by rapid processes, but it often happened that they were, on the contrary, victimised by the men whom they attempted to victimise. The straight route leading to just mutual advantage was the only route to follow, and the Resident-General had no intention of deviating from it. His aim was to improve the conditions in Korea, and, among other things, to put an end to official peculation.

In the *Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams it is stated that the Japanese Commandant in Korea—by whom General Hasegawa is designated, we presume—and an Adviser (whose name is not given) have urged upon Marquis Ito the expediency of a change of Cabinet. Their contention is that the present Ministers are unpopular on account of their connexion with the November Convention, and also that they are directly responsible for the extortions of provincial tax-collectors and therefore indirectly responsible for the emeutes and assassinations that have taken place of late. Marquis Ito, however, is not inclined to adopt any precipitate measure.

Meanwhile, according to other telegrams —notably those of the *Asahi*—the anti-Japanese feeling is growing and spreading in the peninsula. The debt-repayment agitation has achieved the result which it may be confidently supposed to have aimed at originally, namely, the propagation of this feeling, and the ill-conduct of provincial officials tends to augment it. In several instances bands of Koreans have repaired to Christian places of worship to make complaints, but there is no evidence that they have received any encouragement from the missionaries or the native pastors.

A collision took place on the 24th instant at Dongpu (or Hwangdong) between the Chihollado insurgents and a party of Japanese police. There was an exchange of rifle-fire lasting 40 minutes and the insurgents then fled, leaving one dead, several wounded, 26 rifles and a quantity of ammunition. These appear to be the rioters who assaulted the Neungju post-office a few days ago. They are said to number a hundred. From Kyongheung in Hamyondo, also, comes news of an emeute in which 500 Koreans were engaged against a party of Japanese fishermen. This appears to have been the outcome of a mere local dispute.

It is said to have been clearly proved that the attempt to blow up the Prime Minister, Pak Cheh-sun's residence with a bomb, and the equally abortive essay against the life of, Mr. Kwong, Minister of War, were the acts of the same band of men and had their origin purely in anti-Japanese feeling. The murder of Pak Yong-ho, however, belongs to a different category. Pak had been one of the strong opponents of the November Convention, and thereafter had acquired large influence at the Palace, so that his position excited much jealousy. But the proximate cause of his assassination, according to the confession of his murderers, was the wholesale dismissal of Court officials at his instance. The *Jiji Shimpo* says that Pak's knowledge of the Japanese language made him a useful instrument in spying upon the doings of the Japanese, and he thus acquired great influence with the Emperor, who is essentially anti-Japanese. Pak became involved in many of the anti-Japanese manœuvers encouraged by the Court, and his manner of exercising his power created many enemies. Our contemporary, it will be observed, refrains from clearly indicating the cause of the assassination.

A certain Kim and some nine others have been apprehended on suspicion of being connected with the attempt on the life of the Minister of War. Kim is said to have been implicated in a similar plot at the time of the conclusion of the November Convention, and he is described as an inveterate enemy of the present Cabinet.

The *Hochi Shimbun* urges the necessity of extending the Japanese protectorate and adopting a more resolute policy. It apologises to the Emperor of Korea for tendering counsels which seem to imply an encroachment upon his Sovereignty, but it insists that his Majesty's interests would be best served by removing from his entourage these scheming officials who involve him in plots which, unless abandoned, are sure to lead to very serious results.

There have been two more arrests in connexion with the attempt on the life of the Minister of War: one is a man named Choi, an officer of the Palace Guards; the other, Min, Vice-Minister of Education. The total number of persons now in custody on this charge is 31 and among them three are recognised to have been the leading spirits. They are literati. The names of two, Na and Yi, are distinguishable from the telegrams but we can not decipher the third. These two men, according to their own confession, are vehement advocates of Korean independence and correspondingly opposed to the Japanese regimen. They hired fourteen men—the telegrams describe them as *soshi*, which class evidently has representatives in Korea—to make the projected attack on the Ministers of State, whose overthrow was regarded as an essential preliminary to the recovery of national autonomy. But these mercenary assassins proved to be so deficient in zeal that the opportunity was lost. As for the Vice-Minister of Education, his participation seems to have been entirely due to self seeking. He expected to find his own political account in the fall of the Cabinet, and he is said to have contributed a sum of 3,400 *yen* towards the costs of the essay. The telegraph says that Marquis Ito invited the Korean Ministers to a meeting at the Residency General on the 27th instant, and that the fact attracts much attention in view of recent perturbing events.

The leader of the Neungju emeute has been apprehended by the Japanese police.

It is observable that leading Japanese journals treat these incidents calmly. The *Jiji Shimpo* merely observes that, if any fault is to be found with the present Japanese system, it is that sufficient protection is not extended to the leading officials to enable them to discharge their functions with a feeling of security. They are acting in conformity with the agreement between Japan and Korea, and they should be guaranteed against all personal risks. The *Asahi* writes at considerable length, but the gist of its remarks is that the symptoms of unquiet now discernible are mainly due to the progress of reform. What perturbs the people, especially the official classes, and the expectant official classes, is that wholesome changes are being introduced, and that opportunities for abuses and peculations are thus disappearing. A concrete illustration may be found in the realm of taxation. Hitherto the local officials have been in the habit of lending out the proceeds of taxation at high interest, pending final payment into the Treasury. This device furnished financial convenience to the people and put money into the pockets of the lenders. But under the new system such proceedings have ceased to be possible. The proceeds of taxation have to be paid at once into the Treasury, and of course the officials and the people are both hostile to such a reform. It is so from first to last. The present Cabinet is honestly endeavouring to aid the Residency-General in introducing salutary changes, and the more resolutely that programme is followed, the greater the opposition naturally provoked. It follows that critics in Japan, who cry out for more drastic and sterner measures, do not seem to grasp the situation thoroughly. What is wanted —if anything be wanted—is the adoption of such arrangements as shall secure the safe and quiet progress of the reforms inaugurated by the Residency-General.

Monday, April 22.

From detailed reports of Marquis Ito's recent speech made at a garden party in the residence of Mr. Megata, it appears that his Excellency's reference to Lord Cromer was on the basis of a letter sent by the latter to Sir Claude MacDonald. This letter arrived in Tokyo shortly before the appointment of Marquis Ito to the Residency-General. Lord Cromer dwelt on the imperative necessity of shaping Japan's procedure in Korea with a view primarily to the benefit and prosperity of the Koreans themselves. He said that his own administration in Egypt had been guided by that principle and that, in his opinion, no other course could possibly succeed in Korea. Japan was assuming a great responsibility in the peninsular empire and she ought to send there one of her very best statesmen. Marquis Ito did not pretend to think that he himself fulfilled that definition, but he claimed to have always entertained the same view as the great Egyptian administrator, and to have moulded his policy in Korea accordingly. There was, in part of the Marquis' speech, an evident reference to impatient folks who insist that Japan should work more resolutely to promote her own interests in the peninsula. Such advice was calculated surely to complicate the situation by creating false impressions. Japan's interests would be best consulted by living up to the high standard which she had set for herself in her international procedure.

A brief telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* says that the negotiations which were conducted at Tientsin with regard to the Yalu timber-felling industry proved abortive, and that Mr. Hayashi, Japan's Representative, returned to Peking on the 27th of April. This is unexpected. At the time of the latest previous news the negotiations were said to be progressing favourably, no question remaining to be discussed except one of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

delimitation. It seems scarcely probable that the conference should have broken up on that account, but as no reason is assigned, we are left to conjecture. At all events it can not be supposed that the rupture is permanent.

Tuesday, April 30.

There had been many conjectures about the object of an entertainment to be given by Marquis Ito on the 27th of April to the leading Korean statesmen, twenty-two in number. People said that the affair had much political importance and would be followed by marked results. We gather from the telegrams, however, that the entertainment was mainly of a convivial character. Its political aspect was limited to assurances from the Korean statesmen that they fully appreciated the sacrifices and efforts made by a man of Marquis Ito's age in coming to carry on an arduous work in the Korean capital; that they entirely trusted his policy and that he might count on their hearty cooperation. We presume that these assurances were elicited by some remarks from the Marquis, but as to that there is no intelligence.

Wednesday, May 1.

It is stated that among the twenty-two Korean statesmen whom Marquis Ito invited to the Residency-General on the 27th inst., there were many who entertained anti-Japanese views. Marquis Ito asked his guests to speak their minds with absolute frankness, and advantage seems to have been taken of this invitation, for several of those present asked questions about international affairs and about the policy of the Residency-General. Marquis Ito answered with the greatest patience and urbanity. This interchange of sentiments lasted over 5 hours and is said to have resulted in greatly removing the doubts and softening the animosities of the Korean statesmen. The effect of the conference supplemented by the revelations that have been elicited from the men arrested in connexion with the attempted assassination of Cabinet Ministers, is said to be a signal clearing of the political atmosphere, and correspondents speak as though a new and greatly improved feeling had been created in Seoul.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* adds its powerful voice to the protests of its leading contemporaries against any change of Japan's conciliatory policy in Korea. There is always a tendency on the part of irresponsible critics to run to extremes, and to conclude that every symptom of unrest among the people is due to want of official firmness. Such things are very easy to say. But the fact is that what has recently been witnessed in the peninsula is simply a renewed outcrop of the nation's habitual procedure. Korea is still in the dark ages so far as concerns her choice of political weapons and political methods. That fact was perfectly familiar to Japanese statesmen when Marquis Ito shaped the programme he is now pursuing, and therefore no fresh evidences of Korean disposition can constitute any ground for a change of programme. Japan must pursue her path quietly and patiently.

According to Tokyo journals there is very little prospect of a satisfactory arrangement being concluded in the matter of the Yalu timber-felling enterprise. It appears that Japan approached China on the subject originally during last year, prior to the complete evacuation of Manchuria. The idea of the Japanese authorities was that no time should be lost in giving effect to the Peking Treaty of 1905, which provides for joint conduct of the enterprise. China, however, showed no sincere disposition to entertain the proposal at the time. She suggested that Japan should continue the industry on the lines followed during the war. Things remained thus for some time—how long we do not clearly gather—but ultimately the matter was re-opened by China, and the Tientsin conference took place. It then transpired that a very wide interval separated the views of Viceroy Yuan from those of Mr. Hayashi, Japan's Representative, and as the former could not see his way to yield anything, the negotiation had to be broken off. Whether it will be renewed in Peking there is no indication, but in the meanwhile the Japanese are in the position of the *beati possidentes*: they can continue the enterprise on the lines of the war period. The divergence of views is difficult to understand. One is inclined to think that a convention for the conduct of an enterprise by two parties on equal terms should not offer much latitude for disagreement, but as to that there is no public information.

The Seoul correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* sends an interesting telegram to that journal. Its gist is that Yi Yong-ik, who recently died in Vladivostock, left a document in which he advised his country's statesmen to concede everything that Japan demanded except the heart of the Sovereign; so long as the Emperor remained anti-Japanese in sentiment, the situation would be capable of restoration. Yi further alleged, in this last testament, that Russia was determined to expel Japan from Korea within the course of the next five years. Our contemporary's correspondent adds that this document is credited by many Koreans.

Thursday, May 2.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* says that the anti-Japanese feeling which threatened to disturb Pyongyang, Hwanghai-do and Pyonan-do, and which seemed not unlikely to create a difficult situation, has been quieted, and things have been restored to a normal condition. Our contemporary's correspondent attributes this to the efforts of the foreign missionaries, who have spared no pains to instruct the people in the hopelessness of resorting to violence. At one time the missionaries, or, at any rate, a section of them, were reported to entertain feelings inimical to the Japanese regime, and the English and American agitators who seem bent upon creating trouble in the peninsula, used to refer confidently to these Christian propagandists as impartial observers who, much against their own inclination, were driven to espouse the anti-Japanese side. During the past few months, however, information has reached us now and again from trustworthy sources, that whatever might have been the situation at one time, the missionaries have now opened their eyes to Japan's attitude as an unavoidable issue of two wars, and to the fact that she is honestly seeking to improve the status of the Korean people. This latest piece of news sent across the wires by the *Jiji's* correspondent confirms our previous information.

The Tokyo press states that the Residency-General contemplates the issue of newspaper regulations at an early date, and that one of the provisions will be a deposit of 3,000 *yen* security by any journal published in Korea. This prospect is said to have caused much perturbation in the newspaper camp, but it will surely be agreed that if a situation ever existed which called for some exercise of official control in the matter of newspapers, such a situation exists in Seoul to-day.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* gives some interesting statements attributed to a Japanese naval expert. The gist of what he says is that, in addition to the *Aki* and the *Satsuma*, Japan intends to build at home or to order in England two or three more battle-ships. He does not speak with any certainty as to the place of construction but, reading between the lines, we gather that England will be chosen, though possibly one of the vessels may be built in Japan. The *Dreadnought*, he admits, has points of superiority to the *Aki* and the *Satsuma*, and there will consequently be an advantage in having recourse to English builders. On the other hand, the experiences gained by Japan during the war indicate the advisability of certain new features which would be added after the arrival of the ships in Japan, and the result of such a combination of English expert methods and Japanese secret improvements would be to give to this country undoubtedly the most powerful fighting ships in the world; ships one of which would be a match for any two armoured cruisers now afloat. If Japan builds at home, the officer continues, she has to obtain large quantities of Harveyized steel abroad, and thus there is very little difference between the cost of domestic and foreign construction. Altogether it will be seen that, according to this officer, the present disposition is to go to England for these vessels. The officer further mentions that the launch of the armoured cruiser *Kurama*, which was to have taken place this month (April), will probably have to be deferred until the autumn, as there has been a delay in the arrival of materials from England.

It may be mentioned here that the repairs of the battle-ship *Orel* (now the *Iwami*), a vessel of 13,516 tons, have been virtually completed at Kure. The first preliminary trial trip was made on the 23rd of April and another will be made early in May, prior to the public trial, when it is expected that a speed of 19 knots will be developed. The *Orel* is probably the finest of the ships which fell into Japan's hands during the war. She was built at Galernii Island and launched in 1902, so that she is comparatively new.

FORMOSA.

It is stated that the Formosan authorities have decided to establish a military station on the east coast of Formosa, with a view to having troops in constant propinquity to the chief scenes of the aboriginal excesses. The east coast of the island has hitherto been virtually a *terra incognita*. It has no harbours, worthy of the name, and is, for the most part, a rock-bound region inaccessible from the sea. Throughout the recesses of the mountains which fringe this coast the uncivilized elements of the population have their fastnesses, and the announcement that a military post is to be stationed there has much significance as showing the progress made by the Japanese in the work of pacification. In this context it may be noted that the latest news is the surrender of the leader of the insurgents inhabiting the nine districts of the Keito region. Owing to the steady advance of the Aiyu lines, the situation had become intolerable for him. It is evident that General Sakuma, Viceroy of Formosa, is convinced that only by the strong hand can these uncivilized tribes be brought into complete subjection. The late Viceroy, General Kodama, adopted, on the contrary, a defensive and conciliatory policy.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MANCHURIA.

Saturday, April 27.

It is stated that the negotiations now proceeding at Tientsin between the Japanese Representative and Viceroy Yuan are making good progress. An agreement has been virtually reached with regard to the Yalu timber-felling enterprise, and it has been almost settled that the Tairen-Chefoo cable shall be a joint undertaking of the two empires.

There is again talk of female bandits in the Yalu region of Manchuria. They are said to number several thousands and to have routed the Government's troops more than once.

Governor Chao persists in enforcing his salt-monopoly system in defiance of what the Japanese regard as their rights, and strong representations are again said to have been made by the Japanese Consulate-General.

The Imperial Posts and Telegraphs Office of the Chinese Government has, it said, paid into the Specie Bank for the credit of the Japanese Government, the purchase price of the Mukden-Hsinmintun Railway, namely, 1,660,000 taels.

Baron Goto is quoted as saying that the public has been somewhat premature in assuming that the loan of 80 million *yen* on account of the South Manchuria Railway is virtually concluded. All that has been done is to entrust to Mr. Soyeda the duty of inquiring as to whether the transaction can be satisfactorily arranged at present. The business is virtually in the hands of the Finance Department, and Baron Goto (interviewed by the *Hochi Shimbun*) does not feel at liberty to be very explicit. As for rails and rolling stock, to the purchase of which a portion of the loan is to be devoted, the company has received applications from Europe and America, but, in consideration of the advisability of uniformity, it has been decided to place the orders in America. Thirty million *yen* worth has been ordered, and the deliveries will be completed by next spring. They are on a system of deferred payments and the Baron hints that the financing of the matter will not present any difficulty.

Mr. Consul-General Kawakami explains that the much talked-of municipal system which the Russians are about to establish at Harbin is a nondescript kind of affair. Any one who pays taxes to the extent of 20 roubles is invested with the municipal franchise, whatever his nationality or his religion, and it would almost seem as though the inauguration of the system were mainly for the purpose of collecting funds for the Railway. At all events, the idea emanated from the Railway Department. Mr. Kawakami thinks that the productive resources of Manchuria are almost limitless, as was recently proved by its contributions to the support of two immense armies. He notes that Russian enterprise, once very active in North Manchuria, has become almost a dead letter since the restoration of peace, and he infers that without official encouragement the average Russian is not disposed to enter very keenly into industrial or commercial competition.

It was recently rumoured that the elevation of Manchuria into a Viceroyalty would be followed by an embarrassingly large exodus of the present administrative officials, but the latest news is that the new Viceroy has deprecated anything of the kind, and that the changes of personnel will be limited to two or three officials in each gubernatorial district.

Monday, April 29.

The Chinese appear to be taking a very practical step in Manchuria. They have appropriated a sum of 490,000 *yen* for the purpose of dredging the Liao between Mukden and Yingkow, and forty officials are said to have been appointed for the purposes of the work. If the Liao be rendered easily navigable, it will prove a formidable competitor of the South Manchuria Railway, and the telegrams says that such is actually the motive of the project.

Tuesday, April 30.

It is plain that the negotiations at Tientsin have been suspended but whether they have been definitely broken off or merely temporarily interrupted, seems uncertain. We refer to the negotiations connected with the Yalu timber-felling enterprise. It is at all events sure that Mr. Hayashi has returned to Peking and that Colonel Kojima has set out for Antung. Japanese journals appear to be convinced that the difficulty arose from Viceroy Yuan's reluctance to be a party to a convention which would involve a concession on China's part. The Viceroy's position is at present somewhat precarious and he naturally shrinks from publicly figuring as the statesman responsible for any concessions to Japan, in view of the rights-recovery temper of the Chinese nation. But as to the nature of the concession here alluded to, no inkling is given by any of the correspondents. The *Asahi* has received a telegram *viâ* Shanghai which seems to have been put on the wires prior to the interruption of the negotiations. It says that the proposed convention consisted of 11 articles, the gist of which is given, but we can not find that they embody any special concession on China's part. They merely provide that all the forests in the valleys along the north bank of the Yalu shall be included in the area of exploitation; that the capital of the concern shall be 2½ million *yen*, put up in equal portions by each country; that the president of the concern shall be a Chinese subject and the managing director a Japanese, and so forth. Where the hitch lies it is not easy to detect. The impression produced in Japan by the failure to implement an important clause of the Peking Treaty of 1905 will certainly be bad, and it is to be hoped that the negotiations will be renewed at no distant date with a better result.

There appears to be a question with regard to the buildings which the Russians used for the purpose of Red-Cross hospitals at Port Arthur and Mukden. These buildings fell into the hands of the Japanese, and the hospital at Port Arthur is still used by the Japanese for its original purpose, while the hospital at Mukden is now lying vacant, having been the head-quarters of a Japanese brigade prior to the evacuation. The Russians have applied for the restoration of these buildings, on the ground that they are private property, but the Japanese consular authorities have declined to accede to the demand, pending full investigation. The doubt is whether these edifices can be justly regarded as not bearing a public character. If it can be proved that they are private property they will be at once handed over.

Thursday, May 2.

The news is repeated that Governor Chao of Mukden has vetoed the prosecution of a coal-mining enterprise by the Okura Company at Penhsihu. The nature of Chao's contention is not elucidated, and in default of some explanation it seems unintelligible, for the mines in question lie quite near the Mukden-Antung line. It would seem, however, that the rights-recovery mood is impelling the Chinese to place all possible obstacles in the way of Japanese undertakings in Manchuria. Thus we read that a Japanese Company having been formed, under the name of the *Hansen Kaisha* (sailing-ship company) for the purpose of water-carriage on the Liao River, a committee has been appointed in Newchwang with instructions to proceed to Peking and enter a protest against the prosecution of any such enterprise. But on what intelligible ground can the protest be based? The opening of Manchuria has been too thorough to leave any loophole for a contention at this eleventh hour that riverine transport is not included in the enterprises exploitable by foreigners. Many onlookers, doubtless, have been watching to see a company organized for steam transport on the Liao, an undertaking which could scarcely fail to pay after the proposed dredging of the river.

There are conflicting accounts about the cause of temporary failure of the Tientsin negotiations with regard to the Yalu timber-felling enterprise. One story is that the Chinese are determined to do everything in their power with the view of avoiding a partnership with Japan in this matter, and that they have consequently advanced proposals of an entirely unpractical nature. But it is hard to credit that version. The Chinese have seldom showed themselves wantonly unreasonable. They concluded with Japan at the close of 1905 a Treaty by which they explicitly agreed to enter into a joint timber-felling enterprise on equal terms, and it is scarcely conceivable that they should now be deliberately seeking to shirk that obligation, especially as no ostensible reason offers for such reluctance. The other story has at least the advantage of being more credible. It presents Yuan as hampered by instructions from Peking which leave him no plenipotentiary latitude, and require him to obtain terms not all likely to be acceptable to Japan. The Viceroy, seeing the hopelessness of entering into a negotiation on such a basis, adopted the expedient of reporting to Peking that Japan was asking so much as to preclude all prospect of agreement, and, in fact, his Excellency chose to break off the conference rather than to court failure. We do not see how the Viceroy can have thus misrepresented Japan's attitude, but that he should have been reluctant to attempt the task of giving effect to Peking's instructions is not improbable. The inference confidently drawn is that if plenipotentiary power were entrusted to Yuan, he would very quickly find a *modus vivendi*. Of course, in the circumstances, there is nothing for Japan to do except to continue the industry on its present lines; namely, the lines which received China's approval during the war. It lies within Peking's power to impart to the enterprise a joint character at any moment, but so long as the Waiwupu stands aloof, Japan must go on single-handed.

A contributor to *Notes and Queries*, looking over a collection of menu cards, found one dated February 30, 1904. At first he thought it was a printer's error, but he afterwards ascertained that it was quite correct. The dinner was given on board the Pacific steamer *Siberia*, while crossing from Yokohama to San Francisco. A day is gained between Japan and America, and as the event happened on this occasion at the end of February, leap year, the date February 30th, "although unconventional, was quite legitimate."

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE KAIPING AFFAIR.

The Liberal News Agency publishes the first detailed account yet given of the Kaiping affair. A great part of the tale may be summed up by saying that the trouble had its origin in a fishery dispute connected with not only the fishing grounds on the coast of the Leased Territory but also those at a place called Hsiuengyo-ching on the opposite coast near Kaiping. The latter is said to be a specially rich region from a fisherman's point of view, and the Chinese were anxious to exclude the Japanese from it. With that object the Kaiping Fishery Association was organized, and it did not confine its operations to the Kaiping coast only but extended them also into the Kinchow waters. This resulted in a somewhat unpleasant state of affairs, and trouble seemed to be in the air, nor did any prospect of an amicable settlement present itself, when suddenly a letter came from the Chinese side inviting the Japanese to send a representative to Kaiping for the purpose of discussing and concluding a *modus vivendi*. The invitation was readily accepted, Mr. Kau (not Kwang as hitherto stated) being despatched as Chinese representative, while Japanese interests were entrusted to Mr. Homma. The delegates were courteously received and lodged on the premises of the Kaiping Association, but the proposed conference had to be deferred for a few days pending the return of Mr. Whang, the head of the Kaiping Association, who was absent in Mukden. One night Mr. Homma was roused from his sleep by the tramp of men. He found himself surrounded by a posse of Chinese police or soldiers who lost no time in tying him up. They told him that Whang, having returned from Mukden, had entered into a discussion with Kau, in an adjoining room, and that, in the course of the argument, Kau had fired a pistol at Whang and attempted to stab him, the result being that Kau had been seized and placed in custody. Further, in view of this violent behaviour, it had been considered necessary to apprehend Mr. Homma also, and to find out whether he carried any weapons. Nothing was said about the killing of Kau, an omission which greatly prejudices the Chinese case. Homma was sent under escort to Mukden, a procedure which, if this account be correct, admits of no defense. Of course he was subsequently released, but Kau's attendant is still held in custody, and the Governor of Mukden affirms that Whang, having killed Kau in self-defence, can not be held responsible. The sanguinary finale of the proposed conference is most inexplicable. It can not be supposed that the Kaiping invitation to the Kinchow delegates was deliberately preliminary to an assassination, and we are therefore led to conjecture that some vehement discussion did actually arise between Whang and Kau. But although there is no difficulty in conceiving that Kau may have carried arms, how are we to account for the fact that Whang, proceeding to a presumably amicable conference, provided himself with weapons which enabled him to get the better of Kau's alleged pistol and dagger? Of course the affair will be peacefully settled. Negotiations have already commenced in Mukden, whither Mr. Matsuoka has been sent by the Governor-General of Kwantung.

Mr. Consul-General Hagiwara, who has just returned to Tokyo from Mukden, is quoted by the *Hochi Shimbun* as saying that there are some 40,000 Japanese in South Manchuria, including labourers. He describes the Japanese immigrant labourer as belonging to a better class than either the Korean or the Chinese coolies. These latter are the actual toilers while the Japanese serve as superintendents. Referring to the Kaiping affair the Consul-General explains that for several years the Chinese fishermen had been carrying on a lucrative business in Kanchow Bay when, in 1905, they found their operations seriously interrupted by Hunghutsz and pirates. The Japanese immigrants then made an agreement to protect these fishermen in consideration of receiving a certain sum of money, and in pursuance of this convenant a small steamer was hired, a piece of artillery was placed on board, and a regular system of patrolling was commenced. This worked very well until the little steamer began to extend the field of her operations beyond the waters of the leased territory. Then the Chinese Authorities took up the matter, and, by way of set-off, organized the Kaiping Fishery Association, which was directly connected with the recent outrage. Here the statement becomes intentionally obscure, but we gather that the murdered man, Kwang, was the principal Chinese employed in the protective service, and the natural inference is that the Kaiping Association sought to intimidate him into abandoning that service.

Information from trustworthy quarters confirms previously received news as to the demands preferred by Japan in connexion with the Kaiping affair. It was asked, first that Whang, the assassin, should be arrested, tried and executed if found guilty; secondly that a sum of 50,000 *yen* should be paid as solatium to the family of the deceased and compensation for the illegal apprehension of Homma; and thirdly that the Kaiping officials should be severely punished. Governor Chao's reply is said to have been very inconsistent with the facts. He further claimed that the Chinese inhabitants of the leased area are under the protection of their own authorities and that the Japanese have nothing to do with them, a contention not tenable in the face of international law. For the lease of Kwantung to Japan carries with it certain limitations of China's territorial sovereignty in the region affected and invests Japan with the right of administration in that region. It follows inevitably that the authority charged with the task of administration most also be responsible for the security of life and property as regards all inhabitants of the district, whether they be Chinese or Japanese. Acting upon this conviction the Japanese Government have rejected Governor Chao's pleas and renewed these demands in a strong tone. This has led to the opening of a conference in Mukden. It commenced its sittings on the 30th of April, Japan being represented by Mr. Matsuoka, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Bureau in the Governor-General's Office. Evidently the question is of much importance as bearing upon the administration of Kwantung. It appears to us that China's contention is altogether unpractical. Were it admitted, Japan's position in Kwantung would become anomalous and impossible.

A report has been received in Tokyo to the effect that M. F. Minkovsky, Japanese Honorary Consul in St. Petersburg, died on March 26th at an hotel in Warsaw where he had been ill for some days. The deceased established a firm in the Russian capital in conjunction with Mr. F. Shimomura, a well-known trader.

MR. SONODA ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Interviewed by a member of the *Jiji Shumpo's* staff, Mr. K. Sonoda, President of the Fifteenth Bank, discourses with his usual perspicacity on the financial situation. According to his statistics, the total amount involved in the industrial boom of the past fifteen or sixteen months was 1,600 million *yen* in round figures, and out of that aggregate fully 300 millions were absorbed by increases of undertakings already in existence. This leaves 1300 millions for new enterprises, and of that total not one quarter has been even nominally called up. In the great majority of cases nothing has been paid except the security money, which is only one-twentieth of the face value of the shares. Very often even that fraction has not been required, a great number of the projected enterprises not having assumed actual shape. Further, the small amounts paid in by shareholders have not yet been applied to the purchase of land and machinery—the slump came too quickly to give time for such measures. In a word, the expansion fever can not be said to have produced any tangible results or to have fixed any appreciable quantity of capital. On the other hand, it is certain that some 800 or 900 millions of *yen* were scattered among the people during the war. What has become of that money? Undoubtedly it is awaiting investment; awaiting an attractive demand. There is thus every reason for renewing the industrial expansion which has been so suddenly checked. Every one expected that there would be a check. The fever ran so high that a corresponding fall of temperature was inevitable. But no one imagined that it would come so suddenly and so sharply. From one point of view this unanticipated celerity has advantages: it has effectually prevented the sinking of money in unsound concerns, as must have been the case had the boom lasted much longer. No material harm has been done, and that, at all events, is matter for congratulation. But, on the other hand, an altogether unreasonable interruption of wholesome expansion has taken place. Men seem to have been weakened as though they were just emerging from a serious illness, and enterprises of the highest promise idly await development. The country can not afford to rest on its oars like that. It must show a little more elasticity; a little more capacity for resisting baseless fluctuations. As to the banks, Mr. Sonoda says nothing about their actual attitude during the recent slump in the share market, but he describes very clearly what their attitude ought to be at such a time. It is when shares are booming that a bank should be conservative, not when they are tumbling down. In the former period the market price of stocks and shares reaches figures which a banker can not safely take as a basis for granting accommodation, but in the latter period the shares become really fine investments, being quoted at figures which bear no proper ratio to the dividends they carry. The state of affairs to-day is that a buyer of shares obtains a security which will certainly return interest far above the market rate, and it is against such securities that a bank can lend money with confidence. In short, Mr. Sonoda makes it very clear that the present is precisely the time when banks should make themselves current, and that it is their plain duty to do so in the interests of national expansion.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

GERMANY.

Recent telegrams with reference to the views taken by certain German publicists about King Edward's activities have provoked some caustic utterances from the *Hochi Shimbun* and the *Nippon*, neither of which journals shows any disposition to form a moderate estimate of Germany's mood. Of course in considering the value of such utterances two things have to be postulated. The first is that one or two swallows do not make a summer. No one can intelligently persuade himself that the writings of the two journals here mentioned may be regarded as typical of Japanese opinion. That is a point which has been justly emphasized by one of our English local contemporaries writing on behalf of Germany, and the comment necessarily cuts both ways. The deliverances of two or three journalists or pamphleteers must not be taken as reflecting the mood of their nation, whether they be Japanese or German writers. The second feature to be noted is that the memory of Liaotung has not yet faded from the tablets of Japan's mind. Germany's diplomacy on that occasion has never been satisfactorily explained. It was, we think, essentially short-sighted and erroneous diplomacy, and it left a very bitter taste in Japan's mouth. Thus when an ordinary Japanese publicist approaches German topics, retrospect does not tend to inspire soft sentiments. We can not fail to observe, too, that German authors have figured prominently as predicting war between the United States and Japan, a fact which naturally recalls Germany's traditional policy of *divide et impera*. But when all is said and done we should be strongly disposed to deny the existence of any really anti-German feeling in Japan. Our own observation tends to show that the leaders of Japanese thought are not swayed by such a sentiment. They can not, indeed, segregate themselves from the trend of European politics, and the most cursory analysis of the latter shows that the present is a time of strong diplomatic rivalry between the coalition which King Edward is striving to form in the interests of peace and the coalition which the Kaiser is exerting his strength to foster in the same cause. Japan is in the English camp—naturally so,—and that relation involves a certain measure of estrangement from the occupants of the German camp. But we think that the feeling is merely transient and that it entirely lacks depth. The international horizon is never quite free from clouds, more or less palpable, and this is one of them. If it does not follow—and no thoughtful person will affirm the contrary—that England and Germany are hostile because their publicists have indulged in a little bickering, neither does it follow that the Japanese are inimical to Germany because journals like the *Hochi* and the *Nippon* publish caustic articles. The Germans might perhaps be advantaged if they recalled the fact that their country bulks very large in the world of this twentieth century, and that its ambitions bulk still larger. If Germany, in these circumstances, finds herself the butt of some stinging shafts, she should not be surprised. On the whole, too, she does her own full share of the shooting.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Prince Buelow has done everything in his power to throw oil on the troubled waters. His utterances in the Reichstag, as reported this morning by Reuter, combined with his Government's previous repudiation of the somewhat violent comments of certain newspapers, can not fail to has a re-assuring influence in England. There have now been abundant proofs that, so far as the two Governments are concerned, a collision between England and Germany is most earnestly deprecated and would be avoided by every reasonable means. Still there evidently exists between the two nations a mutually uneasy feeling which finds vent in the press on both sides and must be reckoned with in any analysis of the situation. Newspapers do not, on the whole, make for the preservation of the world's peace. What could be less circumspect, for example, than the recent declaration of a German journal that Germany could not tamely acquiesce in Great Britain's naval supremacy? That supremacy is not in any sense based on aggressive policy. It has its origin solely in the fact that England's over-sea commercial and colonial interests far outweigh those of any other Power, and demand a correspondingly efficient weapon of protection. Were an English journal to claim that Great Britain could not tamely acquiesce in the military preponderance which Germany undoubtedly wields, we imagine that the proposition would be ridiculed by all thoughtful Britons. At all events such utterances are distinctly mischievous. The same is to be said with far greater emphasis as to the Russian War Minister's declaration in the Duma that in asking for an addition of half a million of men to the regular army, the Government was influenced by the necessity of restoring the country's prestige after the war with Japan. Things of that kind are not said by responsible Ministers of any Crown in their official capacity and standing on the most public of all stages. Either the Russian Minister is a man of strange impetuosity or he attaches little importance to the maintenance of friendly relations with the Far-Eastern Empire. We suspect the former to be the true explanation in view of the whole attitude of the Minister throughout the debate on the Recruits Bill, but none the less due account must be taken of such utterances when Japan has to forge her defensive armour.

It must be noted in this context, however, that the Social Democrats, in opposing the Recruits Bill—which they seem to have done most vehemently—are reported to have used very intemperate and insulting language. In a manifesto issued by them they are said to have declared that though Russian soldiers are strong in the face of women and children, they had shown themselves weak when confronted by the Japanese. It may be that the Minister of War was betrayed into loss of self-command by such a libel and, if so, due allowance should be made for him. If the Russo-Japanese War proved anything, it proved the splendid and dogged courage of the Russian Armies, and any member of those forces may well be excused for bitterly resenting such a taunt as that of the Social Democrats.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

According to Japanese journals things are not moving well in either the Progressist or the Daido camp. The Oishi section of the Progressists succeeded, as our readers know, in bringing about the retirement of Count Okuma, in spite of the opposition of the Inukai coterie. There has been no further exposition of the reasons for that step. But neither has there been any contradiction of the analysis made at the time, namely, that the object of Mr. Oishi and his followers was to remove the Party from the control of the conservative elements and thus to prepare it for taking a more current attitude. It would seem, however, that though Mr. Oishi and his friends won a numerical victory, their opponents are by no means satisfied and there is much fiction within the ranks of the Party. Dr. Hatoyama is said to have recently resigned, and the complication thus threatened was barely averted by his consent to reconsider his resignation. The *Daido* Club, too, has not taken any further step towards its proclaimed policy of becoming a legally organized political party. Various rumours are in circulation as to the cause of this delay, but the most credible theory seems to be that the camera leaders who really control the *Daido's* movements do not deem the time ripe for any such conclusive step. The *Mainichi Dempo* says that Count Katsura entertained the leading members of the *Daido* at dinner on the 26th, and after thanking them for passing the Budget, which he regarded as in some sense a responsibility of his own, deprecated the idea that because a group of politicians were not organised according to law, they lacked any of the essentials of a political party. If the Count used such language, the manifest inference is that for the present at all events, the *Daido* are to remain a "Club."

COLLINS.

The proceedings in which the man Collins engaged during his recent residence in China go far to justify the suspicions of which he was the victim in Japan. When he was sentenced by a Japanese tribunal to 10 years imprisonment, there was a very considerable outcry among the foreign population of this country, many persons thinking that he had been too severely punished and others doubting his culpability. Of course his conduct in China does not absolutely prove anything as to his conduct in Japan, but it does prove what kind of a person he is, and perhaps the sympathy felt with him when he received his sentence in Japan has now undergone a change. If the truth were known it would probably be found that Collins was by no means a solitary example of collusion with the Russians during the war. Japan had enemies within as well as without her gates, and in that respect her cause suffered, we imagine, to an unusual degree, for although there never yet was a war entirely free from traitorous correspondence of some kind, it is equally true that there never previously had been a war in which an Oriental country, fighting an Occidental, included a large element of Europeans and Americans in its population. Many persons living in Japan during 1904-5 must have sympathised heartily with the Russians, and it can scarcely be called an extreme view to infer that several did not limit themselves to sympathy. There were, however, only two arrests. Both led to convictions but neither of the convicted men paid a heavy penalty so far as the law was concerned, one having been pardoned at once by special grace and the other having been released after a very brief term of imprisonment. On the whole these facts are worth noting as evidence that the Japanese did not allow themselves to be carried away by wild suspicions and did not attempt to exercise any undue surveillance over the foreign residents.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

With reference to Reuter's news that the new Russo-Japanese agreements will be concluded and signed by the end of May, the *Kokumin Shimbun* alleges that the negotiations themselves have been actually concluded but the drafting of the protocols is now in hand, and may involve some delay, inasmuch as the high contracting parties are devoting the closest attention to the phraseology so as to avert all risk of future misunderstandings and differences of interpretation. It is therefore quite possible that the signing may be delayed for a few weeks, but evidently a limit of time suggests itself, namely, the interval prior to the opening of the fishing season. If the treaty can not go into operation by that date there will be a heavy loss for Japanese fishermen, and consequently the delegates are exercising all possible expedition.

The *Jiji Shimpo* gives information about the Russo-Japanese negotiations. We read that the treaty of amity and commerce did not present any serious difficulties. Russia was disposed at first to insist that the old treaty must be taken for basis, but Japan wanted something more liberal, and St. Petersburg finally agreed to concede larger commercial privileges as well as the right of owning immovable property. (The words used by our contemporary would seem to imply the ownership of land). Thus the treaty was drafted. Then followed the three questions of Japanese Consulates in Russia, Japanese travel and residence in Russian dominions, and the free navigation of the Sungari River. The Japanese negotiators wanted to establish consulates at five places, namely, Vladivostock, Nicholaievsk, Habarovsk, Blagovestchensk and Petropavlovsk. But it was finally agreed to cut out Habarovsk and Blagovestchensk. As to the passports, the Russian negotiators pointed out that the system now in force was mainly for purposes of revenue, and that to modify it in the sense desired by Japan would not only be financially inconvenient but also affect the domestic policy of the empire. It was finally agreed that, in due season, the system should be radically amended and that some concessions should thereafter be made to Japan. The Sungari problem was discussed, but, no signs of agreement being apparent, the matter was left for future arrangement.

From the same source, supplemented by the *Kokumin Shimbun*, we learn that the fishery convention caused much trouble. The Russian negotiators were naturally desirous of setting the narrowest possible limits to every privilege grantable by the convention. They fought stoutly from point to point but they did not display an entirely unyielding attitude. Thus, whereas they originally endeavoured to apply the term "inlet" to no less than about 100 bays along the coasts of the Maritime Province and the northern seas, they ultimately agreed to reduce this number by some two-thirds, and all the vetoed areas are to be clearly designated on the maps. Another point was the comprehensiveness of the term "fishery privileges." On Russia's side the endeavour was to limit the scope of the term, which of course must be held to include not only fish of all kinds but also marine animals and marine products. What arrangements were finally agreed to we do not learn, but they are said to be reasonable. The greatest difficulty of all was experienced in fixing the boundaries of the fishing area, but an understanding was finally reached on the basis of some three hundred stations. It will further be remembered that Russia originally contended for the inviolability of any area of sea to which the effects of river-water extended. This would have meant that, in the case of the mouth of the Amur, the whole expanse of ocean as far as Saghalien would be preserved. Here a *modus vivendi* is said to have been found by equal concessions on both sides. Finally, it was agreed that places should be leased to Japanese for salting and canning stations. Evidently there has been a conciliatory disposition on both sides.

INAUGURATION OF DOSHISHA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

The Reverend Tasuku Harada was inaugurated president of Doshisha on Saturday, April 27th. The occasion was full of significance and good omen. All friends of the school united to welcome the man of their choice, and letters from abroad evidenced the wide interest felt in the occasion. Rev. Mr. Matsuyama, of Kyoto, presided; the introduction of the president was given by the Hon. Tokiwo Yokio, M.P.; and the prayer of inauguration was offered by Rev. Mr. Miyagawa of Osaka. Greetings from the Alumni, from the Kumiai Churches as a body, and from individual churches of that and other denominations throughout Japan, from many sister institutions, from the Minister of Education, from Count Okuma and others were received. The greetings of Lahore College (India) were tendered by a representative of its faculty, who spoke in terms of highest appreciation of the service rendered by President Harada during his recent visit as a Christian lecturer in the educational centres of India. Letters were read from the Officers of the American Board, from Amherst College, and from Yale University. Professor Ladd sent from Korea a most cordial personal letter expressing his hopes and confidence in the school's future. President Harada's inaugural address was brief but expressive of the purpose which will mark his administration. He said in part: "No education is complete without the training of man's spiritual nature. No manhood can be symmetrically developed apart from religious ideals. Doshisha emphasizes the importance of spiritual training and the development in its students of the strong, pure personality after the ideal of Christ, who is the heart and centre of our institutional life."

Mr. Harada comes to Doshisha bringing a rich and varied experience fitting him to meet its needs. He was born in Kumamoto in 1863, and was graduated from Doshisha in 1881, from the Theological Department in 1884. From 1884 to 1888 he was pastor of the Kobe Church. From 1888 to 1891 he studied in the Theological and Graduate Departments of Yale University, receiving the degree of B. D. From 1892 to 1907 he was engaged in the work of the ministry, being recalled to the pastorate of the Kobe Church in 1898. For thirteen years Mr. Harada was President of the Japan Christian Endeavor Union; for six years Editor of *The Christian World*; and, since 1905, President of the Japanese National Council of Kumiai Churches. As a lecturer both in China and in India President Harada received cordial recognition; and the friends of the school may well expect great success to attend his efforts in the future. The thirty-third year of Doshisha, the first of Mr. Harada's presidency, has opened with the largest enrolment known for a long period, 781 in all departments; and the promise for the coming year is excellent.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE "ENTENTE."

Telegrams from Europe to the *Jiji Shimpo* say that a convention is on the point of being concluded between France and Japan. The object of the convention will be, on the one hand, to secure France's East-Asiatic possessions by diplomatic arrangement instead of relying on force of arms only; and, on the other, to extend the present Franco-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Amity so that it shall embrace French Indo-China. This news is indirectly confirmed by the *Mainichi Dempo*, which speaks of such an arrangement as imminent, though that journal is as yet without any telegraphic news on the subject. The forecast seems correct, and we gather that the negotiation has been conducted through the Embassy of France in Tokyo. Of course such a convention would receive most hearty welcome as a strong contribution to the preservation of Far-Eastern peace, and, from the point of view of Japan's growing industries, it would be a matter of no small importance to have the Indo-Chinese markets opened.

It is stated (*Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams) that the alleged *entente* between Japan and France forms the subject of negotiation in Paris between the Japanese Ambassador and the Foreign Minister, and that the preliminaries are not under discussion by the Embassy of France in Tokyo. The gist of the proposed agreement is said to be that, on the one hand, Japan recognises France's special relations in South China—namely Annam and Tonquin—while, on the other, France agrees to recognise Japan's influence in North China—presumably Manchuria and possibly including Korea. The inference as to Korea is suggested by the fact that, on the 30th of April, the French Consul-General in Seoul entertained Marquis Ito and Prince Tokugawa at dinner, and markedly friendly relations are said to have been exhibited. Indeed, it is added, there has been conspicuously amicable and sympathetic intercourse between French and Japanese officials in the Korean capital for some time back. The *Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams further say that the new convention will contain a military clause, but the statement is vague and inconclusive.

It may here be mentioned that there is talk in Paris of an understanding between Russia, England and China with regard to Tibet. This would be another large contribution to the cause of peace.

DEATH OF MR. W. H. SMITH.

The death took place on the night of Friday, the 19th instant, at Tientsin, of Mr. W. H. Smith. Mr. Smith had been an invalid for some time and returned from Europe only a few weeks ago in order to be with his wife, who is well known as the former Editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*. Mr. Smith's first connection with the East was as assistant and then manager of a tea plantation in the Cachar district of India; later he acted in South Africa and, we believe, in Trinidad as protector of Indian coolies. He came to Japan about 1884 and joined the *Japan Herald*, and during a stay in this country which terminated over half a dozen years ago he was successively instructor of a school in the country and manager of the *Japan Gazette*. Also he was in the employment of Fraser and Co. when the C.P.R. line was opened with that firm as agents. Since then he has resided at Tientsin and acted for a time as magistrate under the Tientsin Provisional Government.

Two cases of scarlet fever were reported on April 27th in Shidzuoka.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

It is a curious fact that, up to a date so recent as the 19th instant, Shanghai's news from Peking did not foreshadow the erection of the Three Eastern Provinces into a viceroyalty. In connexion with an abortive attempt on the part of some high official to impeach direct to the Throne Governor Chao Erhsun of Mukden, the *North-China Daily News*, generally a remarkably accurate recorder of current Chinese events, writes:—"Whatever may be said to the contrary, H. E. Chao has so far really been the best Tartar General Manchuria has had for the past quarter of a century." And again:—"A Peking despatch states that the Empress Dowager is decidedly opposed to the subject of turning the Manchurian provinces into a Viceroyalty. In the circumstances we believe this question of changing the official status of the three Eastern provinces will probably be shelved—at least for the present." The ink was scarcely dry upon these paragraphs when an edict creating the new Viceroyalty was issued.

We learn that Mr. Hayashi, Japan's Representative in Peking, has forwarded to Viceroy Tuan Fang a sum of ninety thousand *yen* which was contributed in Japan for the relief of the famine-stricken inhabitants of the Kiangpeh region. The amount is not very large but it has been collected without any ostentation, and it may be regarded as a genuinely charitable effort.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Several Tokyo journals state that the Home Department has completed its investigation of the Tokyo Railway Company's application for permission to extend its electric lighting operations to all the districts traversed by its lines, which means practically the whole city. The Company's charge will be 10 *sen* per kilowatt lower than that of the Electric Light Company, and it will abolish the system of half-night lights replacing it by whole-night. Of course the Electric Light Company will make an effort to meet this competition. From August next, when its water-power arrangements come into force, it will supply lights at the same rates as the Railway Company. Nevertheless the Electric Light Company's shares have experienced a fall of several points.

His Excellency Mr. Uchida, who is about to proceed to Vienna as Japanese Ambassador, has been instructed by the Emperor to undertake a mission to the Papal Court, for the purpose of acknowledging the visit of a Papal Envoy to Japan after the war.

Count and Countess Matsukata gave a garden party at their Mita residence on the 27th instant, to celebrate the opening of a very handsome building in foreign style which the Count has had built from designs by Mr. J. Conder. The weather proved unfavourable, but this neither deterred the guests from attending nor damped their spirits, and from first to last the affair was most animated. About a thousand persons attended, among the most conspicuous being Field-Marshal Marquis Yamagata. Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama, Admiral Viscount Ito, Marquis Saionji and the Cabinet Ministers, Count Katsura, Count Okuma, Admiral Togo, Viscount Yoshikawa and many others. The genial host was raised shoulder high and carried round the spacious garden in defiance of the heavy rain. Count Matsukata would have celebrated his 70th birthday last year had it not been for the death of his son in America. A feature of the entertainment was the presentation of a memorial series of 15 volumes filled with autographs and pictures from the hands of all the most celebrated men in Japan and many renowned Chinese, Koreans, Europeans and Americans. There were brief speeches by Count Matsukata and Marquis Yamagata.

Mr. Kato Masayoshi, Vice-President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, delivered a very interesting lecture on the 25th instant, at the meeting of the Japan Trade Association. He dealt mainly in figures showing the extraordinary growth of commerce and manufactures in Europe and America during recent years, and showing also, incidentally, what a very foremost place Great Britain occupies in this chapter of the world's history. Mr. Kato enforced the necessity of harbour construction in Japan with ample regard to future contingencies. The experience of all Western nations showed clearly that providence in this matter was most desirable.

The Kwangyo Bank originally issued its premium-bearing debentures of one denomination, namely, 20 *yen*, and the highest prize was 1,000 *yen*. The object of these debentures was to encourage a spirit of effective economy among the lower classes, and thus to obtain fluid capital for the promotion of industries. Experience proved, however, that 20 *yen* was too large a dimension for the purpose contemplated, and the amount was accordingly reduced to 5 *yen*, which change proved every successful. But the Diet in its last session decided that if 20 *yen* was too large a denomination, 5 *yen* was too small, and that 10 *yen* would be the happy mean. The last figure was consequently adopted, and an issue of 2 million *yen* worth of these debentures is announced, commencing on the 21st of May and ending on the 21st of June. These debentures carry 3.6 per cent. interest and are redeemable in 40 years.

The *Mainichi Dempo* quotes an expert as saying that the following figures represent the numbers and tonnage of battleships and cruisers (armoured) launched by the various nations during 1906:—

Country.	Number of Ships.	Displacement.
England	5	81,287
Russia	6	74,293
Germany	4	49,700
America	3	45,700
Japan	3	33,470
France	1	13,640
Holland	1	5,130

It is stated that the collection of customs duties in the fiscal year just ended (March 31st) was unexpectedly large. The figure set down in the estimates was exceeded by 10,230,000 *yen*, the actual amount collected having been 43,019,000 *yen*, which was greater than the previous year's collection by 5,290,000 *yen*. The reason assigned for this marked discrepancy between the reality and the estimate is that the latter was compiled in 1905 before the conclusion of the peace conference, and consequently it had for basis returns influenced by the war. We may mention, however, that the estimates for the year which commenced on April 1st, 1907, are only 36,179,219 *yen*, so it would seem that the compilers of these documents take very conservative views.

The *Jiji Shimpo* says that the next autumn manœuvres will be on a very large scale. The troops concerned are to be the Guards and the First, Third and Fifteenth Divisions, but as they will all be on a war footing, the First and Second Reserves being called out for the purpose, their strength will really amount to that of five Divisions on a peace footing, and it is expected that they will muster some 70,000 men of all arms, though we (*Japan Mail*) are inclined to regard that estimate as slightly exaggerated. The place of the manœuvres is indicated as the vicinity of Utsunomiya—probably the Narashino moor.

The ceremony of worshipping at the tablet of Confucius in the Seido at Yashima was revived on the 28th of April. This ceremony used to be an affair of regular vernal and autumnal occurrence in Tokugawa days, but since the commencement of the *Meiji* era there had been no celebration of the kind until the 28th of April, when some 650 men of distinction in the world of letters and politics assembled to revere the memory of the great Oriental sage. Mr. Kano Jingoro presided, and among those present were the Ministers of Education, Finance, and Agriculture and Commerce, the Chinese Minister and many renowned educationists.

The *Chuo Shimbun* says that various distributions of the Japanese Mercantile Marine have resulted in easing the situation for small ship-owners who, after the war, found themselves in possession of vessels for which no lucrative employment could be found. By "small ship-owners" is meant the men engaged in this business outside the ranks of great companies, such as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and so forth. It is not quite clear whether the distributions spoken of were chiefly brought about by the assistance of the larger concerns, but the results are said to be the following:—Twenty-one vessels, aggregating 55,260 tons, have been placed on the South-Sea lines; sixteen, aggregating 27,470 tons, on the Manchurian and Korean lines; six, aggregating 7,520 tons, on the Vladivostock line; four aggregating 6,100 tons, on the Shanghai line; seven aggregating 6,640 tons, on the Saghalien line; and three, aggregating 11,350 tons, on the American line. Moreover, charters have been found for 40 vessels aggregating 65,000 tons, which will be employed chiefly in domestic waters. The incubus of excessive tonnage has thus been removed, and the result has been a gradual increase of freights since the beginning of March. The *Nichi Nichi*, commenting broadly on this improved organization, calls attention to the fact that the South-Sea contingent of vessels are to have their head-quarters at Hongkong.

During the boom in the share market last fall it was whispered that forgeries of scrip had taken place on a large scale, but the efforts of the police to trace these frauds were not successful until quite recently, when it was discovered that shares of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and of one or two insignificant companies had been forged. Several arrests have been made in connexion with the matter, but we gather that the number of spurious shares is comparatively small—a few hundreds in all. The Tokyo Bank is alleged to have advanced 15,000 *yen* on the pledge of 200 shares, and the Bank of Japan holds 50 more as security. Some arrests have been made in Osaka, and it is alleged that one of the persons apprehended is a member of the Diet. There is a suspicion—somewhat far-fetched we think—that these forgeries were part of a scheme to bear the share-market.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

In the case of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's shares, the forgers seem to have inserted the name of Mr. Matsumoto Jutaro, who occupies in Osaka a position similar to that held by Baron Shibusawa in Tokyo.

It appears that the forged shares of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha do not exceed 500 in number. A man called Ogino Rokuro and six accomplices have been apprehended on suspicion. The spurious shares may be recognised by three features. First they do not bear the impress *Kanagawa Maru*; secondly, they are without the name of the engraver "Tokyo, Ginza Sancho-me, Miseki," and thirdly, they are endorsed by Matsumoto Jutaro. A member of the Tokyo Trades Exchange is implicated, but the Exchange holds full security. As for the Stock Exchange, all the shares of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in its hands were carefully examined on the 30th ultimo and found genuine.

The British Ambassador to the Court of Japan, who is now at home on leave will leave London in August for this country.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Feudal Kamakura, from 1186 to 1333 A.D., by J. E. DE BECKER; Yokohama, Messrs Kelly and Walsh.

THIS is a small book of only 154 pages but its author has managed to include in a narrow compass an immense mass of information. The Kamakura period may be called the turning point of Japanese history, for it witnessed the establishment of a military feudalism, great religious activity, wholesale administrative changes, and an almost complete remodelling of society. It is of this period that Mr. de Becker treats. He does not tell us whence his stores of information were drawn, further than to say, "I have received invaluable encouragement and assistance from the venerable historian, Dr. Shigeno, and my wife," but we imagine that there must have been large references to authenticated annals, for a great quantity of useful information is conveyed in the volume. The best idea of the ground covered may be gathered from the table of contents:—

	Page.
I.—"The Kamakura Age"	7
II.—Condition of Society	21
1. Organisation of Society	21
2. The Medical Profession	29
3. Sundry	29
III.—Civil Law	35
IV.—Education, Religion and Moral Conditions.	46
V.—Art, Industry, Commerce and Agriculture in the Kamakura Age	60
VI.—Prevailing Sentiments, Morality and Bushido	81
VII.—Kamakura in its Halcyon days and its Provincial Communications	94
VIII.—Weddings, Funerals, Religious Rites	106
IX.—Mode of Life	115
X.—Singing, Dancing and Games	124
XI.—Events of the Year, Ceremonies, Etiquette, etc.	134
XII.—Costume	143

This, it will be seen, is a very extensive programme and in every section of it Mr. de Becker shows great industry of research. He states his facts in the simplest and least ornate fashion. Indeed his preface says:—"No attempt has been made at literary embellishment and I have merely jotted down in simple language such facts as have been brought to my notice in reading up the subject." Nothing is lost, however, in the eyes of the earnest student by lack of elaboration, though to the every-day reader this feature of the work will deprive it of some attractiveness. We are a little surprised to find no mention of Oye no Hiromoto in the chapter on civil law, and of Takatoki's fighting dogs in the chapter on singing, dancing and games. There is, in fact, a great deal which might be advantageously added to Mr. de Becker's volume, but for what he has accomplished every student of Japanese history must be grateful, and we trust that this little book is only an earnest of work to be undertaken hereafter.

The Kokka.

THE last two numbers—No. 201 and 202—of the *Kokka* strike us as specially interesting and attractive. No. 201 has for illustrations Plum Trees by Korin, the Arhats by Enjinsai, Monks by Indra, Scroll Paintings by Mitsuhiro Karasumaru, the celebrated Duck Feather Screen of the Shosain, a Wooden Fan from the Itsukushima Shrine collection, the Rôyei-sho by Koreyuki Fujiwara, and a Landscape by Goshun Matsumura. No 202 has for illustrations Scroll Paintings by Koreshisa Hidanokami, an Arhat by Baiken, a crane by Rosetsu, a Landscape by Ma Yuan, a Statue of Sho-Kwannon, from the Kurama-den collection, and the Yomei Mon and Karamon at Nikko. In the former volume the chief interest of the text centres on the third of S. Taki's excellent and learned essays on Chinese and Japanese Caligraphy. No. 202 has for the back-bone of its letter-press a paper by Mr. C. Ito on the architecture of the Nikko Mausolea. It is curious to find how very critical Mr. Ito is. In fact, the essay might almost be called an indictment, for it dwells strenuously on the irregularity of composition displayed by the Mausolea, on their dwarfish scale, on their defective proportion and trivial details, on their false construction, and their abuse of ornament. We doubt whether the world—especially the world of tourists—will divest themselves of much of their stereotyped admiration for Nikko because of Mr. Ito's strictures, but one can scarcely deny that he has some right on his side.

Our Sister Beatrice, Recollections of Beatrice Jullian Allen, and her letters, by GRACE GRIER. London: Longmans, Green & Co. Yokohama: Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

LOVING, sympathetic hands have compiled this little book, which deals with the life and labours of Miss Beatrice Jullian Allen, who, coming to the mission field comparatively late in life, so impressed her marked personality upon Nagasaki, Kokura and Wakamatsu that traces of her work and influence remain vivid to this day. Miss Allen came of ecclesiastical stock and very early in life had that "vision of our Lord," which dominated her every waking thought till the close of her pilgrimage. A somewhat precocious child, at the age of 4 she was reading and reciting Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," and as she grew her mental equipment strengthened likewise, so that few missionaries, we imagine, enter on their task with such a wide intellectual horizon as she possessed. She was barely out of her teens when she left the shelter of her father's vicarage at Prees in Shropshire, to take over charge of a convalescent home for ladies of limited means at Scarborough. Her management of this institution was eminently successful, but after four years she removed to London to be with her brother and there she commenced that rescue work among the fallen which has since assumed such large proportions in the religious activities of the great metropolis. She was a pioneer and had all the hard work to do which falls to the opener-up of new fields. From 1879 to 1894 she led a very active life and in addition to her arduous work in London, found time to conduct special missions in Manchester and Lichfield, and there again laid down plans upon which others have since so profitably enlarged. The marriage of her brother enabled her to accept a call for the Mission Field, for which she had always longed, and passing the C. M. S. examination she came out to Nagasaki, arriving here in 1895. Then began one of the happiest periods of her life. She threw herself with all the ardour of her very ardent nature into the work of spreading the Evangel of her Lord and Saviour, and her work was blessed in no mean degree. But she spent herself too freely, not taking that heed of the physical demands of the body that she should have done. By 1898 she was attacked with sprue and two years later was invalided home. A year in the old country did some little good, but soon after her return to Japan she was taken ill again. She fought against the illness with all the strength of her self reliant nature, persisting in carrying out her self appointed tasks in all weathers and regardless of all discomforts. Having drunk deeply of the Waters of Life herself, she lived but to win souls to Christ, and heeded not the limitations which failing strength placed upon her. Almost her last piece of constructive work in Japan was performed at the Arima Conference of 1905, and many present at those meetings feared that she had not much longer to live. Still she held on, though at last obliged to leave the field, reaching England only in time to die, passing away on the 16th October, 1905, at the age of 56. She left behind her the record of a saintly life spent entirely and whole-heartedly in the service of her Saviour, and well may we say of her that her works follow her. Many who knew Miss Allen in Japan will be glad to get this book, with its beautiful pourtrayal of her sweet, attractive character, while to many others her letters, here printed very fully, will prove singularly helpful for their bright enthusiasms and continual hopefulness in all times and seasons. Beatrice Jullian Allen was an Elect Lady and her letters make a worthy monument to her memory, for they show that at least here and there we may find noble women who are not "time-servers" in a complaisant age.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE.

We have received the annual report and year book of the Royal Society of St. George, containing a full account of the anniversary dinner held at the Hotel Cecil, London, under the presidency of the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England; and notices of the celebration of St. George's Day all the world over, Yokohama having nearly a couple of pages to itself. Among the contents of the Year Book we find the following verses by Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.:—

My England, island England, such leagues and leagues away,
It's years since I was with thee, when April wanes to May.
Years since I saw the primrose, and watched the brown hillside
Put on white crowns of blossom and blush like April's bride;
Years since I heard thy skylark, and caught the throbbing note
Which all the soul of springtide sends through the blackbird's throat.
O, England, island England, if it has been my lot
To live long years in alien lands, with men who love thee not,
I do but love thee better who know each wind that blows.
The wind that slays the blossom, the wind that buds the rose.
The wind that shakes the taper mast and keeps the topsail furled,
The wind that braces nerve and arm to battle with the world.
I love thy moss-deep grasses, thy great untortured trees,
The cliffs that wall thy havens, the weed scents of thy seas.
The dreamy river reaches, the quiet English homes,
The milky path of sorrel down which the springtide comes.
Oh land so loved through length of years, so tended and caressed,
The land that never stranger wronged nor foeman dared to waste.
Remember those thou speedest forth round all the world to be
Thy witness to the nations, thy warders on the sea!
And keep for those who leave thee and find no better place,
The olden smile of welcome, the unchanged mother-face!

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

It is not at all easy, says the *Keisei Shimpō*, to find out what is the exact state of Buddhism in this country. We know that there are 109,810 temples and 73,310 priests, but as to the number of believers there are no available reliable statistics. Some sects boast of having one million adherents and others as many as two millions, but the question which we put to ourselves is: How many people are there in this country who are prepared to confess their belief in Buddhism openly? The answer which truth compels us to give is, astonishingly few. It is plain that the temple registers are entirely misleading guides as to the number of adherents any sect may have. Thousands of names found in these registers should be erased, for those whom they represent have drifted off to other sects or have become Christians or sceptics. Among those who actually profess Buddhism a very large number do so from purely worldly motives or from fear of future punishment. Those who have imbibed the spirit of Shaka, those who are permeated with devotion to the interests and happiness of their fellow-men are lamentably few.

* * *

"Preachers must be prepared to die of starvation." Such is the title of a communication sent to the *Mainichi Shimbun* by Mr. Matsumura Kaiseki, which has attracted much attention in religious circles. Mr. Matsumura gives a somewhat pitiful account of his attempts to support himself by preaching. At Kōbe and Ōsaka he charged 10 *sen* a person for admission to his lectures, but at Shizuoka he had to come down to 5 *sen* a person, and hence only just managed to defray his travelling expenses. Of course, he goes on to remark, there are big capitalists who could help him without feeling it, and perhaps this help could be obtained by a little trimming and servility on his part, but this condition he cannot bring himself to fulfil and so he plays the old *samurai yasegaman* rôle. "Faint yet pursuing" is his motto. There are Christians, he tells us, who will sell their souls for what they will fetch, who will submit to anything however humiliating for the sake of money. They can never starve. But their influence in the world is small. In order to play the part of a successful reformer, one must be prepared to suffer for one's creed. It is devotion to a cause that nothing will daunt that brings success in the end. In this money-grubbing age would-be reformers like Messrs Shimada Saburō and Kōno Hironaka must be prepared to starve if they would impress the public with their sincerity.

* * *

In the April number of the *Rikugō Zasshi* (Unitarian) appears a letter from a Japanese residing in America called Shimamoto, which presents a side of the San Francisco school affair perhaps not hitherto sufficiently dwelt on. We give the substance of Mr. Shimamoto's remarks below. There are at present over 60,000 Japanese residing on the Pacific Coast. Some of these have been in America 20 years, others some 15 years without once returning to Japan. Many of them are married and have children who speak English but know next to no Japanese. Their parents live very much in the same way as Americans. So the children grow up in ignorance of many Japanese customs and rules of life. Now, among the Japanese who have settled in America some have undergone assimilation of a worthy type, but not a few have changed for the worse and have grown like low-class Americans. Their Japanese nationality exists in name only. The younger generation have grown up without any Japanese education. Consequently psychologically, and socially, if not politically, they are not Japanese at all. They have practically forgotten their nationality. They neither glory in nor even know of those characteristics which are valued so highly in the home country and which attract the notice of foreigners. Now it is well know how deep seated in the heart of an American is the love of liberty and equality between all classes. The millions of immigrants who arrive year after year in the States all come full of the notion that they will enjoy freedom from irksome restraints which have been imposed on them in European countries. But most of them understand that freedom and utter lawlessness are different and that equality does not mean the abolition of all distinctions between men. But many Japanese in America to-day do not understand this. Neither our history, our traditions nor our politics have prepared their minds for the acceptance of the American point of view. So to them liberty becomes license. Another serious respect in which our countrymen deteriorate in America concerns the place that money-making occupies in their minds. The extent to which money is worshipped in America can hardly be realized in Japan. In the States money may be said to be the centre around which everything revolves. There is no aristocracy, no gentry, no difference between master and servant, no high and no low. So money becomes the standard in all things and the one absorbing object in life is to accumulate dollars. There are hundreds of Japanese in the States who have been thoroughly assimilated as far as money-worship goes. . . . From our Japanese point of view the predominance of feminine influence in America in every line of life produces many evils. Women are mostly impelled by their feelings and display much pettiness and want of commonsense. It often happens that led away by their feelings they show sympathy even with persons who have committed crimes. This took place in San Francisco a short time ago in connection with two murderers who were arrested. There is in America no such respect for the aged as we have in Japan. In the States the young and the middle-aged occupy a higher position in the minds of people generally than do the old. Infirmaries and homes for the old are not needed in Japan, as our old people are well taken care of by their children and younger relations, but in America it is all individualism—everybody for himself—and so old folks are often dependent on charity—a somewhat hard lot for them, it seems to us. Now, in view of the above considerations, instead of clamouring for the privilege? of having our children educated as Americans, ought we not to take steps to have them trained in our Japanese fashion, to have them brought up in a moral atmosphere that we take to be in every way superior to that which they inhale in various parts of the United States to-day?

* * *

The *Koe* (Roman Catholic) is the only Christian journal that we know of that makes a point of seriously discussing Japanese thought in as far as it bears on religion. Other magazines and newspapers only do this very occasionally. Many of them harp on the same themes wearisomely from month to month, dealing in religious platitudes centuries old. Some people maintain that the tone of the *Koe* is too controversial to please them. But those who believe they are fighting for truth, if at all earnest, in this mixed world of ours are bound to become controversial. Gnostics* and Agnostics, Roman Catholics and Protestants, Pantheists and Theists can't all be right. Either we must admit that truth and error are so inseparably jumbled together that no one can disentangle them or we must have a war of logic, each party defending its own views against its opponents. We find in the pages of the last two issues of the *Koe* two very well written controversial articles. One on Dr. Ōtsuka's views respecting the character of Japan's future civilisation, the other on the inherent weaknesses of Protestantism. We are not surprised that Dr. Ōtsuka's long article in the February *Taiyō* should have attracted the notice of the editor of the *Koe*. We ourselves hope to deal with that article later on in a fuller manner than is possible in one of our monthly Summaries. There is much in it that merits special attention. It is practically a comparison of the merits of two distinct systems of civilisation—the individualism of the West and the solidarity of Japan. According to the *Koe* Dr. Ōtsuka's objections to individualism are founded on a misapprehension of its true nature. The title of the *Koe's* article, which appears in the March number of the Magazine, is "True Individualism." We have only space for the chief points brought out by the writer of the critique. Dr. Ōtsuka's argument may be thus briefly stated, says the *Koe*. The distinctive characteristic of Western Civilisation is its individualism (*Danjai-shugi*). Japanese solidarity consists of close union in each family and of close union between the family and the State. It possesses many merits when compared to individualism, but nevertheless it must not be overlooked that it goes to excess in sacrificing individual development to the exigencies of the family and the State. The strength of individualism lies in the fact that it makes the development of personal character its chief object. It is an undoubted source of great energy and it contributes an enormous amount to the wealth and power of nations. Hence the imbibing of this principle in our country has doubtless helped on our development considerably, and as such is a subject for congratulation. But with much that is good, individualism has much that is evil. It tends to loosen the bonds that bind members of families together. Under its influence patriotism wanes, regard for the State diminishes and various forms of lawlessness are apt to make themselves felt. This has been abundantly illustrated by events that have taken place in the West. Hence it is plain that as a nation we can only with safety adopt the principle of individualism to a limited extent. To entirely destroy our traditional solidarity would be to risk disintegration. We think, continues the *Koe*, that the above is a fair statement of the main conclusion reached by Dr. Ōtsuka in one part of his essay. Many things that he says about the dangers attendant on a certain class of individualism we ourselves realize, and his desire to see individualism made to contribute to the welfare of the family and to the strength of States is most natural. But nevertheless, considering his article as a whole, the imp ession it leaves on our minds is that the Doctor's investigations have been incomplete, and his final conclusions certainly lie open to the charge of vagueness. In the first place it seems to us that the Doctor's idea of putting a limit on the amount of individualism that this country shall adopt is impracticable.* As regards the abuses that have manifested themselves in connection with individualism, it is pertinent to inquire whether they are inseparable from every variety of individualism or whether they only belong to a certain objectionable type of this principle. We would remind Dr. Ōtsuka that there are few things in the world free from liability to abuse. Certain kinds of patriarchism and certain forms of State rule are also attended by great evils. While Dr. Ōtsuka has pointed out the weaknesses that are apt to characterize individualism he has not suggested any remedies for those weaknesses. Thus his essay seems to us to end unsatisfactorily. What he has left out we will now attempt to supply.

As regards setting bounds to the spread of thought, that neither Dr. Ōtsuka nor anybody else can do, says the *Koe*. Individualism has taken a strong hold on the Japanese mind, and it cannot be displaced. Individualism of the right type can neither be denominated an Eastern or a Western product. It is found in all civilised States; and, moreover, it is indispensable in all States. Without the development of this individualism no family can prosper; no State can be strong. After all the happiness of a household is entirely dependent on the character of the individuals that compose it, and to speak of individualism and patriarchism as antagonistic principles is very misleading; for upon individuals depends the very existence of families and States. That Japanese family life can be raised to a higher level than it has hitherto reached by the fuller development of personal character nobody who knows Japan well

* We use the word *Gnostic* in the sense in which the late Sir Leslie Stephen uses it in his "An Agnostic's Apology," as referring to people who claim to know truths not capable of verification, and not needing verification by actual experiment or observation.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY)

* It is important to bear in mind that Japan's new codes are in the main distinctly individualistic, as has been repeatedly pointed out by legal experts. Their influence on the minds of men is of course very great.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

can for a moment doubt. But of course it is necessary that the individualism introduced here should be of the right type. Just as in state ideals and family ideals there are high and low types; so is it with individualism. It is with individuals as with the family and the State; the sense of duty is far more important than mere authority. When individualism becomes mere self-assertion, then it is undoubtedly harmful. But given a large number of individuals whose sense of duty is highly developed, and you have the best kind of material for making a happy household and a strong State. When Dr. Ōtsuka says that the individualism of the West in itself does harm, that it is a bad influence in the family and the State, we find ourselves differing from him altogether and we may well ask whether Dr. Ōtsuka knows anything about European family life. If Dr. Ōtsuka were to visit some of our Western homes, he would find that family ties are very strong and that the relations of the members of families to each other are in every way most praiseworthy wherever religion holds sway, not as a merely formally professed creed, but as a living power and spiritual influence in the minds of each member of the family. And as for patriotism, where is there more of it to be found than in Christian countries? (*Kazoku no danketsu hanahada kenko ni, aikoku no jō mata moyuru gotoki mono aru wo mishi naran.*) In households from which religion has been banished family ties are weak and patriotism is apt to languish.

If it be true in Europe and America that as bodies the family and the State are loosely held together, it is because religion and morality have become formal — things to be professed rather than believed in, it is because religion has not reached men's hearts. But looking at Western countries as a whole, we could not say to-day that individualism has worked any such mischief as Dr. Ōtsuka implies. For Japan to go back on the individualism that she has already adopted is, we take it, unthinkable. The ideas of the nation respecting the position occupied by the State have changed. The ideal family life of modern times is no longer what it was in pre-Meiji days. In the principle of individualism there is much truth that Japan needed to learn and to act on. She has learnt it and is acting on it. That true individualism implies high self-culture goes without saying. In this culture religious teaching and spiritual influences ought to play a prominent part. If Japan tries to do without these she will be like a horse that has no bridle and there is no saying into what dangers she may rush in her mad career.

Protestantism in its Last Stage is the title of a leading article that appears in the April number of the *Koe*. It is the repetition of arguments that have been frequently stated before against the attitude taken by certain Protestants to the Bible, the ancient Christian Church and the Creeds of Christendom. Protestants, says the *Koe*, resemble those stars which have lost their original heat by severance from its source, and they are now only using the small amount of warmth that remains or they have become quite cold and can sustain life no longer. The liberty which Protestants have claimed for themselves has ended in the rejection by a large number of their pastors of supernatural Christianity. In Germany, however rationalistic Lutheran Protestants may be, they still hold office and draw salaries. They each explain the Bible in their own way and repeat texts and articles of belief that have to them lost all their original and true meaning. According to recent statements made by prominent German ministers, agreement in theological views is not expected. They all quote the Bible and profess to respect it, but each individual is at liberty to interpret it in his own way. The extent to which rationalism has spread in the German Churches was shown very plainly at the great Conference of Pastors held in Berlin in 1905. On that occasion a very well known man in Berlin, the Rector of St. Mark's Church, demanded on behalf of broad-churchmen that they should be at liberty to preach just what they believed and no longer be required to go on with the mockery of repeating what in their innermost souls they knew to be erroneous. He said that he himself did not believe in a divine revelation nor in the Divinity of Christ, nor in the inspiration of the Bible. He affirmed that it mattered little whether Churches existed or not as long as people lived up to the gospel. Notwithstanding the fact that this minister denied most openly the central truths of Christianity, according to the teaching of the orthodox, he was not required to resign his position in the German Church. He is said to be backed by many thousands of pastors. This movement towards rationalism is too big to allow of its being put down. It is the natural result of Luther's teaching. Subsequent to the meeting of pastors referred to above, another big gathering took place in Berlin, which was attended by some 6,000 pastors. On this occasion the orthodox party was in the ascendency, and it passed a resolution which expressed the opinion that the Liberal Section, that is, the rationalistic pastors of the State Church, ought to leave that Church and found a Church of their own, as they no longer believed in the creeds of the State Church. Thus attacked, the broad-church pastors convened a monster meeting at Goslar, at which a counter resolution was passed. The rationalists asserted that they saw no reason for their leaving the State Church, as the difference between themselves and the party that called itself orthodox was only this: they had ceased to trim and had had the courage to state openly what they believed, while their opponents by outward conformity and the repetition of misleading language had induced the public to think that they still believed the old doctrines. They harboured the same doubts as the broad churchmen, but they did not wish it to be known (*Jishō seitōha*) (the self-called Orthodox Party.) *no hito bito karera jishin no mata mohaya sono shūha no shinjō wo jumpō shi tsutsu aru mono ni arasu* (were no longer believers in the Church's articles of belief). *Warera wa kwaihō suru dōitsu no giwaku to warera no teishutsu suru dōitsu no gimon to wa mata jissai karera no uchi ni mo yūki* (湧起) *shi tsutsu arite son su.*)

It is now 50 years since Strauss uttered the following words:—"In the future of Lutheranism the day will come when logic will attack and overcome the ambiguous attitude of the orthodox party." This day has already come. Strauss said again, "Among Christian doctrines those which will hold out the longest have to do with the worship of fine art, literature and science." These words too are being verified in a striking manner; for in certain Lutheran churches lectures on literature have taken the place of Christian preaching. In St. Anselm's Church, Bremen, lectures on Schiller's plays are drawing large audiences Sunday after Sunday. On this subject *The Lutheran Christian News* writes as follows:—"Moses has gone; the prophets have gone; the Apostles have been overthrown. Christ clad in the garments of man alone remains. Schiller has been installed in a Christian Church. Next will come Goethe and Lessing, and even perhaps Schopenhauer, Nietsche, Hegel and Hartmann. Is there no one who mourns over such a spectacle? However much clapping it may evoke, such a proceeding in a Christian Church can only be described as unwarranted license." More than this, in Bremen three pastors have lately founded what they call "The Monist Club" and are making preparations for preaching sermons in praise of ultra-materialism in three of the principal churches of the town. Does not all this suffice to show that Protestantism is on its last legs? The nation that in the sixteenth century witnessed the birth and the baptism of the infant Lutheranism, will before long in this twentieth century attend the funeral of the full grown man.

* * *

In the *Fukuin Shimpō* (Presbyterian) we find a report of an address delivered last January in the Kanda Young Men's Hall by Mr. Mott in which he calls attention to the influence wielded by the students of High Schools and Universities throughout the world. Bismarck once said, observed Mr. Mott, that one third of the students in Germany succumb to over-study, one third fall into profligate habits and become useless, but the remainder are a great power throughout Germany. Carlyle says in one of his essays that most of the names of the men who have figured prominently in English history will be found among the College rolls of Oxford or Cambridge. In America among each 48 men who have received a University education one has distinguished himself; whereas only one in every 10,000 men of those who have not received a University education has made a name for himself in the world. Japan's high-class schools are her "203 metre hill."* If she can mould the characters of her young men aright when they are passing through her high-class schools, she will have nothing to fear.

* * *

In the March number of the *Chūō Kōron* (Buddhist) appears an article entitled *Kyōkai Jihyō* (Review of the Religious World) written by Mr. Kaneko Chikusui, which deals with the chief obstacles to the growth of the religious spirit in Japan at the present day. Mr. Kaneko observes in the introduction to his article that everybody who has looked well into the matter seems to be of opinion that neither Buddhism nor Christianity is effecting much in Japan to-day, and it goes without saying that unless these two religions begin to show signs of being able to adapt themselves to the spirit of the new age they will both sooner or later pass into the fossil stage of existence. *Korera ryōkyō ga atarashii seishin ni fukkwatsu shite, shindai* (新代) *no yōkyū ni ōsuru ni arasuba, sōban zensen seimei naki kotai ni kwa shi saru de arō to wa shindai jinshi* (人士) *ni futsū na kwansoku de aru*). It is quite true to affirm, continues Mr. Kaneko, that there is to-day no general religious awakening in this country. What growth of the religious spirit is to be seen is confined to a very small section of the community. In order that religion should be able to appeal to the whole nation three great obstacles must be removed. (1) *There is money-worship.* This has been imported from the West and it has begun to affect the minds of young men to a serious extent. Many of them have passed from a contempt for money to an excessive regard for it. When one remembers the extreme poverty which many young men have known, one is not surprised to find them carried away by an intense desire for money or to see them sacrificing everything to procure it. But nevertheless this constitutes one of the hindrances that prevent men from inquiring into religion.

(2) *Another great obstacle to the growth of religious sentiment to-day is the lack of any adequate means for developing and nourishing this sentiment.* Neither Christians nor Buddhists in this country provide spiritual food to suit the taste of enlightened people. Men who are permeated with the spirit of the age turn away in disgust from the mental food dished up by Christian and Buddhist caterers. The sermons they hear are out of date. Old, musty doctrines are pressed upon their attention *ad nauseam*. To them Buddhist and Christian ceremonies have no meaning. The whole repast that is set before them is offensively old. The consequence is that contact with religious teachers impresses upon them the conviction that they are inferior to many men they know who profess no religion at all.

(3) *The third obstacle to the progress of religion in this country is weakness of will.* To carry on religious inquiry till something be found that shall satisfy the mind, and when once the mind is satisfied and belief follows, to stick to that belief through thick and thin despite opposition,—this requires strength of will that is comparatively rare in this country. It cannot be said that in Japan the development of will power has kept pace with the development of the intellect and the emotions.

* * *

The following account of the recent attitude of the Tōkyō Imperial University to Christianity we extract from the *Shinjū* (Mr. Ebina Danjō's organ). The ideas entertained some ten or fifteen years ago on the relation of Christianity to the State and on the conflict of religion with

* The reference is to the hill at Port Arthur the taking of which cost so many lives.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

education have all disappeared and the University has now come to see that Christianity is a subject worthy of being investigated in a scholarly manner. As yet there is no Chair of Theology at the Imperial University, and, according to Dr. Anezaki, whose letter to the *Shinjin* on this subject appears in the April number of the magazine, it is uncertain whether in the near future any such chair will be founded. But lecturers connected with the College of Literature, such as Professor von Koeber and Mr. Murakami Naojiro, have among other subjects lectured on religion. The year before last and last year Dr. von Koeber gave lectures on "The Development of Christianity." He discussed the life of Christ, and the teaching of the Apostles and Church fathers. The audiences were small and the time at the disposal of the lecturer insufficient, yet his lectures were said to have had a good effect on those who listened to them. Mr. Murakami lectured on the "History of Japanese Christianity." He confined himself to giving an account of the work of the Roman Catholics in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and said nothing about modern mission work. This change in the attitude of the University to Christianity is to be attributed to the influence of the students, who have begun to demand this kind of thing, says Mr. Ebina. But Dr. Anezaki gives quite another explanation of what has taken place. He says that lecturers connected with the College of Literature are at liberty to choose what subjects they please and so Dr. von Koeber who during two academic years has been treating of Christianity is free to deal next year with the teaching of Spinoza or any other writer on philosophy or religion. Mr. Ebina states that there are six or seven Christians among the teachers at the University; but as yet there is no public recognition of Christianity at the University such as the creation of a Chair of Christian theology would constitute. Into the subject of the establishment of such a chair Dr. Anezaki goes at some length in the letter referred to above. Here is the substance of what he says:—At present there is no money available for such a purpose, and it is uncertain when there will be any. But supposing such a step were actually about to be taken, the investigation of Indian Philosophy, which is closely connected with Buddhism, would of course have a primary claim to attention. At present all that is contemplated is to provide greater facilities for the study of comparative religion and religious philosophy. It is possible that later on a special Chair may be created for Theology, Japanese and foreign, and then Christianity would be systematically treated by lecturers. But supposing that ten or twenty years hence it was contemplated to create a Chair of Christian Theology it would be no easy matter to find among Japanese a Greek scholar to occupy that Chair—and of course it goes without saying that Greek scholarship is essential as a qualification for interpreting Christian historical records. In Japan we want no dogmatic and no symbolic Christianity. The study of the history of the development of the creed is all that is needed. In Holland they have Chairs for such studies, where the Professors leave dogma alone and confine themselves to ecclesiastical history only. Some Christian journals have recently published misleading statements on the subject of the creation of a Christian Theology Chair at the University, making out that such a Chair was going to serve as a Propagandist organ. The Tōkyō Imperial University will never serve the cause of denominationalism in this way. It would shock the commonsense of the Faculty to do this. If Christians want this kind of thing, they must take steps for obtaining it apart from the University. To ask the Imperial University to provide them with a means of perpetuating their "isms" is a pretty tall order. This we shall certainly never do, concludes Dr. Anezaki. The tone of Dr. Anezaki's letter seems to have been caused by the somewhat exaggerated terms in which the attitude of the University to Christianity was refered to by the *Shinjin*. The report of the creation of a Chair of Christian Theology had no foundation from the beginning. But once having been circulated, it was eagerly seized by optimistic writers and clothed with a significance that it never could possibly possess in the present state of educated public opinion in Japan.

WHEN SUSUKI BLOOMS.

Full fair lie the Isles of Yamato, of Akitsushima,
The Islands of Dawn and of Dreams. Who the widest and farthest
May voyage on land and on sea, though strange stars light his journey,
May chance on none fairer. The charm of the ocean is theirs,
Its mystery and magic, its infinite shining and shadow,
Its deep multitudinous psalm, and its measureless silence
As of Hush of the Presence of God in the Courts of His Temple.

But there lies a new grace on these shores, a new light on these waters,
Since they ebbed and they flowed by her feet while we looked on the moonbeams
Their mystical lore on the shadowy ocean inscribing
In letters of gold and of silver that ran as we read them.

And I walk in the silence and psalm, in the light and the shadow,
By the ebb and the flow of the tides when the sea-fowl are calling.
And I hear the winds calling "Listelle!" and "Listelle!" call the waters,
And "Listelle! cries a voice in my heart, like a lute in the twilight,
"By what shores are thy footsteps to-night, O thou fairest of women?"

* * *

Full fair lie the Isles of the Morning, of Akitsushima,
The Isles of the Pine and the Palm, in the Land of Yamato.
The charm of the mountains is theirs, climbing, summit on summit,
And range lifted high over range, from the blue ocean reaches
To the crests shining white in blue heaven, the great granite masses
That wall Hida's glens from the world and look down on Shinano,
And carry the snow on their brows through the tropical summer.

See yonder, at guard by the sea, clad in emperor's purple,
With a fillet of white on her forehead, stands Fuji the Peerless,
The Goddess and Queen of the hills, and the Bride of the Ocean.
Aye hearing, as who heareth not, the fond sighs of her Lover,
And here, with his vassals about him, a great burly Baron,—
Bluff, brawny, broad-shouldered, hot-hearted and sudden in quarrel,—
Stands mighty Asama, and yonder the white Hida ranges.

But these I find fairest,—Hanare and Ichi-no-Yama,
Usui, Atago, and steep, splintered cliffs of Myōgi,
And the hills of Ikao in the waters of Haruna mirrored.
For there walked Listelle in the sheen of that far off September,
And her beauty still shines on their slopes and their streams give the echo
Of the music that lived in her voice and leaped forth in her laughter.

And I walk in the mist and the sun, in the east wind and west wind,
And the east wind is sighing, "Listelle!" and "Listelle!" sighs the west wind,
And "Listelle!" cries a voice in my heart, like a dove of the mountains,
"On what slopes are thy footsteps to-day, O thou fairest of women?"

* * *

Ay! fair are the Isles of Yamato in dewy May mornings,
When the woods are in shining array, like a maid for her marriage;
When the hills are all bride's-maids ablush with the flaming azaleas,
And bridal wreaths hang from the rocks of the purple wistaria;
And the uguis' sings loud in the copse, and the hototogisu.

And fair are the Isles of Yamato in flush of the summer,
When the wild roses scent all the gales, and the wild mountain lilies
And lavender satsuma flowers and the ominameshi
Are a-sway in the balmy west wind, and the semi are shrilling,
And the grasses sing soft at the noon to the rivulet's music.

But fairer than fair lie these Isles in the glow of September,
When the shadows grow long from the west and the crickets are singing:
When the peace of the autumn has come and the joy of the harvest:
And Susuki, the golden haired, shines upon Ichi-no-Yama,

And on slopes of the hills that look down into Haruna's waters—
The graceful Susuki, the willowy, golden-haired Princess,
Swaying low in her soft blushing beauty when West Wind comes wooing.
For in days of the autumn we walked, in the haze of September,
When the hills and the valleys lay cool or in sun or in shadow,
And her face was the mirror of peace, and the world had no sorrow,
And we spake friend to friend, never heeding the slow-swinging hours.

And I walk on the slopes where we walked, when the grasses are waving,
When the gales of September blow fresh, and the hill shadows lengthen,
And I say, "My Susuki, my tall, shining, golden-haired Princess,
Might I be but the wind from the mountain to whisper thy praises,
And to win from thy check some response like the blush of arbutus,
Like the flush of thy sister Susuki, the Yellow-haired maiden!"

But "Listelle!" breathes the hush of the hills and "Listelle!" sigh the grasses,
And "Listelle!" cries a voice in my heart, like a brook from the forest,
"Neath what stars glows thy beauty to-night, O thou fairest of women?"

OONA MACRE.

CONSULAR REPORTS.

Mr. Yamada, Japanese Consul in Lyons, wired on April 27th to the Foreign Office that the raw silk market was generally weak but the price was steady owing to scarcity of stocks. The market for *habutae* was almost similar to that for raw silk. French importers were merely watching the fluctuations in the markets of Japan. Complaints are being made by French traders in Japanese *habutae* regarding the bad quality of scarlet habutae now reaching France. The Consul adds that dishonest business on the part of the Japanese traders is the cause of this complaint. The exports of such inferior quality goods must be prevented at once; otherwise the trade will be unfavourably affected in the future.

According to a telegram under date of April 27th from Mr. T. Fujita, Japanese Consul at Bombay, the purchase of raw cotton of superior quality is continuous. There are no remarkable enquiries from cotton spinning factories. The stocks were estimated at 750,000 bales. The quotations were as follows: the "fine Broad," 262 rupees; and "Darwar," 242 rupees; all in May delivery. "Good Broach," 247 rupees in June delivery.

It was reported on April 27th by Mr. H. Nagataki, Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, that owing to fall in exchange, the raw cotton market remained weak, and small business in Japanese cotton yarn was being done. Good enquiries for Indian yarn appeared from the Suchuang district. The stock of Japanese was 11,816 bales and that of Indian 160,810 bales.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Yokohama Literary Society brought another highly successful session to a close last evening with a large meeting in Van Schaick Hall. The paper was contributed by Mr. A. W. Quinton and dealt in a very interesting manner with the life and works of Michael William Balfe, the Irish composer, while the musical programme which followed was devoted entirely to productions from his pen.

Mr. Quinton, in the course of his address, remarked upon the number of Irish names to be found in the list of musical composers, and then proceeded:—

Michael William Balfe was born in Dublin, May 15, 1808, and very soon proved that he was an infant prodigy in the musical line. The first sign of his musical aptitude was the intense pleasure he evinced in listening to the strains of a military band, when only four years old. At five he took his first lessons on the violin, and at seven composed a polacca of his own for a band. In his eighth year he appeared as a violinist, and in his tenth was composing ballads, amongst them "The Lover's Mistake," which even now is remarkable for the freshness of its melody, the gift in which he afterwards proved so eminent. When he was sixteen his father died, and, thrown on his own resources, he went to London and was engaged as first violinist at Drury Lane. He also took lessons at this period from C. F. Horn, father of the popular song writer. In 1825 he met with a patron, the Count Mazzara, and accompanied him to Italy, where he studied counterpoint and singing under competent instructors for three years and made his first public essay as a dramatic composer by writing the music to a ballad entitled "La Perouse," the melody and instrumentation of which created a very favourable impression. In his twentieth year he visited Paris and was engaged by Rossini as principal baritone at the Italian Opera, where he took part with such celebrated singers as Sontag, Malibran, and Lablanche, with whom, however, his voice hardly qualified him to compete. Returning to Italy after the conclusion of his Paris engagement he sang at the cities of Palermo, Milan, and elsewhere for several years. At Bagerno, in Italy, he met Mlle. Rosen, a German singer, with whom he fell in love and married. During this period he composed the music for several Italian Operas.

In the spring of 1835 Balfe returned to London and commenced his career as a writer of English operas. In that year he produced the "Siege of Rochelle" which was played at Drury Lane continuously for three months. In 1836 appeared his "Maid of Artois," in 1837 "Catherine Grey" and "Joan of Arc," and in 1838 "Falstaff." During these years he was still singing in concerts and opera, and in 1840 became manager of the Lyceum. His finest works were produced after this date; "The Bohemian Girl" in 1843, "The Enchantress" in 1844, "The Rose of Castile," "La Zingara," and "Satanella" in 1858, and the "Puritan's Daughter" in 1861.

During this period Balfe was away from England for four years. In 1852 he visited St. Petersburg, where he was received with all kinds of distinction. Besides being the recipient of popular demonstrations and imperial favour, he realized more money in less time than at any other period. On his return to England in 1856, Balfe brought out his daughter Victoire as a singer in Italian Opera at the Lyceum, but this young lady had only a short career on the boards, as she soon after married Sir John Crampton, and later on, after his death, the Duke de Frias. In 1864 Balfe retired into the country, having bought a small landed property in Hertfordshire called Rowney Abbey, and here he amused himself as a gentleman farmer, while also continuing his musical composition, and paying occasional visits to Paris. During one of these visits, in December 1869, the French version of his "Bohemian Girl" was produced at the Theatre Lyrique under the title of "La Bohemienne", for which the composer wrote several additional pieces and extended the work into five acts. The success attending this revival procured for him the two-fold honour of being made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour by the Emperor of the French, and Commander of the Order of Carlos III. by the Regent of Spain.

During the last few years, Balfe had suffered several severe attacks of bronchitis and in September, 1870, he caught a violent cold, which caused a return of his old complaint, and on the 20th of October following he expired, at the age of 68.

"Il Talisman," the Italian version of Balfe's last Opera, "The Knights of the Leopard," was produced at Drury Lane in June, 1874, nearly four years after his death, and in September of the same year a statue to his memory, by a celebrated Belgian artist, was placed in the vestibule of Drury Lane Theatre, the scene of so many of his triumphs.

In spite of — or perhaps we might say because of — his indisputable success, Balfe's work as a composer has been severely criticised. One captious critic, quoted by the "Encyclopedia Britannica" says:—"Musical knowledge of a high kind he never possessed. To speak of Balfe as an artist is either to misuse the term or to permit its meaning to depend on temporary success, no matter how acquired." The name of this harsh critic, the late Mr. H. F. Chorley, is now a dead letter to almost every one, while Balfe's melodies and songs are still appreciated, and give delight to hundreds of thousands of music lovers the world over. Perhaps the fairest estimate of the composer is given by a contemporary and brother artist, Professor Macfarren, in the following words:—"Balfe possesses in a high degree the qualifications that make a natural musician, of quickness of ear, readiness of memory, executive facility, almost unlimited and ceaseless flow of invention, with a felicitous power of producing striking melodies. His great experience added to these has given him the complete command of orchestral resources and a remarkable rapidity of production. Against these great advantages is balanced the want of conscientiousness which makes him contented with the first idea which presents itself, regardless of dramatic truth and considerate of momentary effect rather than artistic excellence. On the other hand it must be owned that the volatility and spontaneous character of his music would evaporate through elaboration, either ideal or technical, and that the element which makes it evanescent is that which also makes it popular."

Of all Balfe's operas the finest are generally considered to have been "The Bohemian Girl," "The Rose of Castile," "Satanella," "The Enchantress," and "The Puritan's Daughter." Of these the best known and most popular is undoubtedly the first named, which was translated into several Continental languages, and found great favour even in critical Germany. "The Bohemian Girl" is a grand opera in three acts, the libretto of which was adapted, by Bunn, from a ballad by St. George, called "The Gypsy," performed at the Paris Grand Opera in 1839, and had a run of three months in its first season. The scene of the opera is laid in Austria, and the first act opens in the chateau and grounds of Count Arnheim, Governor of Presburg, whose retainers are preparing for the chase. The Count enters with his little daughter, Arline, and his nephew Florestein. While the Count is singing a song, "The Soldier's Life," Thaddeus, a Polish exile and fugitive, rushes in excitedly, seeking to escape the Austrian soldiers. Then a troop of gypsies enter, headed by Devilshoof, their chief. He induces Thaddeus to join them, when some of the hunters dash across the scene in quest of the child Arline, who has been attacked by a stag. Thaddeus joins and rescues Arline, who is later on stolen and carried off by Devilshoof. Twelve years elapse between the first and second acts, during which time Count Arnheim has received no news of Arline. The second act opens in the gypsy camp near Presburg, where Arline is sleeping in the tent of the gypsy Queen, with Thaddeus watching over her. Arline wakes and relates her dream to Thaddeus in the joyous song, "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls," which has become one of the world's favourites. At the close of the ballad Thaddeus tells her the story of the scar upon her arm resulting from her encounter with the stag, reveals himself as her rescuer and declares his love for her just as the Queen, who is also in love with Thaddeus, enters. The Queen, according to the custom of the tribe, unites the lovers, at the same time vowing vengeance against the pair. The scene now changes to a street in the city, where a great fair is in progress and Arline enters at the head of the gypsies, singing the joyous song "Come with the Gypsy Bride," her companions responding with the chorus, "In the Gypsy's life you revel." As the gypsies mingle among the people Arline is insulted by Florestein, who recognises upon her neck a medallion which had been stolen from him by the gypsies and given to her by the Queen purposely to get her into trouble. Arline is arrested and taken to the Hall of Justice. Count Arnheim enters and on being shown the medallion, which contains the portrait of his lost child, gives vent to his sorrow in that well-known reverie, "The heart bowed down." Arline is brought before him for trial and is recognised as his long lost daughter, and the act closes.

The last act opens in the salon of Count Arnheim's Palace. Arline is restored to her proper position, but her love for Thaddeus remains. He finds an opportunity to have a meeting with her and once more tells his love in that tender and impassioned song "When other lips and other hearts." She promises to be faithful to him, and as they converse approaching steps are heard. Thaddeus, implored by Arline, hides himself, but his hiding-place is discovered by the Gypsy Queen, and he is dragged before the Count. Arline declares her love for him, and Thaddeus avows his noble descent. The Count finally yields and gives his daughter to Thaddeus. So all ends well.

The President in the name of the Society, cordially thanked Mr. Quinton for his very interesting paper and complimented him upon the splendid programme which he and his friends had arranged in illustration of Balfe's works. The programme was as follows:—

Song....."Come into the Garden, Maud."....Balfe.
Mr. E. Phillips.

Song....."Killarney."....Balfe.
Mrs. J. Thom.

Ballad..."Though fortune darkly o'er me frowns."....Balfe.
("The Rose of Castille.")
Mr. S. H. Somerton.

Song....."Then you'll remember me."....Balfe.
("The Bohemian Girl.")
Mr. A. E. Cooper.

Solo and Quintette....."In the gypsies' life you revel"*....Balfe.
("The Bohemian Girl.")
Miss Vincent.
Mrs. J. Thom, Mrs W. K. Wilson, Mr. A. E. Cooper.
Mr. S. H. Somerton.

Song....."The heart bowed down."....Balfe.
("The Bohemian Girl.")
Mr. E. Kendall.

Song....."The light of other days."....Balfe.
("The Maid of Artois.")
Mrs. J. Thom.

Recit. and Air..."Comrades and Friends."*...Balfe.
("The Rose of Castille.")
Mr. S. H. Somerton.

Duet....."Excelsior."....Balfe.
Messrs. E. Phillips and E. Kendall.

Song....."Good-night, Beloved."....Balfe.
Mr. A. E. Cooper.

* Encored.

This being the closing meeting of the session the President took occasion to thank not only those who had taken part in the concert that evening, but also all those who had by lectures or musical contributions helped to make the 22nd session of the Society such a striking success. He also thanked the Committee for the loyal support accorded him throughout the winter and particularly Mr. W. Karl Vincent, who had taken his place on several occasions when sickness had intervened, and who also had borne the principal burden of accompanying the various singers from October till the closing meeting.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

GENERAL BOOTH IN YOKOHAMA.

General Booth gave an address on Wednesday at the Public Hall before a large audience. Admission was by ticket, entrance costing one *yen* per head, and after the lecture a collection was made. Among those who supported the great Salvation Army leader on the platform were Messrs. C. V. Sale, J. P. Mollison, V. R. Bowden, N. F. Smith, A. G. Morey Weale, Rev. W. T. Austen, Mr. L. J. Healing, and others.

Mr. H. B. Miller, U.S. Consul-General, opened the meeting by addressing those present. He said this was an age of great organisation and of great generals. Quite recently there had been standing in the limelight of the world two great Generals of two great armies—Kuropatkin and Oyama, each controlling a million men. They had also had before their eyes great men in naval organisation. But the great men of modern times were not confined to generals in warfare. There were great generals also in industrial affairs—men who were organising and directing commercial and industrial affairs that reached to all quarters of the earth. Messrs. Hatriman and Rockefeller were representatives of the great controlling and organising power in the United States. He did not believe that all these great forces of organisation were detrimental to the welfare of the world—for it seemed to him that the great economies of these great organisations had been wonderfully beneficial to all mankind, in that they had given opportunities to many to enjoy the blessings of the whole world, yet in his mind these were not the best organising forces of the world for the welfare of humanity. It would not be the lot of many present to have their names live long after them. Most of those present, as soon as their earthly activities finished, would be lost to the eyes of the world and would be unknown to future ages. The man whose name would live the longest would be the man whose work touched the heart of humanity. (Hear, hear.) There were two distinct sides to human life—the intellectual side and the heart side, and those men who had been the great and grand generals of industrial life touched only the intellectual side. But there was another side—the heart side—and they had present that night one who stood without a peer on the side of touching the heart action of humanity—one who had become a great general and whose name would live loug after him, because he touched the whole heart of humanity, because he was an organising power in putting the heart action of humanity into good force and to a good use for the welfare of mankind. It was therefore with much gratification and pleasure that they had the opportunity of listening to this great general of the heart-action of the world, who by his efforts, by his organising power, by his command over the heart-strings and feelings of humanity was a force in the world to-day. It was with the greatest pleasure he introduced to the meeting the greatest general of the heart-side of life—General Booth, who would speak of his life-work and experiences.

General Booth, who was received with great hand-clapping, then addressed the meeting. He thanked all present from the bottom of his heart for the very generous and enthusiastic reception they had been pleased to give him. Such appreciation of his life's labours could not but be cheering and stimulating to him—cheering in the hours of darkness and depression, which more or less frequently came to the heart of one on whose shoulders such tremendous responsibilities had devolved, and stimulating him to still further efforts that he might more worthily deserve the welcomes which it was his lot to receive from time to time. But the kind words of the Chairman, and their cordial endorsement by the audience, he regarded as not so much intended for himself as an individual as for the great organisation with which he was so closely identified. Looking at the question from that standpoint he did not think he would be regarded as either boastful or egotistical when he said frankly that they were well deserved. He thought the Salvation Army deserved well of the people, and he thought so because of the work she did, of the difficult tasks she undertook among all classes that were admittedly difficult to deal with, and who lay outside the pale of ordinary religious, philanthropic and governing effort He asked those present to judge the Salvation Army, for she welcomed investigation. She had no secrets to withhold, and nothing to conceal The Salvation Army was willing the public should know all the intricate details of the methods pursued in the accomplishment of her objects. He would have them judge the Army according to the work she did, and of the results which by the blessing of God she had been able to bring to pass. He desired the work to be judged, because with judgment would come not only approval, but more sympathy and practical support which would enable the Army to multiply her efforts, increase her agencies, and accomplish still further things on behalf of the suffering and depraved. They should judge the Army not by what people said about her, not by public opinion, for public opinion was a very unreliable authority, a very changeable one, which one day serenaded a man with songs and scattered his pathways with flowers, and on another covered him with execration as she dragged him away to crucifixion. He did not ask for sympathy on the ground of the correctness of the Army's religious principles, because they all knew that some of the greatest scoundrels who had ever walked this earth were as orthodox as the devil himself—there was no question about that (Laughter.) He did not ask their sympathy merely on the ground of the Army's activities. The Salvationist believed in works, but in the co-operation of man with Jehovah in the accomplishment of his divine purpose towards the children of men. The Army had not done a very great deal for the rich people, except in relieving them of their superfluous cash—but it had done something for the children of the rich. He seldom set foot on a steamer or on shore without meeting someone who would speak of a brother, sister or other relative who by the influence of the Army had been brought back to the paths of virtue, happiness and religion. Every day the Army was rescuing and sending back to their friends and parents those who had been given up as dead. During the last few years the Army had been the means of rescuing something like fifty thonsand women ranging upwards from ages so young that he did not like to mention them, and bringing them back to respectable Society. The question was often asked as to how many of these were rescued permanently. From 70 to 80 per cent. of them, and of these many were comfortably married and were now working to rescue others. The Army also did a big work in rescuing men from the tyranny of drink, and about one hundred men and women were reclaimed each week. In this connection the General related an amusing incident. At one of the rescue homes a man who had fallen a victim to drink was rescued and taken in hand The whereabouts of the wife became known, and she was informed that the Army had found her husband. The wife wrote back "You can keep him; you're welcome to him." The Army however, tried to persuade the woman to take back her husband, who had promised to reform. She replied, "I will forgive him. I will take him back and be a good wife to him on one condition, and that is that the Salvation Army will certify he is a fit man for a woman to live with." (Laughter.) Drawing the moral, the General remarked, "I say, the young men must look out, or the young women will not marry them unless the Salvation Army gives them a certificate."—(Laughter and applause.) Finally the speaker said his own life was now drawing to a close. The day must soon come when he would have to give an account of his stewardship, and when asked by his Maker as to what had been the practical outcome of his life, he thought he could answer with all humility that it had been the Salvation Army. He would therefore ask his hearers what their answer to a similar question would be. Around them many in misery were crying for help, and even if they themselves could not individually engage in the work they could help the Salvation Army, by their sympathy and financial assistance, and the blessing of God would surely rest upon them.

Mr. C. V. Sale said they did not always agree in matters pertaining to religion, but on this occasion he ventured to say that they were united in a common desire to express their sense of gratitude and obligation to General Booth for his eloquent and instructive address concerning the history, organization and principles of the Salvation Army. He felt that they had good reason to congratulate themselves on the privilege they had enjoyed of listening to one of the great men of their time. A sufficient man, an officer equal to his office. A man who stands for sympathy and helpfulness, feeding the hungry, refreshing the thirsty, clothing the naked, receiving the stranger, visiting the sick or imprisoned. One who deserves that crowning title of esteem, affection and admiration—"A Grand Old Man."—(Applause.) It was not given to many of them to do much in the way of relieving the distress, want, and suffering which they knew to be around them but they all recognised the needs that existed for wise, discreet, and beneficent charity, for the exercise of a broad sympathy that will touch men in every stage of helplessness, for the exercise of a kindliness that will heal broken hearts as well as broken limbs, for an organization which will give the fallen a chance, provide them with the means of becoming industrious citizens and secure to them an occupation. General Booth has established an organization which endeavours to fulfil these needs. If anyone be disposed to criticise let him pause to consider the manifold difficulties of securing and controlling the requisite assistance for the many branches of this great work, without the measure and without the incentive of an adequate monetary compensation. He thought the severest critic would then admit the great and wonderful results which had been achieved through the vigorous inspiration and devoted enthusiasm of the General and his officers. Let them not forget to add their tribute of praise to the privates of this great Army. The daily round of patient, untiring effort to raise the fallen, cheer the faint, and rescue the suffering, demanded a constant self-sacrifice worthy of most generous appreciation. He had very real pleasure in proposing that the most grateful thanks of the meeting be tendered to General Booth for the address with which they had been favoured.—(Cheers.)

Mr. N. F. Smith said he was quite sure that every one present felt in full accord with the sentiments so timely and so gracefully expressed by Mr. Sale in proposing a vote of thanks—or rather in expressing their appreciation of the marvellous work of the Salvation Army as accomplished under the unselfish, devoted and wonderful leadership of General Booth. He therefore had very great pleasure in seconding the motion of Mr. Sale to extend to General Booth a vote of thanks, and he suggested that the compliment should be emphasised by three cheers for the General and a God Speed in the good and excellent cause that he represents.—(Cheers.)

General Booth acknowledged the vote and moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, adding that to save time he would second the motion himself. (Cheers.) The Doxology and Benediction closed the proceedings.

NIPPON RACE CLUB GOLFING ASSOCIATION.

The usual monthly medal competition took place on Sunday last and resulted as follows:—

F. O Lindley	93	less	20	73
G. G. Brady	86	„	10	76
E. C. Jeffery	67	„	10	77
W. S. Moss	98	„	20	78
R. H. Clive	95	„	15	80
J. M. Mollison	84	„	2	82
A. J. McClure	90	„	6	84
H. Greig	97	„	12	85
M. Mendelson	113	„	25	88
E. K. Morgan	108	„	15	93
A. R. Cane	111	„	16	95
B. R. Berrick	123	„	25	98
J. A Robertson	117	„	15	102
E. Coutts	118	„	15	103

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DISTURBANCE AT THE HORONAI COAL MINE.

About a thousand workmen employed at the Horonai Coal Mine, Hokkaido, struck on April 29th for an increase of wages. According to a telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo*, the strikers—two thousand in all—attacked the office of the mine on the morning of Tuesday and set it on fire. Subsequently they fought the police who were sent to the scene immediately on the outbreak of the disturbance. Many of the constables were more or less injured, and three mining coolies were killed. The outrages are growing more serious. Mr. Tateishi, a secretary of the Hokkaido Government office, has gone to the coal mine in company with a hundred police officers.

Further reports with regard to the trouble at the Horonai Coal Mine have been received in Tokyo. The workmen who struck on April 28th for an increase of wages attacked the office of the mine at 9 p.m. on the following day and some of them set fire to the godowns and other buildings, destroying them. A force of police was at once despatched from the Iwamisawa Station to quell the disturbance, A collision took place, however, in which five police men were injured and three mining coolies were killed. Later eighty-five policemen were sent from the Sapporo Office under Mr. Tateishi, a secretary of the Hokkaido Government office, and Mr. Mihara, a police-inspector. The strikers retired to a hill near by and resisted the police, throwing bombs and stones upon them. Several on both sides were more or less injured. Some of the leaders were at length arrested and their followers were dispersed. Preliminary Examination Judge Nishisaki and Public Procurator Kuramoto, of the Sapporo District Court, were present at the mine on the following day (the 30th).

According to official reports, the trouble was about settled on Tuesday. Policemen are still watching the strikers. The owners are endeavouring to pacify the latter.

It may be remarked that the mine, the area of which is 841,155 *tsubo*, belongs to the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company. The output last year aggregated 205,074 tons. The workmen employed at the mine number 1,726 in all. For some weeks, the men have been pressing for an increase of wages. H. Tokunaga, the foreman representing all the workmen had a conference with Mr. S. Yonekura manager of the mining department. A definite conclusion, however, could not be arrived at and the workmen agreed to create a disturbance. It is said that a large number of coolies employed at the Ikushunbetsu coal mine were at hand assisted the rioters.

It is reported by the *Hochi* that the strikers destroyed the telegraph and telephone lines.

Telegrams report that the disturbances at the Horonai Coal Mine have almost been subdued. Conditions throughout the district were quiet on May 1st.

At 3 p.m. on April 30th, Mr. K. Inouye, one of the directors of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company, the owners of the Mine, summoned about a hundred workmen, leaders of the strikers, to the office of the mining department, and addressed them. He advised the men to go back peaceably to work for the sake of their families and the general peace. Whatever might be their views as to the trouble, any violent movement must be dealt with under the Criminal Code. The speaker expressed great regret at the recent outrages and declared on behalf of the company that the request as to an increase of wages would not be entertained. He, however, had decided to distribute a quantity of rice among the strikers and their families. Finally he asked the workmen to return at once to work.

The damage sustained by the company is estimated at twenty-five thousand *yen*.

A telegram from Asahikawa says that after the speech of Mr. Inouye no anxiety was entertained as to any further trouble. Another report says on the contrary that rumours were prevalent that there would be a further outbreak. Policemen are closely watching the labourers.

MUTABE COAL CO., LTD.

The half yearly meeting of the Mutabe Coal Co was held at the Grand Hotel on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. E. C. Davis presiding. There were present Messrs. H. W. Andrews, E. W. George, J. H. Rosenthal, Dr. Smith, Dr. Hall, Dr. R. I. Bowie, H. R. Bowie, A. V. C. Maher, C. F. Rhine, G. W. Colton and J. Clifford Hadden (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN read the report and accounts and moved their adoption, Mr. Rosenthal seconding.

The report was as follows:—

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account of this Company for the half year ending March 31st, 1907.

The results unfortunately are not such as to admit of the payment of any dividend yet but in view of the difficult times through which the affairs of the Company have passed during the period under review, this report may be considered satisfactory. Your Directors intend to continue to pursue the same policy of conservatism as this account reveals, believing that this policy is for the ultimate benefit of the shareholders.

In the Accounts you will observe an item of *yen* 24,725.63 being Penalty not yet paid but accrued on Mr. J. M. Dow's holding of shares which were forfeited according to the Articles of Association in respect to the non payment of calls due thereon. Against this claim Mr. Dow has a claim of *yen* 5,000.00 against the Company.

Dr. C. H. H. Hall and Mr. E. W. George, the two retiring Directors by rotation, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The Auditors, Messrs. T. C. Anderson and C. F. Rhine retire but offer themselves for re-election.

The Profit and Loss account showed a net profit carried forward to the next half year of *yen* 21,342.16.

Dr. BOWIE asked in how far the present balance sheet was founded on the last which had not been passed.

The CHAIRMAN said the Company had been entirely reconstructed and according to the law they were a new company.

Dr. BOWIE said Mr. Dow was unfortunate in having guaranteed another account and thought that having received one penalty from him they ought not to press the other.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Dow had a claim against the company. The Directors had no power to remit the penalty but he thought they would be willing to recommend the shareholders to make an arrangement under certain conditions.

Dr. HALL said the refusal to pass the accounts was merely an expression of opinion by the shareholders and the directors need not necessarily take any notice of the adverse vote with regard to the claim against Mr. Dow. Approaches had been made towards a settlement but Mr. Dow's agent had not met them in the matter. The shareholders in general meeting had the power to remit a part or the whole of the penalty.

Mr. RHINE said in going through the accounts they had adjusted them and omitted all the wrong entries. They had not relied on the old balance sheet but had investigated and adjusted the books.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the stock of the coal was taken at a very conservative value. The report and accounts were then adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said the company were trying to make arrangements which would show a much better result. They had taken up the matter of railway transportation and were endeavouring to make improvements in the matter of the storage and secure the ground on the Island of Oshima. When those arrangements were completed they expected to be able to put the coal on the market at a lower cost and also to avoid various leakages including theft.

The retiring directors and the auditors were re-elected.

Dr. BOWIE asked if the directors were not entitled to some remuneration.

Dr. HALL said they had decided to give their services without fee until the Company was in a better position.

Dr. BOWIE, as a shareholder, expressed his thanks to the directors for their gratuitous services.

The auditors' fees were fixed at *yen* 300 each for the current year.

This concluded the proceedings.

CUSTOMS APPEALS.

Mr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, has given a decision in an appeal lodged by the Kobe Office of the American Trading Co. against the Kobe Customs. The firm imported scarlet phosphor on which the Customs imposed 20 per cent. *ad val.* duty in accordance with No 157 of the tariff, taking the chemical as a constituent consisting of sulphur, scarlet phosphor, powdered sand, etc. The importers contended that the article is a kind of material to be used for matches, the export of which is being encouraged by the Government and the goods should be free from duty under No. 110 of the same tariff. The importers added that the imposition of a duty on the chemical must be regarded as against the spirit of the legislature and also as injurious to business interests. The appeal was dismissed on the ground that No. 110 of the tariff classifies yellow and red phosphor only but not any kind of mixed chemicals.

Another decision was given on April 18th by the same Minister on an appeal filed by Messrs. Grosser & Co., Yokohama. It appears that the Yokohama Customs ordered them to pay duty at the rate of *sen* 1.8 per *kin* on a kind of ink to be used for lithographic work and also for common printing purposes. The importers held that the ink is made for type printing purposes only and the duty should be *sen* 2.8. The appeal was rejected on the ground that the nature of the ink could not be admitted as lithographic.

TOKYO ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The grand concert given in the Tokyo Academy of Music, Uyeno Park, Tokyo, on the afternoon of April 28th was an unqualified success. Some nine hundred people assembled, including many foreigners of Yokohama and Tokyo. Among the more noticeable items on the programme was the piano solo by Miss Hisa Kuno, who graduated at the institution last year but who is still attending the academy for further study. The choruses displayed great taste and demonstrated how carefully the singers had been trained. The full programme was as follows:—

I. Orchestra:—Music of the Shepherds from Christmas Oratorium...Bach.

II. Choruses:—(*a*). Ave Maria ("Tokiwa" in Japanese)...Arcadelt.
(*b*). Gebet ("Misogi" in Japanese) Max Bruch.

III. Orchestra:—Symphony (unfinished). Schubert:...Allegro moderato—Andante con moto.

IV. Concerto for Piano and Orchestra in C major...Beethoven.

V. Choruses:—(*a*.) Hymn to the Trinity ("Hinokawakami" in Japanese by Mr. Torii) Tschaikowsky.
(*b*) Russian Volks Song ("Karino-Sakebi" in Japanese) by Mr. Hatano.

VI. String Orchestra:—Eine Nacht Musik (1st and 2nd movement)...Mozart

VII Three Slavonic Dances .....Dvorak

FIRES.

At 1 p.m. on April 29th, fire broke out in the Geological Testing Office of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The flames were put out before any extensive damage had been done. A defective gas-tube is reported to have been the cause.

On the night of April 24th, fire broke out in the village of Yoshinotani near Kanazawa destroying thirty-two dwelling-houses and several warehouses. Two persons were injured.

On April 27th, fire broke out in the village of South Shio, near Kanagawa, burning down seventy-five buildings, including a post office and a school.

A disastrous fire occurred on April 27th in the district of Suwa not far from Nagano. Three hundred and twelve houses were burned down and thirty-seven damaged. Two persons were killed and many were more or less injured.

Fire broke out at the Hibiya Copper Mine, Miyasaki prefecture, on April 24th owing to the bursting of asmelting furnace. Twenty persons were more or less injured. The damage is estimated at *yen* 400,000 and work can not be resumed within two months.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Foreign Board of Trade held on April 30th it was agreed to send the following matter to the Press for publication.—

TO THE PRINCIPAL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN THE U.S.A.

By a recent decision of the United States Board of General Appraisers, the duty on certain classes of Japanese drawn work will in future be levied at the rate of 60 per cent. *ad valorem*, instead of 35 per cent. as hitherto. Local shippers have also been warned that by a rigorous enforcement of Article XI. of the United States Customs Tariff Act, the duties will be raised on many other Japanese goods. All trade depends for much of its success upon a fixed application of Government powers; but, apart from this general principle, changes such as the ones recorded, trivial as they may appear, are to be deprecated on account of the injury inflicted upon a trade created under accepted and apparently established conditions. Similar technical and rigorous interpretations especially adverse to the interests of Japanese subjects, have lately been reported in connection with other matters—a development discouraging to the spirit of friendship and regard hitherto displayed towards the people of the United States, and inconsistent with the desire frequently expressed by American manufacturers for a greater trade with Oriental countries. As an association of foreigners trading in this country, we are interested in the maintenance of peaceful and friendly relations. We believe that your desires and interests lie in the same direction, and we therefore request the exercise of your influence for the maintenance of a broad and generous policy, and against all arbitrary and irritating alterations in the interpretation or in the application of established laws

SHIPPING COMPETITION.

On the 1st April, the *Japan Daily Mail* called attention to the paragraph on this subject appearing in the Annual Report, issued by the Board and suggested that in view of the assurance of equal publicity, some mention should have been made of the letter addressed to the Board by Mr. Iwanaga, the Managing Director of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The paragraph in question was part of a synopsis or review of the work of the Board, and therefore did not enter into detail, but as some importance is apparently attached to the omission, the Committee have pleasure in stating that a letter of explanation was received from Mr. Iwanaga, which was published in the local press on 23rd August, 1906, and that copies were forwarded as in the case of the original communication to all the Chambers of Commerce with whom the Board is in correspondence.

SHIPMENTS OF HAZARDOUS GOODS.

A circular to the following effect has been issued by the Steamship Companies, and in consequence of the serious outbreaks of fire on homeward bound vessels the Board has been asked to assist in giving it the widest possible circulation:—

"The attention of shippers is called to the "serious consequences to which they render "themselves liable in not giving a sufficient "declaration of the real nature of their goods "before shipment. A fire originated recently "amongst some cargo shipped in Japan ports "that might easily have assumed large propor- "tions had it not been discovered in transship- "ping the goods in question.

"*Shippers are again reminded of the danger "of shipping oiled paper or other oiled goods "of a dangerous and inflammable nature, which "must be specially declared before shipment, as "otherwise shippers render themselves liable "for all damages arising from the carriage "thereof.*"

The Japanese Chambers of Commerce in Yokohama and Tokyo have been requested to assist in circulating this information.

BRITISH SKILLED LABOUR FOR JAPAN.

In the telegraphic news dated 11th April, it is stated that Baron Komura, the Japanese Ambassdor to the Court of St. James, replying to the toast of his health at a banquet given by the London Chamber of Commerce, said:—

"That Japan was now busily engaged in "the prosecution of post-bellum enterprises, "devoting her best energy to the development "of her natural resources of wealth. This "had caused great developments in economic "circles, which meant inducements to skilled "labourers. These Japan intended to seek in "Great Britain."

Being a telegraphic summary, it is very probable that the full version of Baron Komura's speech will be found to qualify or amplify this statement. It is to be feared, however, that the circulation of this statement from such an authentic source will encourage or induce skilled labourers from various parts of the world to come to Japan seeking employment. In some cases, skilled foreign labour may be required by new enterprises now being established, but the Committee of this Board would emphasize most strongly that there is no general opening for British or other foreign skilled or unskilled labour in Japan, and that under no circumstances should a skilled labourer emigrate to Japan unless a definite contract for his services has been obtained from really responsible parties. For unskilled labourers there is no opportunity of any kind in this country.

MAILS TO KOBE.

The thanks of the business community are due to the Local Director of Posts, Mr. Matsuki, and the Superintendent of Foreign Mails, Mr. Aonuma for their successful efforts in arranging with the Department of Communications for a fast evening mail service between Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.

THE LAW COURTS

THE POET MURDER CASE.

The appeal of Noguchi Osaburo, who was sentenced to death last year in the Tokyo District Court, having been found guilty of having murdered the well-known poet, Mr. Noguchi Neisai; T. Tsudzuki, a drug merchant; S. Kawai, a youth; besides committing other crimes, was heard on April 25th in the Tokyo Appeal Court before Judge Makino.

In the course of the case, the accused acknowledged that he had forged several official documents and murdered the drug merchant. He denied having murdered the poet and the young man.

The case was adjourned till May 7th.

REGISTRY CASE.

A petition lodged by Mr. J. C. Hartland, No. 38, Bluff, Yokohama, against a Chinaman named Kwan Honchong, formerly compradore of the late Mr. Johnstone, asking for a decision enabling plaintiff to register some immovable property which defendant had offered him as security for a loan, came up on April 29th in the Yokohama District Court.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. S. Sawada and defendant was absent.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that Mr. Hartland, on Dec. 23rd. 1902, lent twenty thousand *yen* to the Chinaman on the condition that interest be paid at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; the interest to be paid every three months; the loan to be repaid not later than Dec. 20th, 1903; and if the debt be not redeemed at the due time, the security offered, the seven buildings on lot No. 97, Yamashita cho should be transferred and registered in favour of plaintiff within six months after the due date. The buildings referred to were as follows; two stone godowns of 56.6 and 61 *tsubo* respectively; one 2 storied stone godown, 43 *tsubo*; two brick bungalows of 62 and 32 *tsubo* respectively; and two 2 storied brick houses of 50.7 and 5 *tsubo* respectively. The value of all the buildings was estimated at six thousand *yen*. Counsel further said that the loan was made on Dec. 23rd, 1902, in the presence of Mr. M. Tada, a notary public and was counter signed by him. As the Chinaman failed to redeem the loan at the due date Mr. Hartland, in February, 1903, lodged a petition in the Yokohama Local Court asking for the right to register the property. The petition, however, was rejected on the ground that the necessary items for registry had not been properly prepared. A document certifying the possessive rights of the Chinaman over the buildings was not introduced by him at the time when the application for registration was presented to the Court. The Chinaman promised to present the certificate to plaintiff but he failed, to do so, saying that he could not find it, although he had searched several times. Plaintiff therefore made a temporary registry in the same Court on April 21st, 1903, of the buildings with a view to preserving his rights. Mr. Hartland was still endeavouring to effect the proper registry. On the other hand, the Chinaman had left Yokohama without settling the affair and his whereabouts were not known.

The Judge gave judgment in favour of plaintiff and said that the decision would come into force within thirty days if no objection was presented by defendant within that period.

CHARGE AGAINST A BANK.

The Noyeiso Bank has been ordered by the Gifu district Court to dissolve on the ground that it has infringed the Commercial Code.

According to the finding of the Court the directors made false entries in the business books the organization of which was imperfect; they issued business reports to the shareholders which conflicted with the actual state of affairs; the bank attended to the business of a saving bank without making a legal deposit with the local government; the directors committed fraudulent acts with regard to shares; and S. Masuda, one of the directors, is to be prosecuted on a charge of forgery of private letters in connection with the bank's business.

THE "AGENOR" CASE.

C. A. Hill, one of the defendants in the *Agenor* case, who is undergoing treatment at the Yokohama General Hospital is reported to be improving in health. He is still too ill to allow of his being present in the Tokyo Appeal Court on May 28th when his appeal is fixed to take place. It is therefore expected that the case will be postponed.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A CHILD.

F. Mori (67) a merchant residing in Hongo, Tokyo, and his wife, Toyo (61) who were charged with having ill-treated their adopted child were sentenced on April 30th, in the Tokyo District Court. The man was punished with nine months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of ten *yen*, and his wife was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of fifteen *yen* in accordance with Art. 323 of the Criminal Code.

DOG AND POULTRY CASE.

In the Yokohama District Court, on May 1st, judgment was given in a case in which Mrs. Koto Ashida claimed *yen* 32.40 from Mr. W. F. Mitchell for alleged damage caused by dogs belonging to the latter, to poultry owned by the Japanese. The Judge dismissed the claim with costs.

TENNIS.

The first of this season's intertown tennis matches with Tokyo was played on Saturday in Tokyo. The weather was very unsatisfactory, rain falling through the greater part of the afternoon. The competition included five singles and was won by Yokohama.

The full scores were as follow:—

Yokohama.		Tokyo.
T. L. Chapman	3	Conder 0
		(6-2, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5)
J. M. Mollison	3	Yamasaki 0
		(6-2, 6-4, 6-3)
F. E. Colchester	3	Major Moore 0
		(6-4, 6-4, 6-2)
S. H. Hodges	3	Pengreaves 1
		(7-5, 4-6, 4-6, 6-4)
G. Irwine	1	Hon. F. O. Lindley 3
		(5-7, 4-6, 6-4, 4-6)

The intertown doubles will be played off in Yokohama at the Bluff Gardens on Saturday, May 18th. The ladies' singles, ladies' doubles and mixed doubles will be played in the autumn.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE JAMESTOWN EXHIBITION.

The Jamestown Exhibition which has just been opened by President Roosevelt has especial interest for Englishmen, for it celebrates the third century of the founding of the Colony by an adventurous body of English gentlemen. Writing on this subject in the *Gentleman's Magazine* a contributor says there is no period of American history more interesting than that formative period in which the spirit of England gave a permanent direction to the spirit of all those communities that in time have come to make up the modern United States. Of all these colonial communities, the greatest was Virginia, whether it is regarded from the point of view of its wealth and population, the extraordinary charm of its social life, or the celebrity of the men it gave to the Revolution. Never from the beginning of English colonisation has there been an offshoot of the Mother Country that so closely resembled the parent stock as Virginia did under English rule. This was due primarily to the fact that its people were drawn, not like the people of New England from one section of the English community, but from all sections. Had they been drawn from one section of that community, a section that conformed to an austere religious faith and supported a narrow social system, the people of Virginia would have grown, under the influence of their remote situation, more intense in these special characteristics, and as a consequence more out of sympathy with the English people at large. It was for this reason that the Puritanism of New England far surpassed in vigour and firmness the Puritanism of Old England. The Virginians, on the other hand, were types of Englishmen in general, and were, therefore loyal to the Monarchy, faithful to the Anglican Church and true to all the hearty and generous customs and habits of their English forefathers. The isolated situation of the colony and the secluded life of the plantations only confirmed these inherited traits. What may be described as the national character of the English emigration to Virginia was observed from the beginning. Virginia was always looked upon with peculiar favour by the landed gentry of England, that class which constituted in those times, even more than it does in these, the bone, heart, and sinew of the Kingdom. Of the 325 persons who signed the Charter of 1612, 25 were peers of the realm; 111 knights; 66 esquires; and 30 gentlemen, a designation which, at that period, had a meaning distinctive of a special social rank. Three-fourths of the stockholders of the London Company at this date belonged to the higher classes, and no fewer than 120 of the incorporators had been or still were members of Parliament. With the moving spirits of the enterprise in the enjoyment of such an influential position in society, it followed quite naturally that a very large proportion of those who went out to Virgina even during the first period of its colonization were men who, in their native communities, were entitled to particular social consideration by birth, breeding, and education, if not from the possession of wealth. Of the one hundred persons who accompanied the expedition of 1606, the earliest of all, the names of fifty-four were entered in the records as those of "gentlemen." There were thirty-three persons of that class in a total company of one hundred and twenty who emigrated with the First Supply, and twenty-nine in a total company of seventy who emigrated with the Second. The proportion going out with the Third was perhaps even higher. All the lists of persons whose names were, in later times, entered in the surviving ship-papers as voyagers to Virginia show that the proportion of representatives of the English gentler classes seeking new homes in the colony continued to be almost as notable as it was in the early years.

The chimes in the tower of the London Royal Exchange, just over Lloyd's Room, played more than once one day in March, "There's nae luck aboot the hoose." The tune was appropriate, for the insurance world had news of the stranding of six steamers, four of which appeared to be total losses.

FOOTBALL.

YOKOHAMA *v.* TOKYO HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL.

The following team left Yokohama on Saturday to play the Tokyo Higher Normal School:—

Goal.—A. Mowll.
Full-Backs.—G. Neville and D. Drummond.
Half-Backs.—W. Scott, T. Kilby, C. Correa.
Forwards.—A. Gorman, C. Hornstein, V. Hearne, G. Walker, S. Vincent (Capt.)

The game was played in rather unfavorable weather, the ground in the second half becoming very slippery owing to the rain. Tokyo winning the toss the game opened well, the school managing to hold their own for some considerable time, but after 20 minutes play Walker started the scoring for Yokohama with a header from a corner kick. The school then re-started with a rush but could never pass the Yokohama backs, who were playing a very safe game. A few minutes later Hearne scored Yokohama's 2nd goal with a grand shot, against which the school custodian had no chance. The game was now getting very one-sided. Yokohama received a penalty for "hands" in the dreaded area but Hearne taking the kick missed amidst the ironical cheers of the on-lookers. Scott added a 3rd goal from a scrimmage in the goal mouth just before half time.

The second half opened with a wild rush by the Yokohama forwards but both the ground and the ball were against any good play. The visiting forwards seemed to do everything but score and at this juncture Mowll came out of goal and was replaced by Scott. Corner after corner fell to them but they were unable to find the net. Hornstein was playing a dashing game and soon increased the score with a good ground shot. Hornstein was not to be denied and in a few minutes later scored the 5th goal with a rush. Rain was now falling heavily and the ground became very treacherous, the players slipping about as if on ice, the ball also becoming covered with thick mud and clay. Walker got through again and Hornstein followed up with Yokohama's 7th and last goal.

Just before the finish 3 corners fell in quick succession to the visitors but were not improved upon. The game was very pleasant and very free from fouls or dangerous kicking. The Tokyo School made a good show but unfortunately were not good at passing.

CHINA MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

The conference of Christian Protestant missions held in Shanghai in commemoration of the centenary of Robert Morrison, the pioneer missionary in China among Protestant denominations, began on April 25th with a reception in the Town Hall. Fully 1,500 people were present representing 83 different Societies or Agencies, working in more than 500 cities throughout the Empire of China. Dr. Hykes presided and extended a hearty welcome to the un-official guests and visitors from Europe, Canada, Australia, the United States, Hawaii and Japan, and to the Bishops; he also referred to the presence in the hall of a daughter of the late Dr. S. R. Brown, who came to China in 1838. Speeches were delivered by Dr. Gibson of Swatow, English Chairman of the Conference; Mr. Chang Paochu, on behalf of the Chinese pastors; H. E. Taotai Tong, on behalf of H. E. Tuan Fang, Viceroy of the Liankiang Provinces; the Rev. W. Bolton, of the London Missionary Society; Mr. Stedman, of the American Laymen's Missionary movement; Mr. Francis William Fox, of the China Emergency Mission Committee; Dr. Leonard, of the Board of Managers of Foreign Missions for the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Lord William Cecil, of the Anglican church; Bishop Foss, of Osaka; Mr. Duncan Maclaren, of the United Free Church; Count Pourtales of the Societe Etrangere de la Mission da Paris; Dr. Professor E. C. Moore of Harvard; Dr. Lambuth (Methodist Episcopal, South); Dr. Karl Freis (Swedish Mission); the Rev. Gregory Mantle (Wesleyan); Dr. Fox (American Bible Society); the Rev J. Ritson (B. and F. Bible Society), and Mr. W. Sloan (C. I. M.)

EDUCATIONAL MEETING.

The fifth Kwanto Union Educational meeting was held on April 30th at the First Yokohama Primary School. On May 1st, about a hundred and fifty educationists, most of whom are masters of primary schools in Kanagawa and eight other prefectures, were present. Governor Sufu and later Mr. Sakatani, Councillor of the Kanagawa Prefectural Government, presided. Several proposals introduced by various prefectural and local and local educational societies were discussed. The principal subjects were: revision of the organization of elementary schools, organization of school classes; text books; compulsory education; establishment of additional kindergartens, uniforms for female pupils, etc. The proceedings were adjourned till to-day, May 2nd.

The proceedings of the conference of the Kwanto Educational Union were resumed on May 2nd. A resolution regarding the promotion of teachers attending primary schools was introduced by a special committee. After a brief explanation by the chairman, the proposal was passed. Subsequently the union decided to ask the Minister for Education to introduce a law carrying out the foregoing view. The subject of the punishment of pupils caused some heated arguments and it was decided that the present system of punishments should be abolished.

At the close of the meeting, Governor Sufu expressed his thanks for the efforts rendered by all teachers in the Prefecture. Mr. Sakata, Councillor of the Kanagawa Prefectural Government, also eulogized the progress made in elementary education. The same afternoon, all the teachers were entertained at the residence of Mr. K. Otani, in Ise-cho.

THE "DEVANHA"-"SHINSHIU MARU" COLLISION.

As we go to press, said the *Kobe Herald* of April 30th, we learn by a telephone message from Osaka that the result of the enquiry at the Marine Court there into the collision between the P. and O. steamer *Devanha* and the Japanese steamer *Shinshiu Maru* was made public at five o'clock. The Court suspended the A grade Master's certificate of Captain Hamazaki Buntaro, of the *Shinshiu Maru*, for four months, but found no offence had been committed by Captain King, Pilot of the *Devanha*. The costs of the enquiry amount to *yen* 50.36, of which *yen* 25.56 are to be borne by Captain Hamazaki. In its reasons for the Judgment the Court holds that just before the collision the vessels were proceeding at an angle of a quarter of a point. Before the *Devanha* sighted the side-lights of the *Shinshu Maru*, the *Shinshu Maru* had sighted the side-lights of the *Devanha*. At that time, fearing that she would be forced toward Kojikajima, the *Shinshu Maru* turned her bow to port. She then more clearly saw the sidelights of the *Devanha*, particularly the green one, but, thinking there would be no accident, the former vessel took no precaution until the collision was imminent. Such being the case, the conduct of Captain Hamazaki comes under the provisions of the 2nd and 3rd Clauses of Articles I. of the Mariners' Penalties Regulations, and he must be punished under Clause 2 of Article II. of those Regulations, *i.e.*, the suspension of his A grade Master's certificate for four months. With regard to the conduct of Captain King, the Court holds that he in no point rendered himself liable to a penalty. If a party concerned is dissatisfied with the judgment he may appeal within one week.

Notification No. 272 of the Department of Communications, which refers to Kondo-Misaki Lighthouse, Karafuto, fog siren, says:—Notice is hereby given that the fog siren at Kondo-misaki lighthouse (Cape Notoro) will be put in operation on and after 1st May. It will give one blast of 5 seconds' duration after an interval of 1 minute 40 seconds during thick or foggy weather. If the siren be disabled the fog bell, 10 strokes per minute, will be sounded as before.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

TRAGEDIES.

Early on the morning of May 1st, S. Nanjo (23) attempted to murder in their house a paper merchant named K. Tone (60) residing in Hama cho, Tokyo, his adopted son and the latter's wife. The man, after escaping, was arrested at Fukagawa. The cause is reported to be jealousy.

On the evening of the same day a similar crime took place at Shitaya, Tokyo. A soldier in reserve injured his mother-in-law, Kane (41), cutting her with a short sword. He was arrested an hour later at Shitaya. It is said that the culprit had asked the woman to consent to his marriage with her daughter, but she refused.

A telegram from Saseho reports that a jinrikisha coolie attempted to murder his wife by injuring her with an axe. He subsequently gave himself up at a police office near by.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Two cases of plague have been reported in Osaka.

Two cases of plague were reported on May 1st in Osaka, the patients being children.

A London telegram says that many Japanese emigrants are landing in British Columbia.

It is said by Tokyo papers that Lieut.-Col. Y. Takahashi, one of the aides-de-camp to the Emperor, will shortly go to China to investigate military affairs.

Colonels Kojima, Umechi and Ushijima, have been promoted to the rank of Major-General. Major-General Taniyama, commanding the 2nd brigade of infantry, has been released.

A former officer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service, Commander W. C. Easton, R.N., is to be called to the Bar this month. He intends, it is stated, to practise in the Admiralty Court.

On April 27th, about ten bushels of new cocoons were brought from Okinawa prefecture (Lu-chu) to Kobe. The price was 40 per cent. higher than last year. Enquiries have been made by exporters.

Mr. E. M. Hobart Hampden, Acting British Consul-General, left Yokohama on Friday for home, via Siberia, on a fifteen months' leave of absence. Mr. J. Carey Hall, I.S.O., we understand, is expected back at the Consulate-General in October next.

At the March meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel it was announced that Mrs. Edward Bickersteth had seen her way clear to offer herself for a term of years for mission work in Japan, where her late husband was bishop of South Tokyo.

Admiral Prince Fushimi, a supreme naval inspector, who has been travelling along the Korean and Kwantung coasts discharging his official duties, arrived at Yokohama on April 26th by the cruiser *Manshu*. His Highness left for Tokyo by the 11 a.m. train.

A monument which has been established on Ise-yama, Yokohama, in honour of sailors who died in various ship accidents, will be unveiled on May 5th. Governor Sufu, Mayor Mitsuhashi, and the families of the ill-fated men, who are residing in Yokohama, will be present.

Representatives of all the agricultural and industrial banks throughout the country held a conference on April 25th at the Hypothec Bank. Mr. S. Hashimoto, President of the Tokyo Agricultural and Industrial Bank presided. The following questions were brought up: (1) To establish a fund for investigating agricultural and industrial enterprizes. (2) To abolish the present limitation as to the amount of debentures to be issued by agricultural and industrial banks, which loans are accepted by the Bank of Industry Encouragement; and (3) that agricultual and industrial banks be permitted to attend to the business of saving banks. After discussion, a committee was elected and the subjects were handed over to them for further consideration.

Three floating mines are reported to have been observed in the neighbourhood of Muroran, Hokkaido. On April 30th, another mine was washed ashore at Otose, West Tsugaru.

The cruisers *Suma* and *Akashi*, now at Yokohama, will leave at 3 p.m. on May 4th with cadets who recently graduated at the Yokosuka Naval Engineering College. The warships after cruising on the China coast and in Korean waters will return to Yokosuka on August 23rd.

R. Mead, an American who describes himself as a printer from Minneapolis, has been convicted in the Kobe Local Court of stealing a bicycle from a Japanese and selling the same for *yen* 40. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with labour; fined *yen* 3, with police surveillance for six months.

The French first class cruiser *D'Entrecasteaux* (7995 tons) commanded by Capt. Tracou, and bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Baisse, arrived at Yokohama on Sunday. This vessel, which was launched at La Seyne in 1896, carries two 9.4-in. and twelve 5.5-in. guns and is credited with a speed of 19.2 knots.

The illustrated monthly (*Cherry Blossoms*) issued from the office of the *Nagasaki Press* continues to fulfil its purpose of attracting the notice of residents and visitors in the Far East to the city of Nagasaki. There are several very interesting articles in the April number, notably one describing a visit to Miyajima.

We learn from the *P. & T. Times* that H. B. Collins, on being convicted in the British Court at Tientsin of being in unlawful possession of explosives, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment with hard labour, at the expiration of which time he has to provide two securities of $5,000 each to be of good behaviour, or else he must leave the country.

According to investigations made at the end of March by the Department of Finance, money in circulation throughout the Empire was as follows:

	Yen.
New gold	14,813,914
Old gold	8,097,976
Silver	85,766,510
Copper	18,241,757
Convertible Notes	318,732,159

Public confidence in the security of the Siberian mail route will be rudely shaken by a report published in the *North-China Daily News* on April 22nd. It appears that the Shanghai mail despatched on March 30th *via* Vladivostock was rifled *en route*, the crew of the East Asiatic steamship *Baltica* breaking into the mail-room and opening every registered letter. Our contemporary hopes that a denial or explanation of the incident will be forthcoming.

The Nippon Educational Assembly held a meeting on April 27th, at the Gakushi Kwai, Tokyo. The following resolutions were discussed: To increase the number of female normal schools; to provide better arrangements for teachers in primary schools; to give school books, etc., to the children of poor parents; to establish night schools; to encourage the establishment of free educational institutions; and to make preparations for extending the term of obligatory education.

By the P. and O. S. S. *Delhi* a batch of British Military officers, numbering between 29 and 30, arrived in Shanghai. They are *en route* for Manchuria where they are to survey the battlefields of the recent Russo-Japanese War. The officers, who come direct from Bombay, are under the charge of Brigadier-General Thompson Capper and belong to the Engineer's Staff College. Twenty-two of the party left by the I. C. steamer *Koonshing* and will proceed direct to Dalny. Their names are as follow:—Lieut-Col. Bird, Majors H. R. Blake, J. J. Bangartarie, A. A. Kennedy, J. A. Skeen, L. M. K. Deas, Shephard, and C. Wigram, Capts. P. O. Hambro, A. L. Twer, A. S. Capper, S. G. Loch, C. L. Stowe, A. J. R. Glassford, H. S. Brancker, P. Howell Davis, H. K. Hopwood, H. J. P. Browne, C. J. Deverall, and Villiers Stuart. Six other officers will join the party at Dalny from where the explorations will begin. During the trip out the officers have been busily engaged attending schools and lectures in preparation for their coming tour which will cover a period of two or three months.

The buying of new tea has commenced at Shidzuoka. On April 29th, quotations were; choice, *yen* 4.50; common, *yen* 3.30; Hamamatsu product, *yen* 2.70 to 2.80; and Idzu *yen* 2.50. The Fuji Goshi Kaisha and the Nippon Tea Company are purchasing with a view to exporting a quantity by the *Kaga Maru*, which will call at Shimidzu on May 11th. This shipment will be the first export of tea to America this year. It is said in Japanese tea business circles that the centre of the tea export trade is being gradually removed from Yokohama to Shimidzu and that much capital is being invested there. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's *Tosa Maru*, *Aki Maru*, *Shinano Maru*, etc. will call alternately once every two weeks at Shimidzu to take tea for America.

It is appropriate, in view of his 80th birthday, to recall that among the great surgeons of the nineteenth century, the one figure that stands out pre-eminent above them all is that of a British surgeon—still, happily, spared in honoured length of days to his country, to the world, and to science. And it is scarcely less fitting that Lord Lister's high place in the estimation of the world at large should be recalled by a foreign country. The reminder comes from Vienna University, which has just celebrated the centenary of its own surgical institute, and Lister and his beneficent work were associated in an especial manner with the festival. Now that fame has come to him it must be acknowledged that it came tardily. He had been a surgeon for about 30 years before the enormous benefits which his antiseptic methods in surgical treatment had conferred upon mankind came to be publicly acknowledged in all their fullness by medicine throughout the world. Once the meed of grateful recognition, however, had begun, it flowed at flood-tide. Probably no honour which science could bestow has been withheld. It is almost certain, too, that, as a tribute to professional eminence, Lord Lister's peerage is unique in British annals.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Speaker Cannon is well pleased with his trip to the West Indies and Panama. As he came down the gang-plank at New York he said to the assembled newspaper men: "Yes, boys, we'll dig that ditch, or bust." The future of the Panama Canal is evidently assured.

Mr. Nicholas Longworth, representative from Ohio, and Mrs. Longworth will make a trip to Alaska during the coming summer. They will leave the United States about July 1 and travel for about a month, the trip to be purely one of pleasure. President Roosevelt has said many times that he would like to visit Alaska, especially if the opportunity was offered for big game shooting. At the White House it is mentioned as a possibility that the President might decide to go in the summer of 1908.

It is reported that three of the heaviest losers in the "Rich Man's Panic" in Wall street are: John Jacob Astor, Robert W. Goelet and Cornelius Vanderbilt. Their aggregate losses are said to be between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000. All of the money was lost in Union Pacific stock on a "tip" given them by E. H. Harriman. Colonel Astor and Goelet are both very rich; notwithstanding the immensity of their losses their incomes are not materially affected. Both, however, are regarded as "close" in the financial district, and are said to view the consequences of their stock market plunge with sorrow and chagrin. Cornelius Vanderbilt is not nearly so rich as the other two. He was practically disinherited

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

because of his marriage to Miss Grace Wilson. A settlement was subsquently effected, by which Cornelius got about $6,000,000. He had, it is said, about $8,000,000 when he joined the other two in Union Pacific speculation. Vanderbilt's share in the pool, it is said, was not quite so heavy. His loss is stated to be abut $2,000,000, and the losses of the other two in excess of $3,000,000 each.

The United States mints during March turned out a domestic coinage of 11,140,906 pieces, valued at $6,630,894. Of this amount $5,874,525 was in gold, $326,212 in silver, and $430,156 in nickels and pennies. That the Treasury Department is continuing its efforts to provide an adequate supply of small coins, is shown by the fact that during last month 1,036,250 quarters, 670,250 dimes and 8,603,000 nickles were minted. For the Philippine Government, 4,906,057 silver peso and centavo pieces and for the Mexican Government, 1,955,000 silver centavo pieces were also struck off.

Harvard University has sent out a call to the rice fields, the cane brakes and the plantations and to those from beyond the Mississippi asking them to turn in at the university storehouse the words and music of the good old songs they heard when they were boys at home. Harvard wants a complete collection of the native ballads, songs, refrains and melodies that were heard in the slave quarters, and of the songs of hope that cheered the pioneers on their long overland journeys to the West. It is believed there are at least 100 songs. When these songs come in from the South it is believed Harvard will have the greatest collection of "coon songs" in the world.

The Court of Appeals at Albany has decided that Howard Gould must pay Architect Abner J. Haydel over $18,000 for the plans for Castle Gould on Long Island, and incidentally for the wound which he inflicted on Haydel's feelings when Mrs Gould called him "a —— architect." Two years ago a jury gave the architect a verdict for over $24,000. The cost of carrying the case through the higher courts has added to the original sum awarded. Castle Gould was planned to be a reproduction of Kilkenny Castle in Ireland, on a larger scale. The Goulds did not like the plans, and at the first trial of the case Haydel's counsel told the Court that Mrs. Gould ordered the architect from her apartments in the Waldorf-Astoria and told her servant to "throw the —— architect out."

Public announcement was made in Cleveland U. S. A., March 31st of the gift by John D. Rockefeller of Forest Hill, his magnificent summer home in East Cleveland, to the city of Cleveland for use as a public park, together with an endowment and improvement fund of $2,000,000. While full details of the gift are lacking, it is learned that Rockefeller has imposed few restrictions, the most important condition being that the transfer shall be made when West Cleveland shall become a part of the city by annexation. By the terms of the gift the sale or use of tobacco or liquor and dancing are to be forever barred within the confines of Forest Hill, and no street railway line is to be permitted to enter the grounds. Forest Hill estate comprises close to 900 acres, most of it heavily wooded, with magnificent patches of lawns, graveled and shaded drives, flower beds and golf links, together with a large mansion house, stables and greenhouses.

There were in the continental United States last year 83,941,510 people, according to a special report just issued by the Census Bureau. The figures given represent an increase of 7,946,935 over those for the year 190. The increase from 1905 to 1906 was 1,367,315. If Alaska and the insular possessions be included a total of 93,182,240 inhabitants is attained. That the population is growing in density is, of course, to be expected; there were twenty-eight persons to the square mile of the continental United States in 1906, as compared with tweny-six in 1900. New York retains its position as the most populous American city It is credited with a population of 4,113,043 in 1906. Chicago had a population of a little less than half that of New York, namely, 2,049,135. The gain in the former case was a little above, in the latter case a little below 20 per cent. Philadelphia's population was 1,441,753 and that of St. Louis 649,320, while Boston had 602,278 and Baltimore 553,669 inhabitants These figures represent substantial increases, though not so large as in the case of the two cities first mentioned. The drift of the population toward the cities is indicated by the fact that the increase in the population of incorporated places having 8,000 or more inhabitants, exclusive of San Francisco and Los Angeles, from 1900 to 1906, was 15.9 per cent., while the increase for the United States, exclusive of those cities, was only 8.8 per cent.

A conference between the President and a committee of Protestant pastors of New York was recently held at the White House to discuss methods of re-awakening religious interest in New York. At this conference it was acknowledged that "there are fewer Protestant churches in New York than there were six years ago, although it was confessed that there were six more Catholic churches and eighteen more synagogues." Commenting on this state of affairs the Kansas City *Journal* says: "There may be a sound and un-alarming reason why the Protestant churches in New York are not progressing at the rate expected of them. In the first place, New York contains a greater per cent. of Hebrews than any other city in America, and a majority of the immigrants who enter the port of that city are Hebrews or Catholics. This accounts to some extent for the eighteen new synagogues and the six more Catholic churches. Americans are not flocking to New York to reside. Many settle in the environs and do business in New York, but are not residents of that city. Most of the immigrants find places on Manhattan Island, where they dwell. Another important factor that must be considered is the tendency of Protestant churches in New York and other large cities to contentment within the bounds of limited activity. While the Catholic and Hebrew clergy are constantly seeking extension and additional influence in the scope of their efforts, many Protestant pastors devote themselves to congregational work."

The lead pencil is one of the most common articles in everyday use, and, according to calculations made by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, nearly 320,000,000 pencils are manufactured in the United States every year. To manufacture these millions of pencils there are required 110,000 tons, or 7,300,000 cubic feet, of wood, so that each day in the year 300 tons, or 20,000 cubic feet, of wood are used for pencils. Since practically all of the wood is red cedar, and since the pencil industry is steadily growing, the supply of red cedar is greatly depleted; yet no substitute has been found for it. Leaving out of consideration the imported pencils, the average educated American over ten years of age uses six pencils of home manufacture each year. Ten years ago he used less than five. Red cedar has a soft, straight grain, and when grown under best conditions is very free from defects. Because of its peculiar qualities no equally good substitute for it has ever been found, and it is doubtful if any other wood-using industry is so dependent upon a single species as the pencil industry is dependent upon red cedar. In fact, red cedar suitable for pencil manufacture is the only wood the price of which is always quoted by the pound. Strange as it may seem, no steps have heretofore been taken to provide for a future supply of red cedar. This has been largely due to a lack of information on the rate of growth and the habits of the tree, and to the widespread belief that second-growth red cedar never reaches merchantable size. In accordance with its policy toward the conservation and economic use of commercial woods, the Forest Service has made a careful study of red cedar and has come to the conclusion that it can profitably be grown in regions of its development. Several changes are recommended in present forest management in order to secure the desired growth. In the southern forests the cedar will have to be given a better chance instead of being considered, as now, a negligible quantity in its younger stages, and many of the forest-grown trees which are now cut for fence posts can profitably be left to attain their full development and thus become available for pencil wood.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE WADING OF AN ANGRY TIGER THROUGH A RIVER."

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In the paper prepared by the Rev. J. L. Atkinson, D.D., and read by the Rev. D. C. Greene, D.D., before the last general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan, as reported in your paper of the 12th instant, a sermon preached by Katsuragi Ji-un is made to contain the passage, "True courage that springs from any other source (than the observance of the laws of the Ten Virtues) is as exceptional as the wading of an angry tiger through a river." Without reading the original text, a Japanese scholar can at once detect that "the angry tiger" is a mistranslation for "the boxing of a tiger." 暴虎, from its analogy to 暴風, violent wind, and many other similar terms, has induced the translator to believe that it meant an angry tiger, But in the exact text in which it originally occurs in the Books of Mencius, it means the boxing of a tiger with one's fist, and together with "the wading of a river" is intended to convey a sense of recklessness or excessive temerity. This is a trivial matter having nothing to do with the main drift of the preacher's argument. If it proves anything, it proves the extremely difficult nature of the classical Chinese for a foreigner to understand. The wonder is how a European scholar could have so deeply dived into the mysteries. I should say, of pedantic Japanese and Japonicized Chinese as is evidenced by the learned translator's comprehensive grasp of the subject he deals with. I myself look back with sore regret upon the good many years of my boyhood which I was obliged to waste in paraphrasing and memorizing Chinese classical compositions, full of obscure passages and round-about allusions of no special import except to those pedants who attach more value to sounds and rythms than to the significance of words. Fortunately for the younger generation Chinese mannerisms are fast falling into disuse, but, be it said to the shame of Japanese journalism, it still affords ample scope for the display of skill and pride in word-play.

Yours, etc. S. ICHINOMIYA.

April 24th, 1907.

THE NEW JAPANESE CRIMINAL CODE.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I wish Mr. de Becker had not reopened the case. I did not intend to make any "innuendo" whatever, as I do not know at all what amount of knowledge of continental legal science Mr. de Becker possesses; but as the Japanese Criminal Code is based upon continental Criminal Law I think I have a right to say that a knowledge of continental law is necessary for the thorough understanding of the Japanese Code, and that with such knowledge it is easy to see that the authors of the Criminal Code have *by purpose* restricted themselves to say that certain offences shall be prosecuted "*on complaint*" without determining the persons entitled to complaint, for the simple reason that according to the teachings of modern science such provisions do not fall under *materiel* Criminal Law but under *formal* Criminal Law and therefore are to be dealt with *not in the Criminal Code but in the Code of Criminal Procedure.* Accordingly the new draft of Criminal Procedure contains in Arts. 206-209 detailed provisions in regard to the persons entitled to bring a complaint (kokuso) namely:

1. The injured person himself (higaisha), Art. 206, 1;

2. If the injured person has no legal capacity, *e.g.* a child, his legal representative—father, guardian, etc., Art. 206, 2;

3. If the injured person has died, his relatives, Art. 206, 3;

4. If the legal representative himself or a relative of his or his consort has committed the offence, the relatives of the injured person, Art. 207;

5. In the case of Art. 230, 2 of the new Criminal Code, that is in case an offence has been committed against the reputation of a *deceased* person, his relatives or his survivors;

6. If there are no such persons as mentioned under Nos. 2-5, any person designated by the Public Procurator on the application of a person interested.

Now in *all* these cases Mr. de Becker's translation reads: "The prosecution of this offence shall only take place on complaint of the *injured person* (party)," even in the case of Art. 230, 2 where th

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

offence is against a *dead* person and therefore a complaint by the *injured person* himself is surely out of the question as long as the relations between heaven resp. hell and our little globe have not become more intimate. Or take the case where a 10 year old girl without relatives is ravished by her guardian. Then the complaint cannot be made by the "injured person" because she is not of age, nor by her guardian because he is the offender and not by her relatives because there are none, but the person entitled to complaint will be appointed by the Public Procurator. And nevertheless Mr. de Becker says in Art. 180 relating to this case "the prosecution shall only take place on the complaint of the *injured person*." Here as well as in the case of Art. 230,2 it was obvious, even to persons unfamiliar with law, that Mr. de Becker's own addition "of the *injured person*" is superfluous, too narrow and misleading. Any person who reads the phrase "this offence shall only be prosecuted on complaint of the injured person" is led to believe that the legislator would restrict the right of complaint to the *injured person* only, and even though he belongs to the persons unfamiliar with law, he might be rightly astonished at such a thoughtless act of the legislator. For if that be the intention of the legislator, a man who had ravished a woman would come off scot free if the woman should happen to die afterwards from some other accident without having made the complaint, which of course can not have been the intention of the legislator. This shows beyond doubt that Mr. de Becker by his addition instead of illuminating people weak of understanding has on the contrary led them astray. In order to make a law "understanded by people" the right way is not to make additions to the original text itself, but to add notes or write a commentary. The text belongs to the legislator, not to the translator. However Mr. de Becker's oversight is a very slight one and might easily occur to any one who happens to overlook the intimate connection between Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure.

Against the new reason which Mr. de Becker brings forth at the end of his letter I really have no defence. Or how could I dare to doubt the wisdom of the Department of Justice that testifies to the correctness of Mr. de Becker's translation by "purchasing a large number of copies"? *Roma locuta est!*"

Yours truly, DR. L. LOENHOLM.

Dzushi, April 29th, 1907.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail")

Sir,—Dr. Loenholm appears to me, a layman, not so literal in his translation as he might be. Were I literally translating Article 264, I should say something like the following: "The crimes of Articles 259 and 261 and the preceding article shall await a complaint and then be judged."

In Article 259 "suppresses" is, I think, a bad rendering of the two characters 毀 (destroy) and 棄 (throw away) Dr. Williams in his Chinese lexicon gives "to cast away" for this combination. The Wakan Daijirin gives for 毀棄 Mono wo sutsu and Kobochi sutsu.

In Article 260 he translates 艦艇 as vessels. I suppose it does not matter much, but the first character means a war ship and the other a merchant ship.

In Article 261, after "demolishes or damages" he omits "or wounds." After 500 *yen* fine he leaves out "or kwaryo" (minimum fine of 10 *sen* to 20 *yen*.

In Article 262 he omits "even" and inserts "insured." I am assuming that "insured" means life, fire or marine insurance. "Or wounds" is also omitted.

In Article 263, I think "abstracts" is a bad rendering of 隠匿. "Secretes" or "hides" would be better. "Or kwaryo" is omitted from the end of this article.

I cannot agree with Dr. Loenholm's letter of the 27th inst. We all know that the Japanese interpret the letter of the law. If Dr. Loenholm were a merchant he would have found out by this time that specifications based upon American and English originals, though written in English, are read more literally in Japan than in the country of their birth. The Japanese Judge will interpret the law as it is written in Japanese and not as it was written originally in German or some other foreign language.

Yours truly, STUDENT.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—There is a letter in your paper of to-day on my translation of the Criminal Code, signed by "Student." The translation of the last Articles as printed in the *Japan Mail* is not my work but that of the printers of the *Mail* who—as pointed out by the Editor himself—had mislaid my manuscript and made a translation of their own. My manuscript contains the words "or by a minor fine (kwaryo)" both in Art. 261 and Art. 263, but it is quite possible that the printers have stuck to their text. "Student" might himself have imagined that a translator will not omit whole parts of a sentence. I should, however, be very glad if these are the only omissions. As to the translation of Art. 264, nobody will believe that "Student's" translation: "The crimes of Art. 259 and 261 and the preceding article shall await complaint and then be judged" is either more literal or more logic l or better English than my or Mr. e Becker's translation. There is no "shall" in the original, no "await" but "obtain" no "and then" and no "be judge l." Mr. de Becker's "be taken cognizance" is surely more literal than "Student's" translation. The latter's is a translation which a literary man without any knowledge of legal terms would make by help of various Chinese dictionaries. "Student" might even go a little farther and translate quite literally "The offences of Arts. 259, 261 and the preceding Article are argued on obtaining complaint." That would beautifully agree with Dr. Williams' Chinese lexicon, but nobody could stand that kind of English for any length of time.

The translation of the two *combined* characters "to destroy" and "to throw away" by "suppress" is exactly the right thing for suppressing a document means either destroying or otherwise removing it from use. It would be quite wrong to translate, as "Student" proposes: "A person who casts a document away." Why the *combination* of the two Chinese characters for "war ship" and "ship" should not be translated by "ship" or "vessel" is not understandable. Art. 261: I have not omitted "or wounds" but I have not had the bad taste to say "a person who wounds things" and I know that the word in question does not only mean "to wound" but also "to injure, to harm" and so I think my translation "demolishes or damages" sufficiently covers the meaning of *both* Chinese expressions. Art. 263: I should not like to say: "A person who *secretes* a letter." "To abstract a letter" is just what the legislator means.

In Art. 262 the Japanese "mo"—even—is, as often, so weak that it may be omitted without any injury to the meaning of the sentence.

I think "Student" does not sufficiently take into regard the fact that during the last twenty years thousands and thousands of new legal words have been made in Japan in order to create equivalents for foreign legal expressions, and that therefore for the purpose of legal translations the definitions of characters as given in Chinese dictionaries are often not only useless but directly misleading.

The last sentence of "Student's" letter is too dark for me. There is no question now about what Japanese judges will do, but in what way Japanese laws are to be translated into European languages. It seems that "Student" has not a very high opinion of Japanese judges and believes them to stick to the wording of the *Japanese* text without caring for the history of the Article in question, but if he would know so many Japanese judges and high officials as I do, he would know that at least in the higher Courts and in the Department of Justice itself whenever a difficult legal question arises recourse is frequently taken to German law books and Commentaries.

Yours truly, Dr. L. LOENHOLM.

Dzushi, April 30, 1907.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—I very much regret that this correspondence should have continued so long, but I certainly did not commence it.

I have not overlooked the intimate connection between the substantive and adjective law, but must confess that Dr. Loenholm's reference to the *new draft* of a Code of Criminal Procedure rather astonishes me, because, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no such thing appears to be in existence. It is true that a draft of a *proposed* Code of Criminal Procedure was drawn up in connection with a former draft of the Criminal Code; but it was not adopted and is now practically a dead letter. I made particular inquiries yesterday, and was informed by an intimate friend of mine, through whose hands the draft would necessarily pass, that the new Code of Criminal Procedure had not only not been formally commenced, but that it certainly would not be ready this year. He added that as the Code of Criminal Procedure would be delayed for quite a long time, owing to its having to be entirely freshly compiled, the Government would in all probability submit a tentative measure to the Diet in its next session in the shape of a "*Shikoho*" (a law concerning the operation of another law) so as to enable the new Criminal Code to be put into operation prior to the Code of Criminal Procedure being passed and promulgated. Under these circumstances, it would seem that the learned Doctor must be referring to a former draft, and, if so, what guarantee is there that the Articles upon which he pins his faith will be included in the new Code?

But for the sake of argument, admitting for a moment that the provisions referred to by the Doctor are included, the principle running through the Code is not in any way altered, and in every case it is either actually or constructively, the injured party who alone has the right of complaint. In support of my position I refer *seriatim* to the suppositious Articles quoted by Dr. Loenholm as follows:—

1. The injured person himself (*higaisha*). Art. 206, 1; (There is no question about the right of the injured party to lay a complaint);
2. If the injured person has no legal capacity, e.g. a child, his legal representative—father, guardian, etc., Art. 206, 2; (Here the legal representative simply acts for the party not *sui juris*, so his act is really only the act of the party he represents. The act is not performed for the benefit of the legal representative, but for the party, and the act of the representative takes effect direct upon the party he represents);
3. If the injured person has died, his relatives, Art. 206, 3; (This I presume applies to the case of injury to the reputation of the dead, but the object of the law in permitting prosecutions for libels villfying the character of deceased persons is *not to protect the reputation of the dead but that of the living*. A person may be seriously injured so as to bring contempt upon him or stir up hatred against him by libels and slanders directed against a dead relative. Such libels may be primarily directed against the deceased relative, but who can doubt that the real injury accrues to the living relative? Under these circumstances the living relative may bring a complaint, *but it is on account of the injury which he has suffered*);
4. If the legal representative himself or a relative of his or his consort has committed the offence, the injured person, Art. 207. In this case the relative to the injured person who took action would simply be acting for the party, not *sui juris*, and the act would be that of the party and not of the relative moving as the representative of the party);
5. In the case of Art. 230, 2 of the new Criminal Code, that is in case an offence has been committed against the reputation of a deceased person, his relatives or his survivors; (my remarks under Art. 2 apply);
6. If there are no such persons as mentioned under Nos. 2 to 5, any person designated by the Public Procurator on the application of a person interested. (The relationship of *agency* would again take effect).

After all, the difference between Dr. Loenholm and myself is a very small one, and I do not know that there is very much good to be gained by continuing this correspondence indefinitely. Dr. Loenholm has his views on the subject and I have mine, and while I agree with him to the extent that there was no absolute necessity to add the words *of the injured person only*, I do not think that that addition really destroys the spirit of the law; and in any case until the new Criminal Code of Procedure is actually drafted and made public I do not see that either of us can speak with confidence as to what provisions it will or will not contain. The new law has not only to be drafted, but to be considered and sat upon by a large committee, and before it can come into force and effect there is no knowing what changes may be introduced into the text.

I wish to make it perfectly clear and plain that I have not ventured to attempt any criticism of Dr. Loenholm's translation of the Criminal Code. The Doctor's eminently scholarly work in translating the Civil Code, Commercial Code, and other laws, is too well known to permit of any impeachment of translations made by him, and should there be any slight omissions or over-sights in his translation I am sure that they are very slight indeed and perhaps only due to printers' errors; and, after all, one should never forget in criticising such work, that there is always the possibility of a slip, and as the Japanese proverb says "*Yoku no te kara midzu ga moru*" (Even from the hand of the expert water leaks).

Yours truly, J. DE BECKER.

THE MUTABE COAL CO., LD.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Mutabe Coal Co., Ltd. held yesterday at Yokohama, Mr. Rhine, the auditor, stated that the accounts as presented in the Balance Sheet submitted were not based upon the Balance Sheet which was laid on the table at the semi-annual meeting held at Nagasaki, Nov. 1906, for the reason that the latter Balance Sheet was grossly inaccurate, one item thereof amounting to *yen* 30,000 appearing on the wrong side of that account while an additional item amounting to *yen* 120,000 had been wrongly entered therein.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

thus making in all a sum of *yen* 150,000 wrongly charged.

As this very important fact is omitted from the reports of the meeting as the same appear in to-day's issue of both the *Japan Mail* and *Gazette*, I have the honor to call your attention to such omission.

Yours faithfully, ROBERT J. BOWIE.

A CORRECTION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

SIR,—With reference to the matter published in your issue dated 2nd May, I regret that the first item regarding Duties levied upon Japanese goods in the United States was sent to you in error. The complaint to which it refers came before the Committee for the first time on Tuesday, and it was decided to make full investigations before taking action. Unfortunately, the paper referring to the item was misplaced and so transmitted to you. I can only express my regrets for the error, and beg that you will insert this letter in your next issue. A further reference may be made to the subject as soon as the investigations are completed.

I remain, Sir, Yours truly, J. E. BEALE. Secretary.

May 2, 1907.

THE OBSERVANCE OF HAGUE DAY.

ORIGIN AND MEANING.—To commemorate the first Hague Conference in 1899, May 18 has been set apart as "Hague Day" by educational authorities and peace workers in many lands. Last year witnessed a great increase in the observance of the day, particularly in England, France, Germany and America. A number of States in the U. S. A. observe the day by rendering peace programmes in the public schools.

TO BE OBSERVED IN JAPAN.—Recognizing that the observance of this day furnishes one of the best opportunities for teaching the principles of peace and encouraging the highest ideals of education, art, and industry, the Japan Peace Society has decided to recommend a wide observance of May 18, 1907, the sixth anniversary of the opening of the first Hague Conference.

WHAT THE FIRST HAGUE CONFERENCE ACCOMPLISHED.—The first Hague Conference, which was composed of delegates representing twenty-six governments, under which live nine-tenths of the population of the world, sat in the palace of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and worked out the provisions of the Hague Treaty, which contains the following three plans for preventing or stopping war: 1. Commissions of inquiry to investigate the actual facts involved in a given international dispute, such as the Dogger Bank difficulty between Russia and England; 2. Mediation by a third power, according to the provisions for which President Roosevelt's peaceful services led to the closing of the Russo-Japan War; 3. Arbitration, either by special arbitrators or by chosen judges of the Hague Court.

To provide for regular, systematic arbitration, the Conference did its best work in the completion of plans for the formation of the Permanent Court of International Arbitration, the opening of which in April, 1901, has given great impetus to the formation of arbitration treaties, stimulated diplomacy to higher service, and by its actual settlement of several vexed questions has made for itself a large place in world-politics. The Conference did much to demonstrate the fact that the nations can find some peaceable way of settling their misunderstandings when they really set themselves to the task, as the best service which they can render to the world.

THE POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION—Dr. Darby, Secretary of the London Peace Society, says: "I remember how Andrew D. White, who worked so nobly in the Hague Conference, told me there was a period in the course of the proceedings when it was very doubtful whether anything could be accomplished in the direction of arbitration. But there came flashing along the wires the news of the many meetings that you held (in America) and there gathered such a body of public opinion round your representatives at the Hague that they took heart. And from that moment they felt assured that the result would be attained. Well, it has been attained."

THE COMING HAGUE CONFERENCE.—What the coming Conference will be able to accomplish depends much upon public opinion in the countries participating. Public sentiment may be awakened and confidence strengthened by a consideration of the vast amount of constructive peace legislation which the first Hague Conference actually accomplished, and by an earnest investigation of the great forces behind the coming Conference, which is being intelligently supported by all of the peace forces of the new century including the Interparliamentary Union with more than 2000 members of the legislative bodies of the great nations. The coming Hague Day, May 18, is a great educational opportunity for all lovers of peace and justice.

DECISIVE INFLUENCE OF JAPAN.—In view of the crucial nature of Japan's attitude during the coming Conference it is important to make the most of the present opportunity. Mere demonstration will have little weight, but the peace cause has a strong hold upon Japanese leaders of thought. The news of strong, earnest, sane peace meetings in many parts of Japan would exercise a powerful influence upon the deliberations of the Hague Conference when it enters upon the consideration of such themes as a general arbitration treaty, the limitation of armaments, or the formation of a permanent advisory Congress of the nations.

PLANS FOR HAGUE DAY.—The Lecture Committee of the Japan Peace Society (Dr. M. Anezaki of the Imperial University, Judge K. Oka, Prof. G. Muko of Keio Gijuku and Mr. Gilbert Bowles) has decided to encourage the opening of general lecture meetings in all places, where responsible persons can be found to take the leadership. It is very important for friends of peace in each locality to meet together as early as possible and make plans for a strong meeting. As far as possible the Committee will aid in securing speakers and in furnishing literature. Address, the Japan Peace Society, No. 3 Sanchome, Mitoshiro-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

EARLY FEUDAL LAW IN JAPAN.

A meeting of the Japan Society was held at 20, Hanover-square, W., on March 13th, when a lecture was delivered by Mr. John Carey Hall, I.S.O., (H.B.M. Consul-General, Yokohoma), on the subject of "Early Feudal Law in Japan." The chair was taken by the Right Hon. Sir Claude MacDonald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Ambassador at Tokyo, Vice-President of the Society.

It had sometimes been remarked, said the lecturer, that Japan was very largely indebted to China for many things—a debt which the Japanese were never slow to acknowledge. The beginnings of their art, literature, and religion were all derived from China. But one thing that was certainly indigenous to Japan was her own feudal development. A good proof of this was found in the fact that Japan did not develop feudalism till centuries after China had abolished it. Feudalism was abolished root and branch in China in the third century B.C., whereas Japanese feudalism was not established till the end of the 12th century, some 14 or 15 centuries later. The origins of Japanese feudalism, like feudal origins elsewhere, seemed wrapped in obscurity, certainly to European scholars, although some Japanese sociological inquirers were now following up the subject with great interest and ability. When discovered they would throw light on the beginnings of both European and Chinese feudalism, for China's history, like that of Japan, was divided into two periods or stages, feudalism and Imperialism, but with this difference—that China began with feudalism and developed into Imperial centralisation, whereas in the case of Japan the order was reversed. It was, therefore, in the history of the Imperial *regime* that the roots of Japanese feudal organisation must be looked for. Broadly speaking, the preceding Imperial *regime* was marked by two characteristics—the feebleness of the Sovereign power, and by the influence and spread and predominance of the Buddhist religion. Partly, indeed, the weakness of the Imperial authority was due to the religious devotion of the royal house, but partly and to a still greater extent to the ambition of the leading family amongst the Court nobility. Another important factor was the lateness of the epoch at which the Eastern and Northern part of the main island was effectively subjected to the central Government. In the early age of Japanese history it was only the Western half of Japan that was fully subject to the Imperial power. There were in the 10th and 11th centuries two great military families in Japan who had control of the army, the Taira and the Minamoto. After a time these two families began to contest with the Fujiwara family the authority and influence so long held by the latter at Court, and after a period minance of over 300 years of the Taira, the Minamoto family overthrew them under the great Japanese warrior and statesman Yoritomo, who in the year 1192 was appointed by the Emperor generalissimo of Japan. He handed down his power to his two sons, but when he died the power really devolved into the hands of his widow, a lady of the Hojo family, one of the most remarkable women in history. The only parallel to her for political ability he conceived to be the present Empress Dowager of China. Yorimoto died in 1199, and for twenty-five years after his decease, through one of the most stormy and troublesome periods of Japanese history, that old lady, first with the aid of her father, then with the aid of her brother, succeeded in keeping the unruly barons in order. And when the posterity of Yoritomo acquired by the Minamoto died out, the power was so concentrated in the hands of this old lady's family, the Hojo, that without being entitled to any high office in the State, they held the power of Japan in the hollow of their hands for a full century. The situation was very curious when that old lady died. The emperors at Kyoto could be set up or deposed at the will of this vassal of the Minamoto house, the Hojo Power-holder; the Shoguns at Kamakura were entirely dependent upon his will.

The third Power-holder of the Hojo line found it necessary to promulgate a code of laws for the nobility, but he had no legal authority or standing. In 1232, after seven years' experience of government and judicature, he promulgated a code of laws for the barons and their retainers, and this was in many respects a document of unique interest in legal history. It dealt with four different classes of subjects—with religion, government, and administration, feudal property, and with the crimes liable to be committed by this lately evolved warrior class over whom he ruled. Amongst the many interesting points of resemblance between European and Japan-feudalism was this: In Europe the Church was a spiritual power side by side, and independent of the temporal power of the Barons, and the same thing was true to a certain extent in Japan. In the flourishing thirteenth century of European feudalism there was a great revival of the Christian religion; the early part of that century witnessed the rise of the two great monastic orders, the Franciscan and Dominican. Precisely the same, there an awakening and revival of the Budhist religion in Japan and the formation of two new great Sects.

The feudal code began with two provisos about religion. The first was that the shrines of the gods must be kept in repair, and their festivals celebrated as usual. The second dealt with the real religion of Japan at that time, the Buddhist. "Temples and pagodas must be kept in repair, and the Buddhist services diligently celebrated." The laws dealing with politics and administration, and those relating to the fiefs, successions, and tenures were too numerous and technical to be even glanced at in the course of a single lecture, but among the laws dealing with crimes and offences were a number of special interest. If a Samurai committed the crime of forgery, his fief was to be confiscated. "If he has no investiture he shall be sent into exile. If one of the lower classes commits it, he shall be branded in the face by burning." That section was one of the only two which took any notice of the existence of the bulk of the nation, the cultivating and working classes. This feudal code was made only for the feudal order but in two instances the lower orders were brought in to be punished much more severely in proportion to the lowness of their social station.

In those days and in that order the position of women in Japan was as high, if not higher, than it was in contemporary Europe. According to this code, not only could women hold fiefs, but the wife could hold separately from her husband. Section 18 read: "Whether, after assigning a fief to a daughter, parents may or may not revoke the assignment on account of a subsequent estrangement. A set of doctrinaires aver that though the two sexes are distinct as regards denomination, there is no difference between them as regards parental benefactions, and that therefore a gift to a daughter is as irrevocable as one to a son. If however, the deed of assignment to a daughter were held to be irrevocable, she would be able to rely upon it, and would have no scruples about entering upon an undutiful and reprehensible course of conduct. And fathers and mothers on the other hand, forecasting the probability of conflicts of opinion arising, must beware of assigning a fief to a daughter." The commentator, Takai Ranzan, some six centuries later, added an interesting note, showing the movement which the position of the woman question had made. "At this period," he says, "it was allowed to divide a fief granted by the Lord and assign a portion of it to a daughter upon application to the authorities. Hence there were 'female tenures.' And it was not without reason that these were asserted to be irrevocable. . . Since a daughter's duty was implicit obedience before everything else, if she had the wealth of a tenure of her own her finality towards her father-in-law and mother-in-law would have been impaired, even the husband would have been contemned, and the path of implicit obedience would have been lost. Hence it was by keeping her without income that her life-long submission was secured." As showing how the present has its roots in the past, one of the laws relating to the fiefs, as regards transfer by the sale, might be mentioned. One of the very curious and embarrassing facts connected with the Japanese polity, when the country was thrown open to foreigners less than half a century ago, was the difficulty of ascertaining the value of land at the different ports. The explanation might be found in Law 48 of this code, forbidding the selling and buying of fiefs. "That those who have inherited a private estate from their ancestors may under stress of necessity dispose of it by sale is a settled law. But as for those persons who, either in consequence

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

of accumulated merit or on account of their personal exertions, have been made the recipients of special favours from the Government—for them to buy and sell such at their own pleasure is a proceeding that is by no means blameless. Henceforth it certainly must be stopped." A few years after a provision was published by the same authorities saying, that henceforth as a general rule it was absolutely forbidden to the lower orders to sell or to buy land.

After briefly referring to the administrative arrangements, the speaker proceeded to point out that the authority of the Hojo power-holders previous to the promulgation of this code must have seemed a little shaky, but from some letters that were written at the time we knew that the whole feudal nobility of Japan hailed with delight its promulgation, and in order to make it more binding, it was propounded with great solemnity at Kamakura, the military capital. It wound up with an oath, which was perhaps the most interesting section of the whole law, because, incidentally organised a bench of judges, a High Court of Justice, and thereby established the rule of law instead of the arbitrary will of the executive ruler. Although the Hojo administrator was the real governor of Japan, still he was not a despot. His power was controlled by his colleagues in arms, the leading feudal barons, and this code was signed not only by the titular power-holder, but by twelve of the leading barons, three of whom showed by their signatures that they were devout Buddhists, so that both the spiritual and temporal element were represented in the compilation of this code. The oath was to the effect that questions of right and wrong should be decided at meetings of the Council in accordance with these institutes, and it concluded thus:—"Like as if we were one man shall we maintain judgment. If even in a single instance we swerve from them either to bend or to break them, may the gods Ben-Ten, Taishaku, the four great kings of the Sky, and all the gods great and little, celestial and terrestrial, of the 60 odd provinces of Nippon . . . punish us and all our tribe, connexions, and belongings with the punishments of the gods and the punishments of the Buddhas.

The discussion was opened by Baron Kikuchi, who pointed out that this code, the "Go Seibai Shikimoku," was used before the restoration of 1868 as one of the text-books in the schools of writing for the purpose of education. These laws, which were promulgated so long ago as 1232, had continued to be the fundamental law of the feudal Japan, although they had been supplemented by the 100 articles of Iyeyasu, and they had had great influence upon the development of Japan. Mr. Hall's paper was, therefore, very interesting and important to those who would know the real history of Japan. Baron Kikuchi pointed out, in concluding, that it was not in his capacity as generalissimo that Yoritomo obtained the power, but rather as police-general of the 60 provinces.

After a few remarks from Mr. N. Okoshi,

Mr. F. Victor Dickins, C.B., proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer. In doing so, he remarked that the difference between the West and East of Japan had not been so accentuated as it ought to have been. He was rather a sceptic with regard to Far Eastern history, because it had not got the data upon which all European histories were founded. The latter were founded upon actual contemporary documents which still existed; there was nothing of that kind existing with regard to Far Eastern history so far as he knew, and therefore, regarding the more remote periods of Japanese and Chinese history he felt very considerable doubts. There was no doubt a feudal system in Japan; there had been in almost every country in the world, because the feudal system in its essence was nothing more than the payment of rent by military service. But feudalism, as understood in the West, was a much more definite system than it was in Japan, and any comparison of the two must be taken with a certain amount of qualification. With regard to the position of women under the feudal system of Europe, it should be remembered that women could hold fiefs, and even be summoned to Parliament as representatives of those fiefs. He believed there were instances where they appeared in the Parliaments of those days, though in the majority of cases they were represented by men.

Mr. W. Harding Smith, B.A., seconded the vote of thanks, which was heartily adopted.

The lecturer having replied to several questions, the meeting concluded with a resolution of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Lieut.-Col. E. Z. Thornton.

ACCORDING to Tokyo papers, the War Office contemplates selling several plots of land which are not required since the carrying out of the re-organization scheme. The lands include the forts at Shinagawa, and the old castle at Hirosaki, and are valued at 1,200,000 *yen* in all.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

DEFENCE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

London, April 25.

Lord Elgin, Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided at the Colonial Institute's banquet to the Colonial Premiers. Mr. Smartt, Prime Minister of the Cape, hoped that we should soon have a general defence force in South Africa that could help the Empire in time of need.

Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, said:—We cannot await war, we must be absolutely prepared. We want one united Navy and Army.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The betting on the City and Suburban race was—6 to 1 Velocity, 3 to 1 Carino, and 100 to 7 Succour.

THE WOOLWICH WORKMEN.

Later.

A ballot will be taken at Woolwich with a view to establishing a five days' working week, by this means reducing the number of discharges.

LABOUR THREATS.

The House of Commons has voted the Budget resolutions. The debate was noteworthy for the vehement labourite attack upon Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Snowden, one of the Labour leaders, declared that unless the Government dealt thoroughly with the question of pensions for the aged it would share the fate of its predecessors.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, April 26.

Lord Roberts, General Kelly Kenny and Admiral Seymour will be attached to Prince Fushimi.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

Through the interposition of the United States peace has been signed by the contending republics in Central America.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The Colonial Conference to-day discussed the questions of naturalization, immigration and naval defence. It will resume to-morrow.

THE IRISH BILL.

Mr. Augustine Birrell will introduce the Irish Bill on May 7th. It is understood that the measure establishes a Council of a hundred members in Dublin, of whom eighty will be elected on the Parliamentary franchise and twenty will be nominated. It will have wide administrative powers including the administration of the Irish estimates.

TARIFF REFORM.

Later.

A tariff reform demonstration has been held at the Albert Hall. A message from Mr. Chamberlain was read regretting that he was unable to be present. He impressed on his countrymen the greatness of the opportunity now offered and their responsibility to now use it for the lasting union of the Empire.

CHINESE RAILWAY LOAN.

Subscriptions are invited for a Chinese Imperial Railway Loan for a line from Canton to Kowloon. The amount is a million and a half sterling at 5 per cent., issuable at par and redeemable in 30 years.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Later.

The Channel Tunnel Bill has been withdrawn.

NEW FOREIGN UNDER SECRETARY.

Mr. Louis Mallet, C.B., has succeeded Sir Eldon Gorst, C.B., (who took the place of Lord Cromer in Egypt) as Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking in the House of Commons, said Lord Elgin is still communicating with the Transvaal in reference to compensation for the British Indians who were deprived of their stands at Uredeorp.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

The Prince of Wales is to meet Prince Fushimi at Dover. The King is to review the troops at Aldershot on May 9th in honour of Prince Fushimi.

OPENING JAMESTOWN EXHIBITION.

London, April 26.

President Roosevelt opens the Jamestown Tercentennial Exhibition to-day. The exhibition consists of sixty-two buildings and has unique naval and military features. Most foreign countries are sending warships or troops. There will also be great yacht races in Hampton Roads, while old Jamestown, the first English settlement in America, is reproduced.

THE CHINA SOCIETY.

Yesterday evening the Chinese Minister, Sir Robert K. Douglas, Sir Walter Carne Hillier, and Sir Ewen Cameron were among the guests at a conversazione given by the China Society. A notable feature of the evening was the singing of Chinese songs, including Confucian odes and performances on Chinese string instruments.

ROOSEVELT AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

London, April 27.

President Roosevelt, in opening the Jamestown exposition, extended a special greeting to Englishmen, whose stock, he said, had chiefly moulded the national character. The United States warmly welcomed the Asiatic representatives, especially those of that mighty island empire, Japan, which in learning from the West had shown that she had so much to teach the West in return.

Later.

President Roosevelt, in concluding his speech at Jamestown gave an eloquent review of his country's origin and past history. He warned his countrymen, amid abounding prosperity, against the folly of self-indulgence, emphasising that wealth must not be used against the public interest.

PRINCE FUSHIMI ENTERTAINED IN PARIS.

April 28.

Mi Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has given a luncheon at Paris in honour of Prince Fushimi. All the Ambassadors and Cabinet Ministers were present.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ASIATICS.

The Governor of British Columbia has reserved the Royal assent to a bill excluding Hindus and Japanese.

THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

The Canton-Kowloon Railway loan is a great success. The lists were closed yesterday.

ENLARGING THE KIEL CANAL.

London, April 29.

Estimates have been presented in the Reichstag including fifteen million marks as a first instalment for enlarging the Kiel Canal so as to adapt it to modern battleships.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

UNREST IN INDIA.

Reuter's correspondent at Lahore states that, in consequence of the prevailing unrest, permission has been given to the Volunteers to withdraw their rifles with twenty rounds of ball ammunition from the armouries. Five judges, and many other officials, professors, engineers and bankers have joined the Volunteers as privates.

THE TSAR AND THE MUJIK.

London, April 29.

Peasant deputies in the Duma belonging to the Right, have been received by the Tsar. They presented an address dwelling on the peasants' poverty and their deplorable economic position, and hoping that a word from the Emperor would suffice to better the situation, assuring his Majesty that they were prepared to sacrifice their lives for the autocracy.

The Tsar, replying, promised to do his utmost. He hoped that with the co-operation of all loyal deputies now or in the future sitting in the Duma, he would succeed.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Later.

The *Daily Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent says that Russo-Japanese treaties will be definitely concluded and signed before the end of May.

REFORMING THE LORDS.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, speaking at Halifax, said that a bill to reform the House of Lords would be more generally supported than was supposed.

The *Daily Telegraph* believes that the Government's plan for dealing with the House of Lords is to provide for a conference between the Lords and Commons in the event of disagreement.

JAPANESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

London, April 30.

The *Times* Ottawa correspondent says that a great influx of Japanese into British Columbia has begun. It is stated that the Japanese Government has notified the emigration companies in Japan that owing to Canada's acceptance of the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty the emigration restriction is removed.

STROMBOLI IN ERUPTION.

There was a violent eruption of Stromboli yesterday evening, accompanied by an earthquake which shattered windows and baoke the cable between Lipari and Stromboli.

THE "MIKADO."

The Savoy Theatre is giving a revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas, omitting the "Mikado." The omission has been considered to be in connexion with Prince Fushimi's visit.

Mr. Walter Runciman, in reply to Mr. Kennedy, said that no representation had been received from Japan, but the Lord Chamberlain had withdrawn the license from the opera in all theatres, including the provinces.

STRIKES IN PARIS.

London, May 1.

Owing to violent speeches in connexion with the strikes of cafe waiters and the provision trades in Paris, the secretary of the Provision Trade Union and two members of the Confederation of Labour have been arrested. The strongest measures are being adopted for the maintenance of order. The garrison is being heavily re-inforced.

M. P. RESIGNS.

Major Sir W. E. Evans-Gordon has resigned his seat for Stepney owing to the state of his wife's health.

THE DUMA.

The fate of the Duma hangs on the result of the debate on the Minister of War's proposal to raise 559,000 recruits. Members yesterday resented the hectoring tone of the Minister, who insisted that it was necessary to maintain Russia's prestige after the war with Japan. He declared that the project would be carried out even if the Duma disapproved of it. The sitting was adjourned owing to the uproar.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, May 1.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend the luncheon to be given to Prince Fushimi at the Mansion House on May 10th.

KING EDWARD LEAVES ITALY.

King Edward has left Naples for Paris. He did not stop at Rome. King Victor Emanuel met him on the train outside Rome and the two monarchs had an interview for ten minutes. This meeting is regarded at Rome as markedly emphasizing the close relations existing between the two countries.

THE DUMA.

The Duma has passed the bill calling up 559,000 recruits, by a vote of 193 to 129.

GERMANY AND THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

London, May 2.

Speaking in the Reichstag, Prince von Buelow announced that Germany would not participate in the discussion regarding the limitation of armaments at the Hague conference, on the ground that such a step is dangerous and unlikely to lead to practical results. He declared that King Edward's meeting with King Victor Emanuel was perfectly natural. The friendship between England and Italy was not merely compatible with the Triple Alliance but was useful and desirable. He gladly noted that at present there were no contentious Anglo-German questions.

COLONIAL PREFERENCE.

Later.

The Colonial Conference is discussing the question of preference. Sir William Laurier (Canada) opened the discussion, and Mr. Deakin (Australia) followed. The debate is likely to last over to-day.

THE STROMBOLI ERUPTION.

A heavy shower of incandescent stones, lasting for five minutes, followed an eruption of Stromboli, igniting the vineyards and destroying the crops. The heat on the mainland is excessive.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

London, May 2.

The racing for the Two Thousand Guineas resulted as follows: 1 Slieve Gallion, 2 Devonian, 3 Linacre.

The betting was 4 to 1 on Slieve Gallion, 100 to 9 against Devonian, 100 to 6 against Linacre. Ten started. The race was won by three lengths, three quarters of a length separating second and third.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

SHIPPING ACCIDENT.

The S.S. *Tateyama*, bound from Chefoo for Vladivostock with 1,100 Chinese emigrants on board, ran on a sunken rock in the neighbourhood of the Askold Islands on the 27th of April. Opportune measures having been taken, however, she was floated off successfully on the 30th ultimo. A telegram to the above effect has been received from Vladivostock.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

ROOSEVELT AND LABOUR AGITATORS.

London, April 25.

It is reported from New York that President Roosevelt has incurred the wrath of the labour organizations by writing a letter holding up to public scorn certain agitators whose policy consists in incitement to violence, crime and bloodshed.

ANTI-MILITARISM IN FRENCH ARMY AND NAVY.

Paris telegrams say that the spread of anti-militarism in the Army and Navy inspires concern. It is regarded as largely due to the unchecked distribution of incendiary literature. The general feeling is that the Government must act promptly to suppress numerous types of professional agitators.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, April 26.

The Prince of Wales is to meet Prince Fushimi at Dover. The King will hold a review at Aldershot on May 9th in honour of Prince Fushimi. The City of London has decided to present an address of welcome in a gold box on May 10th.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Famine Committee have agreed to an immediate appropriation of £600,000 for charitable relief.

FRENCH COLONIAL MINISTER IN LONDON.

The French Minister of the Colonies, who is visiting London to study the administration of the British colonies, says that he is amazed at the simplicity of the methods and the purely practical organization of the Colonial Office.

JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

London, April 25.

Eighteen thousand Japanese residing in the North-Western parts of America, oppose the Japan-American Convention with regard to Japanese labourers. They intend to send a delegate with a protest to the Washington Government.

MR. TAFT.

San Francisco, April 25.

The report that Mr. Taft will give up his idea of becoming a Presidential candidate and be appointed Justice of the Supreme Court is intentionally circulated by his opponents. But as a matter of fact Mr. Taft is determined to become a candidate at all events.

JAMESTOWN.

President Roosevelt has left Washington for Jamestown in order to attend the opening ceremony of the Exhibition to be held to-morrow.

British and Austrian warships have already arrived at Jamestown and were heartily welcomed by the American warships.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt in North Italy to-day. No report as to damage was received.

SPANISH NAVY.

The Spanish Government has formulated a plan for the building of six battleships and a number of destroyers.

A RUSSIAN STRIKE.

All the employés in the various factories at St. Petersburg have gone on strike. There are indications that the strike will spread all over the country. The cause was a collision between workmen and police.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

A BRILLIANT CEREMONY.

Norfolk, April 27.

The opening ceremony of the Exhibition at Jamestown took place to-day. In the harbour the following warships were anchored: two armoured cruisers and one battleship of Brazil; four armoured cruisers of Great Britain; two cruisers of Germany; one armoured cruiser and one unarmoured cruiser of Austria; one cruiser of Chili; and sixteen battleships, two armoured cruisers, four unarmoured cruisers and thirteen destroyers of America. At daylight three hundred salutes were fired to celebrate the occasion. President Roosevelt reviewed all the ships, starting at 9 a.m. on the *Mayflower*, when twenty-one guns were fired by the American warships. After the review, the President received on the *Mayflower* all the commanding officers of the various ships and their staffs. The Japanese, French and Italian warships which are to attend the exhibition are on their way thither. They are expected to arrive before May 13th when the military and naval celebration will take place. The President was present at 11 a.m. at the Exhibition to conduct the ceremony. He made a speech after which the president of the Exhibition and other gentlemen delivered addresses. Those who were present were entertained at noon. At 2 p.m., President Roosevelt reviewed American soldiers and bluejackets, when Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador, and his staff, including the Military and Naval attachés, were present. It may be added that exhibits at the Exhibition are very scarce and that the preparations will not be completed before May 13th.

IMMIGRANTS.

San Francisco, April 26.

The American Immigration authorities are searching for Japanese labourers who enter the United States by way of Mexico without passports. Many workmen have already been arrested. It is generally believed that after the enforcement of the new Immigrant Law, further trouble will be averted.

RUSSIAN POLITICS.

London, April 28.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the revolutionary propaganda among the troops has assumed serious proportions. Numbers of arrests have been made in St. Petersburg and Warsaw. Many officers have been compelled to resign, being unable to cope with the evil. Anxiety is felt at headquarters with regard to the Kronstadt garrison.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Paris telegrams say that the French people remain calm in presence of the campaign of a large section of the German press against France, Italy and Britain. Gratitude is even expressed for the frank opinion of one of the leaders of the National Liberals in the Reichstag that the Anglo-French understanding menaces Germany which is being penned in owing to British tactics. Such utterances, say the French press, help to to put France on her guard.

ANTI-MILITARISM IN FRANCE.

Later.

It is reported from Paris that the Minister of War has declared that the spirit of anti-militarism has not affected the troops, who are filled with the democratic ideal, but in some cases of lack of discipline among officers he might be obliged to ask for further powers to deal with them.

TROUBLE IN RUSSIA.

London, April 29.

Revolutionary feeling is prevalent in the army and a number of soldiers have been arrested in Warsaw in connexion with revolutionary troubles. Several officers have been ordered to retire from the service.

It is said that the commander-in-chief of Kronstadt Naval Station displays the profoundest anxiety at the suspicious conduct of the soldiers in the fortress.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS AND GERMANY.

According to a telegram from Paris, many newspapers in Germany are commenting unfavourably on the relations of Great Britain, France and Italy. One of the leaders of the national Liberals said in the Reichstag that the Anglo-French *entente* must be regarded as an act of intimidation towards Germany. Germany being entrapped in the policy of Great Britain has been excluded from the political stage of Europe. This speech caused some sensation among the general public of Germany. All of the journals of France, however, maintain a particularly quiet attitude.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Paris, April 30.

The Minister of War declares that anti-militarism has not affected the troops, who are filled with democratic ideals, but in some cases there is a want of discipline among the officers. The Minister adds that he might be obliged to ask for powers to deal with them.

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S RECEPTION.

London, May 1.

It is reported that Prince Fushimi will be received in London with full state by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Christian, the Duke of Fife, the Premier (Sir H. Campbell Bannerman), and the Foreign Secretary, (Sir E. Grey). Prince Fushimi will drive in a Royal carriage to Buckingham Palace where he will be received by the King, who will return the visit. Prince Fushimi will visit all the Royalties on the 7th May. On the evening of that day there will be a State banquet. On the 10th there will be a banquet at the Foreign Office; on the 11th a banquet will be given by the Premier. The arrangements include entertainments by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught.

MAY DAY.

Paris, May 1.

The authorities have taken the fullest military precautions against any labour demonstrations on May Day. Five ring-leaders have been arrested.

THE DUMA.

St. Petersburg, May 1.

The recruits bill was only passed after violent scenes in the Duma, in the course of which the Minister of War urged the Council of Ministers to dissolve the assembly. The Premier however, refused.

RUSSIAN NEWS.

San Francisco, May 1.

Trouble has been experienced in the Duma. M. Draboff, a leader of the Socialists, in the course of a speech, commented seriously on the state of the Russian Government and the army. He said that the army was employed to carry out the behests of the Government whose only purpose was to oppress the people and not to use the army for the purpose of defeating a foreign foe. Whenever the army fought with a foreign country they were defeated. The members of the Ministry have intimated to the President of the Duma that the address of M. Draboff should not be published and that he be excluded from the national assembly. Reconciliation between the Ministry and the Duma is hopeless. The Radicals supported the Socialist speaker and the meeting was disturbed. Finally the President ordered M. Draboff to retire.

GUATEMALA.

The President of Guatemala has been attacked by an opponent. The man threw a bomb while the President was driving. The President narrowly escaped but his carriage was destroyed.

GERMANY.

Prince von Buelow, German Chancellor, speaking in the Reichstag said that Germany will not participate in the proposed discussion with regard to the limitation of armaments. The speech was received with applause. From this can be gathered the views of the German people towards the forthcoming session of the Hague Peace conference.

(SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

THE "DEVANHA"-"SHINSHU MARU" CASE.

Kobe, April 30.

Judgment in the *Devanha-Shinshu Maru* enquiry was given this afternoon at 5 p.m. It is found that the *Shinshu Maru* was responsible for the accident, and her master's certificate is suspended for four months. No blame is attached to Capt. King (pilot of the *Devanha*). The *Shinshu Maru* went to port on seeing the *Devanha's* side-lights, fearing she would be forced towards Kojika-jima and afterwards took no precautions until the collision was imminent.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. L. D.	Bayern 1	Sa May 4
Tacoma	B. & S.	Cyclops 2	Su. May 5
Europe	M M.	Touraine 3	W. May 8
America	P. M.	Korea	F. May 10
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	F May 10
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	M May 13
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Emp. of India	Th May 16
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru 4	F. May 17
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	Su May 19
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	M May 20
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar	Tu May 21
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Emp. of China	Su May 26
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	H'kong Maru	M May 27

1 Left Shanghai on the 29th ult.
2 Left Tacoma on the 18th ult.
3 Left Hongkong on the 30th ult.
4 Left Seattle on the 30th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong	P. & A.	Arabia	F May 3
Europe	M M.	Salazie	Sa. May 4
Australia	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. May 4
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi M.	Sa May 4
Europe	P. & O.	Formosa	Tu May 7
Europe	N. D. L.	Bayern	Sa. May 11
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Su May 11
Portland	P. & A.	Numantia	Sa. May 11
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	Su. May 12
Europe	N Y. K.	Inaba Maru	W May 15
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	W May 15
America	O. & O.	Doric	W. May 15
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Emp. of India	Th. May 16
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut	M. May 20
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	Tu. May 21
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	W May 22
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Emp. of China	Sa. May 26
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Hellerophon	Tu May 28
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	W May 29

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, G. S. Lapraik, 25th April,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, I. Deguchi, 26th April,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Blackheath, British steamer, 1,719, Sherborne, 26th April.—Hongkong via Kobe, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, R. H. Hathaway, 26th April,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Manshiu, Japanese despatch vessel, 2,937, Capt. Y. Yoshino, 26th April,—Port Arthur.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 26th April,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Yamashita, 26th April,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Alacrity, British despatch vessel, 700, Com. Eustace La T. Leatham, 27th April,—Nagasaki via ports and Atami.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 27th April,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Montrose, British steamer, 2,884, R. Glegg, 27th April,—Liverpool via ports and Kobe, 25th April, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, E. Bent, 28th April,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 10th April, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, R. H. Hathaway, 28th April,—Nagahama Quarantine Station, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Senegambia, German steamer, 2,657, Eckhorn, 28th April,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 23rd April, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Kagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,610, Y. Nakagawa, 28th April,—Takao via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suma, Japanese cruiser, 2,800, 28th April,—Yokosuka.

Akashi, Japanese cruiser, 2,800, 28th April,—Yokosuka.

D'Entrecasteaux, French armoured cruiser, 8,114, Captain Tescon, 28th April,—Shanghai.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. E. Filmer, 29th April,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Lyra, American steamer, 3,516, H. C. Armstrong, 29th April,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 29th April,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taiyuan, British steamer, 1,459, L. Dawson, 29th April,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 30th April,—Vancouver via Victoria, B.C., 18th April, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Benmohr, British steamer, 1,935, Alex. Webster, 30th April,—London via ports, and Kobe, 28th April, General.—Cornes & Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,650, M. Kitaoka, 29th April,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

No. 2 Kisagata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,471, Y. Mochi, 29th April,—Wakamatsu, Coal.—K. Yamashita.

Akebono Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,519, S. Mano, 29th April,—Rangoon, Rice.—Yamagata-ya.

Kita Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,617, Y. Kikuchi, 29th April,—Rangoon, Rice.—Hirama.

Flora (10), British cruiser, 4,360, Captain Hubert Grant-Dalton, 30th April,—Kobe.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 13th April,—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 30th April,—Nagahama Quarantine Station, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Yumaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2038, T. Irisawa, 1st May,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indramayo, British steamer, 3,370, W. J. Williams, 1st May,—New York via Suez and ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Shimosa, British steamer, 2,690, H. S. Best, 1st May,—New York via Suez and ports, and Shanghai, 27th April, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Astraea (10), British cruiser, 4,360, Capt. Charles L. L. Vaughan Lee, 1st May,—Shanghai.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Muramatsu, 2nd May,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, K. Kawara, 2nd May,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 16th April, Mails and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, H. Metzenthin, 2nd April,—Portland, Oregon, 10th April, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Erroll, British steamer, 2,887, W. J. Lackhart, 2nd May,—New York via Suez and ports, and Kobe, 30th April, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 2nd May,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 2nd May,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,571, K. Osawa, 2nd May,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hanazaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 958, R. Abe, 2nd May,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeijin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, M. Winckler, 2nd May,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,823, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 2nd May,—Iquiqui and Callao, via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimidzu, 26th April,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fuerst Bismarck, German cruiser, 10,700, Capt. S. Wilken, 26th April,—Kiautschou.

Buyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,813, S. Matsumoto, 26th April,—Shimizu, General.—Shosen Kaisha.

Setsuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 833, S. Kawai, 26th April,—Katsuura, General.—Shosen Kaisha.

Koan Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,145, T. Okuma, 26th April,—Moji, Ballast.—Japanese.

Zoroaster, British steamer, 2,374, John Ewan, 27th April,—Shimonoseki, Phosphate Rock.—Cornes & Co.

Prinz Eitel Fridrich, German steamer, 5,001, E. Malchow, 27th April,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails & General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Yangtsze, British steamer, 4,149, Harris, 27th April,—Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,501, R. Yamanouchi, 27th April,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, G. S. Lapraik, 27th April,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taiwan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker, 27th April,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 27th April,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Glenlogan, British steamer, 3,749, J. McGregor, 27th April,—Hakodate, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Merionethshire, British steamer, 1,950 C. H. Burch, 28th April,—Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 28th April,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, J. Deguchi, 28th April,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Trieste, Austrian steamer, 3,203, P. Graglietto, 28th April,—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, R. H. Hathaway, 28th April,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, W. Wada, 29th April,—Hankow via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lyra, American steamer, 3,516, H. C. Armstrong, 29th April,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Bushin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,968, Y. Yayanagi, 29th April,—Noshiro, General.—Japanese.

Manshiu, Japanese despatch vessel, 2,937, Capt. Y. Yashiro, 29th April,—Yokosuka.

Montrose, British steamer, 2,884, R. Glegg, 30th April,—New York via ports and Suez General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, E. Bent, 1st May,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tamba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,803, C. H. Butler, 1st May,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 1st May,—Hongkong via Nagasaki and Shanghai, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Senegambia, German steamers, 2,657, Eckhorn, 1st May,—Marseilles, Antwerp and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Taiyuan, British steamer, 1,459, L. Dawson, 1st May,—Sydney via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 1st May,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,184, T. Tsuchiya, 1st May,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. Filmer, 1st May,—San Francisco via Honolulu Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,654, M. Kitaoka, 1st May,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taikoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, Fujiwara, 1st May,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, R. Nunome, 2nd May,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,610, Y. Nakagawa, 2nd May,—Anping and Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 2nd May,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dowdell & Co., Ltd.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Yamashita, 2nd May,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

No. 2 Kisagata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,471, Y. Mochi, 2nd May,—Karatsu, Ballast.—K. Yamashita.

Akebono Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,519, S. Mano, 2nd May,—Formosa, General.—Yamagata-ya.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Nikko Maru*, from Sydney via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Bridger, Master Bridger, Mr. J. M. James, Mr. W. H. Talbot, Com. A. J. Colquhoun, Eng. Com. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Raffin, Miss Raffin, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Coward, Mr. John Moore, Miss Nicholls, Mr. J. Buckle, Mr. J. B. Colbeck, Mr. S. Tamaki, Dr. and Mrs. P. Mackins, Mr. J. N. Hill, Mr. J. Dibble, Mr. and Mrs. S. Walter, Mrs. Roach, Mr. and Mrs. Millton, Master Millton, Miss Mendelson, Miss Mendelson, Captain Butcher, Mr. C. Miller, Hon. and Mrs. O. Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. Withy, Mr. J. K. Clark, Capt. R. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kiss and infant, Miss P. Kiss, Miss N. Kiss, Miss M. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. P. O'Brien, Mrs. F. R. Hopkins, Mr. R. Hopkins, Mrs. J. Fagan, Mr. R. Fagan, Lieut. and Mrs. Ryley, Mr. E. Kataoka, Mr. S. Murayama, Mr. A. Carmichell, Mr. Jas. Boyd, Mr. J. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. K. Takashima, and Miss Takashima, in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Castell, Mr. P. C. Hauston, Mr. A. G. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. S. del Rosario and child, Miss Rosario, Miss Rosario, Miss M. Bouker, Mr. and Mrs. Wan Yen, Miss Wan Su, Miss Wanashige, Master Wan Yen, Master Wan Yen, Mrs. T. Kitagawa, Mr. K. Tanakura, and Mr. Mo Chow Young, in second class; 14 Japanese, and 6 Chinese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs C. W. Atkinson, Miss S. Dunnick, Mr. R. T. S. Durston, Mr. O. Holstein, Mrs. O. Holstein, Mr. T. R. Jernigan, Master L. Kadoorie, Master H. Kadoorie and Chinese amah, Miss E. Latham, Mr. Ruegg, Mrs. P. S. Reed, 2 children and amah, Miss Steele, and Mr. L. D. Tebb, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mrs. E. C. Avetoon, Mrs. H. Adamson, Master A. Adamson, Miss R. Adamson, Mrs. E. Bell and son, Mr. A. Silva Barto, Mr. W. C. Barrett, Mr. F. D. Bonner, Mrs. F. D. Bonner and 3 children, Mrs. Gen. Bennett, Mr. G. N. Briggs, Miss D. Briggs, Mr. W. A. Cruickshank, Mrs. W. A. Cruickshank, Mr. H. C. Gray, Mr. J. Hastings, Mrs. J. Hastings, Capt. H. A. Hutchings, Rev. J. M. Hotvedt, Mrs. J. M. Hotvedt, Miss E. Hotvedt, Miss F. Hotvedt, Master R. Hotvedt, Mr. R. C. King, Mrs. R. C. King, Mr. G. Lovell, Rev. H. W. Munger, Mr. Chang Chuan, Miss M. E. Melton, Mr. D. E. Magruder, Jr., Mr. N. S. Marshall, Miss J. C. Marchant, Mrs. O. Netland, Miss M. Netland, Miss A. Netland, Mr. A. G. Potter, Mr. N. Danvers Power, Mrs. C. Parry, Mrs. F. Prentice, Rev. J. F. Preston, wife and infant, Mr. H. F. Robinson, Mrs. H. C. Robinson, Mr. O. Rauft, Mr. R. Rouning, Mr. C. Rouning, Mr. A. B. Smith, Mrs. J. Gray Scott and infant, Mr. W. Teitzkewitsch, Mr. M. Waligorski, Mrs. M. C. Wiley, Miss H. Whiting, Mr. C. Willikins, Mrs. C. Willikins, Master G. Xavier, Mr. Liang Tung, and Mr. Tai Che Quo, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Miss M. Anderson, Mrs. A. Pike and 2 children, Miss Harker, Mrs. Shillock and 2 children, Mr. H. J. A. Eyce, Mr. H. Smart, Mr. W. H. Butler, Miss Owens, Dr. Chamber, Mr. Rollings, Mr. D. S. Burst, Mrs. Scudder, Miss Thomas, Mrs. N. H. Butler, Miss B. Dangerfield, Mrs. Chamber, Mr. M. Rollings, Mr. D. C. McArthur, Mr. R. Schneidwind, General Buckle, Mr. A. Pike, Mrs. L. M. Harker, Miss M. McLeod, Mr. F. A. Powell, Miss A. E. Hancock, and Mrs. Schneidwind, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mrs. E. F. Cheney and infant, Rev. S. Martin, Mrs. J. F. Smith, Mr. W. E. Gilbert, Mr. W. R. Barnes, Mr. H. E. Westcott, Lieut. W. E. Moore, Mr. H. W. Woodward, Mr. J. H. Alvis, Mr. J. F. Collier, Mr. A. L. Porter and 5 children, Mr. G. W. Moore, Mr. F. A. Branagan, Mr. L. Parker, Mr. B. W. Fields, Mr. F. J. Swift, Mrs. A. L. Porter, Mrs. G. W. Moore, Mrs. F. A. Branagan, Mr. L. Brock, and Mr. H. Reiss, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, C.B.:—Mr. C. P. Allan, Mrs. Allan, child and maid, Mr. Baggally, Mr. E. F. Baare, Mr. W. C. Barrett, Mr. K. Q. Bay, Mr. J. Bieber, Mr. P. E.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Bonsfield, Dr. David Brown, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. C. S. Clarke, Rev. W. T. Conoly, Mrs. Conoly, Mr. D. G. Coutts, Mr. Thos. Craven, Mr. Geo. H. Dunn, Mr. T. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. Fujiwara; Mr. G. Gartner, Mr. M. J. Geary, Mr. S. Greenwood, Mrs. Greenwood, Rev. L. L. Henson, Mr. E. G. Hunt, Mr. H. J. Hunt, Mrs. Hunt, Mr. Johnson, Mr. M. Katzenstein, Mrs. Katzenstein, Mr. W. S. King, Mr. F. G. Kell, Mr. H. W. Ladd, Mrs. Ladd and maid, Miss H. Ladd, Mr. W. D. Little, Mr. M. S. Llay, Mr. H. A. J. Macray, Mr. R. Mitchell, Mr. H. D. Morrison, Mr. C. J. Morse, Mrs. Morse, Mr. N. S. Moss, Mr. M. Nakajima, Mr. Ohashi, Mr. W. G. O'Loughlin, Mr. L. C. Sharman, Mr. F. Shaw, Dr. L. S. Smith, Mr. T. Takimura, Miss M. Watson, Mr. T. E. Whittinghan, Mr. H. Wicking, Mr. K. Yamamoto, and Mr. I. Bunting, in cabin; 1 European, and 2 Chinese, in intermediate; 2 Japanese, and 131 Chinese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Tremont*, from Seattle:—Mr. R. L. Turk, Mr. Murray, Mr. J. W. Miller, Mr. Franz Willers, and Mrs. D. N. Algood in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. Reardan, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. Y. L. Hwang, Mrs. Hwang, and Mrs. Gertrude Hwang in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. D. Atwater, Mrs. Atwater, and Mr. Alfred McVeigh in cabin. For Manila:—Mrs. B. W. Cadwallader and infant, Mr. F. W. Dalke, Mrs. R. W. Squires and infant, Mr. Roy Squires, Mr. R. J. Fitzsimmons, Mrs. Fitzsimmons, Mr. W. Ledke, Mr. Nels Nelson, Mr. C. A. Wilson, and Mrs. L. L. Evans in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Shinano Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. M. Hasegawa, Mr. J. H. Peterson, Mr. Y. Yoshino, Mrs. C. T. Takahashi, Master T. Takahashi, Mr. S. Kitsutani, Mr. H. Kamada, Mr. J. Takitoh, and Mrs. Helen Brandes, in cabin; Mrs. T. Yoshioka and baby, Mr. U. Yui, Mr. G. Takashima, and Mrs. J. Gaertner, in second class; 34 Japanese, and 1 Chinese, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. Alf. Kauffmann, Mr. R. W. Bothwick, Mr. and Mrs. Petersen, Mr. C. A. Fraser, Mr. J. Kuhn, Mr. E. W. Frazar, Mr. J. N. Strong, Mr. A. McGlew, Mr. G. Onishi, Miss Onishi, Mr. H. S. Hull, Mr. Millais, Mrs. Lindholm, Mr. J. Prommen, Mr. R. Akiyama, Mr. B. A. Munster, Mr. W. L. Merriman, Mr. D. Hasaram, Mrs. L. Fitzgerald, Mrs. W. D. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Porter Tirrill, Mr. M. Saito, Freiherr von Werthern, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hunte, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Jenkin, Mrs. Elizabeth Becker, Sir Nathaniel Nathan and valet, Marquis de Valladares, Mr. and Mrs. Summers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Benda, Mr. E. C. H. Durham, Mr. A. G. Price, Baron G. de Caters, Major and Mrs. J. R. Peploe, Mr. A. J. McGlew, Mr. W. T. Gray, Mr. C. V. Schmidt, Miss Singh, Mr. Chitamba, Mr. N. Bose, Mr. Sirajudin, Mr. R. Bose, Mr. Azariah, Mr. D. Adachi, Mr. Yabe, Mr. Edwin Reese, Mr. Ludwig von Gerdtell, Mr. Frank, Mr. Cheong Kwang Cheng, Mr. C. Yue Ning, Mr. Ling Kiang Hang, and Mr. Ling Kiang King, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. W. A. Adams, Mrs. W. A. Adams, Mrs. H. Adamsen, Miss R. Adamsen, Mrs. E. C. Avetoon, Mr. F. Back, Miss Back, Miss M. L. Ballantyne, Mrs. M. Bandman, Miss J. Barclay, Mr. James Bardin, Mrs. James Bardin, Mr. Frank M. Barr, Mr. W. A. Barrott, Mr. A. Silva Basto, Mrs. E. Bell and son, Mrs. Geo. Bennett, Mr. F. D. Black, Mr. H. G. Black, Mr. W. G. Black, Mrs. W. G. Black, Mr. L. C. Bliss, Mrs. L. C. Bliss, Miss F. A. Bliss, Mr. J. W. Blount, Miss B. Blount, Mr. F. D. Bonner, Mrs. F. D. Bonner and 3 children, Mr. C. O. Boynton, Mrs. C. D. Boynton, Mr. C. B. Bratnober, Mrs. C. B. Bratnober, Mr. G. N. Briggs, Mrs. G. N. Briggs, Miss D. Briggs, Miss Louise C. Brown, Mr. John Birkholz, Mrs. John Birkholz and maid, Mrs. M. J. Chambers, Mr. Chang Chuan, Mr. A. H. Chanter, Mrs. A. H. Chanter, Miss Chanter, Mr. W. V. Cobb, Mrs. G. W. Collins, Mrs. Geo. T. Cooke, Dr. J. Cornelissen, Mr. James Corrigan, Mr. E. M. Cranston, Miss M. I. Cromble, Mr. W. Croysdale, Mrs. W. Croysdale, Mr. W. A. Cruikshank, Mrs. W. A. Cruikshank, Miss M. Currie, Mr. A. W. Davies, Mr. H. W. Denison, Mr. C. Desvaux, Miss Desvaux, Mr. R. G. Dieck, Mrs. R. G. Dieck, Miss Alice O. Draper, Mrs. E. M. Dwight, Mr. H. Elsen, Mrs. H. Elsen, Mr. Albert L. Farwell, Mr. B. A. Faubel, Miss H. Fiege, Miss Elizabeth D. Fisher, Mr. J. Firse, Miss M. K. Forgan, Mrs. Gibbon, Mr. G. Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. H. Goedecker, Mr. C. L. Goodhue, Miss G. B. Goodhue, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gould, Mr. H. C. Gray, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Gresham, Miss T. P. Halliday, Mrs. Geo. Hanna, Miss P. Hanna, Mr. R. Hanna, Mrs. J. E. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hastings, Miss E. E. Heimendahl, Rev. & Hon. T. R. Heneage, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henry, Miss K. Hicks, Mrs. J. M. Hinson, Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Hotvedt, Miss E. Hotvedt, Miss F. Hotvedt, Master R. Hotvedt, Mr. B. C. Howard, Miss G. Hubbard-Bell, Mrs. Geo. Huddleston, Capt. H. A. Hutchings, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Jameson and valet, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jantzen, Miss Jantzen, Mr. F. S. Kelley, Miss Gertrude Kemmerer and maid, Mrs. A. E. Kilbert, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. King, Miss Koeltgen-Miss M. A. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Lyman, Mr. Liang Ting, Miss K. P. Luce, Miss MacClellan, Mr. D. E. Magruder, Jr., Miss A. Mansur, Mr. C. R. Mannville, Mrs. C. R. Mannville, Miss J. C. Marchant, Mr. N. S. Marshall, Mr. C. J. McNitt, Mrs. C. J. McNitt, Miss L. Mead, Miss M. E. Melton Miss M. Messer, Mr. J. Monk-Jones, Mrs. J. Monk-Jones, Miss Eliza V. P. Doore, Miss I. G. Moseley, Rev. H. W. Munger, Mr. W. H. Moyer, Mrs. W. H. Moyer Mr. A. Nauwelaerts, Mr. R. H. Nelson, Mr. O. Netland, Miss M. Netland, Miss M. Okuma, Mrs. Wm. H. Parsons, Mrs. C. Parry, Mr. A. J. Perkins, Mrs. Nina Peterson, Mr. A. G. Potter, Mr. N. D. Power, Mrs. F. Prentice, Mr. Prestige, Mrs. R. Prestige, Rev. J. F. Preston, Mrs. J. F. Preston and child, Mr. E. V. Price, Mrs. E. V. Price, Mr. W. H. Quimby, Mr. W. H. Quimby, Miss Quimby, Mr. C. W. Rabbits, Mr. O. Ranft, Mr. A. C. Rauson, Mr. A. C. Rawson, Mr. E. V. Raynolds, Miss Raynolds, Mr. Thos Reed, Mr. H. E. Robinson, Mrs. H. E. Robinson, Mr. C. Ronning, Mr. R. Ronning, Mrs. L. R. Ross, Rev. T. E. Schumaker, Mrs. T. E. Schumaker, Master H. R. Schumaker, Mr. E. Schuster, Mrs. J. Gray Scott and infant, Mrs. May F. Scott, Miss Shattuck, Mr. J. Shank, Mr. T. D. Sloan, Mr. H. F. Smallman, Mrs. H. F. Smallman, Mr. A. B. Smith, Miss Vera Stettson, Mr. K. Sugawa and servant, Mr. C. M. Swift, Miss Swift, Mr. Tai Che Quo, Miss Teffi, Mr. W. Teutkewitsch, Miss Thatcher, Miss L. G. Thatcher, Maj. A. J. B. Turner, Mr. M. Waligorski, Rev. John G. Waller, Mrs. John G. Waller, and infant, Master J. B. Waller, Master J. Waller, Master W. Waller, Master G. A. Waller, Mrs. L. G. Welch, Mrs. E. N. West, Mr. E. Whiteaway, Mrs. E. Whiteaway, Miss Whiteaway, Miss Gladys Whiteaway, Miss H. Whitting, Mrs. L. J. Wright, Miss S. C. Wiggin, Miss L. Wiggin, Mrs. M. C. Wiley, Mr. C. Willikins, Mrs. C. Willikins, and Master G. Xaviers in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Riojun Maru*, for Seattle:—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Lovine, Mr. T. Matsuno, Mrs. F. Kunitani, Miss S. D. Kelsey, Mrs. Rodgers, Miss Sarsen and child, in cabin; Mr. M. Kihara, Mr. Yokoyama, Dr. Hana Abe, Miss D. Sudo, Miss T. Sudo, Miss Y. Narita, Mrs. S. Kawashima, Mr. A. Ishiwara, Miss M. Ishiwara, Mr. S. Yamamoto, and Mr. T. Senoo, in intermediate.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss A. H. Agan, Mrs. Antoinette Beiger, Mrs. A. M. Brown, Miss Helen Brown, Mr. George Bette Brown, Mr. S. Dolliver, Mrs. S. Dolliver, Mr. R. Drummond, Mrs. R. Drummond, Mr. B. Duchscher, Mrs. B. Duchscher, Miss Helen Kingsburry, Master William Kingsburry, Mr. J. C. Moore, Mrs. J. C. Moore, Miss Jane Moore, Mr. J. C. Siegfield, Miss Edna Siegfield, Miss E. Tietje, Mr. G. Arakawa and servant, General R. G. Broodwood and servant, Mr. R. T. S. Dusston, Mr. N. H. Fearon, Mr. L. H. Green, Miss E. E. Giles, Mr. K. Horiguchi, Mr. T. R. Jernigan, Mrs. N. J. Schroth, Mr. Geo. H. Scidmore and servant, Mrs. Geo. H. Scidmore and maid, Mr. A. Rock, and Mr. J. Varesi in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. M. Alvis, Mr. T. Arai, Paymaster T. J. Arms, U.S.N., Mrs. T. J. Arms, Miss L. M. Arms, Master T. Arms, Mr. W. R. Barnes, Mr. J. Berliner, Mr. W. Berliner, Mr. F. B. Bissell, Mr. F. A. Branagan, Mrs. F. A. Branagan, Mr. L. Brock, Mr. Montague Bush, Mrs. Montague Bush, Mrs. E. F. Cheney and child, Mrs. A. Church, Miss Church, Mr. J. F. Collier, Mr. A. M. Colville, Miss Dorner, Mr. F. Dibble, Mr. B. W. Fields, Mr. S. Gamble, Mrs. S. Gamble, Miss Gamble, Mr. W. E. Gilbert, Mr. D. Hamer, Mr. E. K. Holmes, Mr. S. Hori, Mr. K. Kaji, Mr. K. Kawasaki, Col. Watson Kennedy, Mrs. Watson Kennedy and maid, Mr. A. F. Kittredge, Mr. Geo. A. Kittredge, Mr. M. J. Lawrence, Mrs. M. J. Lawrence, Mr. G. Lovell, Rev. S. Martin, Mr. J. McAnerney, Mrs. J. McAnerney, Mr. H. Meister, Miss S. P. Moore, Mr. G. W. Moore, Mrs. G. W. Moore, Mr. J. Moore, Lieut. W. S. Moore, U.S.N., Mr. J. Morrison, Mr. Otto Neuberg, Mr. A. E. Nugent and valet, Mr. L. Parker, Rev. L. Porter and 5 children, Mr. Louis Prang, Mrs. Louis Prang, Mr. H. Reiss, Mr. C. L. F. Robinson and valet, Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson and maid, Miss Elizabeth Robinson and nurse, Miss Francis Robinson, Master Caldwell Robinson, Miss U. M. Saunders, Mr. R. Schneidewind, Mrs. R. Schneidewind, Mr. H. Smart, Mrs. J. F. Smith, Mr. Geo. Southern, Mrs. Geo. Southern, Mr. M. D. Stewart, U.S.N., Rev. F. J. Swift, Mr. T. Taoeda, Dr. H. Titus, Miss Watson, Mr. E. Webster, Mr. H. E. Wescott, Miss Wetmore, Mr. C. Wobbe, and Mr. H. W. Woodard, in cabin.

CARGO.

Per American steamer *Lyra*, for Tacoma, Wash.:—Tea, from Hongkong to Pacific Coast, 235 packages.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk shippers by steamship *Riojun Maru*, for Seattle Wash., via Victoria, 27th April:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	100
Jewett and Bent	53
F. Strahler & Co.	7
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	347
Doshin Kaisha	19
Hara Yushutsuten	36
Total	576

Silk shippers by steamship *Mongolia*, for San Francisco, via Honolulu, 28th April:—

	Bales.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	30
Cornes & Co.	14
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	49
Total	93

Silk shippers by *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco, 1st May:—

	Bales.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	79
China & Japan Trading Co. Ltd.	22
F. Strahler & Co.	14
Jewett & Bent	10
Vivanti Bros.	9
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	85
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	60
Hara Yushutsuten	20
Doshin Kaisha	13
Total	312

AWFUL ECZEMA FOR THREE YEARS

Had to Be Washed and Dressed and Even Fed Like a Baby—Suffered Untold Agony—Afraid to Be Left Alone—Had Despaired of Getting Better—In Awful State.

CURED IN ONE MONTH BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I think it nothing but right that I should let you know what Cuticura has done for me. I had eczema for three years and I was under doctor's treatment the whole of the time, also the Infirmary, and I could not get cured. It would get better for a day or two, but would break out again worse than ever. At times it was so bad I had to be washed and dressed and even fed like a baby. It was only my hands and arms that were affected, but I suffered untold agony, and I got so low I was afraid to be left alone, and I had quite despaired of getting better, but at last I tried Cuticura. I used three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and three bottles of Cuticura Pills, and in a month I was cured. That was twelve months ago and I have seen no signs of it returning. I always keep a bottle of Cuticura Pills in the house. They do me more good than anything else, and I never use any other than Cuticura Soap. I think that no matter how bad any one was, if they gave the Cuticura Remedies a fair trial, they would cure them, for I was in an awful state. Mrs. Conley, 9 Gawen St., off Jack Lane, Holbeck, Leeds, England, Jan. 28, 1906."

CUTICURA PILLS

(Chocolate Coated, in vial, 60 Pills)

Are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, digestive and aperient, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical of blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic digestives, entirely superseding old-fashioned, nauseous, and expensive liquid medicines. Especially valuable for women.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial, of 60) to purify the blood. A single set often cures.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery & Chatterhouse, 5, Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

"How to Obtain Pure Blood, Skin and Scalp Purity."

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, May 3.

Enquiries for Shirtings, Serge, and Flannel have been made, but not such as to affect prices. A moderate business is being done in raw cotton. The imports of wool continue. A recent telegram from London says that the price of Serge and Flannel has advanced.

RAW COTTON. PER PICUL.

American Middling	35.00 to 35.25
Indian Broach	30.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	26.30 to 30.00

COTTON YARN. PER LB.

Nos. 9/60, Gassed	1.05
Nos. 9/80, Gassed	1.05 to 1.35
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	1.10 to 1.40

COTTON PIECE GOODS PER PIECE.

White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	6.50 to 6.75
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	Y.5.00 to 5.75
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	5.60 to 5.70
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	6.05 to 6.15
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	4.10 to 5.20
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9.35 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40

PER PIECE.

Turkey Reds—4lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	3.05 to 3.20
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 20 inches	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y.0.75 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.50 to 0.53
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.75 to 9.50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted sizes per lb	1.05 to 1.65
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.63
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

A moderate business has been done throughout the week. Prices are stationary.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y.5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.00 to 5.10
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (¼" to ⅜")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.50 to 8.00
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Rednal"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

During the week there was a rumour that a trust would be formed under the Standard Oil Company, and that all imports of foreign oil would be made through it.

American	Y.3.50 to 3.69
Russian	2.80
Langkat	2.00 to 2.60

SUGAR.

The market has grown brisker. PER PICUL.

Brown Taiwan	Y. 8.25 to 8.30
Brown Manila	8.50 to 9.00
Brown China	7.30 to 7.65
White Java and Penang	8.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German	15.00 to 15.50

INDIGO AND ARTIFICIAL DYE.

No special change.

	Yen.
Calcutta first	265
" second	250
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second	150
Artificial dye, "horse and lion" brand	218
Artificial dye, "Kenshin"	214

COPPER.

The market is still disturbed being affected by the fluctuations in London.

	Yen.
Refined per 100 kin	64.50
Bessemer	66.50
Electric refined	70

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, May 1, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—There has been a general enquiry for the various Stocks during the past week, and a fair investment business has been put through. Engine and Iron Works have ruled very firm, and have changed hands to a small extent at *yen* 92.50. Brett & Co. shares can be had at *yen* 10. Club Hotels are unchanged at last quotations, *yen* 90 sellers. Helms are offering at *yen* 90. Grand Hotels have not been dealt in and are still quoted at *yen* 160 sellers. Langfeldts are without change. Nickels, sellers at *yen* 41. Offers wanted for Oriental Hotel, Kobe, 8 per cent. debentures.

CHINA STOCKS.—According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $930 sales. Indo-Chinas Tls. 51½ sales. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $122 sellers. Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Ltd., $7 sellers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $85 sales. Hongkong Lands $107½ buyers. Humphrey's Estates, $11¼ sales. Green Island Cements $19 sales. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tls. 81 sales. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 102 sellers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.	28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.06	8%	for 1	10 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.06	5%	" 1	90 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	500,000	5000	100	100		Y. 13,990.77	31.12.06	6%	" ½	160 S.
Helm Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50	22,500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	" 1	90 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		" ½	45 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd. †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	" 1	41 S.
Y. E. & Iron Works *	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 16,282.42	31.5.06	35%	" 1	92½ S.
Oriental H'l, Ltd ord.	250,000	3000	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%		75 N.
" " pref.		2000	50	50				8%	" 1	64 Sa.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390.000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	106 N.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	110 S.
Union Estate & Investm't Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.
Share and General Broker

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Good business going on. Trade in chemicals for industrial use is stationary.

	Yen.
Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.	2.55
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.38
Glycerine "	0.26
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*	7.20
Nitrate Soda "	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb.	0.57
Quinine sulphate "	0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb.	5.15
Iodoform lb.	6.00
Iode Kali lb.	3.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Actual transactions are quiet. The serious competition between bulls and bears on the Exchange which was reported in our last issue resulted amicably during the week through arbitration, though practically in favour of purchasers.

According to a telegram under date of April 30th from New York, the price of Japanese filature No. 1 is $5.85½ to $5.97½.

On 1st inst., stocks were: filatures 5,895 bales; Re-reels, 61 bales; Orikaishi — bales; and Sundry, — bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,470 to 1,490
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,440 to 1,460
Filature—Yojima Class, Coarse	1,460 to 1,470
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,420 to 1,430
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,450 to 1,425
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	—
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse	1,390 to 1,400
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	—
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	—
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½	—

WASTE SILK.

The market remains inactive owing to the scarcity of stocks as already reported.

On the 2nd inst., the stock was: Noshi, 3,540 bales; Kibiso, 5,480 bales; Degara (pierced cocoon) 5 bales; and sundry 173 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	225 to 230
Noshi—Filatures, Good	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	200 to 210
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	140 to 150
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	130 to 135
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 120
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Rereel—Fair	90 to 100
Rereel—Best	70 to 75
Rereel—Goood	— to —
Rereel—Medium	—to —

TEA.

Transactions were opened on April 30th with quotations at *yen* 60 to 66. On the 1st of May, fifteen cases (750 *kin*) and five cases were exported respectively by the Fuji Goshi Kaisha and the Yokohama branch of the Nippon Tea Company by the *Nippon Maru* to America. This shipment appears to be the first export from Yokohama this year.

The quality of the new leaf is excellent. In some respects the crop of this year is reported to be superior to that of last year.

Standard samples for America recently classified by various Chambers of Commerce in that country will be brought by Mr. Hasegawa, secretary of the San Francisco branch of the Japan Tea Union, who is expected to arrive in Yokohama to-morrow, May 5th by the *Shinano*. After the arrival of the samples, they will be distributed among the tea guilds throughout the Empire.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. 65
Choice	60
Finest	55
Fine	50
Good Medium	Nominal 40
Medium	" 35
Good Common	" 32
Common	" 30

HABUTAE.

No noteworthy business was done during the week. Owing to the scarcity of stocks, prices are still steady with an upward tendency. The manufacturers of Kanazawa, Fukui and other districts, however, still keep their factories closed.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—
22½	11.85	11.45	11.65
27	11.90	11.55	11.40
36	11.60	11.35	11.30

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me* Yen.
22½"	11.50	11.40	11.10	11.20	10.90
27"	11.70	11.55	11.45	11.25	11.10
36"	11.40	11.10	10.95	10.95	10.90

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½"	—	—	—	—
22½"	11.60	10.85	10.65	—
27"	11.20	10.55	10.45	—
36"	10.80	10.45	10.40	—

RICE.

The markets of Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe are all quiet.

Some enquiries for foreign grain have appeared. Quotations are: Superior Rangoon, *yen* 5.55; first class Rangoon, *yen* 5.45; second class Rangoon, *yen* 5.35; Saigon, *yen* 5.35; and Paicha, *yen* 5.45. The stock of foreign rice was about 330,000 bales.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,327,743
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	118,337

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
April	16.18
May	16.51
June	16.83

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku.*
Superior	Yen 16.67
Medium	15.63
Common	14.29
Average	15.53

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
April	15.33	April	15.475
May	15.79	May	15.80
June	15.16	June	16.11

STOCK EXCHANGE

The market is very quiet. According to a telegram of May 2nd from London the price of Japanese bonds in Paris and Berlin is firm.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, May 3

London silver ⅛ lower, China sterling quotations not yet received but local rates on China will be firmer and other rates are all unchanged.

London—Bank T.T	2/0 1/32
— — Bills on demand	2/0 3/4
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 7/8
— — 6 months' sight	2/1
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	261½
— — 6 months' sight	163
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100.	105*
— Private 10 days, sight do	103*
Shanghai—Bank sight	69¾*
— Private 10 days' sight	71⅛*
India—Bank sight	151
— Private 30 days' sight	153⅝
America—Bank sight	49½ @ ⅝
— Private 30 days' sight	50¾
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	208⅛ @ 9
— Private 4 months' sight	213 @ 14
Bar Silver (London)	30 1/16

Nominal.

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Aberlour	Hamburg	Passed Canal	April 25
Achilles	Liverpool	Passed Canal	April 19
Ajax	Liverpool	Left H'kong	April 15
Alesia	New York	Passed Canal	April 12
Anchises	Liverpool	At Kobe	April 28
Bayern	Hamburg	Left N'saki	May 1
Benledi	London	Passed Canal	April 2
Benlomond	London	Passed Canal	April 15
Cardiganshire	London	Passed Canal	April 15
Cyclops	Tacoma	Left	April 18
Denbighshire	London	Leaves Kobe	May 1
Den of Mains	London	Left N'saki	April 26
Eastern	Sydney	Left	April 10
E. F. Ferdinand	Trieste	Passed Canal	April 2
Flintshire	London	Passed Canal	Mar. 27
Glaucus	Liverpool	Left H'kong	April 16
Glenavon	London	Passed Canal	April 9
Glenearn	London	Left S'hai	April 28
Glenroy	London	Leaves	April 24
Glenaffric	London	Passed Canal	Mar. 20
Gneisenau	Hamburg	Passed Canal	April 16
Hitachi Maru	London	Passed Canal	April 9
Hohenstaufen	Hamburg	Passed Canal	April 5
Kamakura Maru	London	Leaves Kobe	May 2
Kagoshima M.	Bombay	At Kobe	April 23
Kanagawa M.	London	Passed Canal	April 19
Keemun	Liverpool	Left	Mar. 16
Korea	San F'cisco	Left	April 23
Kwong Eng	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Feb. 8
Livingstonie	New York	Left	Mar. 3
Lennox	Liverpool	Left H'kong	April 25
Malacca	London	Left S'pore	April 17
Mazagon	London	At Kobe	April 22
Montgomeryshire	London	Leaves	April 12
Myrmidon	Liverpool	Left	Mar. 9
Nore	London	Left S'pore	April 21
Nubia	London	Passed Canal	April 12
Norman Prince	New York	Passed Canal	Mar. 15
Oceana	New York	Loading	Mar. 20
Oceanien	Marseilles	Passed Canal	April 19
Pooma	London	At Kobe	April 29
P. Waldemar	Sydney	Left	April 10
Riojun Maru	Bombay	At Kobe	April 14
Satsuma	New York	Leaves	April 25
Siam	Copenhagen	Passed Canal	April 5
Segovia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	April 12
St. George	New York	At S'hai	April 10
St. Patrick	New York	Leaves	Mar. 30
Tango Maru	Seattle	Left	April 30
Tsinan	Sydney	Leaves	April 16
Tjibodas	Java	Left S'hai	April 28
Tourane	Marseilles	Left H'kong	April 30
Tudor Prince	New York	Leaves	April 15
Vandalia	New York	Leaves	April 5
Verona	New York	Leaves	Mar. 28
Yeddo	New York	Left	Mar. 9

UNDUE SAIL

Theodor (1)	Port Tampa	Mar. 2	Y'hama

(1) Posted as over due.

(毎土曜日一發行)
編輯人 エフ ブリンクリー
發行兼印刷人 エー ピー ブラオン
發行所 {横濱市山下町五十五番 ジヤパンメール新聞社}

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion, Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation, and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE; they contain no deleterious matter, and may be taken by the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.) London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

帝國新聞 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一週刊行

No. 19. | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. | YOKOHAMA, MAY 11TH, 1907. 明治四十年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可 | VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 501
Manchuria ... 502
China ... 503
Korea ... 504
The Reiping Incident ... 505
Annual Report on Education in Japan ... 506
Tea ... 506
France and Japan ... 506
Japan Creditman ... 506
Notes on Current Events ... 507
Viola ... 509
Sir Claude MacDonald on Baron Komura ... 509
Yachting ... 509
The Opening of Yokohama ... 509
Leading Articles:
Baron Komura and the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade ... 510
The Spirits of the Dead ... 510
The Franco-Japanese "Entente" ... 510
The Bookshelf ... 511
Union of Methodism in Japan ... 514
Yokohama Union Church ... 514
Spring Meeting of the Nippon Race Club ... 515
The Shanghai Missionary Conference ... 517
The Law Courts ... 519
Keimei Kenkyu Club ... 519
Customs Protests ... 520
Village Dispute at Kosasu ... 520
"Beauty and the Barge" ... 520
Correspondence:
Recent Happenings at the Okayama Orphanage ... 520
The Criminal Code ... 520
The Siberian Mail ... 521
Military Reports on the War in the Far East ... 521
Telegrams ... 521
The Economical Condition of Japan ... 526
British Naval Court of Enquiry at Hakodate ... 524
Shipping Accidents ... 529
News of the Week ... 524
American Topics ... 525
Latest Shipping ... 526
Latest Commercial ... 527

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 11TH, 1907.

BIRTH.

BRADY—At Yokohama, Japan, on Tuesday, May 7th, 1907, to the wife of G. GUSTAVUS BRADY, Esq., a daughter.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

AN earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama about 2.10 a.m. on Sunday, May 5th,

FOUR cases of plague were reported on May 7th in the south urban division of Osaka.

ON the morning of May 7th, snow fell at Sapporo and in the surrounding districts.

THE Togoshita tunnel on the Hokkaido Railway has collapsed. Traffic is stopped.

PLAGUE is prevalent at Tientsin. Many cases including Japanese patients are being reported every day.

AN official telegram from London says that Prince Fushimi arrived in England on May 6th from France.

A SAPPORO telegram says that the Ishikari River has over-flowed its embankment. Fifty-two houses were flooded.

COLONEL M. OHARA has been promoted to the rank of Major-General. At the same time he was put on the reserve list.

ON the evening of May 2nd, fire occurred at Hiroshima, destroying two hundred houses. Many poor people are homeless.

THE Home Office on May 7th issued a warning to all horse-racing associations as to betting at their meetings. The essential point of the notification is that persons who conduct sweepstakes or any forms of betting like them shall be prosecuted.

ON May 6th, two floating mines exploded off Iwanai, not far from Otaru. A fishing boat was smashed and a fisherman was killed.

A CASE of plague was reported on May 4th in West Uwa, district near Matsuyama. The patient, a young girl, died the same evening.

MR. B. NAKAYAMA, a public procurator of the Yokohama District and Local Courts, has been transferred to the Saseho Local Court.

THE ceremony of naming the daughter of Prince Nashimoto, who was born on April 27th, took place on May 3rd. She was named Nori.

FIRE occurred on the evening of May 5th, on board the *Second Kyodo Maru* at Tokushima. The flames were put out without severe damage.

MR. K. TSUDZUKI, special delegate to the forthcoming Hague Peace Conference, and his staff, left Mukden on May 5th for Harbin on their way to Europe.

THE sailing vessel *Heian Maru* has gone ashore at Morita near Nanao. She is in a serious state. The accident was due to the disappearance of a buoy.

A HEAVY storm was experienced on the night of May 6th and the following day in Moji Straits. The passage of shipping through the straits was stopped.

IT is reported in an official telegram that on April 27th, fire broke out in a house at Ustomnai, Saghalien, destroying the building. Nine persons were killed.

ACCORDING to investigations made at the Department of Justice, there are thirty foreign convicts in Japan and four foreign defendants are under examination.

A GAS engine in the Machine Hall of the Tokyo Exhibition exploded on May 5th. Four persons were injured. Negligence on the part of an attendant is the cause.

THE steamer *Keigi Maru* went ashore on May 3rd off Yuensan, Korea. The passengers and crew were safe. Damage to the cargo is estimated at five thousand *yen*.

THE Bank of Industry Encouragement has decided to issue 10 *yen* debentures amounting to two million *yen*. The issue will be made from May 21st to June 20th.

THE construction of the armoured cruiser *Ibuki* will be commenced on May 21st at Kure. She is a sister ship of the *Ibuwa* which was launched on April 9th last year at Kure.

ACCORDING to a Tokyo paper, a marriage has been arranged between Princess Tsune, a daughter of the Emperor, and Prince Taketa, and will take place in November this year.

THE unveiling of the monument which has been established on Nogeyama, Yokohama, in honour of seamen who lost their lives by various casualties, took place at 1 p.m. on May 5th.

THE Osaka Kobe Electric Railway Co. held a general meeting on May 7th at Osaka and decided to redeem first and second debentures amounting to *yen* 500,000 and *yen* 775,000 respectively.

THE improvements in Kobe harbour will be commenced on May 20th under the supervision of Professor Okino. The first step to be taken is the establishment of the foundations of a breakwater to be constructed at the extreme east of Onohama and reclamations at a part inside the proposed breakwater. The expenditure needed this year is estimated at *yen* 2,009,350.

THE steamer *Kabafuto Maru* (556 tons) went ashore on May 6th off Matsunae, Toshima, Hokkaido, owing to a dense fog. She is insured with the Imperial Marine Insurance Co. for fifty thousand *yen*.

A FLOATING mine was washed ashore on the morning of May 6th at Iwanai, not far from Otaru. While a number of fishermen were examining the mine, it exploded and ten were severely injured.

IT is reported by the Japanese Consul at Manila that the crew of the sailing vessel *Tenjin Maru* which has been missing for some weeks were rescued by an American steamer. They arrived at Manila on May 5th.

A TELEGRAM from Aomori says that on May 6th, heavy rains were experienced in that district with the result that the Asutsumi river overflowed its embankment. Aomori was flooded and many buildings were damaged. Two persons were drowned.

ON the evening of May 2nd, fire broke out in Hiroshima, destroying two hundred houses. One person was killed. On the following morning another conflagration occurred in Upper Masuki near Kumamoto burning down seven hundred buildings.

A KOKURA telegram says that on the evening of the 6th a train on the Hoshu section of the Kyushu Railway was derailed at Sone Station, through negligence on the part of a pointsman. The locomotive and four freight cars were damaged. No one was injured.

ON the night of May 6th, fire broke out in Nihara, a district near Mito, destroying thirty houses. On the morning of the same day, an outbreak of fire occurred in Yamatake, Chiba prefecture. Eighty buildings were burned down. Seven persons were more or less injured.

AMERICAN papers state that the insurance companies concerned may decline to pass the insurance on the G. N. steamer *Dakota* on the plea that the accident could have been averted as the dangers of the Shirahama Coast are known to all mariners operating vessels in Oriental waters.

A FRAIL wooden fence leading up to a bridge over the creek at Sinza, Shanghai, was broken by the pressure of a crowd gathered to see a festival procession pass. As a result some fifty people were thrown into the water and were drowned. The accident happened on May 2nd.

AN Otaru telegram says that a quantity of dynamite stored in a warehouse at the Kashimi Coal mine is missing. Uneasiness is being shown among some of the mining coolies. A number of policemen were despatched to the scene on May 3rd from the Asashigawa Office. The coolies seem to be sympathizing with the recent disturbances at the Horonai coal mine near by.

A TELEGRAM from Takasaki says that an explosion occurred in a carriage attached to a passenger train on the evening of May 6th while running near Kuragano on its way from Takasaki. Two third-class carriages were smashed and five passengers were killed, nine severely injured and twenty slightly. It is believed that a bomb carried by one of the passengers accidentally exploded.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MANCHURIA.

Governor Chao of Mukden appears to be steadily pursuing his obstructive tactics with regard to the opening of Mukden. He has officially informed the Japanese Consulate-General that the region between the west gate of the city and the railway has been fixed upon as the site for the foreign settlement, and that, as individuals will not be allowed to make arrangements for purchasing, within that area, buildings or building land, but will have to deal with the Chinese Company to which control of the whole site is to be given, any Japanese subjects now residing within these limits must remove without delay, and any houses or stores in process of construction must be abandoned. To this the Japanese Consular authorities have replied that Mukden has been opened by treaty, and that opening means the legalization of trade and residence. Further, that whereas the Treaty provides that the settlement site shall be selected after conference between the Governments of China and Japan, Governor Chao is not competent to make a hard and fast selection on his own individual authority. Therefore his official intimation with regard to this matter must be regarded as meaningless.

It is disappointing to find the Governor adhering to a position which recent telegrams said he had abandoned. The point raised by the Japanese Consul-General that the choice of site can not be made by one party only, is obviously unanswerable. No such arbitrary action has ever been taken previously in such a matter, and it is expressly provided against in this case by convention. An even more objectionable feature of the Governor's programme is the project of constituting a Chinese company owner of the whole settlement. His Excellency seems to have gone back for precedent to the ancient conditions existing in Canton, but of course such a system would be quite out of keeping with modern affairs. What is also disquieting is the fact that Governor Chao is preparing a situation which will be very embarrassing for his successor, Mr. Tang Shao-i. The latter, a man of high intelligence and liberality, unless rumour greatly belies him, will find it difficult to commence his reign by taking a line markedly deviating from the conservative policy of his predecessor. As for Governor Chao, however, he will have established for himself an unequivocal character as a champion of the rights recovery propaganda. Perhaps that is the object of his ambition in this matter. He persists also in sanctioning the seizure of salt imported by Japanese merchants at Yenkiatun, (a station on the South Manchuria line a few miles south of Kwanchengtsz), despite strong protests from the Japanese consular authorities. His Excellency's contention is that the import of this commodity by foreign merchants would impair the Government monopoly, a fair enough contention were it re-inforced by mutual agreement. Failing some agreement, however, it is evidently incompetent for the Chinese to take action in restriction of trade. All these difficulties should be noted, so that the situation may not be misapprehended.

Very interesting in this context is an article in the *Jiji Shimpo* purporting to give the gist of statements made by a person deeply versed in Chinese politics. According to this authority the Chinese Government, thwarted in its attempt to apply to the Eighteen Provinces its programme of administrative reform, which means mainly centralization of power, has with great courage and resolution carried out this policy suddenly in Manchuria, raising it to a Viceroyalty and entrusting its affairs to an entirely new posse of officials. These new men are all of Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai's party, and Yuan has for sign-board "a strong hand in foreign affairs." In short, the watch-word of the Viceregal Administration in Manchuria will be "rights recovery," and unless that line be strictly adhered to, Yuan will lose face and the displeasure of the Throne will be incurred. The Yuan timber-felling conference afforded an illustration of the Yuan policy. It is plainly provided by the Peking Treaty of 1905 that this enterprise shall be conducted by the two Powers conjointly and on a basis of strict equality. No room exists here, one would think, for driving in the "rights-recovery" wedge. Yet Viceroy Yuan made the attempt. He failed, but at the same time he furnished a clear index of what the informing principle of viceregal rule in Manchuria will be; namely an organized and persistent attempt to obliterate all traces of the war by taking back from each of the belligerents everything obtained by it in the sequel of the fight. It is to be feared, therefore, that the outlook in Manchuria is clouded. Japan will not abandon any of the privileges she has won and probably Russia will be equally obdurate. China is the one that will fare badly. Did she possess practical strength to pursue this policy, it might be advisable to do so, as it certainly would be very natural. But unfortunately for her own interests she fails apparently to recognise that to claim rights which she is not in a position to enforce can only lead to embarrassment and loss.

It is stated that an agreement has been concluded between the Governments of Russia and China with regard to Russian lines of telegraphs in North Manchuria. The terms are that Russia's right to operate lines of telegraph in conjunction with her railways is recognized, provided that such telegraphs shall be linked up with the Chinese system. Secondly, Russian military lines of telegraph, independent of the railway lines, are to be sold to China for a sum not exceeding 160,000 dollars, the length of such lines being understood to be some 2,000 miles. Thirdly, Russia is to restore to China without reservation the telegraphs along the Sungari River, concerning which the Russian Goverement sought originally to secure some special privileges. Fourthly, Russia is to pay a sum of 2 *sen* per word by way of terminal fee to China when telegrams are sent over both systems of lines, and the some rule applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to China. Finally, a certain measure of liberty is given to China in using the lines along the Russian railways

It would seem that in this matter Russia has pursued her habitual policy of taking the wind out of her rivals' sails. As a matter of fact, the above terms are practically identical in outline with those formulated by Japan with regard to the South-Manchurian Railway telegraphs, and accepted by China after considerable show of reluctance. An agreement embodying these terms is now actually in process of negotiation between Tokyo and Peking, but its conclusion has been delayed on account of certain details. Meanwhile Russia has astutely stepped in, taken Japan's proposals *en bloc*, appropriated them, and gilded the pill for China by concessions in the matter of details—as the payment of terminal fees, the abandonment of the Sungari-River scheme and the sale of military wires on easy terms—concessions which will be welcomed by China as "saving her face." This is the method of Russia's diplomacy. It is very clever, and it always "comes off," especially when her rival is a country like Japan who, in the matter of international covenants, moves with marked deliberation.

Harbin seems to be in rather a bad way. Bands of burglars and assassins are said to be organized and to parade the streets in broad daylight, rendering the safety of life and property illusory. A meeting of the foreign merchants, to the number of sixty-eight, was recently held, the Russian and American Consuls and a representative of the Chinese Authorities being present by invitation. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution, declaring the existence of this unsettled state of affairs, and calling on the Russian authorities to adopt efficient measures for the preservation of law and good order. It was further asked that to all nationals residing in Harbin the same municipal privileges should be extended as those now enjoyed by Russians and Chinese, inasmuch as Harbin was conventionally an open mart. To this resolution the Russian Authorities are said to have replied that precisely because Harbin is an open mart, opened by China, the duty of protecting life and property devolves altogether on the Chinese and not at all on Russia. With regard to the demand for equal municipal privileges, the nature of the Russian answer is not stated.

Governor Chao's latest step is to deny that the Japanese have any right to exercise police control within the district affected by the Railway; that is to say, within an area of fixed extent on either side of the line. This vague statement leaves much to be desired in point of lucidity. If Chao has taken such a step—and the telegrams are very explicit—, he will have to explain what was originally intended when this railway-affected region was conventionally agreed to, and when it was conceded that Russia and Japan might post guards along the line. However that may be, all these incidents go to support the inference that China's policy towards Japan in Manchuria is to be emphatically obstructive. Every effort is to be made to restore the situation to the *status quo ante* Boxer days. Thus far such attempts as stand on record have ended in failure for the Chinese, but they do not appear to be discouraged, neither does it seem that abortive essays bring any discredit on Governor Chao. His Excellency has at present on his shoulders many problems, and among them one which may prove distinctly troublesome unless carefully handled, is the violation of the neutral territory northward of the leased area. Some weeks ago the Chinese posted troops in this territory, whereupon the Japanese immediately protested. But the protest elicited no reply and the posting of troops continued. Again Japan protested, but China still took refuge in silence. The *Yorozu Cho'o*, from which we take this information, writes in a somewhat indignant strain.

Reports from Manchuria continue to indicate that the Chinese local authorities are persistently exercising their high-handed policy of "rights recovery." The Governor of Mukden enforces his orders about the confiscation of Japanese salt passing northward from the leased territory; the official attitude with regard to the restoration of the coal-mines along the Mukden-Antung railway is obstinately maintained, and the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

attempts to interfere with Japanese jurisdiction within the railway zone have not been at all abandoned in deference to Japanese protests. It will require a great deal of tact and firmness on Japan's part to avert complications in the face of this mood of China's. Of course China is in the unfortunate position of not being competent to enforce the rights she asserts, but there are no evidences whatever that she recognises her own disability. She has never done so, and that is the root of all her troubles.

The Governor of Kirin has memorialized the Throne (*Asahi's* telegrams), with the approval of the Governor of Mukden, urging that a railway be run from Hsinmintun to Tsitsihar and Aigun. Such a line would be parallel to the South Manchuria road, and would be a formidable competitor, as offering facilities for the direct carriage of merchandise to and from Peking. The Governor further counsels the working of mines, the exploitation of forests and the organization of a powerful body of troops. He recognises that large sums would be needed for these purposes, but in view of the fact that the development of Manchuria's resources constitutes one of the most pressing problems of the time, he does not shrink from advocating a foreign loan.

CHINA.

The Chinese, it is announced, intend to hold an industrial exhibition next year in Shanghai. Their idea is to take the Osaka Exhibition of 1905 for model, and they have applied to the Japanese Consul-General for assistance. He has forwarded the application to the Foreign Office in Tokyo, and by the latter it has been submitted to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

The *Yorozu Shimbun* has an interesting note about the recent negotiations in Tientsin on the subject of the Yalu timber-felling enterprise. From this note we learn that the rupture of the conference came from Japan's Representative, who saw plainly that Viceroy Yuan had no real intention of concluding an agreement. Our contemporary goes on to explain that, in such circumstances, the Japanese Government have intimated their intention of continuing to conduct the work on the lines hitherto pursued, namely, through the office established by the military authorities during the war. Against such procedure, China, it is understood, will protest. She will take the position that the Military Office was established while the campaign was in progress; that it therefore lost its *raison d'être* after the evacuation; and that, since the Treaty of Peking provides for the joint conduct of the enterprise, the spirit of the Treaty would be violated did Japan alone prosecute the work. Naturally if a protest be made on such lines Japan will reply that she is perfectly ready to place the undertaking on a joint footing so soon as China can see her way to endorsing a practical system of coalition, but that, pending such a consensus, she will maintain the position on which her right to engage in the enterprise is based. The *Asahi Shimbun* gives a synopsis of Viceroy Yuan's terms. They were, first, that the area of the enterprise should be limited by a line parallel to and 30 miles from the Yalu on its right bank; secondly, that the term of operations should be 17 years; thirdly, that 20 per cent. of the nett profits be handed over to China before any dividend was declared; fourthly, that the whole business should be under the control of the Viceroy of Manchuria; fifthly, that everything should be in accordance with Chinese laws; and, sixthly, that there must be no acquisition of private property by methods of violence or intimidation. We do not know how His Excellency contemplated reconciling the third of these conditions with the equality guaranteed by treaty, and if he really advanced the sixth, he certainly did not exhibit much respect for the dignity of his *vis-à vis*, the Japanese Government.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpo* from Peking says that several Chinese students recently returned from Japan where, after four months' study, they had succeeded in obtaining graduation certificates from no less than four different schools. Naturally the Chinese Authorities infer that the education provided for the youths of their country in Japan is largely a matter of commerce rather than of learning. Our readers probably remember that this subject was recently alluded to in a speech delivered by the Vice-Minister of Education in Tokyo, Mr. Sawayanagi. The great influx of Chinese students in recent years has quite exceeded the capacity of the orthodox schools to accommodate them; and it has resulted that a number of sciolistic institutions have been called into existence solely for the purpose of exploiting this opportunity. It is a very unfortunate and a most short-sighted state of affairs, but, the facts being now well established, we believe that measures have been taken to remedy the situation.

The Emperor of Japan has conferred various Orders on Chinese officials in consideration of their efforts to promote good relations between their country and this Empire. The First Class of the Rising Sun goes to Chu Hungchi, Minister of the Waiwupu; the First Class of the Sacred Treasure to Lieh Fang and Tang Shaoi, Vice Ministers of the same Department; the Second Class of the Sacred Treasure to Chu Paokwei, hitherto a high official of the Waiwupu and now to be Governor of Kilin, and to Tuan Chikwei, Governor of the Amur Province (who remains at that post under the Viceroyalty); and various Orders from the Third to the Fifth Class of the Sacred Treasure to fourteen other officials.

It is semi-officially stated that the new Viceroy of Manchuria will take up his post on the 15th or 16th instant.

It will be remembered that, some days ago, a telegram reached Tokyo in the sense that whereas the British Squadron was about to leave the Pescadores for South China, its destination had suddenly been changed on account of news of a disturbance in the Yangtsze Valley. That intelligence is now supplemented by a telegram saying that three English gun-boats, one German and one French, have arrived at Chunking, and that they will presently be joined by a Japanese and an American ship. But as to the nature of the trouble which has caused this unusually strong demonstration, nothing is said. The probability is that some outbreak in the famine-stricken regions is anticipated.

Mr. Tang Shao-i having been removed from Peking to the governorship of Mukden, the duty of carrying on the Russo-Chinese negotiations which have hitherto been conducted between Tang and Mr. Pokotiloff, are to be entrusted to Chu Fung-chi. Nothing has been heard of these negotiations for quite a long time. At one time they attracted much interest and attention, but they have passed out of the field of public observation, though there are ample reasons to be curious about their issue.

Japanese journals publish numerous telegrams from Peking showing that there is considerable commotion in political circles. The origin of the disturbance is traced to action taken by his Excellency Tsen Chun-hsuan. This official gained great influence with the Empress Dowager on the occasion of the flight of the Court to Hsiang after the Boxer troubles, and ultimately he was appointed Viceroy of Szchuan. From that province he recently proceeded to Peking, and obtained the post of Minister of Communications, an office for which he may be supposed to be particularly well suited owing to his long connexion with railways in China. Shortly after his establishment at Peking, a Censor named Chao memorialized the Throne in the sense that Tuan Chih-kwei, who was recently nominated Governor of the Amur in connexion with the establishment of the Manchurian Viceroyalty, owed his promotion to Prince Tsai Cheng, whose favour he had obtained by the gift of a beautiful dancing girl bought out of professional life in Tientsin. The Censor further alleged that Tuan had borrowed a sum of 100,000 taels from a Tientsin merchant named Wang, and had sent the money to Prince Ching on the latter's birthday. The Throne ordered a board to be constituted for the purpose of investigating these charges, but without waiting for the Board's report, the newly nominated Governor, Tuan Chih-kwei, was removed from the list and the present Governor, Ting, was re-appointed. There is nothing said as to the ultimate object of ex-Viceroy Tsen in creating this commotion, but, according to some telegrams, his operations have been extensively successful, for he has brought about not only the cancellation of Tuan Chih-kwei's nomination, but also that of the new Governor of Kirin, Chu Paokwei, and it is thought that Tang Shaoi, who was to have been Governor of Mukden, will also be unable to proceed to his post. One rumour affirms that the fate of the Manchurian Viceroyalty is sealed, and that H.E. Hsu Chih-chang will become Minister of War. Prince Chin's resignation is expected, inasmuch as the president of the board of inquiry is Prince Chun, who is inimical to the former. Altogether if the new Viceroy and his immediate subordinates represent a system devised by Viceroy Yuan, as has been confidently affirmed, it would seem that this leader of the progressive party has suffered a heavy blow at the hands of Tsen Chun-hsuan.

From a telegram in the *Mainichi Dempo* we learn that since the conclusion of peace the Russian authorities in Manchuria have continued to enrol Chinese subjects in the provinces of Kirin and Amur, employing them as railway-guards. Certain lawless characters have taken advantage of this fact to call themselves Russian soldiers, and to commit all kinds of excesses. Hence, at the instance of the local authorities in Manchuria, the Waiwupu has requested M. Pokotiloff to move St. Petersburg in the sense of ceasing to enrol Chinese subjects for such a purpose.

Our readers have learned roughly that the Chinese Authorities had posted troops in the neutral region northward of the leased territory, and that this action evoked a protest from Japan. It is now more accurately stated that the places where the troops were posted are Fuchow, Kaiping and Takushan, and that the Chinese Government, in response to Japan's remonstrance, pleads

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

established custom. It says that troops have been posted at Takushan ever since the second year of the present Emperor's reign; that they were posted at Kaiping prior to the leasing of Kwantung to Russia, and that they were posted at Fuchow in accordance with an agreement with the Russian Viceroy. Therefore China contends that she is acting entirely in accord with precedent, and that her procedure is not in any manner opposed to the terms of the Kwantung lease. Investigations into the validity of this rejoinder are now being made by the Japanese.

KOREA.

According to the *Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams there can be no satisfactory settlement of affairs in Korea until the present Cabinet is removed. This unexpected verdict is thus explained:—The anti-Japanese party in Korea, though numerically it may be considerable, has no effective organization: it consists mainly of disappointed groups who, although they flaunt banners with legends of "independence" and "patriotism," are not immediately capable of large things, and do not, in their anti-Japanese character, possess any considerable following of substantial persons. But the present Cabinet has a very bad administrative record. It is notorious for corruption and extortion. On the other hand it enjoys Japanese protection and it is associated in the eyes of the nation with the conclusion of the November Convention. For its own administrative misdeeds it is cordially abhorred by many respectable men in the provincial districts, and these persons, since they identify the Cabinet with Japanese influence, have become opponents of the latter. Thus the Ministers now in office are contributing to render the situation difficult for Japan and for the cause of progress, since their faults are indirectly attributed to their patrons.

This line of reasoning sounds rational, but it brings us face to face with the problem, by whom are Korean affairs to be administered? If a body of men could be formed who to political purity added not only administrative competence but also a frank desire for progress, then indeed Japan's task would be immensely simplified and the Koreans might almost be left to manage their own affairs. But there has never been any such body of men in Korea, so far as history shows. Marquis Ito has to work with very bad materials. That is one of his main difficulties.

At the meeting between 22 Korean statesmen and Marquis Ito on the 27th ultimo, the first question asked by the former—according to reports published in the *Jiji Shimpo* and the *Hochi Shimbun*—had reference to the fact that Japanese policemen and gendarmes are guarding the Imperial Palace. Could such an arrangement be reconciled with Korea's sovereign dignity? Marquis Ito is said to have replied that the measure referred to was a matter of necessity for two reasons; first, because to allow free ingress and egress to the Palace, as had hitherto been done, could not fail to compromise the relations between the two Empires, in view of the abuses connected with that freedom; and, secondly, because Japan was bound by convention to secure the safety of the Imperial House, which certainly could not be achieved were the old system continued. His Excellency went on to explain that Japan had no desire to undertake such a responsibility, and that she would gladly surrender it to any competent Korean statesman could such be pointed out. The Koreans agreed that to find such a man would be difficult. Another of the visitors said that the three matters of paramount importance were the regulation of the finances; the reform of domestic administration, and the recovery of the country's autonomy in foreign affairs. He asked for a statement of the Resident-General's views on these subjects. Marquis Ito replied that he entirely approved of the first two points but that the consummation of such objects required time and patience. Nor was it enough to regulate the finances. This must be accompanied by expansion of the country's resources. As to foreign affairs, when Korea had developed material strength to take care of herself, the restoration of her autonomy would follow naturally. He reminded his hearers that according to the Confucian philosophy which they themselves so devoutly followed, the first necessity was that the individual should regulate his own affairs; the second, that family organization should be effected; the third, that the states should be administered, and the fourth that the empire should be tranquillized. To essay the last of these objects without achieving the first three; in short, to aim at autonomy in foreign affairs before the finances were arranged, the domestic administration fully organized and the country's resources developed, would be, in the words of Mencius, to climb a tree in search of fish. Speaking from a geographical point of view, Japan should be the ally of China and Korea. Why then had she gone to far-distant England in search of an alliance? Simply because her own neighbours had failed to develop their national strength. Did Korea, in her present undeveloped condition, attempt to resume control of her foreign affairs, the result would be not her independence, but her passage from the protection of one State to the interference of another or to the tutelage of several in combination. It would equally be dependence, only in different forms. What Japan sought in assuming the protectorate of Korea was to arrange her domestic affairs, to expand her strength and to lay solid foundations for her independence. To restore her diplomatic autonomy before these foundations were built, would be to do her not a grace but a fatal injury.

These remarks seem to have been excellently received by the Korean statesmen. They expressed themselves thoroughly convinced of Marquis Ito's sincerity, and conjured him to continue his efforts on behalf of their country. It will be understood, of course, that what is here set down is the scantiest epitome of the Resident General's statements. The interview lasted 5 hours.

Two American missionaries called on Marquis Ito on the 2nd instant as representatives of their country's Christian propagandists in Korea, and assured his Excellency that the work of the Residency General had their full sympathy and support.

It is alleged that the leader of the assassination movement, under judicial examination, has confessed that the animosity of himself and his followers was directed solely against the present Cabinet, and that they had no fault whatever to find with the procedure of the Residency-General or the Military Authorities.

It is stated that the Japanese Government has decided to introduce in the next session of the Diet a bill guaranteeing 6 per cent. interest for 15 years on capital invested in the Seoul-Gensan Railway, which is to be constructed by a company having Baron Shibusawa, Messrs. Asano, Okura etc., for promoters.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that latest statistics, carried down to the end of March, show the number of Japanese residing in Korea to have been 86,900, inhabiting 23,481 houses. This is stated to show an increase of 1,235 houses and 6,301 people since the close of February. There are, of course, many Japanese subjects whose names, not being registered, do not find their way into such a census. It is believed that were the returns complete, the total number of settlers would amount to 100,000.

The number of persons now in custody on suspicion of being implicated in the plot to assassinate five of the Ministers of State, amounts to 31. Among them fourteen are persons of position, the principal being Yi Yong-thai, who, at the time of his arrest, was a Lieut.-General and a high official of the Household Department. He had previously held the offices of Minister of Home Affairs, Minister (*ad interim*) of the Household and of Education, and Councillor of the Cabinet. The *Nichi Nichi's* Seoul correspondent gives the names of 12 others who, he says, are all men of some note. It is evident, indeed, that the conspiracy was of an extended character, and inferentially we conclude that there are large numbers of Korean subjects whose conception of the political situation is extremely nebulous, and who do not at all recognise that Japan, having fought two wars on Korea's account, is not in the remotest degree likely to abandon the country to its fate. That is the elementary truth which appears to be wilfully ignored by those pernicious foreign agitators also who devote their pens to creating among the Koreans an entirely false conception of Japan's position, and who are just as much responsible—morally responsible—for this last conspiracy of wholesale assassination as are the men directly engaged in it. Indeed, as between the two sides, there can be no question which is the more respectable, for whereas the Koreans, misguided though they be, have at least the justification of patriotism, their English instigator and their American instigator can not plead any such excuse, being nothing more or less than political agitators of the most reckless type who preach doctrines fatal to the peace and prosperity of the unhappy nation with which they simulate sympathy.

Tokyo papers say that at the instance of the Korean Household Department, Mr. Megata has approached Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Asano, and has urged that they should engage in Korean enterprises on a large scale. The manufacture of cement at Pyong-yang and the exploitation of the Chuksan gold mine are spoken of as immediately inviting enterprises. The two capitalists are said to have accepted the proposal, and Mr. Asano will set out for Korea on the 10th inst.

The *Mainichi Dempo's* Seoul correspondent says that the tangled skein of Korean politics having been largely unravelled, Marquis Ito is expected to return to Tokyo for a season in the month of June, as important business summons him thither.

At a little past 2 a.m. on Thursday, broke out in the shop of a green-grocer named Nakayama in Wakaba-cho, Yokohama, burning down nine houses and damaging four. Negligence seems to have been the cause.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE KAIPING INCIDENT.

From the Liberal News Agency we learn the counts of Governor Chao's reply to the Japanese demands in the Kaiping affair. The Governor declares that Kau, the deceased man, carried a license to bear arms, and that the marks of the bullets fired from his pistol are visible in the room where he met his death. As to the charge that the affair was a premeditated assassination, the Governor points out that Whang, who is accused, was absent from Kaiping at the time of Kau's arrival, and had to be summoned by telegram. But his Excellency makes no comment on the obviously well nigh incredible idea that Kau, a solitary individual lodging in the house of the President of the Kaiping Company, would have deliberately attempted to murder the President by whose invitation he had come. It does not seem to occur to the Governor that the marks of pistol-shots may have been made after Kau's death. As to the seizure of Homma, his Excellency advances the wonderful plea that, in the first place, this Japanese, having accompanied Kau, might reasonably have been suspected of a design to participate in the latter's act of violence—with which intention, be it observed, he was sleeping quietly in the room adjoining that where the crime was perpetrated—; and, in the second place, that as Homma might possibly have made away with himself when he heard of Kau's death, his arrest and conveyance to Mukden were inspired partly by a desire to avert any such danger. The Governor goes on to utterly repudiate all right on Japan's part to interfere, but this phase of his Excellency's position has already been explained. Naturally the Japanese entered a very strong protest. The most prominent feature of the Chinese plea, namely, that Kau had a permit to carry arms, turns out to be as mythical as the other counts of that curious document, for the permit was in the name of a different "Kau." To an outsider the strangest thing is that the Chinese authorities do not appear to have held any judicial inquiry. In whatever circumstances Kau was killed, there can be no doubt that he met with a violent death at the hands of Whang. In fact that is not denied. Therefore Whang ought to have been at once placed on trial. Governor Chao makes a very bad showing, if the Liberal News Agency's information be correct, but judgment must be reserved until the details are officially published. Nothing but ridicule can be excited by the plea that Homma was arrested and sent to Mukden for the purpose of guarding against the contingency of his committing suicide. Has such a plea been really advanced? We confess to finding it incredible.

The Kaiping affair is apparently on the eve of amicable settlement, as might have been anticipated. Japan demanded the execution of the alleged murderer, Whang, but Governor Chao, at the outset, denied the man's guilt altogether, and claimed that he had merely acted in self-defence. This untenable position now seems to have been abandoned. Chao is said to have asked that the Japanese demand for capital punishment should be modified into "severe punishment." What answer the Japanese Authorities have made there is as yet no information, but evidently Chao's proposal, if authenticated, constitutes abandonment of his originally assumed position. It is not easy to fully credit this version, for the Governor of Mukden is thus placed in a very curious light. We must assume that his original attitude towards Japan's demand was taken in the sequel of due investigation—though not, so far as is known, judicial investigation—, and his alleged *volte-face* thus becomes very difficult to comprehend.

It appears that, as we surmised, the Chinese Authorities in Manchuria have not advanced any such pretension as that their countrymen permanently residing within the leased territory are subject to Chinese jurisdiction. The question at issue seems to refer solely to Chinese subjects who, though possessing the status of residents in the leased territory, commit an offence outside its limits. The Chinese, as we understand, allege that in such an event the offender is amenable to the laws and jurisdiction of his own country, whereas the Japanese decline to endorse any such proposition, and assert the principle that in these cases the usage prevailing with regard to foreign employees of embassies and legations should be followed. When a Japanese subject, for example, takes service in a foreign embassy in Tokyo, he is exempted from Japan's jurisdiction so long as he remains within the compound of the embassy, but if he commits an offense outside the compound, he becomes amenable to Japanese jurisdiction provided that the preliminary consent of the embassy be obtained. That is apparently the basis on which Japan desires to build an agreement between herself and China as to the inhabitants of the leased territory in Manchuria, and it is said that this Kaiping complication will probably furnish an opportunity for a final settlement of the problem.

Mr. Vice-Consul Sakai, who was sent to Mukden to investigate the Kaiping affair, declares (*Asashi*, *Nichi Nichi* and *Jiji's* telegrams) that the plea of self-defence asserted by the slayers of Mr. Kau is found quite baseless. Several persons have given evidence that, late at night, they saw Kau led out to the execution ground where he met his death. There appear to be no proofs whatever of any struggle having taken place, and in fact Mr. Sakai describes the killing of Kau as wilful murder. We can not discover that any judicial inquiry whatever was held by the Chinese Authorities. That is the strangest feature of the affair. Mr. Sakai's account is so completely subversive of the self-defence theory that one is at a loss to imagine how the latter can have been advanced in the face of any serious investigation.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that Mr. Sakai's report to the Foreign Office concerning the death of Kau at Kaiping, not only confirms the previously received intelligence that the plea of self-defence, set up on Whang's behalf, is wholly groundless, the murdered man having been taken out of his room at night and conducted to an adjacent cemetery where he was put to death, but also affirms that the man Whang has an exceedingly bad reputation, and lies already under an imputation of assassination. In view of this report, Tokyo has renewed its protest and demands.

POLITICAL.

There can no longer be any doubt that the protocols of the Russo-Japanese Fishery Convention have been signed at St. Petersburg, and it is consequently fair to assume that an era of peace and mutual understanding has been fully inaugurated between the two recent enemies. Coupled with this news comes the announcement that France and Japan are negotiating a treaty guaranteeing the mutual security of their Far-Eastern territories, and that Russia and Japan are engaged in similar pourparlers. If all this prove to be true, the tranquillity of East Asia will be assured for many years, and Japan may devote herself with an easy mind to the development of her material resources. There is no denying that the records of twentieth-century diplomacy show such an advance as has never before been witnessed on the stage of international relations. It is true that the Great Powers have not yet been persuaded that all questions of interstate difficulty might be safely left to the arbitrament of a pacific tribunal. But the course they are now pursuing leads plainly in that direction, since that course amounts to agreeing that whatever complications seem most pressing shall be averted by previous agreement. That this preludes limitation of armaments, it would be rash to affirm. The time for such a step is premature, and indeed there is no difficulty in conceiving that, in any prospect of fixing the *status quo* as limit, the nations would find a new incentive to push on their military and naval preparations. A great deal will naturally be said about Germany's attitude in the matter, but for our own part we think that Germany shows her wisdom in declining to be a party to a discussion which can not but be abortive and might possibly engender much ill-feeling. Meanwhile it can scarcely be denied that the next best thing to limiting armaments themselves is to restrict the sphere of their probable employment, and that is what France, England, Japan and Russia are now doing. As for the projected *entente* between France and Japan, it appears to have been suggested by the latter, and the proposal is said to have been welcomed by France, who had found that the development of her Indo-Chinese possessions was manifestly retarded by apprehensions of Japanese aggression; apprehensions which had their origin chiefly in the incidents that preceded the Battle in the Sea of Japan. No news about the preliminaries of the Russo-Japanese *entente* has yet been published, but with M. Iswolsky presiding at the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg, Viscount Hayashi directing his country's international relations from Tokyo, and Mr. Motono representing Japan in St. Petersburg, the world is prepared for any coup that makes for the cause of peace.

A meeting of Elder Statesmen and Members of the Cabinet was held on Wednesday, for the purpose, it is said, of hearing a report from the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the Fishery Convention which has just been negotiated in Peking. A Tokyo paper (*Mainichi Dempo*) says that the provision as to the use of land along the coast for erecting curing stations is limited to State-owned property, and is also restricted in other ways. As to the "inlet" question, it has been settled by selecting on the map such places as are to be recognized under that appellation, but local investigations by a joint committee will be needed before the Convention can have practical effect. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* goes so far as to say that the agreement now concluded is only a preliminary affair, embodying the points that have been agreed to, but leaving several others for future settlement. The work of drafting was hastened forward despite this imperfection, in order to be in time for the commencement of the fishing season this year.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ANNUAL REPORT ON EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

Under the energetic direction of his Excellency Mr. Makino the annual report on education in Japan has been partly relieved from the reproach of belated issue. The number now placed in the public's hands—namely, the Thirty-Second Annual Report—covers the period ended March 31st, 1905, and is consequently only two years behind time. We have never heard any convincing reasons for the tardiness shown in compiling this report, but we are compelled to assume that such exist. The year chronicled by this 32nd report covers the period when the war with Russia was raging in its full force, and necessarily education suffered more or less during such a troublous time. But the Emperor, in the first place, and after him the Department of Education, did not fail to impress upon the nation that international complications should not be allowed to interfere in any degree with the instruction of the young, that being a duty whose efficient discharge lies at the very root of national greatness. These precautions had the desired effect, and comparatively little dislocation of the educational machinery took place. Progress suffered no interruption. The really remarkable result has to be recorded, that out of the whole number of children of school age—namely, 7,551,445 boys and girls—no less than 97.16 per cent. of the boys and 91.46 of the girls attended school, the figure for the two sexes together being 94.43 per cent. What have been the steps in the growth leading to this remarkable result may be gathered from the following figures showing decennial statistics :—

Per-centage of attendance of children of school age in			1873... 28
do	do	do	1883... 51
do	do	do	1893... 59
do	do	do	1903... 93
do	do	do	1905... 94

It is further very remarkable and interesting to observe how steadily the discrepancy between the attendance of boys and that of girls has been lessened. Thus, whereas in 1884 the percentage of girls was only 45 compared with 78 for boys, a difference of 33, the figures for 1905 were 97.16 for boys and 91.46 for girls, a difference of less than 6. These good results were achieved in the face of a serious and constantly growing deficiency of qualified teachers. The Report relates that this defect continues to increase year after year, and describes various devices resorted to for corrective purposes, such as the erection of additional buildings for normal schools, limiting the number of pupils, affording greater facilities for the examination of persons desiring teacher's licenses and so forth. But we find no allusion whatever to a reform which suggests itself to ordinary minds as the root of all the trouble, namely, that the emoluments of teachers are wholly inadequate to tempt competent candidates. The highest salary paid to a school teacher is 65 *yen* per month and the lowest 4 *yen*. These records, when collated, give the information that the average monthly salary of regular teachers in ordinary schools was 14.739 *yen*, and the average monthly salary of teachers in higher elementary schools was 19.868 *yen*. In fact, even those engaged in pedagogic work in the higher schools received a smaller stipend than most of us pay to our cooks. In such circumstances the wonder is, not that there was a scarcity of teachers but that there were any at all. We do not gather that any attempt is on foot to remedy this state of affairs. Concerning the places occupied by the various prefectures in the scale of attendance of children at school, Saga, Fukuoka, Okayama, Toyama and Nara stand first with an attendance of 98 per cent., and Kanagawa stands very near the bottom with 91. The record of students in foreign countries shows what a very distinguished position Germany occupies. Thus whereas at the end of the year the number of such students totalled 101, it appears that no less than 84 had been ordered to study wholly or partly in Germany, 45 wholly or partly in England, 32 wholly or partly in the United States, 25 wholly or partly in France, and a few in Belgium, Holland, Italy, Austria-Hungary, China, India, Turkey and Switzerland.

TEA.

Tokyo papers allege that some consternation has been produced in Yokohama by the news that a large association with a capital of one million *yen* has been organized in Shizuoka with a view to the direct export of tea from that great producing centre. There has existed hitherto in the province a company called the *Fuji Goshi Kaisha*, which has occupied itself with the export of tea, and is said to have reaped substantial profits. The idea now is to supplement this by a company named the *Kyodo Seicha Kaisha* (united tea company), which will combine into one the many interests now working independently and will avail itself of the facilities offered by the newly opened port of Shimizu to ship tea direct for the United States, without sending it round by Yokohama. Already, last year, tea was sent out from Shimizu to the extent of 3 million catties, and though this figure looks small when contrasted with Yokohama's export of 14,380,000 catties, there is an impression that a large part of the latter can be shipped from Shimizu to great advantage; first, on account of cheapness of transport; and, secondly, because the charges of the Yokohama middlemen could be thus dispensed with. The President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is said to be a leading spirit in this enterprise, which, if consummated, is thought likely to involve considerable loss to Yokohama. But of course the venture is to be regarded in a purely business light. Politics have nothing to do with it. Our own information on the subject is that this movement has been in the air for the past three years. When it was seen that the Fuji Goshi Kaisha was making a success of the business of direct export, several small associations were formed for a similar purpose and there ultimately resulted keen competition, detrimental to the interests of all. Ultimately it was seen that only combination could save the situation, and advantage was accordingly taken of last year's boom to form the nucleus of a company which should include most of these petty concerns. Troublesome preliminaries were necessary, however, and before they could be completed the debacle occurred in the share market, so that although the initiatory steps had been concluded for organizing the association and reconciling the various claims of its units, it proved difficult to obtain public support in the shape of shareholders. Tokyo was appealed to, and it was then that the President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha became interested. The company has now been successfully floated but not on any basis of deliberate competition with Yokohama. The tea-merchants of the latter part will probably feel the effects of the new combination more or less, but the promoters of the latter do not expect to handle more than one-third of the total produce of Shizuoka, leaving two-thirds for Yokohama. Tokyo journals have alleged that a measure of Government assistance is to be given to the *Kyodo Seisha Kaisha*. We understand that to be an error. The Tea Guild (*Chagyo Kumiai*), which strongly approves of the new association's project as calculated to increase the market for this staple product of Japan, has promised to contribute *yen* 20,000 yearly for purposes of advertizing, but the Treasury does not give anything.

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

The *Jiji Shimpo* and the *Mainichi Dempo* take a very sympathetic view of the alleged *entente* between France and Japan. The latter journal recalls the fact that France has long been apprehensive of Japanese designs against her East-Asian possessions. It refers to the extraordinary story of a document attributed in the first place to the late General Kodama and in the second place to Baron Goto, pointing out the feasibility of seizing French Indo-China and advocating that enterprise. The good people of France, says our contemporary, have never quite disabused their minds of such nervousness, and the very rare Japanese subjects who visit Indo-China, Tonquin and Annam are regarded with the greatest suspicion. Moreover, these regions lie beyond the scope of the treaty of commerce and amity between France and Japan, and their isolation tends to perpetuate the above sentiment of distrust. Nothing could be more wholesome than to let the atmosphere of free intercourse permeate these secluded regions. In short, what is about to happen may be called the opening of France's East-Asian possessions. The *Jiji Shimpo* thinks that this result is largely due to the Anglo-Japanese alliance in the first place, and to the Anglo-French entente in the second. The *Niroku* is of the opinion that the next probable event will be the conclusion of a Russo-English understanding, after which the peace of the Far-East will be indeed secured.

Tokyo papers continue with one voice to welcome the prospect of a Franco-Japanese *entente*. They allege that the basis of Japan's foreign policy is peace, and that such an *entente* would amount to a re-insurance supplementing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It is notable that the news of the *entente* has already sent up the quotations for Japanese stocks in London and Paris, though it has not had any such effect in Japan.

JAMES CREELMAN.

The latest issue of *Pearson's Magazine* contains an article from the pen of Mr. James Creelman. At the head of it is the well known photograph of the Mikado, which shows his Majesty's dressed in a Field-Marshal's uniform, and holding the hilt of his sword with his left hand. After an exordium which speaks of "the sullen; calculating eyes" of the Emperor; "his heavy crushing jaws," his "menacing mouth," and "the general sense of aggressiveness, animal power and dogged purpose" breathed by his Majesty, Mr. James Creelman proceeds thus :—

This is Mutsuhito, the military master of Asia; who looks across the Pacific Ocean with ever increasing interest at the practically undefended American

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

coast and our helpless and coveted possessions in Hawaii and the great Philippine Archipelago.

It is not so long since the American people felt the vague thrill of contact with a new and terrible power, when that swarth imperial countenance frowned and there came from his island nation, that so recently fawned and whispered undying friendship, a sudden voice of threatening, a voice harsh enough to stir the President of the United States to an attitude of apologetic conciliation.

It will be many years before the Panama Canal will allow us to swing our warships swiftly from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Meanwhile Japan is within easy striking distance of the Philippines. She has a standing army more than five times as great as the American army, and, although she owns the fifth navy of the world, she is now building a more powerful battleship than the mighty *Dreadnought* and is adding to her war strength with an energy and enthusiasm that keeps pace with her sleepless spying upon American harbors and fortifications.

While the world has been watching and applauding the Japanese generals, admirals and politicians—Ito, Okuma, Yamagata, Inouye, Oyama, Togo, Kuroki, Kodama and all the array of heroes and Elder Statesmen—it has forgotten the Japanese Emperor, who sits in his guarded palace at Tokyo, the one great man of the Far East, dreaming out his scheme of conquest and sharpening the sword with which he has already won the hegemony of Asia.

It has been the custom to attribute the Japanese spirit of conquest to the military temper of the people expressing itself through various political leaders; but, whoever may be in the ascendency at any particular time, young or old, soldier or civilian, the same soul of ambition, the same relentless, scheming brain that puts its trust in gunpowder and cold steel, continues to inspire and control the empire.

Looking steadily through the mystery one sees the figure of Mutsuhito, hand on sword, close-mouthed, cold, watchful, the greatest living monarch, the political genius of his age.

This great man, who looks at America from under his heavy eyelids with such an avid glance, is fifty-four years old and he has reigned forty years, longer than any other living ruler, save the Emperor of Austria.

Mutsuhito claims to be descended from a line of gods sprung from the sun goddess, Tensho Daijin, whose first mortal successor was Jimmu Tenno, the emperor who ascended the Japanese throne six hundred and sixty-seven years before the birth of Christ.

The master of Asia can trace back his dynasty for two thousand five hundred and sixty-seven years, and the present Japanese constitution declares:

"The Emperor is heaven-descended, divine and sacred. His hallowed throne was established at the time when the heavens and earth became separated. He is preeminent above all his subjects. The law has no power to hold him accountable to it."

That is a somewhat large programme of genealogy in this practical age, yet it firmly holds the mind and heart of Japan. It is the brain of a god that thinks out the present and future of the nation, the hand of a god that wields the armed forces of land and sea, the eyes of a god that look with such startling intentness upon the weak and inviting territorial spoils represented by Hawaii and the Philippines.

We may admire the magnificent audacity, skill and courage of Mutsuhito, but let us not forget that he is swift to make war, in spite of the peaceful sentiments of his utterances; that he is eager for glory; that he is increasing his armed strength and showing a haughtier temper to America. The completed Panama Canal is a distant prospect. President Roosevelt has significantly asked Congress to build bigger battleships.

Mutsuhito was about two years old when an American fleet opened the ports of Japan to the world. At the age of fifteen he ascended the throne. Like his ancestors for many centuries, he found himself the secluded head of spiritual Japan, confined to a palace in Kioto and hidden from his subjects by a cloud of mystery. The temporal power was in the military strength of the Shogun.

Hardly had the boy assumed the crown before he swept away the order and traditions of centuries by trampling the Shogunate under his feet, establishing himself as the actual ruler of his country and drawing the feudal lords and the powerful military caste, the aristocracy of Japan, to his support.

Since then Mutsuhito's policy has concentrated itself on preparations for war. All other developments, scientific or industrial, have been secondary to this supreme end.

When he felt himself strong enough for the test Mutsuhito provoked a war with poor old China in 1894 by sinking an armed merchant ship carrying eleven hundred Chinese soldiers to Korea in a time of peace.

Mutsuhito got the island of Formosa and a hundred million taels from the Chinese as a war indemnity. This vast sum was spent in preparation for the conflict with Russia, which was precipitated by a treacherous night attack upon Russian ships at Port Arthur before any declaration of war.

At the opening of the war with Russia Mutsuhito solemnly declared to the world that his sole object was to secure the independence of Korea and the "open door" in China. At the close of the war he promptly annexed Korea, and Manchuria is rapidly becoming a Japanese province.

He may deserve the glory which has come to him, this god-descended Asiatic conqueror; but nations whose possessions are within his reach will do well to keep their powder dry and their steel sharp.

It is well to avoid race discriminations and international prejudices, but the crowned hero of Tokio cannot be safely left unwatched.

We had imagined that the literary career of Mr. James Creelman came to an end what time his name passed into a synonym for a very ugly word of three letters, too downright for the uses of ordinary conversation. But it would appear that some publications are still open to his romances, and that he still continues to sacrifice all the most elementary principles of morality on the altar of sensation. What is the use of such publicists? The question is as difficult to answer as it is to indicate the service done to mankind by the mosquito. Perhaps, indeed, Mr. James Creelman may possess some interest as a type of literary criminal, but that is small compensation for the terrible mischief that men like him work by sowing the seeds of international enmity. His article in *Pearson's* is a romance from beginning to end, but unhappily it has a trick of local colour which will serve to lend it credibility in the eyes of average readers. If there be such a thing as a Yellow Peril it is created by writers of James Creelman's stamp.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It will be remembered that at one time there was persistent talk of raising the strength of the Army to 21 Divisions, including the Guards. The programme of this increment was that to the existing 13 Divisions there should be added the 6 temporarily embodied during the war. Out of the resulting 19, two would be assigned for the garrisoning of Manchuria and Korea, and the places of these two would be immediately supplied at home, so that, in effect, the whole Army would comprise 21 Divisions. But financial conditions led to a modification of this programme in the sense that the Divisions told off for service in Manchuria and Korea should not be replaced on the home establishment, and thus that establishment would comprise only 19 Divisions in all. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* now confidently affirms that General Terauchi and his fellow-thinkers insist on the imperative necessity of the 21 Divisions so soon as ever financial circumstances permit, and that probably the Budget for 1909-10 will provide for the addition. But many things may happen between now and 1909.

The Customs Returns show that the exports during March totalled 33,079,842 *yen* against 35,485,800 *yen* for the corresponding period of last year, and the imports 43,321,577 *yen* against 42,741,751 *yen* for March of 1906. The excess of imports was thus 10,281,735 *yen* against 7,256,351 *yen* for the previous March, and the aggregate of exports and imports reached 76,801,419 *yen*, being less than the figure (78,227,151 *yen*) for the same month last year. In fact the returns do not read very favourably for March. The record for the first three months of the year makes a better showing, the total trade having been 216,530,852 *yen*, against 196,000,238 *yen* for the corresponding three months of 1906, and 202,671,591 *yen* for those of 1905. There was a small exodus of the precious metals, 1,690,817 *yen* worth having been sent away and only 678,739 *yen* having entered. The customs duties collected during the month totalled 4,246,974 *yen*, a slight falling off from those of the previous March (4,344,029 *yen*), but the collection for the first three months of the year aggregated 10,883,190 *yen* against 10,085,515 *yen* in 1906 and 7,695,994 *yen* in 1905.

The *Mainichi Dempo* takes a very pessimistic view of the newly concluded Russo-Japanese Treaty, which it declares to be a mere shattered relic of the proposals originally advanced by Japan. Our contemporary gives particulars in support of this view, but we do not see how the *Mainichi Dempo* can have obtained sole access to the contents of a document which has been kept carefully secret, and which has not yet reached the stage of conclusion. It will be well, therefore, to reserve judgment until the official text is published. We may assume that there have been concessions on both sides: that would have been natural in the situation. But that Japan has yielded everything and Russia virtually nothing is not conceivable, especially in the face of frequent rumours emanating from comparatively responsible quarters, that Russia was showing herself decidedly placable.

On Friday the Emperor visited the Yasukuni Shrine and the Prince Imperial and the Princess Imperial are to repair to the Shrine to-day. Enormous crowds attended the festival on Friday, but the weather on the two previous days had not been very propitious. The *Jiji Shimpo* calls attention to the fact that the spirits of non-combatant officers who fell in the war are revered on this occasion, being accorded the same honours as the spirits of their comrades of the fighting branches, and that the Englishmen who met their death on the occasion of the sinking of the *Hitachi Maru* are also among those on whose behalf the ceremony is held. That a Japanese should die for his own country is in the nature of things, but that foreigners should have sacrificed their lives for Japan's sake deserves special notice.

The *Jiji Shimpo* writes in a strain of enthusiastic satisfaction at the addition of the *Owari*, now the *Iwami*, to the Japanese Navy. Our contemporary says that the vessel belongs to the same class as the *Mikasa* and the *Shikishima*. She is almost new, and the thickness of her armour preserved her against any vital injury in the Battle of the Sea of Japan, though everything above her armour was shattered. When she belonged to the Russian fleet her armament consisted of four 12-inch guns and twelve 6-inch, but in accordance with the teaching of experience this armament has now been changed, the 6-inch pieces being replaced by more powerful weapons, though whether 10-inch or 8-inch the *Jiji* does not say. It is at all events certain that the *Iwami* makes a very puissant addition to the Japanese Navy.

It is stated that some of the officials in the Home Department are opposed to the scheme of the Tokyo Municipality to contract a foreign loan of 20 million *yen* for harbour construction. The arguments of these objectors is that, the water works having been completed, no time should be lost in

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

providing a proper system of drainage for the city; that the latter undertaking should precede instead of following harbour construction; that if funds for drainage purposes are to be obtained by issuing city bonds in addition to a harbour loan, the citizens will be too heavily burdened; that the communications between sea and shore, even supposing the harbour built as planned, will cost far more than is anticipated; and that in view of the harbour improvements now in progress at Yokohama, there is no occasion for hurry in Tokyo's case. Nevertheless the general opinion seems to be that the Home Department will ultimately give its consent.

The annual list of Japanese lighthouses, lightships, buoys and beacons, (with an appendix dealing with Korean marks), corrected to Jan. 1st, 1907, is to hand. As usual it has no fewer than eight charts of localities most frequented by shipping, and its clearness and comprehensive character reflect the greatest credit on the Lighthouse Bureau.

Fate is revenging herself upon the Japanese by contriving that the vessels which their brave sailors sunk to block the entrance of Port Arthur, are now proving a serious obstacle to the development of the place in Japanese hands. Last year tenders for the re-floating or removal of these vessels were invited, and some competition resulted. But among the successful tenderers there were men who had not financial competence to complete the task undertaken by them, and although this invalidity existed in only a few cases, the weather proved so unfavourable that scarcely any of the contracts could be carried out by the fixed time. Meanwhile free ingress and egress were seriously impeded by the presence of these obstacles, and the Japanese Authorities are said to have now finally decided to take the matter into their own hands. No further effort will be made to save any of the sunken steamers. Dynamite will be employed and the whole of the craft will be blown out of the water at an estimated cost of 260,000 *yen*. One thing illustrated by this experience is the efficiency of blocking operations such as the Japanese carried out, so far, at least, as the area actually blocked is concerned. A gap was left, and thus the obstruction did not prove conclusive, but the ships sunk remained *in situ* despite all efforts to remove them, and it is evident that had the gap been closed, the Russian Fleet would have found itself completely paralyzed. Some desperate use of dynamite would doubtless have followed, but at all events we see now that they spoke truly who, on receipt of the news of the blocking operations, predicted that the removal of the sunken ships would be a very tough and tedious job.

We take the following from the *Literary Digest*:

> The first stages of the Californian school question as it was discussed in Tokyo were marked by indignation and rage on the part of the Japanese populace, which it took all the calmness and "sweet reasonableness" of the Japanese Government to appease and restrain. When President Roosevelt leapt generously into the breach and promised his intervention in maintaining the rights of the Asiatics on the Pacific Coast, his action was greeted with gratitude and appreciation, altho some of the Japanese papers still indulged in heated language. Now that the Japanese children have been readmitted to the San Francisco schools, but at the expense of Japanese coolie exclusion from this country, there is a decided calm in the demeanor of Tokyo.

We who live in Japan and who have daily access to the columns of the Japanese press would be extremely perplexed to point to any evidences of the "indignation and rage" which the *Literary Digest* declares to have marked the first stages of the Californian School Question in Tokyo. Were we asked to describe the most prominent feature of Japan's demeanour, we should use the expressions "remarkable moderation and calm" instead of "indignation and rage." On the other hand, many American newspapers and their correspondents have agreed to greatly misrepresent Japan's attitude in connexion with this Californian affair, so, that, whereas she deserves much credit for her good temper and self-control, she has been depicted not only as violent but even as spoiling for war. It is indeed a pity that such false ideas should be promulgated. The peace of the world is not thus promoted.

According to Tokyo journals a communications brigade (Kōtsūhei Ryodan) is in process of organization. The idea is attributed to General Terauchi, who holds that in the matter of communications the Japanese Army is very backward. Many features of the German system will be adopted and others will be rejected or amended. The brigade will consist of telegraph corps, railway corps and balloon corps. Many experiments and investigations have been made by Japan in the matter of railways and telegraphs for military use, but as to balloons her people have had little experience, and it is thought that German methods will be borrowed at first in their entirety. Part of the programme is that the units of this brigade will be recruited not from any one district but from all parts of the Empire wherever suitable men can be found.

It is stated that the War Department has leased a large area measuring 400 acres, between Ibaraki Prefecture and Chiba Prejecture, for a sum of 13¼ *yen* per acre. This is to be converted into a big parade ground, and the march past on the occasion of the autumn manœuvres will take place there.

His Excellency the Minister of Finance, speaking at a meeting of chief officers of maritime customs in Tokyo on the 6th instant, dwelt on the importance of treating with all possible courtesy foreign tourists who visit Japan. He spoke also of the two newly opened ports of Tsuruga and Miyatsu, which had become important stations in connexion with the trans-continental trade. Tokyo journals in reporting the speech, represent Mr. Sakatani as intimating that exceptional procedure might have to be adopted, according to circumstances, in the matter of communications between Japan and Korea, on the one hand, and Japan and the leased territory in Kwantung, on the other, but this part of the speech, though obviously not the least interesting, is too vaguely reported to be intelligible.

With regard to President Roosevelt's suggestion conveyed through the American Ambassador in Tokyo and based on Professor Kitasato's paper read before the American Physicians Association in the Philippines, it is said that the Japanese Government has decided to signify its approval. The President's suggestion, however, does not go beyond advising the assembly of an international conference of experts having for object the discussion of some system of stamping out the pest. He says nothing as to the place of convention or the detailed arrangements, neither does he intimate whether, in his opinion, the Conference should have an international or a private character. It is understood that the Japanese Government would be willing to have the conference in Tokyo.

The Mausoleum (*nokotsudo*) on Pehyushan, wherein are collected the remains of 22,000 soldiers and sailors who fell at Port Arthur, was consecrated on the 6th instant in the presence of Vice-Admiral Kamio and a number of distinguished officers of the Army and Navy. This mausoleum was projected by Admiral Togo. Doubtless it will be the scene of periodical religious ceremonials such as take place at the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo.

In connexion with the despatch of mails *viâ* Siberia there is a difficulty of which many people appear to be ignorant, namely, that no arrangement has yet been effected between the Russian and the Japanese Governments with reference to this service, and the consequence is that letters having Japanese stamps only will not be carried by the Siberian route. We learn that when letters thus stamped are put into Japanese post-offices they are not sent to Vladivostock, even though marked "*viâ* Siberia" or "*viâ* Russia," inasmuch as to send them thither would merely mean their return to Japan. The method pursued, therefore, is to despatch them by the first convenient opportunity available for correspondence bearing Japanese stamps. Whether if Russian stamps were added in Japan, the Japanese post-offices would refrain from marking them, we are unable to say, but we hope to obtain some assurance soon. At any rate as things stand at present, it would seem that the only safe course for anyone in Japan who desires to avail himself of the Russian route is to enclose his correspondence under cover to a friend in Vladivostock, by whom the letters can be duly stamped and reposted. That would probably involve the loss of one mail, however, and as one mail means a week's delay, the Canadian route remains, after all, the quicker and safer.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* says that the hotels are full of foreign tourists, and it gives the following lists:—Kobe, 124 in all: namely, Oriental Hotel 44; Mikado Hotel 15; Grand Hotel 25; Paris Hotel 10; Oliver's Hotel 15; and California Hotel 15. Kyoto, 338 in all: namely, Miyako 171 and Kyoto Hotel 167. Yokohama, 378 in all: namely, Grand 90; Paris 21; Oriental 68; Wright's 24; Club 43; and others 132. Hakone, Fujiya 110. Tokyo 140 in all: namely, Imperial 70; Metropole 40 and Tokyo Hotel 30; making a grand total of 1,090. But this does not by any means cover the whole ground. Other figures bring the aggregate to from 3,000 to 4,000. Our contemporary suggests that a large development of the Welcome Society is essential, but the Welcome Society is supported by a few patriotic private individuals who are pretty well disgusted by the abuse recently levelled at them on the utterly false ground that they were lining their own pockets with the earnings of the Society, whereas the truth is that for years they have been putting their hands into their pockets entirely from public-spirited motives.

We read in the *Kokumin Shimbun* that the payment of the expenses connected with the maintenance of prisoners will probably be made by Russia in October at latest. The accounts originally submitted by Japan involved a total sum of 49 million *yen* and those submitted by Russia aggregated 1½ millions, so that a balance stood due to

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Japan of 47½ millions. Russia then asked for a detailed statement of items, and the preparation of this occupied some time. It has now been completed, however, and is on the point of being forwarded. After its receipt in St. Petersburg there will be no reason for further delay.

The sum which will be paid into the coffers of the Tokyo Railway at the close of this month as the first installment on the increased shares will be 8,400,000 *yen*. With this money the following lines will be added to the Company's system during the course of the current year—the Honjo-Fukagawa, the Koishikawa-Ottowa by Edo-machi, the Shinano-machi and Oshi-machi, the Kuruma-zaka and Sakamoto-machi, and the Suido-bashi and Hakusan; five lines in all. These measures will bring nearly all the suburbs into the system. It is further stated that the Directors have decided to ask the shareholders to increase the capital by 3 million *yen* for the purposes of the electric-lighting enterprise.

There has been a meeting between Marquis Hachisuka, President of the Welcome Society, and several members of the Cabinet, when it was virtually agreed that the organization of the Society should be largely increased. Some talk seems to have taken place also with regard to the building of a new hotel in Tokyo, but it is understood that this project will not receive direct support from the Treasury, though, short of that, all possible facilities will be given.

VIOLA.

Oh I have loved him. Loved him with a depth
That he in turn, love-conquered, offers you.
You who can charm him with your lightest smile
(Smiles others win as lightly) more than I
With all my silent constancy of love.
You could have had the whole world at your feet,
For you are fair: so fair he thinks he sees
The beauty of your soul within your eyes.
You could have had the roses and the wreaths
Such loveliness must win—but spared his love.
I sometimes think, God made his soul for mine
Although I am unworthy of his love.
But loving much, I would have suffered much,
And sent my soul through purgatories enough
To purge it to the whiteness of his own.
Had I but had your beauty for an hour
And your same careless worship winning ways,
Your jests and ready laughter, think you then
He would have loved me? No.—For like a snail
A woman shrinks before the one she loves
Into her shell in silence: lest he too
With all the world shall view her unmasked soul
And see the un-met love-light in her eyes.
But where we love not—there we scatter smiles,
As you do. Yet since he has given
His soul's wealth for the laughter from your eyes
Long have I prayed to God (and He must hear)
To make you worthy of him, and to stay
The cold steel-fingered fiend that grips my heart.
Oh: I have prayed so hard that I might see
Your purity and beauty through his eyes,
That now I almost think I see you stand
Half saint, through the reflection of his smile.
Be worthy of him. Never let him know
The pain of disillusion. Though it mean—
No—No—No—No.—Be worthy of him always.
Worse pain it were than all my former pain
That he should sigh, "Would she have done this thing
That silent woman of the long ago?"
For loving him, I would not have him be
Less true to you, although it warped my soul,
Than he to me, had God deemed otherwise.
So have I prayed to God.—But even now
That black fiend grips my heart and chokes my prayer.

M. K.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD ON BARON KOMURA.

Baron Komura, the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, was the guest of the evening at the 129th anniversary dinner of the Highland Society of London, which was held in the middle of March. About three hundred sat down to dinner, among those present being Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassador to Japan, who has been a member of the Society for many years.

Rising to propose the toast of the guest of the evening, Sir Claude said:—We are fortunate in having here to-night Baron Komura, the honoured representative of our brave and gallant allies the Japanese. (Loud cheers.) It is hardly necessary for me to remind you of Baron Komura's many eminent services to his country—suffice it to say that he has been Japan's diplomatic representative in Korea, Peking, Washington, and St. Petersburg. (Cheers.) Shortly after my appointment as his Majesty's representative in Tokyo, Baron Komura was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and for upwards of five years,—and very momentous ones they were,—I had the honour and the great privilege of being associated with his Excellency in matters appertaining to my country. (Cheers.) I do not think I am disclosing any diplomatic secret when I say that Baron Komura has been from the first an ardent and cordial supporter of that good feeling between England and Japan, which, thanks to the able guidance of his Excellency's predecessor, Viscount Hayashi, Lord Lansdowne, and of himself culminated in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance—(loud and prolonged cheers),—an alliance which has been received with the greatest enthusiasm by the vast majority of the people of the two great empires, and which from the manner in which you have received my mention of it to-night, shows that it has met with the cordial approval of the Highland Society of London. (Renewed cheers.) Baron Komura's name has been associated in all the countries in which he has served with what I venture to think should be the aim and object of all diplomacy and of all diplomats—firstly, the firm and fearless upholding of the rights and interests of one's own country, and secondly the firm and fearless upholding of the interests of peace. (Cheers). For both of these his Excellency has been conspicuous, and I am sure that all my fellow-countrymen here to-night, and indeed Britishers all the world over, will honour Baron Komura for having boldly and fearlessly, and at the risk of very serious unpopularity in his own country, put his signature to the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace.

Amid loud and prolonged cheering Sir Claude called upon all present to drink to the health of the Japanese Ambassador, and the toast was honoured with much enthusiasm, which was renewed when Baron Komura rose to acknowledge in a few words the honour that had been done to him and to express his thanks for the kindness with which his name had been received.

YACHTING.

The season of the Yokohama Yacht Club opened on Saturday when two races were sailed, one for the 21 rater class and one for the Larks. There was a fine fresh breeze and most of the competing craft tied in a reef, but the sea was by no means rough.

The course for the 21 raters was through the harbour entrance to a flag-boat off Mandarin Bluff thence to and round the Lightship, back to the flag-boat and then home. *Aimee* set the pace from the outset and increased her lead all the way round, though *Sunbeam*, which had not been entered, hung on to her tenaciously. *Valkyrien* had third place all over and would have taken second prize had five properly entered boats started, *Pele* was next and *Albatross*, the other Clausen-built boat, last. *Aimee* and *Pele* are entered as 21 raters but *Valkyrien's* and *Albatross's* rating is meantime subject to measurement, and the racing on Saturday was on club time. The results were:

	Start. h.m.s.	Finish. h.m.s.
Aimee	2.15.13	3.33.51
Pele	2.15.36	3.41.04
Sunbeam	2.15.28	3.36.12
Valkyrien	2.15.21	3.38.43
Albatross	2.16.03	3.43.32

Seven Larks went out and raced over the No. 16 course, Tachibana Buoy and Bluff mark. They had some casualties. No. 10 carried away her port stay and gave up and, No. 15 retired because of her gaff lacing giving way. Mason led all round but lost ground owing to his fore-spreader giving out, and Timm beat him in working up the harbour by sticking to the breakwater, Mason second and Poole third, all finishing within 2½ minutes.

Two new Larks have been built.

Kingfisher, after having had her fore-end altered and lengthened went out on Saturday for a trial spin and showed considerable improvement.

THE OPENING OF YOKOHAMA.

The committee of the proposed semi-centenary of the opening of Yokohama to foreign trade met at 5 p.m. on May 7th at the Shako Club, Yokohama. Among those present were the Mayor (Mr. N. Mitsuhashi) Messrs. Y. Yamakawa, C. V. Sale, K. Otani, S. Hiranuma, S. Kurusu, and six or seven other Japanese. Mr. Mitsuhashi presided. As to the arrangements in connexion with the celebration, the Chairman expressed as his private views (1) that a commercial museum be opened and after the conclusion of the celebration, the building and the exhibits therein be transferred to the municipality for permanent keeping; (2) to make preparations for the celebration a society should be organized, of which a president, two vice-presidents and a committee should be appointed; (3) the expenditure for the celebration should be estimated at a million *yen*, part of which sum to be collected from the public throughout the Empire in the form of donations. Mr. Sale said that the maintenance of a building would mean expense in the future, and further after fifty or a hundred years the building would become useless. He added that the establishment of a public garden enclosing a monument describing the commemoration would be regarded as a better measure. With reference to the expenditure needed whether for a commercial museum or a public garden, several opinions were expressed by the committee. Mr. Otani and other Japanese agreed in contending that the proposed celebration was purely local in character and that all the expenses to be incurred must be borne by the Yokohama citizens and not be collected from the public throughout the Empire in the shape of donations. Finally a proposal was favoured that a city loan be raised. No resolution, however, was arrived at and the meeting was adjourned till May 16th.

At 7.27 a.m. on Thursday, a gentle earthquake was felt in Yokohama. Its duration was one minute and sixteen seconds and the direction was from west to east.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

BARON KOMURA AND THE YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

THE caution evoked from the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade with reference to Baron KOMURA'S recent address to the London Chamber of Commerce, has caused some comment. In our opinion the Baron, when the full report of his speech comes, will be found to have said exactly what the Board surmises, namely, that should Japan need skilled labour in connexion with the industries which she hopes to start, she will seek such labour in England. His Excellency, we are very sure, did not say anything which could be construed as a suggestion to British experts to visit Japan in search of employment. If the speech has any immediate result, it will be that the Japanese Embassy in London will find itself inundated with applications from candidates for posts in the new industries. Nevertheless, considering the ignorance that prevails among the masses in Great Britain concerning Japan's industrial condition, and considering the influence of any statement coming from the Japanese Ambassador, the Foreign Board of Trade seems to have been very well advised when it gave publicity to the warning above alluded to. Indeed, it may be observed *en passant* that the present Foreign Board of Trade appears to take in the cause of the Community an interest as lively as it is unwonted. The annual report for 1906 published by the Board was incomparably the best that ever appeared in Yokohama so far as our recollection extends. It was a document containing many evidences of profound thought, close reasoning and perspicacious foresight. Whoever was responsible for the compilation of such a report,—and we suspect that the credit belongs mainly to Mr. C. V. SALE—deserves to be congratulated not less than thanked. And now we have the Board issuing a circular which evinces real solicitude for the welfare of the community. Is it extravagant to wish that the commencement of an era of consultative municipal government should take place while this very able Board is in a position to establish precedents? The Japanese Authorities could scarcely fail to derive great advantage, and certainly their task would be much facilitated, by recourse to the counsels of the Board.

THE SPIRITS O THE DEAD.

A CORRESPONDENT asks various questions with regard to the Shinto ceremonial just held at the Yasukuni Shrine in honour of the spirits of the men who sacrificed their lives for their country during the recent war. One of the main points of interest centres, of course, on the nature of the homage paid at the Shrine. There has been much said on this subject. Certain writers have affirmed that there is nothing which can be called "worship" in the Western sense of the term, while others have been equally positive in the opposite view. So far as our own researches go we fail to see any room for doubt. The belief of the Japanese is that disembodied spirits acquire the power of deities and possess supernatural attributes. They become potential for good and for evil, and they exercise their potentialities in the same mundane sphere upon which their interests and affections centered during life. They are in fact guardian divinities, and, as such, the object of ceremonies in their honour is, on the one hand, to convey to them thanks for their services while on earth, and, on the other, to solicit a continuance of those services beyond the grave. Thus the ceremony commences with an invocation which is supposed to have the effect of summoning the spirits to the precincts of the shrine where offerings of viands and wine are made to them, and where the chief Shinto official reads aloud a document eulogizing their deeds during life and praying for the perpetuity of their beneficent influences in the other world. In such a case as the national ceremonial just held at the Shokonsha, the underlying idea is that of country only. The soldiers and sailors whose spirits are invoked fought and fell for Japan, and while their countrymen offer thanks and burn incense in grateful acknowledgement of these valiant deeds, they pray the spirits to be present in future battles and to lend their aid for the sake of the fatherland. Just as the MIKADO has often openly expressed his belief that the spirits of his ancestors guide and protect him, so his MAJESTY and his subjects hold to the faith that the spirits of all Japanese who have passed to the land of the shades retain their patriotic solicitude in Japan's behalf, and, if duly invoked, will make their influence felt in all moments of crisis. As to the question whether neglect of these ceremonials would result in the maleficent employment of their powers by the spirits of the dead, there seems to be little doubt that such an apprehension exists, though probably it occupies an altogether subordinate place in the mind of the believer. There was a time in Japanese history when the living were tormented with fear lest the spirits of the dead, against whom they had sinned egregiously, should seize some opportunity of wreaking vengeance on them. So abiding and profound was this terror that men who in battle would shrink from no risk, were too timid to walk abroad after dark when the disembodied spirits exercised their powers. Something of that feeling certainly survives, but it seems to have become greatly weakened, as would be natural in a peaceful age like the present, or, at any rate, an age free from the internicine strife which prevailed in the middle ages. It may be taken for granted that the sentiment now prevailing at ceremonial observances to the dead is primarily one of gratitude for the past and hope for the future, and that the sense of menace occupies a very small space in the heart of the worshipper. One other question is whether the powers wielded by disembodied spirits are exercised by their own unaided strength, or whether they merely act as intermediaries in soliciting some interference on the part of a being higher and more puissant than themselves. The former, we understand, is what the Japanese believe. There is no hypothesis of intercession. The spirits retain beyond the grave their right of independent volition and are capable of directing their strength to promote or defeat any purpose entertained by their survivors on earth. Rites of worship have now been performed at the Shokonsha on behalf of eighty thousand men who died for Japan in the war with Russia. It is an army of no mean strength, and we can proportionately calculate the invigorating effect of a conviction that this host of patriots will continue to exert their strength on behalf of their militant country.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE "ENTENTE."

SUCH an important matter as the conclusion of a convention between Japan and France for the mutual guaranteeing of their Far Eastern possessions, is naturally the subject of much comment and many rumours. We can not discover, however, that anything is known of the terms beyond the general fact that Japan would be pledged to fully recognise France's position in Indo-China and its immediate vicinity, while France would make a corresponding declaration with regard to Japan in Korea and Manchuria. There is talk of the convention containing a novelty of some kind, but that appears to be a mere sensational conjecture. As for the attitude of the other Powers towards the *entente*—which, it may be remarked *en passant*, is still a thing of the future—Washington is said to be thoroughly sympathetic, seeing that China's interests are not in any way menaced, and we know what the English and French press are saying, while as for Russia, everything indicates that she is not only satisfied but also prepared to conclude a similar convention on her own account, *mutatis mutandis*. Unfortunately, however, Germany appears to be ruffled. Her newspapers are said to be adopting the tone that this is another evidence of Great Britain's machinations to isolate Germany. The statement may be a telegraphic exaggeration, or possibly the sentiment of the German press may have been alienated by an alleged neglect to convey to Berlin news of the proposed *entente* though due intimation was made to London and St. Petersburg. At all events it is difficult to see how the isolation theory can be reasonably advanced, seeing that Germany herself would doubtless find no difficulty in negotiating a similar convention with Tokyo so far as her position in East Asia is concerned. Nevertheless it is most regrettable that things can not be manipulated so as to avoid adding to the fuel of jealousy already burning in Germany. The Germans are unquestionably in a hyper-sensitive frame of mind. Whether they have just reason to be, we do

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

not attempt to say, but it seems to us that the fact can not be denied, and inasmuch as it may be certainly assumed that no civilized Power wants to alienate Germany or to isolate her, or, in short, to offend or injure her in any way, one would imagine that the instruments of diplomacy might be tempered so as to save her from feeling their edge. The proposed Franco-Japanese *entente* is purely in the interests of peace. That can not be questioned. On the other hand, Japan has for years been contracting a heavy debt to Germany in almost every branch of science and philosophy. It is to Germany that the great bulk of Japanese students go for final instruction, and it was to her abandonment of the French military system in favour of the German that Japan owed the commencement of a feeling of coolness on the part of France, who, in TOKUGAWA days, had given numerous instances of friendly disposition. The pending *entente*, therefore, may be called a renewal of ancient amity rather than a new departure, and we believe that we express the feelings of responsible Japanese statesmen when we say that the result would lose much of its attractiveness did it tend in any way to trouble German susceptibilities. In truth there seems to be an evil genius at work so far as Germany is concerned. Almost every event of international importance develops some phase distasteful to her, and whether the fault be due to her own temporary over-sensitiveness or to want of tact on the part of other Powers, the result is equally deplorable. No era of peace can dawn in full effulgence upon East Asia unless Germany contributes heartily to its creation.

THE BOOKSHELF.

"*The New Criminal Code of Japan*;" translated by Dr. L. LOENHOLM. Maruya & Co.; Max Noessler & Co.; T. S. King & Co.

DR. LOENHOLM'S translation of the new Criminal Code of Japan has been published. No one in this country possesses such high qualifications for work of the kind. To an eminently scholarly knowledge of the Japanese language, the learned German jurisconsult adds an accurate acquaintance with English, and a thorough familiarity with all the legal systems of continental Europe, which may be said to have formed the basis of this new Criminal Code. It is obviously not sufficient that a translator should be competent to construe grammatically and literally where his work lies in the realm of law. He must also be able to grasp the logical and legal sense informing the text, and though there may possibly be somewhere competence not inferior to Dr. Loenholm's in the former respect, it may be affirmed that throughout he has no equal in the latter. His rendering of the Code therefore commands respect and confidence such as can not be extended to the work of any other translator, and we are not at all surprised to find that his interpretations differ in many instances from those of Mr. de Becker, whose translation of the same Code was noticed recently in these columns, or that Dr. Loenholm does fuller justice to the short and concise phraseology of the original. The public are much indebted to both gentlemen, and we are consequently unwilling to make comparisons which may seem invidious, but our duty as reviewers compels us to say that, within the limits of our knowledge, Dr. Loenholm's work seems to possess the advantages of greater accuracy and more expert interpretation.

[*Shizenkai no Mujun to Shinkwa*, Evolution and Contradictions in Nature. By Baron KATŌ HIROYUKI, LL.D.; D. Lit. Tōkyō: Kinkōdō. Price 1 *yen* 70 *sen*.

IN Japan's world of thought Dr. Katō Hiroyuki is certainly a very striking figure. He is one of the few deeper thinkers whose books are read with interest by learned men belonging to rival schools of thought. The first edition of this work appeared in December last. In one month all the copies were bought up and in January it was found necessary to print a second edition. Dr. Katō tells us in his Preface that he never expected when he commenced to write this book over two years ago that he would live to see it finished. He has now reached the age of 70 and his health is such that this is probably the last great work, for great work it is, that he will give to the world. This book completes his system of synthetic philosophy. When about three years ago he issued the third edition of his *Dōtoku Hōritsu Shinkwa no Ri* (The Principles Governing the Evolution of Morality and Law)* he referred to the fact that the principles whose working he had so minutely treated in his Evolution of Law and Morality were equally influential in the whole world of organic life. Competition, natural selection and the survival of the fittest are to be seen everywhere. They are the factors that determine the fate of individuals and nations alike. It is with the object of showing the connection of the working out of these Laws with "Three great Contradictions in Nature" that Dr. Katō has written this book. In the preface to the work Dr. Katō complains, and we think justly, of the carelessness with which his system of ethics and philosophy is studied by certain critics. The deeper meaning of the term "utility," a term which he constantly uses, they have never fathomed, and so they say "Dr. Katō is a mere utilitarian, and according to his principles loyalty, filial piety, benevolence and justice occupy a very low place." This all comes from inattention to the sense in which Dr. Katō uses the word "utility." With some minor differences, attaching to the term utility the same meaning as that given to it by Mill, Leslie Stephen, and other writers, Dr. Katō goes on to affirm that he knows of no system of religion, morals or ethics that is not founded on this principle, notwithstanding the fact that many religious teachers and many moralists and philosophers have not sufficient discernment and clear-headedness to recognize this fact. Morality has no greater friend than this principle; yet there are writers in this country, says Dr. Katō, who are audacious enough and ignorant enough to represent the principle of the greatest happiness of the largest number, taking the word happiness as including all the higher pleasures of mankind, as an enemy to virtue. Such misapprehension on the part of men who pretend to be scholars is inexcusable. Dr. Katō hopes to make his position so clear by this work that no future misunderstanding shall be possible. Dr. Katō in his preface acknowledges his enormous indebtedness to the writings of Ernst Haeckel. He has done more to make the views of this profound thinker and great scientist known in Japan than any other writer. Dr. Katō, like Haeckel, has no taste for or sympathy with the old metaphysical philosophy. He is the Japanese apostle of a philosophy of nature—a philosophy that aims at assimilating the hardly earned treasures of experimental research—a philosophy that aims at showing that in ethics, politics and social life the great laws of the universe are inviolable. The keynote of Dr. Katō's work is given in the quotation from Goethe which he prints on its first page:

"By eternal laws
"Of iron ruled,
"Must all fulfil
"The cycle of
"Their destiny."

With Haeckel Dr. Katō rejects the three anthropistic dogmas which have proved the source of so many dangerous errors throughout the world. He rejects the *anthropocentric* dogma that makes man the pre-ordained centre and aim of all terrestrial life—or in a wider sense of the whole universe—a dogma that forms the basis of the Mosaic, Christian and Mohammedan theologies, and that still dominates the greater part of the civilised world. He rejects the *anthropomorphic* dogma which likens the creation and control of the world by God to the artificial creation of a skilful engineer or mechanic, and to the administration of a wise ruler. He rejects the *anthropolatric* dogma which apotheosizes the human organism, and which insists on the personal immortality of the soul. All modern philosophy that is founded on science is either dualistic or monistic, that is, either bound up with teleological and idealistic dogmas or with mechanical and realistic theories. Dr. Katō is a consistent Monist, that is, he recognizes one sole substance in the universe, which is at once body and spirit, matter and energy. The Dualism that breaks up the universe into two entirely distinct substances—the material world and an immaterial God, who is represented to be its Creator, sustainer and ruler, Dr. Katō, in company with an enormous number, we may truthfully say the majority, of modern scientists and philosophers, denounces as one of the many delusions into which man's imperfect knowledge of the universe and its laws has betrayed him. Dr. Katō maintains that a comprehensive view of the universe leads to the monistic interpretation of nature. Now, since Dr. Katō's philosophical system is based on certain cosmological theorems that have been abundantly demonstrated by scientific specialists during the past thirty or forty years we take leave to quote Professor Haeckel's enumeration of these scientifically proved theorems in his "Riddle of the Universe:" "(1) The universe, or the cosmos, is eternal, infinite and illimitable. (2) Its substance, with its two attributes (matter and energy) fills infinite space, and is in eternal motion. (3) This motion runs on through infinite time as an unbroken development, with a periodic change from life to death, from evolution to devolution. (4) The innumerable bodies which are scattered about the space-filling ether all obey the same law of substance; while the rotating masses slowly move towards their destruction and dissolution in one part of space, others are springing into new life and development in other quarters of the universe. (5) Our sun is one of these unnumbered perishable bodies, and our earth is one of the countless transitory planets that encircle them. (6) Our earth has gone through a long process of cooling before water, in liquid form (the first condition of organic life), could settle thereon. (7) The ensuing biogenetic process, the slow development and transformation of countless organic forms, must have taken many millions of years—considerably over a hundred (Cf. my Cambridge lecture, *The Last Link*, 'Geological Time and Evolution'). (8) Among the different kinds of animals which arose in the later stages of the biogenetic process on earth the vertebrates have far outstripped all other competitors in the evolutionary race. (9) The most important branch of the vertebrates, the mammals, developed later (during the triassic period) from the lower amphibia and the reptilia. (10) The most perfect and most highly-developed branch of the class mammalia is the order of primates, which first put in an appearance by development from the lowest prochoriata (mammals with a rudimentary chorion), at the beginning of the Tertiary period—at least three million years ago. (11) The youngest and most perfect twig of the branch primates is man, who sprang from a series of man-like apes towards the end of the Tertiary

* The first edition of this work was reviewed by us at considerable length at the time of its appearance. *vide, Weekly Mail*, August 25th, 1900.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

period. (12) Consequently the so-called 'history of the world'—that is, the brief period of a few thousand years, which measures the duration of civilisation—is an evanescentlc short episode in the long course of organiy evolution, just as this, in its turn, is merely a small portion of the history of our planetary system; and as our mother-earth is a mere speck in the sunbeam in the illimitable universe, *so man himself is but a tiny grain of protoplasm in the perishable framework of organic nature.* "Nothing seems to me better adapted than this magnificent cosmological perspective to give us the proper standard and the broad outlook which we need in the solution of the vast enigmas that surround us. It not only clearly indicates the true place of man in nature, but it dissipates the prevalent illusion of man's supreme importance and the arrogance with which he sets himself apart from the illimitable universe, and exalts himself to the position of its most valuable element. This boundless presumption of conceited man has misled him into making himself the 'image of God,' claiming an 'eternal life' for his ephemeral personality, and imagining that he possesses unlimited 'freedom of will.' The ridiculous imperial folly of Caligula is but a special form of man's arrogant assumption of divinity."*

Slovenly thinkers denounce Dr. Katō as a materialist and imagine in their shallow way that to abel a man with an epithet is to describe him. But the trouble is that the word materialist like the word spiritualist is a term that bears several meanings. Matter and spirit are not the names of known entities. So the terms materialists and spiritualists have no definite signification. Materialism should apparently denote the doctrine that matter is the ultimate reality. But since almost all modern scientists who have the courage to accept a rounded philosophical system, Professor Haeckel tells us, reject the dualistic theory and see in the universe one ultimate reality only —substance—substance as defined by Spinoza to consist of matter or infinitely extended substance and spirit (energy) or sensitive thinking substance, Dr. Katō rightly claims that the application of the term materialist to him is a misnomer that only serves to show how superficial is the knowledge of advanced modern philosophic thought possessed by his traducers If Japan's naval and military experts deserve the highest credit for the way in which they have kept themselves abreast of the progress in the art of war that the last 20 or 30 years has witnessed, equal credit is due to Dr. Katō for the keenness, appreciation and discernment with which he has studied the great epoch-making theory of evolution as explained by Lamarck, Darwin, Haeckel, Huxley and Spencer, and for the way in which he has traced in such works as the one before us the working of this great principle in every sphere of human activity—in politics, in morality, in social life and in law.

Including the appendix, Dr. Katō's book runs to 519 pages. Dr. Katō's style is well known for its clearness and simplicity. His books are always a pleasure to read. There is no obscurity anywhere. Neither is there any shirking of awkward and difficult questions.

We now proceed to furnish an outline of the numerous subjects discussed. There are six introductory chapters They deal with the following topics:—Two views respecting the universe; the view that it is the result of design and the view that it is the result of mechanical causation only—Supernatural law and Natural law; Monism and Dualism; Freedom of Will and Necessity; Creation and Evolution; the Dualistic theory as applied to the origin of the motion and tendencies of organic bodies and the Monistic theory applied to the same phenomena. In the concluding chapter of this part of the book Dr. Katō states in the most unequivocal terms the position he takes up as an interpreter of the laws of the universe and as a philosopher expounding the underlying principles of those laws. In the opening page of that chapter he says:—"I think I have made my position quite clear in the foregoing pages. It is just this. In the universe there is nothing mysterious and nothing miraculous. There is no absolute will; there is no supernatural law. What there is is inflexible natural law and mechanical causation only." To say that what we do not understand is either supernatural or mysterious is foolish, observes Dr. Katō. Science year after year has reduced the number of so called unsolvable problems to such an extent that it may reasonably be hoped that eventually we shall know all that it is necessary for us to know. If we do not know exactly what substance is, we know that it is everywhere subject to eternal movement and transformation: we know the *law* of substance. We have come to believe in the universal unity of nature and the eternal validity of its laws. We human beings, says Dr. Katō, are no less subject to these laws than inanimate nature. *Ware ware ningen mo, ta no bambutsu to onajiku, mattaku kono kinkō* (金鋼) *Taihō no dorei to natte, sukoshi no jiyu ishi mo yurusarete nai no de aru. Ta no bambutsu ga bijin hodo no jiyu ishi wo yūsenu gotoku, ware ware mo bijin hodo no jiyu ishi mo yū senu no de aru.* "We human beings, like other things in nature, are slaves to nature's great iron rule and have no freedom of will at all. Just as other things have not even as much freedom of will as a tiny speck of dust, so is it with us human beings." Our condition, says Dr. Katō, may seem to be a very pitiable and comfortless one, and it is maintained that the theory that the universe was designed by a benevolent creator should be accepted because it brings more solace than the opposite theory. But deep thinkers reply to this that the dualistic theory is untenable. The "iron rule" leaves no room for benevolent design. But Dr. Katō maintains that to those who view the matter in its right light belief in the existence of the iron rule brings more real comfort than belief in all the dogmas of the dualistic philosophy and orthodox religion. Nothing has brought more real good to mankind than the law of evolution. Our subjection to that law is hence a source of profound gratification. This Dr. Katō claims to have proved conclusively in the after-part of his book.

The main part of Dr. Katō's book is divided into nine sections, with numerous subdivisions, which form the subjects of separate chapters. These we give in full below: I. *Three Great Contradictions in Organic Nature.* (1) The lack of correspondence between the number of living organisms produced and the amount of food and other things required for the sustenance of their lives. (2) The disproportion between the number of animals and the food provided for them. (3) The want of harmony between the original tendencies of organisms and the physical and, in some cases, mental strength they actually possess. II. *The Struggle for Existence in the Organic World, and Natural Selection.* (1) The three above-named Contradictions and the Struggle for Existence. (2) The Unconscious and the Conscious Struggle for Existence; also the physiological and psychological struggle for existence. (3) The Natural Selection which comes from the struggle for existence. Physical and mental heredity and its consequences. Evolution as expounded by Lamarck. (4) Darwin's theory of evolution and Artificial Selection. III. *The Struggle for Existence and Natural Selection among Mankind.* (1) The difference between mankind and other high-class animals. (2) The diverse kinds of struggle for existence that are going on among mankind. IV. *The Struggle for Existence and Natural Selection going on in each State.* (1) The struggle for existence between individuals and between various organized bodies. (2) The struggle for power between those who are governed and those who govern. (3) The struggle for power between the nobility and plebeians. (4) The struggle for power between those who are free and those who are slaves. (5) The struggle for power between the sexes. (6) The relationship of parents to children and the struggle for power going on in this country connected with peculiar relationships—such as those of lords to their followers and of the various classes to each other. V. *The struggle for existence and Natural Selection going on between State and State.* (1) The struggle for existence going on between forward countries and backward countries. (2) The struggle for existence going on between the most enlightened countries. VI. *The struggle for existence and natural selection going on between individuals and corporations belonging to different nationalities.* (1) The struggle for existence carried on by individuals and corporations in connection with the possession of land, goods and power, in agriculture, industry, commerce, and other business; in learning, arts, religion and the like. VII. *The struggle for existence among mankind in relation to Enlightenment.* (1) The dependence of the progress of evolution, that is, of enlightenment, on the struggle for existence and the effect of war on civilisation. (2) The way in which the struggle for existence in religion, science, art, agriculture, commerce, industry, and the like, conduce to enlightenment and progress, and the real value of learning. (3) Stimulus to enlightenment proceeding from the struggle for power among the various classes of communities and the difference between *might* and *right.* VIII. *The struggle for power among classes in its bearing on the Evolution of Morality and Law.* (1) The Ethical Principles of the two great Schools—the *A Priori* School and the *A Posteriori* School—and the two Sections of the latter school, namely, the Utilitarians and Advocates of artificial Ethics (*Künstliche Ethik.*) (2) Artificial Ethics (3) Utilitarian Ethics. (4) Utilitarianism founded on a Selection from natural law and the ethical principles current among mankind. (5) The Evolution of Morality and law from the struggle for power among the various classes of society. (6) The evolution of international morality and law from the international struggle for existence. IX *The Evolution of Morality from Artificial Selection* (1) The evolution of morality through the development of religious and ethical teaching. (2) The evolution of morality through self-selection.

An Appendix to the work bears the title "*A Forecast of the Future Evolution of Law and Morality*" (1) The effect of Natural Science (Physics) on Morality and Law and the alterations in the boundary lines of Morality and Law (extension of the area they cover.) (2) The future evolution of morality and law that will follow the union of all countries and the establishment of a great world-state.

It will be seen by the above table of contents that Dr. Katō's work bears a four-fold character. (1) It is a clear and full exposition of widely accepted modern philosophic theories and of facts proved by modern science. (2) It is an application of these theories and facts to politics and social life. (3) It is an attempt to foretell the future, especially as regards the development of morality and law. (4) It is an elaboration of Dr. Katō's own special system of philosophy—a system which it has taken him a whole lifetime to construct and perfect. The book is full of quotations and references to German and English works on the various topics treated by Dr. Katō, but he is no slavish follower of any one teacher. When he tells us he is largely indebted to Haeckel, he is careful to add that on some points he parts company from him. When he declares himself a Utilitarian he carefully explains that neither the Utilitarianism of Bentham nor that of Mill altogether satisfies him. He finds considerable difficulty in applying the standard of morality fixed by these two philosophers—the greatest happiness of the greatest number either in one given State or throughout the world at large. The Utilitarianism which Dr. Katō adopts is the Utilitarianism that is founded on natural and artificial selection as shown in Part VIII. Chap. IV of his book. He confesses there that he can quote no authority for his special views on the safest and most philosophic ethical standard available for adoption. *Shikashi kayo na Kōritsetsu to iu mono wa ima made tare mo tonaeta setsu de wa nai no de aru ga, yo wa dō kangaete mo shizen jini ni tōta shugi* (the two principles of natural and artificial selection) *ni yoranakereba dōtoku wo toku koto wa dekinu mono to omou*). But Dr. Katō's strongest objection to ordinary Utilitarianism is founded on the fact that it does not give sufficient prominence to the State and its function in

* "The Riddle of the Universe." "At the Close of the Nineteenth Century." By Ernst Haeckel, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., Sc.D. and Professor at the University of Jena. Translated by Joseph McCabe, issued by the Rationalist Press Association, London.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the evolution of universally binding rules of life which may take the form of law or of moral principles that are almost equally binding in every country. All existing moral systems, says Dr. Katō, owe their influence to three principal sources. (1) They have been evolved from man's nature. In selecting certain rules for observation rather than others man has been guided by the bent of his own mind. (2) They are the result of the long experience of mankind which enables us to judge of what moral laws yield the best results. (3) They have special authority given to them by State laws. In no civilised country can morality be separate from Law. Therefore in the discussion of moral standards to leave State laws out of consideration is a mistake.

From some points of view the Appendix to Dr. Katō's work is the most interesting, as it points out the numerous ways in which scientific knowledge brings about alterations in moral codes in civilised countries. These changes in very recent times have most frequently been effected by means of legislation which has embodied the conclusions of scientists in laws. The labours of such men as Lambroso, for instance, have thrown much light on the physical causes of crime and have led to the adoption of various measures for its prevention. Lambroso's *Criminal Anthropologie* is a work that all administrators of justice and all compilers of Criminal Codes ought to study. On general health, on marriage, on the far reaching effects of hereditary weakness, derangement and disease the light of science has been thrown and the discoveries made have led to the passing of numerous laws and the issue of new regulations all of which tend to the improvement of man's physical and mental state.

As to the possibility of the establishment of a great world state, with an international parliament, with a code of law and morality observed by all alike, Dr. Katō, we observe, is much less sanguine than he was seven years ago when he first discussed this subject in his *Dōtoku, Höritsu Shinkwa no Ri*. He observes that the progress of nations is dependant on competition with each other. Competition begets jealousy and envy. The prizes are few, the competitors many. Heart-burning is the consequence. International jealousy and envy are practically incurable, and hence war will not cease. Dr. Katō observes that the philosophers who write optimistically on the establishment of a world-state are nearly all intuitionists who believe that the brotherhood of man is strong enough to form the b sis of a union of races and nations. But they fail to note the fact that the only nations that show signs of approaching nearer to each other are the more enlightened ones. Between them and the great uncivilised and semi civilised world a great gulf is fixed that can never be bridged over. What union the future may have in store for us will be a union of civilised countries only and this will be within very confined limits, says Dr. Katō. There are people who dream of a state of universal altruism, of a state in which nations will forego their own special interests for the sake of an ideal, but they do not take sufficient cognizance of the fact that the struggle for existence, which is the great law of the universe, renders it necessary that nations should forestall each other, supplant each other, and outdo each other whenever it is possible. The interests that each great nation has at stake are far too many and too dearly cherished to allow of their being given up in order to avoid friction with other nations. *Bummei kakkoku ga nanihodo rigai no hiteishiku suru koto ni natte mo, kakkoku ga jikoku no riyeki wo nomi toran to suru jönen wa kesshite yamu mono de nai. . . . Kosei iku hyaku sen nen wo hete mo, unai tōkkoku no dekiubeki wake ga nai.* "However identical may be the interests of enlightened countries, the desire of each nation to consult its own interests exclusively will still remain. So even after the lapse of thousands of years the impossibility of uniting the whole world under one rule will still remain."

In conclusion it is perhaps worth noting that Dr. Katō, like all true philosophers, refrains from dogmatism. Though he fully believes in the soundness of the doctrines he preaches and believes in their ultimate victory, he does not fancy that he has dictated anything like a complete system of thought to the world. He claims to have done something to clear the air of effete superstitions, to extricate moral truths from the misleading associations with which they have been entangled. The degree in which the creed of the future is founded upon tenable and verifiable philosophy must be the measure of its success in laying down permanent principles for the regulation of human conduct. Even Dr. Katō's bitterest opponents cannot but acknowledge that he is an earnest seeker after truth. From the jumble of conflicting opinion he has managed to select material for the construction of an intelligible and a plausible philosophical system. His mind has been moulded as much by his Oriental surroundings and studies as by his close investigation of Occidental thought; the result being that he is a philosopher of a new and original type. What will be the influence of his philosophy in this country? In attempting to answer this question we must always bear in mind that the Japanese people take little interest in philosophic speculation. His books are no doubt widely read by scholars and it is our belief that most of his conclusions are accepted by a large section of Japan's thinking world. But no one knows better than Dr. Katō that neither his philosophy nor any philosophy can ever take the place of a religion to ordinary plain thinking people. Such people have neither the ability nor the inclination to examine the basis of their beliefs It is easier and more satisfactory for them to bow to the authority of their teachers. Dr. Katō holds that religion such as is taught in churches and temples is essential for those who will not take the trouble to think. Dr. Katō knows full well that in this world of ours the greater minds have never been able to impose their own conclusions upon the vulgar. He is conscious that he only addresses a very small audience. But this does not discourage him. The tone of his work is highly optimistic throughout. He believes that thought is steadily progressing and that truth is ever gaining ground in its battle with prejudice, superstition and error. He writes like one who believes he has a mission among mankind. He comes before his fellow-countrymen as the apostle of a new philosophy. He has spent his whole life in teaching and he is rightly regarded as a venerable personage by the students and the younger teachers of Japan and the big outside world not without reason considers him to be one of the most forward spirits of this forward and enlightened age.

W. D.

Guide to Buitenzorg and its Environs, by A. A. Gobius. Batavia, G Kolff & Co.

The beauties of Java are still comparatively little known to the average foreign resident in the Far East, notwithstanding Miss Scidmore's clever book, Mrs. Colquhoun's charming sketches and occasional letters in the English newspapers from the pens of tourists who have tasted of their delights. How many people, we imagine, realise that in the very heart of the tropics—almost on the Equator, in fact—there is a mountain town called Buitenzorg where the highest summer temperature is 78°, with an absolute minimum in the winter of 66°. Comfortable railway accommodation now carries the traveller from Batavia right up to cool Buitenzorg, and arrived there he or she has a choice of several well-appointed hotels, at charges very much below those now prevailing in Japan. The "Guide to Buitenzorg" which we have received, gives full particulars of the place and its environs, the historical associations of the district, the volcanoes and hot springs, the local institutions, banks, hotels, baths, botanical gardens, etc., in fact all that one visiting Buitenzorg wishes to know. The book is capitally got-up, well-written and charmingly illustrated. With the facilities now offered by the Java-China-Japan Netherlands steamship line, residents in the Far East should soon be seeking Java on health trips in much greater numbers than formerly. They will find the "Guide book" we have mentioned just the thing for their service.

The Pointing Finger, by Rita. London: Mr. Fisher Unwin.

"Rita" gives us in the present novel a tale of great melo-dramatic force. She takes us down into Wales where live an ancient family whose past history contains many a doubtful page. The old Abbey in which they have their habitat was obtained by them at the time when Henry VIII. was sequestrating the monastical foundations, and accordingly a curse rests upon the house and its owners. This curse is known only to the head of the family, who passes it on to his eldest son upon the latter reaching his majority. Connected with the curse is a mysterious picture, which hangs in the library, and which may not be removed under penalty of dire disaster. When the story opens the old Earl lies dying, his only son, a rather weak-minded fellow, is in Africa, and the story of the curse has not been transmitted. At the last moment the son, or at least one who answers his description, returns, but the Earl dies without recognizing him, and complications at once ensue. Though remarkably like the Lord Ronald who had gone to Africa two years before, the returned wanderer presents many points of difference. He is singularly ignorant of certain things connected with the Abbey and its inmates, though well-posted on others. The change for the better in his character, however, first awakens the suspicions of a lovely cousin. Following the trail she is at last convinced that an imposter has come back from Africa, but she has not sufficient proof to denounce him, while her heart, much to her annoyance, has been won by him. By a great stretching of the long arm of coincidence Lady Susan manages to secure the necessary materials of proof the real Lord Ronald returning from South Africa a physical and moral wreck. She takes him down to the Abbey, but instead of covering the supposed Earl with confusion she only plays into his hands. Why this should be so we leave our readers to find out for themselves. "Rita" has told an exciting tale in her very best style, and although she paints her one villain, Jasper Mallory, in very black colours, she attones for that by creating a Lady Suxan whom all must adore, while the rightful Earl is a charming fellow.

Friday the 13th, by T. W. Lawson: London, Mr. Wm. Heinemann.

Mr. Thomas W. Lawson is a well known figure on the New York Stock Exchange; newspaper readers are also familiar with his highly dramatic movements in the financial world by reason of his startling advertisements; while others again have read his book "Frenzied Finance." His present work deals with the old familiar story—the story of high finance as pursued at the present hour on Wall-street, and it is cast in the form of a novel. One has to be fairly familiar with stock-exchange jargon to follow it easily, and has also to get used to thinking in millions, for the transactions in which Bob Brownley, the hero, indulges in never deal in lesser sums than what seven figures represent. Even then the story induces headache if one tries to unravel the "system" which enables Brownley to start on the Street with absolutely nothing and come out a billionaire within a few short years. The accumulation of this huge pile of gold, originally begun with the sole idea of righting the wrongs of a beautiful Southerner, is accomplished at the expense of many ruined lives, dramatic catastrophes and unholy dealings, and tragedy dogs the heels of the hero all the way through. Like many another, Brownley finds his gold can purchase everything but ease of mind, neither can it restore his wife's reason, and the final catastrophe must have come as a huge relief to all concerned. Mr. Lawson has produced a book which arrests attention, but he would have driven home his moral more effectually had he not given quite such free rein to his fancy in her mazy flight.

"London Lovers," a new story by Margaret Baillie-Saunders, who won the £100 prize in the First Novel Competition, is being added to Unwin's Colonial Library. It is the story of a Jewish stockbroker who tried to found a model country estate in Leadenhall Street, inspired by a lovely

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

woman, herself most gally unconscious of the drama and engaged to another man The tale circles round these three people's cross-purposes, but Mordecai Lucason, the Jew, is the central figure and upon his development and final discovery of the truly Will-o'-the-Wisp character of his ideal hangs the chief part of the novel's interest. The rapid alternations of fun and seriousness, of large social ideas and light comedy cannot fail to interest all those who know anything of present day life in London. The principal scenes are laid in Regent's Park, the City, and the West End, and the character sketches of modern society Jews are intensely true to life, crisp and picturesque without the disfigurement of the usual racial bitterness.

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald has written a story entitled "Josephine's Troubles," which will form a new volume in Unwin's Colonial Library. It is a story of the Franco German War and is based on incidents which the author himself witnessed in France during that great struggle. His impressions are vividly reflected in the tale. The scene of its episodes was the house at Versailles in which he lodged; from the windows he saw the soldiers going out to or returning from the fight, and the rural crowd firing after them not balls but scowls and maledictions; while within he every day saw and talked with the chief actors.

Mr. Jabez Balfour, who was imprisoned for his share in the Liberator Building fiasco, has written the story of his experiences in gaol. It is published in Unwin's Colonial Library under the title of "My Prison Life."

"The Yellow Hunchback" by Fergus Hume, the author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," has been published by Mr. Unwin in his Colonial Library. It is a thrilling story of murder and mystery, and fully sustains the reputation which this author has obtained in his own special lines.

UNION OF METHODISM IN JAPAN.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Over twenty years ago began the discussion of Methodist Union in Japan. Negotiations first began between workers (Maclay, Cochran, Soper, and Hiraiwa) of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Canadian Methodist Church. Later on representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and several other Methodist bodies working in Japan, joined in the movement. For different reasons the first efforts in the direction of union failed; and the matter lay dormant from 1890 to 1899—little or nothing was done looking towards the realization of so desirable an end. In the latter year, however, the matter was taken up and negotiations renewed. Representatives of six of the Methodist bodies working in Japan held several meetings the next two or three years. As the result a basis of union was agreed upon. This Basis of Union was favorably received and duly considered by five of the "home" General Conferences. Four of these General Conferences appointed each five commissioners with power to formulate a basis of Union and make arrangements for the unification of Methodism in Japan.

This joint-commission held meetings during the early part of 1906 in Baltimore and Nashville, but without reaching any tangible results. Later on in the year the commissioners of three of these Churches met at Washington and Buffalo and renewed negotiations, these three churches being the Methodist Episcopal, the Canadian Methodist and the Methodist Episcopal South. At Buffalo, the latter part of July, a basis of union was agreed upon, and a cablegram to that effect was sent to Japan. This action was greatly promoted by the earnest efforts and urgent petitions of Japanese Methodists. Nearly all Methodists in Japan—Japanese and foreign—felt that the time had come for such a consummation. Hence when news came that union had been achieved, there was general rejoicing. The three reasons for union that were especially emphasized in all these negotiations were: (1) To unite the Methodist forces in Japan into one strong, aggressive body, and thus take away the shame of a divided Methodism in the land; (2) to come into closer touch with the national spirit of new Japan, and thus secure more hearty co-operation of Japanese Methodists and enlist more fully the sympathy of the people at large; (3) to economize men and money in carrying on the work, and thus accomplish the largest possible results with the least friction in labor and the least waste in the use of funds.

The Commissioners of the three Churches thus agreeing to unite their forces in Japan met again in Philadelphia in February of this year. At the meeting held at Buffalo six of the Commissioners—two from each Church—were selected as a deputation to visit Japan in 1907, to meet a delegated General Conference of the three Churches and with the co-operation of this General Conference to organize the Methodist Church of Japan. This *first* General Conference is to convene in the city of Tokyo on Wednesday, May 22nd. At the meeting held in Philadelphia full powers were given to this deputation of six to settle all difficult questions connected with the Union, after reaching the field and conferring with Japanese leaders in the Churches and the "foreign" Missionaries.

The six Commissioners composing this deputation are: Bishop Earl Cranston and Dr. A. B. Leonard, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Drs. A Carman and A. Sutherland, of the Canadian Methodist Church; and Bishop A. W. Wilson and Dr. W. R Lambuth, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This Deputation reached Japan several weeks ago, and its members have been in attendance on the Missionary Centennial Conference at Shanghai.

Bishop Cranston was born in Ohio in 1840. He was elected to his present office at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Cleveland, Ohio, in May, 1896. Up to that time for twelve years he had been one of the Agents of the Western Methodist Publishing House with headquaters at Cincinnati. During these years the publishing work greatly prospered, and he was a successful Pastor and Presiding Elder. This is Bishop Cranston's second visit to Japan. In 1898 and 1899 he was in charge of the work connected with the Missions of his Church in China, Korea and Japan. He has taken a deep interest in Japan, and especially in the Union movement. He is an able preacher and a careful administrator. He is the Chairman of the Deputation.

Dr. A. B Leonard was also born in Ohio, in 1837. After serving several pastoral charges and acting as Presiding Elder one term, he was elected Secretary of the Missionary Society of his Church in 1888. Thus for nearly twenty years he has devoted his time and strength to the work of extending the influence of Christianity throughout the world. During his incumbency annual collections have increased from $1,000,000 to nearly $1,800,000. For a number of years he has had special charge of the work in Japan. He, in company with Bishop Foster, visited China and Japan in 1893, to inspect the work of Missions in these lands. He is thus intimately acquainted with Missionary work in Japan; and he is in deep sympathy with the Union movement. He is well fitted for the responsible duties connected with the unification of Methodism in Japan.

Dr. Carman has been for many years the General Superintendent of the Canadian Methodist Church. While well advanced in years, being in the seventy-fourth year of his age—he is still active, and takes a lively interest in the work of Missions. This is Dr. Carman's third visit to Japan. He has long been recognized as one of the most eloquent and effective speakers and preachers in his Church. The Union movement has a large place in his heart. The part he takes in the consummation of the Union of Methodism in Japan will be the crowning act of his long and useful career as a minister of the Gospel.

Dr. Sutherland is the veteran Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Canadian Methodist Church. He is a fine administrator and a magnetic speaker. This is his fifth visit to Japan. From the beginning of the Missionary work of his Church in Japan—coeval with that of the Methodist Episcopal Church—he has taken the deepest interest in its movements, and in a large measure has given shape and direction to the work. Dr. Sutherland is a man of strong personality and strenuous activity. Although a little beyond "three score years and ten," like Moses of old "his eye is not dim, nor his natural force abated." He is well qualified for the great work assigned him. Bishop Wilson is the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He has given many years of active service in this office. While his hair is whitened by the frosts of many winters he still works with the vigor of younger days. He comes of good Methodist stock. His father, Rev. Norval Wilson, was one of the pioneer Methodist itinerants in Virginia and Maryland, where he did valiant service for the Master, and helped to lay deeply the foundations of Methodism in those two States. Before Dr. Wilson became Bishop he was for a number of years Secretary of the Missionary Society of his Church. Here he greatly helped to broaden the scope of the Missionary movement in his Church, and to arouse a deeper interest in Missionary work in foreign lands. This is Bishop Wilson's sixth visit to the Far East. He has taken unusual interest in the work of Missions in China and Japan. He, with Bishop Cranston, is in deep sympathy with the Union movement in Japan.

Dr. Lambuth is a born Missionary. He was born in China over fifty years ago. His father and mother, who lie buried in Kobe, were among the first Missionaries of their Church to China, many years ago. Dr. Lambuth when but a youth was sent to America for his education. After graduating from college, he studied medicine, and then offered himself as a Missionary to China, the place of his birth. After spending some years in that land he, together with his father and mother, was appointed a Missionary to Japan, in 1886, to start a Mission of his Church. They made their headquarters in Kobe. He laid the foundations broad and deep. As the result there are now flourishing Mission stations of his Church around the Inland Sea. After a few years in Japan he returned to the homeland, and shortly after was elected one of the Secretaries of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is now the Secretary. He has in the past ten years rendered invaluable service in this office. The Missionary collections have greatly increased. His intelligent grasp of the missionary movement in China and Japan, has been a large factor in the development of the Missionary spirit and giving in his Church. No one member of the Deputation has a more comprehensive view of the situation in Japan than Dr. Lambuth.

Cranston and Wilson, Carman and Sutherland, Leonard and Lambuth will long be remembered as the chief agents of American Methodism in inaugurating this new movement, the starting out on its career of the Methodist Church of Japan. Long will their names be associated with the history of this new Church, the first to secure local autonomy in Methodist Missions in the Orient.

YOKOHAMA UNION CHURCH.

The May meeting of the congregation of Union Church was held at Van Schaick Hall on Monday at 5.30 p.m. Among those present were: Mesdames Swain, Bagnall, Liddle, Neville, Ellis, Colton, Bunting, Ballagh, Dearing, Van Petten, Misses McLean, Moulton, Crosby, Loomis, Strain, Dunstan, Thompson, Messrs. I. Bunting, L. Pollard, C. Griffin, J. MacBeth, E. I. Bunting, etc

Plans of the proposed Church were exhibited, consisting of three sets of elevations and one ground plan

On the motion of Mr. Pollard seconded by Mr. MacBeth, Mr. I. Bunting took the chair.

The CHAIRMAN opened the meeting with prayer. He then said that as he had no knowledge of what had transpired he would merely call for the report of the Building Committee but he first asked Mr. MacBeth to read the minutes of last meeting. These were approved of.

The next business was the report of the Building Committee, but Mr. MacBeth read instead his report as Treasurer, which was as follows:—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

	Yen.
Feb. 1st brought forward	868.98
April 30th offertories	771.21
Donation to General Fund.....	48.00
Donation to Building Fund	60.00
	1,748.19
April 30th General Expenses	295.00
Pulpit Supplies	195.00
Treas. Building Fund	20 00
Balance in hand General Account *yen* 1,198.19	
Building Fund 40.00	1,238.19
	1,748 19

In Pastor's Fund *yen* 987.44.

The report was approved of.

Mr. C. GRIFFIN reported that the Sunday School had made a record last month not merely in attendance but in spiritual life.

Mr. POLLARD on behalf of the Building Committee said he was sorry that Mr. J. Griffin, was not well and at the last moment it was found that he could not attend. As they could see the Committee had managed to obtain a few plans and they were of opinion that with some little modification those that he indicated to the meeting would be suited to the needs of the congregation. Mr. de La Lande's estimate was *yen* 60 000 including furniture, heating and lighting—in fact a general estimate including the whole. No specifications had been prepared and the figures could not be taken as final. The Trustees thought it would not be advisable to undertake the work until they had in hand half at least. That would mean that they would have to negotiate a loan of thirty to thirty-five thousand *yen* and they considered that a loan to that extent was as much as the Church members could very well bear. At present they had in hand or had been promised about fourteen to fifteen thousand *yen* so that they required some ten thousand *yen* before they could feel themselves in a position to sign a contract for the erection of the buildings.

Miss CROSBY thought they should proceed with the building of the Church and then with the money that would come to them subsequently purchase the next lot and put up a Sunday school.

Mr. C. GRIFFIN said he was by no means satisfied with the Sunday School building as set out in the plans and suggested that the Church proper had better be built first and let the Sunday School remain for the present in Van Schaick Hall.

Mrs. COLTON thought it would not be well to have the Church in one place and the Sunday School in another.

Mr. POLLARD expressed the opinion that all the members of the Committee realised the importance of the Sunday School and that if it was left to them they would do all they could in the matter. Perhaps an upper story could be built or some ground could be acquired from the next lot but at any rate it should be left to the Committee who consisted of 14 members of the Church. He thought it would be a mistake to have building operations twice on the same lot and that it would be better to have the work finished at once. At any rate he was sure the Committee would do what would be right and satisfactory to the members of the Church.

Mr. MACBETH supported what Mr. Pollard had said remarking that it was a large Committee and its recommendation should be adopted.

Mr. GRIFFIN said supposing the whole cost was *yen* 60,000 and the proportion of cost for the Church was forty or even fifty thousand, could not the remaining proportion estimated for the Sunday School be left to him and the teachers of the Sunday School so that they could have the thing done properly By acquiring 10 feet from the adjoining lot about 40 per cent. more space could be secured for the Sunday School.

Mrs. BAGNALL suggested that the proportion estimated for the Sunday School should be set apart to buy the No. 48 property and the house there could be used as a Sunday School until one could be built.

Mr. POLLARD thought Mrs. Bagnall's suggestion was good but that it would be better to have the house tenanted and the Sunday School where it now was.

Mr. GRIFFIN in the course of further discussion said other architects had drawn up plans and those now shown were considered the most suitable. Mr. de la Lande had done very well to providing accommodation for 560 people in the space at his disposal, and on the whole the Church plan could not be improved upon.

Mr. MACBETH proposed that the matter be left to the Building Committe.

Mr. POLLARD thought the general feeling was that the Church and Sunday School should be built together. If the Committee were able to satisfy the Sunday School Superintendent he was quite sure they would be able to satisfy everybody in the Church.

Mr. GRIFFIN said he did not want to be obstreperous but the Committee could not see the point as he saw it and there seemed nothing for it but to resign.

The CHAIRMAN deprecated any such expression and asked if there was any reason why they should not approve of part of the plans.

Mrs. SWAIN seconded by Mr. Griffin proposed that the meeting should express approval of the plans for the Church proper leaving with the Building Committee the disposition of the plans for the Sunday School with the suggestion to them to secure the neighbouring lot, using for that purpose the estimated cost of the Sunday School. This was adopted. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Building Committee.

Mrs. BAGNALL reported that the Ladies Auxiliary Fund now had a balance of *yen* 270.24; the Poor Fund one of *yen* 183.98—together *yen* 454.22, the Building Fund including receipts from the December sale and the annual bazaar *yen* 2,177.84 (including interest *yen* 4 00.)

This concluded the proceedings and the meeting closed with the singing of the Doxology.

SPRING MEETING OF THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

FIRST DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 3.

PATRONS:—H.I.H. Fushimi-no-Miya, H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, and H.I.H. Kanin-no-Miya.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE:—Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., President; Dr. E. Wheeler, Vice-President; H.E G. Bakhmeteff, A. J. Euston, Esq., B. C. Howard, Esq., S. Isaacs, Esq., D. Marshall, Esq., N. Mitsuhashi, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., L. Mottet, Esq., B. Runge, Esq., N. Saka, Esq., F. Strahler, Esq., Governor Sufu, M. Surth, Esq., T. Thomas, Esq., and A. G. M. Weale, Esq.

HONORARY MEMBERS:—H.E. Baron A. d'Anethan, H.E. G. Bakhmeteff, H.E. A. Gerard, N. Mitsuhashi, Esq., H.E. Baron von Mumm von Schwarzenstein, N. Saka, Esq., H.E. Governor Sufu, and H.E. L. E. Wright.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—S. Isaacs, Esq., Chairman; B. Runge, Esq., Hon. Clerk of the Course; T. C. Anderson, Esq., Hon. Treasurer; F. H. Bugbird, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., B. C. T. Gray, Esq., and Geo. Hood, Esq., Secretary.

The first day of the Spring Meeting of the Nippon Race Club was favoured with bright and pleasant weather though a rather puffy wind prevailed and raised the dust in the paddock. It effected some good, however, in having helped to dry the surface of the course after the recent heavy rains. The attendance of visitors on the Stands and the Lawn was above the average for a first day, a very fair number of ladies gracing the scene in their charming spring toilettes. The races were all well contested, good fields starting for every event, and two or three surprises were sprung upon those supposed to be "in the know." There was of course the usual difficulty in effecting fair starts, and there always will be until the "gate" start is adopted. The arrangements were efficiently carried out by the following officers of the day: Messrs. H. I. S. Green and F. H. Bugbird, Judge and Assistant Judge; B. Runge, Clerk of the Course; Dr. Wheeler, Clerk of the Scales; A. R. Catto, Handicapper; J. B. Webb, Timekeeper; and Mr. H. G Treadway, Starter. Before the racing began the following horses were posted as scratched: Priscilla, for the first two days, and Le Rappel and Estacado for the meeting. The events were as follow:—

1.—The PEKING STAKES; value Yen 400, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for All China Subscription Ponies (Subscription Ponies of 1907 excluded); weight as per scale; winners of 3 races at date of entry excluded; of less than 3 races 5lb. extra. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Monte Carlo's Canuck, 152lb....(Nihonyanagi) 1
Mr. Sport's Duhallow, 163lb.....(Mr. Dietrich) 2
Mr Spark's Inbancor, 163lb.....(Rikizo) 3
Major Trick's Hussard, 152lb.....(Tomamura) 0
Mr. Leyman's Royal Kildare, 144lb..(Mr. Manley) 0
Mr. States & Koerting's Figaro II., 155lb.....(Sato) 0
Mr. B. Runge's Artaxerxes, 160lb.....(Sugiyama) 0
Mr. Star's Sceptre II, 157lb.....(Higaki) 0
Mr. Cotton's McFadden, 157lb.....(Jimba) 0
Mr. Alexander's Celluloid (late Finasseur), 160lb. (Yasu) 0

Celluloid, the favourite, was left behind at the start. Canuck got away with a lead and won by two lengths from Duhallow, who finished second half a length before Inbancor. Time 1.41 $\frac{4}{5}$.

PARI MUTUEL paid *yen* 35.50.

2.—The COLONIAL PLATE; value Yen 600, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; for All Subscription Horses; winners of 3 races or less at date of entry, weight for age; of more than three races 3lb. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 15lb. in all. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Star's Gold Star, 140lb. .....(Higaki) 1
Mr. Alexander's Melbourne (late Isudzu), 140lb. (Jimba) 2
Mr. N. Kawakita's Hitachi, 152lb. .....(Ebano) 3
Mr. A. J. S. Lefroy's Lola, 137lb. .....(Mr. Catto) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Patricia, 137lb. .....(Tomioka) 0
Mr. N. Kawakita's Fujiyama, 132lb. .....(Sasaki) 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Countess, 137lb. .....(Seikichi) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Suma, 152lb. .....(Takahashi) 0
Mr. Green's Otowa, 143lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. Star's May-mie, 147lb. .....(Hiramura) 0
Mr. Snipe's Mont Blanc (late Dekimasho), 137lb. (Yasu) 0
Mr. Nancho's Chisato, 132lb. .....(Shima) 0
Mr. M. Kimura's Akasaka, 137lb. .....(Goto) 0

Gold Star made the running from the start and won by three lengths from Melbourne; Hitachi third, three lengths behind the latter. Time 1.20$\frac{2}{5}$.

PARI MUTUEL.—Gold Star paid yen 18.

3.—The FIRST CHINA GRIFFIN RACE; value Yen 350, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for China Subscription Ponies of 1907; weight as per scale. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Nancho's Tengu, 155lb. .....(Kawasaki) 1
Mr. States & Koerting's New Jersey, 158lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 2
Mr. Green's Rikosho, 158lb.....(Tsubouchi) 3
Major Trick's Bon, 147lb.....(Tamamura) 0
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Rummy, 155lb...(Nakazuma) 0
Mr. Spark's Devonia, 155lb.....(Sasaki) 0
Mr. Rafale's Sans-souci, 153lb. .....(Sakihashi) 0
Mr. Hansa's Ritzebuttel, 147lb. .....(Mr. Hudson) 0
Mr. Susbona's Manshu, 155lb.....(Hakodate) 0
Mr. News' Aurore, 144lb. .....(Nakamura) 0
Mr. Green's Bullet, 150lb.....(Kanno) 0
Mr. Star's Tsubame, 152lb. .....(Higaki) 0
Mr. Island's Formosa, 149lb.....(Mr. Motti) 0
Mr. Sport's Omega, 147lb. .....(Hansawa) 0
Mr. Loonen's Joli-coeur, 152lb. .....(Kurosaka) 0
Mr. Loonen's Railleur, 150lb.....(Matsutane) 0

Tengu and New Jersey went to the front from the start, the former winning by eight lengths from New Jersey, who beat Rikosho by seven lengths for second place. Time 1 38$\frac{3}{5}$.

PARI MUTUEL paid yen 16.

4.—The MELBOURNE STAKES; value Yen 600, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1906; weight for age; winners of 3 races at date of entry excluded; of less than 3 races 3lb. extra for each win. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. R. Loonen's Amoureuse (late Kinukasa), 137lb. (Kurosaki) 1
Capt. Yasuda's Hatsuyuki, 140lb. .....(Hiromura) 2
Mr B. Runge's Walkure, 140lb.....(Sugiyama)*3
Mr. N. Kawakita's Genroku, 137lb. .....(Ebano)*3
Mr. Astral's Doey, 137lb. .....(Hakodate) 0
Mr. Hansa's Bremen, 140lb. .....(Sasaki) 0
Mr. Susbona's Chihaya, 143lb. .....(Mr. Catto) 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Azalea (late Komachi), 137lb...(Seikichi) 0
Mr. Green's Pearl Queen, 137lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. Star's Otome, 140lb. .....(Higaki) 0
Mr. Cotton's Tagoto (late Flake), 137lb. (Tamazo) 0
Mr. Nancho's Sumire, 137lb. .....(Kawasaki) 0

* Sumire got away with a slight lead and led to the Trees when Amoureuse displaced her and won from Hatsuyuki by 2½ lengths, Walkure and Genroku making a dead heat for third place 3 lengths behind. Time 1.23 $\frac{2}{5}$.

PARI MUTUEL paid yen 27.

5.—The FIRST AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses, Class A of Spring 1907; weight for age. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Mr. B. Runge's Windsbraut, 137lb. ...(Sugiyama) 1
Mr. States and Koerting's New Hampshire, 137lb. (Sato) 2
Mr. Green's Tsukuba, 137lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 3
Mr. Hansa's Lubeck, 137lb. .....(Sasaki) 0
Mr. News' Radical, 137lb. .....(Nakamura) 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Camelia, 137lb. (Miyagawa) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Kujaku, 137lb.....(Takahashi) 0
Mr. Alexander's Takasaki, 137lb. .....(Yasu) 0
Mr. M. Kimura's Tagawa, 137lb. .....(Goto) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Vaporeuse, 137lb. ...(Kurosaka) 0

This produced a fine race between New Hampshire and Windsbraut, the latter winning cleverly on the post by a bare head, Tsukuba third, 2½ lengths behind New Hampshire. Time 1.26 23/100.

PARI MUTUEL paid yen 176.

6.—The SECOND AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses, Class K of Spring 1907; weight for age. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. R. Loonen's Joyeuse, 137lb.....(Kurosaka) 1
Mr. J. S. P's Fledermäns, 137lb.....(Sugiyama) 2
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Peridot, 137lb. ...(Nakazumi) 3
Mr. Tatsuta's Kocho, 137lb.....(Kitaga) 0
Mr. Green's Kongo, 137lb.....(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Toyo II, 137lb. .....(Kanno) 0
Mr. Star's Kamikaze, 137lb.....(Higaki) 0
Mr. Cotton's Yoshino, 137lb .....(Jimba) 0
Capt. Yasuda's Garyo, 137lb. .....(Shima) 0
Mr. Sport's Last Shot, 137lb. .....(Hansawa) 0
Mr. R Loonen's Glorieuse, 137lb. .....(Matsutani) 0

Fledermans made the running and led to the Trees when Joyeuse got to the front and won by half a length from Fledermans, Peridot finishing third, two lengths behind. Time 1.26 23/100.

PARI MUTUEL paid yen 21 on the stable.

7.—The CRITERION PLATE; value Yen 450, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for all China Ponies; weight as per scale; imported ponies that have run at previous meetings 5lb. extra. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Star's Seeptre II, 152lb.....(Higaki) 1
Mr. M. Kimura's Aeolus, 155lb. .....(Goto) 2
Mr. Tandem's Coot, 155lb.....(Mr. Mottu) 3
Major Trick's Voltigeur, 149lb. .....(Tomomura) 0
Major Trick's Empereur, 157lb. ...(Mr. Hawkins) 0
Mr. Leyman's Royal Kildare, 149lb. (Mr. Manley) 0
Mr. Green's Charmeur, 152lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. Cotton's McFadden, 152lb. .....(Jimba) 0
Mr. Alexander's Celluloid (late Finasseur), 155lb. (Yasu) 0
Mr. Duplex's Raubgraf, 152lb. .....(Mr. Dietrich) 0

Sceptre got to the front just before the Trees and won by a length and half from Aeolus, who finished two lengths in front of Coot, in third place. Time 1.38 1/100.

PARI MUTUEL paid yen 109.

8.—The THIRD AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE: value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses, Class A of Spring 1907; weight for age; winners at the meeting excluded. One Mile.

Mr. Sphynx's Lyonnaise, 132lb. .....(Fujisaki) 1
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Begonia, 132lb. (Seikichi) 2
Mr. Yodo's Sakigake, 132lb. .....(Hiramuna) 3
Mr. Norfolk's Price d'or, 137lb. .....(Tomioka) 0
Mr. N. Kawakita's Sakurajima, 137lb. ...(Ebano) 0
Mr. T. Hiyama's Musashino, 132lb. .....(Kanna) 0

The starter's task was a difficult one in this event, Ebano on Sakurajima particularly giving a lot of trouble. Lyonnaise got the lead going up the hill and kept it to the end, winning by a length and half; Queen Begonia second, four lengths in front of Sakigake. Time 1.51 1/100.

PARI MUTUEL paid yen 10.50.

9.—The FOURTH AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses, Class K of Spring 1907; weight for age; winners at the meeting excluded. One Mile.

Major Trick's La Cantiniere, 137lb....(Tomomura) 1
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Tourmaline, 137lb. (Nakazumi) 2
Mr. States and Koerting's New York, 137lb.(Sato) 3
Mr. Sphynx's Lorraine, 132lb. .....(Fujisaki) 0
Mr. O. Pollak's Invicta, 127lb. .....(Torao) 0
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Onoye, 132lb. .....(Kanno) 0
Mr. Satsuma's Happy Girl, 137lb. .....(Kurosaka) 0
Mr. J. P. S.'s Fiasco, 137lb.....(Fujiyama) 0

Lorraine was the troublesome one in this start, and three times broke away and did a furlong or more on her own account. Fiasco justified her name by staying behind at the post, and was taken back to her stable. Cantiniere made the running and won by a length and half from Tourmaline who beat New York for second place by eight lengths. Time 1.52-3/100.

PARI MUTUEL paid yen 52.

10.—The SECOND CHINA GRIFFIN RACE; value Yen 350, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for China Subscription Ponies of 1907; weight as per scale; winners at the meeting excluded. One Mile.

Mr. Nancho's Hatsukoma, 155lb. .....(Rikizo) 1
Mr. Hansa's Poppenbuttel, 161lb.....(Mr. Mottu) 2
Mr. Diogenes' Negishi, 152lb. .....(Nakazuma) 3
Major Trick's Bon, 152lb.... .....(Mr. Hawkins) 0
Major Trick's Trompette, 158lb.....(Tomomura) 0
Mr. Monte Carlo's King Charles, 155lb. (Nihonyanagi) 0
Mr. Jorrocks' Placid Joe, 155lb .....(Mr. Dietrich) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Kachigui, 152lb .....(Takahashi) 0
Mr. Island's Chusan, 155lb.....(Mr. Hudson) 0

King Charles, the favourite, led from the rise of the dip to the entrance to the Straight, when Hatsukoma came to the front and the favourite fell behind. Hatsukoma won by five lengths from Poppenbuttel, with Negishi third, a head behind. Time 2. 14 1/5.

PARI MUTUAL paid yen 23.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 4.

The weather conditions were again favourable for the second day's racing at Negishi though the dust raised by the fresh south-westerly wind was anything but pleasant. The attendance, even for a Ladies and Emperor's Cup Day, was above the average and probably a record. His Majesty the Emperor was represented by Baron Niwa, Imperial Chamberlain, who presented the coveted prize after the finish of the sixth race to the owner of the winning horse, Melbourne II., and Mr. Watanabe; while Mr. Fujinami, Master of the Imperial Stud and Major Masuda, representing the Imperial Horse-breeding Department, were also present. The Legation staffs from Tokyo were also well represented, and ladies graced the scene in greater numbers than usual. The ten events on the programme produced excellent sport. Big fields of starters were the order of the day, the last race bringing out probably the largest on record—nineteen ponies facing the starter, while two record times were lowered, one by the evergreen Australian Hitachi, for the mile and a half, and the other by the China pony New Jersey, for the mile and a furlong. The tricks of the Japanese jockeys in trying to get the best of one another in an unlawful way again spoilt many possibly good starts and emphasised the need for a revision of the present starting system. The events were as follow:—

1.—The CHINA DERBY; value Yen 500, the ecnd to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; for All China Ponies; weight as per scale; Imported Ponies that have run at previous meetings 5lbs. extra; winners at the meeting 7lbs. extra. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Tandem's Coot, 155lb.....(Mr. Mottu) 1
Mr. Sport's Duhallow, 155lb. .....(Ichi) 2
Mr. M. Kimura's Aeolus, 155lb. .....(Goto) 3
Messrs. States and Koetting's Figaro II, 150lb. (Sato) 0
Mr. Duplex Raubgraf, 152lb.....(Mr. Dietrich) 0
Mr. Green's Charmeur, 152lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. Star's Sceptre II, 160lb. .....(Higashi) 0
Mr. Cotton's McFadden, 152lb..... (Jimba) 0
Mr. Runge's Artaxerxes, 155lb. .....(Sugiyama) 0
Major Trick's Hussard, 147lb. ... .(Sukehashi) 0
Major Trick's Voltigeur, 149lb. .....(Sasaki) 0
Major Trick's Empereur, 157lb. .....(Miyagawa) 0
Mr. Spark's Inhancor, 198lb. .....(Rikizo) 0
Mr. Monte Carlo's Iron King, 152lb...(Takahashi) 0
Mr. Leyman's Royal Kildare, 143lb.(Mr. Henning 0

Fifteen ponies started, Coot and Raubgraf being the favourites. Coot took the lead at the start and kept it to the finish, winning by three lengths from Duhallow, who beat Aeolus for second place by eight lengths. Time 3.23 1/5.

PARI MUTUEL—Coot paid yen 16.

2. The YOKOHAMA DERBY; value Yen 700, the Second to receive Yen 200, and the Third Yen 100. For All Subscription Horses; Winners of 3 Races or less at date of entry, Weight for Age; of more than 3 Races 3lbs. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 15lbs. in all. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. N. Kawakita's Hitachi, 152lb. .....(Ebano) 1
Mr. Star's May-mie, 152lb. .....(Higaki) 2
Mr. Green's Otowa, 143lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 3
Mr. Snipe's Mont Blanc, (late Dekimasho) 137lb. (Yasu) 0
Mr. A. J. S. Lefroy's Lola, 137lb. .....(Mr. Catto) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Sima, 152lb. .....(Takahashi) 0
Mr. Nancho's Chisato, 137lb. .....(Shima) 0
Mr. M. Kimura's Akasaka, 137lb. .....(Goto) 0

May-mie led slightly for the first quarter mile when she was collared by Hitachi, who kept the lead to the end, finishing ten or twelve lengths to the good, May-mie second, three lengths ahead of Otowa. Time 2.47 3/5.

PARI MUTUEL—Hitachi paid yen 19.50.

3.—The FIFTH AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75. For Australian Subscription Horses, Class A of Spring 1907; weight for age; winner of Race 5 First Day excluded; winner of Race 8 First Day 10lbs. extra. Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Sphynx's Lyonnaise, 142lb. .....(Fujisawa) 1
Mr. States and Koerting's New Hampshire, 132lb. (Sato) 2
Mr. News' Radical, 132lb. .....(Nakamura) 3
Mr. Tatsuta's Kujaku, 137lb.....(Takahashi) 0
Mr. Sphynx's Comtoise, 132lb. .....(Kashi) 0
Mr. Hansa's Lubeck, 137lb.....(Sasaki) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Piece d'Or, 137lb. .....(Tomioka) 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Camelia, 137lb(Miyagawa) 0
Mr. Green's Tsukuba, 137lb. .....(Tsubouki) 0
Mr. T. Hiyama's Musashino, 132lb. .....(Kanno) 0
Capt. Yasuda's Nagaragawa, 132lb. ...(Hiramura) 0
Mr. S. Sato's Shinonome, 132lb.....(Maki) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Vaporeu e, 137lb.....(Kurosaka) 0

Lyonnaise led from start to finish, winning easily by ten lengths from New Hampshire, Radical third, three lengths behind. Time 1.22 87/100.

PARI MUTUEL paid yen 10.50 each on the stable. Lyonnaise and Comtoise.

4.—The SIXTH AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE; value Yen 5000, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses, Class K of Spring 1907; weight for Age; winner of Race 6 First Day excluded; winner of Race 9 First Day 10lbs. extra. Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Peridot, 137lb. ...(Nakazume) 1
Mr. R. Loonen's Glorieuse, 137lb. .....(Kurosake) 2
Mr. Sport's Last Shot, 132lb. ..... (Hansawa) 3
Mr. Star's Kamikaze, 137lb .....(Higaki) 0
Mr. Sphynx's Lorraine, 132lb. .....(Fujisaki) 0
Mr. Astral's Ikioi, 137lb. .....(Sasaki) 0
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Onoye, 132lb. .....(Kanno) 0
Mr. Cotton's Yoshino, 137lb. ... . (Jimba) 0
Capt. Yasuda's Garyo, 132lb. .....(Shima) 0
Mr. J. P. S.'s Fledermans, 137lb. .....(Sugiyama) 0

Yoshino made the running from the start till the Trees where Glorieuse and Peridot came to the front and after a fine race down the Straight Peridot won by three lengths from the former, Last Shot third, four lengths behind. Time 1.25 87/100.

PARI MUTUEL—Peridot paid yen 73.

5.—The SYDNEY STAKES; value Yen 900, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1906; weight for Age; winners of 3 Races at date of entry excluded; winners of less than 3 Races 3 lbs. extra for each win; winner of Melbourne Stakes, First Day excluded. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. N. Kawakita's Genroku, 137lb.....(Ebano) 1
Mr. Subona's Chihaya, 142lb.....(Mr. Catto) 2
Mr. Hansa's Bremen, 137lb. .....(Sasaki) 3
Mr. Astral's Doey, 137lb.....(Hakodate) 0
Mr. B. Runge's Walkure, 140lb.....(Sugiyama) 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Azalea, (late Komachi) 132lb. (Seikichi) 0
Mr. Green's Pearl Queen, 132lb. .....(Kanno) 0
Capt. Yasuda's Hatsuyuki, 135lb. .....(Hiramura) 0
Mr. Nancho's Sunire, 137. .....(Kawasaki) 0

Genroku got to the front at the turn into the Straigth and won a good race by three lengths from Chihaya, who beat Bremen by four lengths for second place. Time 2.7 77/100.

PARI MUTUEL—Genroku paid yen 50.

6.—The EMPEROR'S CUP; Presented by His Majesty the Emperor. The Second to receive Yen 200, and the Third Yen 100; for all Subscription Horses and Country Breds; winners of 3 Races or less at date of entry, Weight for Age; winners of more than 3 Races at date of entry 3 lbs. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 15 lbs. in all; Australian Subscription Horses in Japan for their Second Meeting 3 lbs. allowance; Horses that have started at previous meetings but have not won a race 5 lbs. allowance (cumulative; Australian Subscription Griffins 12 lbs. allowance; Winners after closing of entries to carry 5 lbs. extra cumulative. Previous winners of Emperor's Cup under these conditions excluded. One Mile.

Mr. Alexander's Melbourne II. (late Isudzu,) 137lb. (Jimba) 1
Mr. Kanagawa's Countess, 137lb.....(Miyagawa) 2
Mr. Norfolk's Parma Violet, 138lb. ...(Hiramura) 3
Mr. Star's Gold Star, 135lb. .....(Higaki) 0
Major Trick's La Vivandiere, 135lb...(Tomomura) 0
Major Trick's La Cantiniere, 128lb. ...(Sukehachi) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Patricia, 132lb.....(Sato) 0
Mr. N. Kawakita's Fujiyama, 137lb. .....(Ebano) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Amoureuse (late Kinukasa), 134lb. (Kurosaka) 0

This produced a fine race between the three placed horses. Melbourne took the lead at the Trees and

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

won by two and a half lengths from Countess, the same distance between second and third. Time 1.48 57/100.

PARI MUTUEL.—Melbourne II paid yen 12.

7.—The SEVENTH AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125 and the Third Yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses, Class A of Spring 19 7; weight for Age; winners of Race 8 First Day and Race 3 Second Day excluded; Winner of Race 5 First Day 7 lbs. extra. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. N. Kawakita's Sakurajima, 137lb.....(Ebuno) 1
Mr. B. Runge's Windsbraut, 137lb.....(Sugiyama) 2
Mr. Alexander's Takasaki, 137lb. .....(Yasu) 3
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Begonia, 137lb...(Seikichi) 0
Mr. Yodo's Sakigake, 137lb.....(Hiramura) 0

An unfortunate accident marred this event. Mr. Yodo's Sakigake, which was leading the field at the entrance to the straight, suddenly stumbled and pulled up short, and a few seconds later, after her jockey, Hiramura, had dismounted, collapsed and fell, having broken her hip. Sakurajima, who had been running in second place, just succeeded in clearing Sakigake and won the race by half a length from Windsbraut, Takase a poor third. Time 2.15 59/100. Sakigake was removed from the course after the race and died shortly afterwards.

PARI MUTUEL.—Sakurajima paid yen 47.50.

8.—The EIGHTH AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE; value Yen 500 the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses, Class K of Spring 1907; weight for Age; winners of Race 9 First Day and Race 4 Second Day excluded; winner of Race 6 First Day 7 lbs. extra. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Tourmaline, 136lb. (Nakazumi) 1
Mr. States and Koerting's New York, 131lb. (Sato) 2
Mr. R. Loonen's Joyeuse, 139lb. .....(Matsutani) 3
Mr. O. Pollak's Invicta, 139lb. .....(Tozao) 0
Mr. Satsuma's Happy Girl, 136lb .....(Kurosaka) 0
Mr. J. S. P's Fiasco, 137lb. .....(Higaki) 0

Tourmaline got the lead a furlong from the start and kept it to the finish, winning by three lengths, New York beating Joyeuse by four lengths for second place. Time 2.12 42/100.

PARI MUTUEL.—Tourmaline paid yen 12.50.

9.—The FIRST RACE FOR ALL COUNTRY BREDS; value Yen 300, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; weight 133 lbs; winners at date of entry 6 lbs. extra for each win not exceeding 15 lbs. in all. Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Star's Hakodate, 132lb.....(Higaki) 1
Mr. Yodo's Hiun, 132lb. .....(Tomomura) 2
Mr. N. Kawakita's Matsukaze II, 130lb...(Satake) 3
Mr. H. T. Yokura's Kasumi II, 130lb....(Masujiro) 0
Mr. N. Kawakita's Yayeyama, 135lb. .....(Mori) 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Idaten, 140lb.....(Miyagawa) 0
Mr. Matsuyama's Hokamon, 135lb. ...(Hakodate) 0
Mr. Nancho's Akitsu, 135lb. .....(Kawasaki) 0
Mr. Nancho's Fuyo, 130lb. .....(Nihonyanagi) 0

The first favourite, Idaten, got a bad start. Hiun made the running and led in the houses, when Hakodate ran to the front and increasing his lead down the Straight, won by three lengths, Hiun finishing second, four lengths in front of Matsukaze II. Time 1.35 2/100.

PARI MUTUEL.—Hakodate paid yen 15.

10.—The THIRD CHINA GRIFFIN RACE; value Yen 350, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for China Subscription Ponies of 1907; weight as per Scale; winners of Race No. 3 First Day, 5 lbs. extra; of Race No. 10 First Day 10 lbs. extra. One Miles and a Furlong.

Messrs. States & Koerting's New Jersey, 153lb. (Satu) 1
Mr. Monte Carlo's King Charles, 155lb. (Nihonyanagi) 2
Mr. Hansa's Poppenbuttel, 161lb.....(Mr. Motu) 3
Mr. Green's Rikosho, 158lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 0
Major Trick's Bon, 157lb.....(Mr. Hawkins) 0
Major Trick's Trompette, 158lb.....(Sasaki) 0
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Rummy, 155lb .....(Yasu) 0
Mr. Diogenes' Negishi, 152lb.....(Nakazumi) 0
Mr. Spark's Devonia, 155lb. .....(Sukehachi) 0
Mr. Rafale's Sans-souci, 158lb. .....(Sugiyama) 0
Mr. Jorrocks' Placid Joe, 155lb. .....(Honsawa) 0
Mr. News' Aurore, 149lb. .....(Nakamura) 0
Mr. Green's Bullet, 155lb.....(Kanno) 0
Mr. Star's Tsuhame. 152lb.....(Higaki) 0
Mr. Island's Chusan, 155lb.....(Mr. Hudson) 0
Mr. Nancho's Tengu, 155lb. .....(Kawasaki) 0
Mr. Nancho's Hatsukoma, 155lb.....(Rikizo) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Joli-coeur, 152lb.....(Kurozaka) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Railleur, 155lb.....(Matsutani) 0

New Jersey made the running and led to the Trees, where King Charles ran up level with him. After a fine and exciting race down the straight New Jersey, who had the advantage of being much better ridden than was King Charles, just managed to win by a nose. Poppenbuttel finished a bad third, twelve lengths behind the King. Time 2.50 57/100—a record.

PARI MUTUEL.—New Jersey paid yen 16.

THE SHANGHAI MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

The Shanghai Missionary Conference began its formal session on April 26th when an animated discussion ensued upon some of the resolutions submitted by the Committee. One resolution in particular provoked so much heat that the Chairman had at length to ask the members of the conference to refrain from applauding the different speakers. The resolution ran:—

2.—Whereas it is frequently asserted that Protestant Missions present a divided front to those outside, and create confusion by a large variety of inconsistent teaching, and whereas the minds both of Christian and non-Christian Chinese are in danger of being thus misled into an exaggerated estimate of our differences, this Centenary Conference, representing all Protestant Missions at present working in China, unanimously and cordially declares—

That, unanimously holding the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the supreme standard of faith and practice, holding firmly the primitive Catholic faith summarized in the Apostles' Creed and sufficiently stated in the Nicene Creed; and in view of our knowledge of each other's doctrinal symbols, history, work and character, we gladly recognize ourselves as already one body, teaching one way of eternal life, and calling men into one holy fellowship; and as one in our teaching as to the love of God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost; in our testimony as to sin and salvation, and our homage to the Divine and Holy Redeemer of men; one in our call to the purity of the Christian life and in our witness to the splendours of the Christian hope.

We frankly recognize that we differ as to methods of administration and Church government; that some among us differ from others as to the administration of Baptism; and that there are some differences as to the statement of the doctrine of Predestination or the Election of Grace. But we unite in holding that these exceptions do not invalidate the assertion of our real unity in our common witness to the Gospel of the grace of God.

It appeared that the Baptists could not join the other Protestant denominations on the committee which drafted this resolution, while other Nonconformist delegates urged that all reference to creeds should be left out, as they based their faith on the Scriptures and not on any creed. These declarations brought Bishop Graves, of the American Episcopal Church, to his feet. He said the astounding statement had been made that there were statements in the Apostles' Creed which could not be accepted. While discussing unity at the commencement of their Conference they had got on dangerous ground. The Anglican Church in its desire to meet all had yielded much that it held dear, but if the amendments to leave out reference to the primitive Catholic Faith and the creeds were adopted the Anglican delegates would not be able to join in these resolutions. The Conference could not forge any more harmful weapon to place in the hands of the Roman Church than the slightest weakness whatever in expressing its belief in that primitive Catholic Faith.

The Rev. W. T. Pearce thereupon pleaded for more of the spirit of the founder of missions in the consideration of the resolution. At length the Conference adjourned for lunch and on resuming a compromise was found, the resolution eventually being amended as follow:—

That *this Conference* unanimously *holds* the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the supreme standard of faith and practice, and *holds firmly the primitive Apostolic faith; further, while acknowledging the Apostles Creed and the Nicene Creed as substantially expressing the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith the Conference does not adopt any Creed as a basis of Church unity and leaves confessional questions to the judgement of the Chinese Church for future consideration; yet* in view of our knowledge, etc.

The passing of the amended resolution brought every delegate to his feet and the whole assembly burst out into singing the Doxology.

The gavel wielded by the Chairman of the Conference bears the following inscription:—"China Centenary Missionary Conference 1907. Chairman's gavel of wood from a tree overshadowing the grave of Robert Morrison. Presented by Missionaries in South China." The Chairman, Dr. Smith, in accepting the hammer, expressed the hope that there would be as much unanimity in the Conference as there apparently was in the missionary body in 1807.

One of the most important subjects of debate brought up in the Shanghai Missionary Conference on April 29th was the question of founding a great Christian University for China. Among the speakers was the Rev. Lord William Cecil, son of the late Marquis of Salisbury. He said he had discussed this very subject with persons who represented the feeling in England on the matter. He had conversed on the subject with Sir Ernest Satow, also representatives of Oxford and Cambridge Universities and he thought that the Conference would allow him, therefore, to interfere in their debate, to express to them what he thought was the prevailing sentiment in England with regard to this matter. The prevailing sentiment in England was that it was a most essential thing to have a university, not a college, which would dominate thought and get absolutely in touch with all western thought: that that university should be a greater thing than either China or Japan could produce for themselves; that it should be a great Western idea; that the university should be founded on the model England had found so successful, not because it was English, but because he thought it would help to avoid all friction; that all the colleges should be denominational, but that the university should be undenominational; and that it should fix the standard of education; that the university should not simply be a place of education but a place of research, so that they would be able to say to anybody, "If you cannot afford to go to America or to England you can go to this university which will be as famous as any in the western lands." A university of that kind would not be in any way subversive. A scheme like this really to succeed, to succeed so well that any competition that might come would be unable to upset it, must be a scheme not merely founded by one denomination or country, but a scheme founded by all denominations and all countries interested in the progress of Christianity. He suggested to this Conference in considering this matter not merely to consider themselves, but to remember all the great interests that were concerned in education in the Home countries and that for a university like to this to be successful they must be able to draw men of intellect, light, and leading from the West to the East; they must have persons on their Committee who were in touch with America, England and Germany. Unless they had people like that the dangers would be that the university would not be in a position to withstand the opposition of the Chinese Government or other persons who might seek to found other universities and who were not in any way favourable to Christian teaching. Let the great university authorities of the Homelands work with them for he was certain they would do so if only the opportunity was given.

Dr. Stuart considered it necessary to point out the inadvisability and impracticability of establishing such an institution as that proposed. This seemed to him to be merely a device for securing a favourable report upon the subject. The project was premature because there were few students in the Empire able to take up post graduate studies; and the few there were would prefer to go abroad for this work. It was with difficulty that they were able to secure students for undergraduate courses. It would be better to improve the undergraduate curricula and bring the students to where they deserved the Baccalaureate degree and could stand side by side with the graduates of Europe and America. The project was premature because post-graduate schools in other lands that did not have undergraduate departments had not been successes. It was premature because interdenominational Union had not yet been tried long enough to prove that it was the best way or even practicable. It was premature because such an institution should be the normal development of the needs of the Chinese people and particularly of the Chinese Church. It was impracticable because for the inauguration of such an institution at least $10,000,000 would

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

be required and the person or persons who would make such a gift would require some guarantee of the ultimate success of such a project. Dr. Stuart asserted that a person who made such a gift as they would need without a guarantee of the ultimate success of the scheme would be "Putting a scheme on paper and waiting for the conjunction of the planets." Money and the men to use it must coincide. The project was inopportune because there was already a rising jealousy of mission educational institutions on the part of the Chinese officials and literati. The scheme was inadvisable because this Conference was not a legislative body and any action of this sort taken here could not and would not prevent existing institutions from establishing such post-graduate courses as they might be able to provide for; it was inadvisable and impracticable because it would be next to impossible to provide for the management and control of such an institution, and, at the same time, safeguard denominational interests.

Dr. Gilbert Reid emphasized every point that Dr. Stuart had brought forward. If they wanted $5,000,000 let them get it and put it into evangelistic work or else use it to strengthen the colleges at present established. Let this colossal university come in to the Imperial University, let the funds which came from abroad go into existing institutions.

Eventually the Conference passed the following amended resolution:—

Resolved that a General Education Committee be appointed (1) to study the whole field of education in China with a view to representing to liberal givers in the homelands, the pressing need of strengthening and extending the work of our secondary schools and colleges. (2) and inasmuch as the founding of a Union Christian University in China would be of great benefit to the cause of Christian civilization in this Empire, to take into consideration how it is practicable to establish such a university.

Further that this matter be referred to the Committee of Reference to draw up and report to this Conference plans for the formation and work of such a general Education Committee.

Commenting on the debate in question the *N.C. Daily News* concludes:—

A Christian Institution subsidized by a non-Christian Government in opposition to that Government's own non-Christian institution presents a palpable anomaly, opening the way for much bitterness and friction at the expense of both religion and education. Not less liable to misconception and dangerous to international harmony would be the creation of a University looking for its support entirely to foreign sources. Its presence would be a perpetual humiliation to China, and in the event of the Government Universities becoming open to all irrespective of creed, the extraneous institution would, as Dr. Hawks Pott candidly points out, have the ground cut at once from under its feet. There is so ample and so inviting a field for evangelistic work; so much to be done in the way of building up a Christian Church and Ministry in China that a Christian University can well be regarded as a thing only practicable and desirable when it is the creation of a Chinese nation already itself Christian.

On May 2nd the Shanghai Missionary Conference discussed the question of Ancestral Worship. The discussion was prefaced by a paper read by the Rev. James Jackson, of which the following is a short synopsis:—

At the last Conference this subject called forth more heated discussion than any other, but in seventeen years the position of the Church in China is much altered. We believe that Ancestral Worship still presents the greatest single obstacle to Christianity. This is especially manifest in the case of students. Any discussion of it should be calm, judicial, sympathetic, eirenic. While removing stumbling-blocks the purity of the Church is to be secured. A distinction must be made between the practice of the educated and that of the masses. Comparative religion throws much useful light on them. The word "worship" is a question-begging epithet. Much which appears to us objectionable is in the oriental merely an expression of reverence. Ancestral worship embodies Chinese ideas of the solidarity of the family. Many of the practices are due to a false psychology, the exact belief being difficult of statement. It is assumed that the departed spirit is dependent on the living descendants, and even that its continued existence is contingent on due performance of the rites. Ancestral worship must be held to belong to a low type of religion, or to a very imperfect development of it. Whether idolatrous or not, it is a rival of the worship of the one God.

Its view of the future life and of our relation to the dead is far short of the Christian view. Its influence has been both for good and for evil. It has fostered ideas of law and order, mutual responsibility, respect for authority and for social custom. It has strengthened the Chinese character by inculcating reverence for the living and the dead.

In the great change in China can Ancestral Worship be maintained? If so, is it consistent with the raising of the position of women by education? Such education must be a powerful disintegrating force. The best way to push out the evil is by substituting something better. In its reaction from the errors of Rome, Protestantism teaches too little about the state of the departed. But we have little to learn from Rome, with its worship of the ancestors of others, when styled "saints." Large use should be made of memorial days in churches for members, and in schools for founders with special forms of service. The chief perplexity is in regard to the commemoration of heathen ancestors, but we must not tell the Chinese that Christianity has no message, no hope for those whose ancestors died without seeing the Gospel's light. More attention should be paid by school and church to positive teaching of reverence to parents.

We are not justified in asking Chinese to give up or destroy their ancestral tablets, which is indeed a branch of Chinese law. Christian memorial tablets to replace have been recommended. The question of offerings and prostrations must be left to the enlightened conscience subject to the teaching of the Word and the Spirit of God. Without this, formal prohibitions are useless, with them unnecessary. More care should be bestowed on Christian cemeteries, visits to them encouraged, with services at Easter, etc. Ancestral Worship has disappeared in the West, but not easily or suddenly. Superstition is hard to get rid of. Our greatest struggle will be with materialism, godlessness, practical atheism. An agnostic educated class is far harder to deal with than a superstitious multitude. Christianity as taught in schools and practised in churches is the only really conservative and constructive force in sight. We should teach the one God and the Incarnation, that men are not sons of Adam, but of our Father in Heaven.

The debate drew forth Dr. Du Bose who said that the paper had brought the subject before the conference in its most dangerous form. He objected to the title of the paper going on the Centenary records, because it would be an example of acting contrary to the first and second commandments.

Dr. Gibson in a very earnest and trenchant speech said the term "ancestral worship" was a mistranslation of Chinese phrases. By it was not meant what was ordinarily understood by the English word "worship," and a more suitable phrase for it might possibly be memorial services. These, Christians considered perfectly legitimate as expressing their tenderest emotions. If they adopted the view of memorial services they got closer to the point. It must sometimes seem harsh to the Chinese that objection should be raised to this custom, but be desired to point out that the objections were not only because worship was offered in a specific sense to that which was not God, but because these services, so far from being services of reverence and love, were expressions of fear and horror at the return of the spirits of the departed, who had been loved and reverenced when on earth. There was no doubt that the Conference was in the main at one about the Second Commandment and he was sure that not one single member would have any hesitation in condemning the worship of that which was not God. Yet in these strange times he found himself at times almost an apologist for some forms of idolatry. If the Chinese cast away their idols, and showed their utter disrespect for them, as they sometimes did, they would be still further from God. For his part some road-side shrine sometimes touched him as an expression of a something which one sorely missed in the so-called Christian West. So with ancestral worship they sometimes saw things they could admire. Consciences must be educated, and each man must decide what was lawful for himself, in communion with Christ. Let them not imagine that they were in any way divided on the question of ancestral worship and of memorial services. They did believe their Christians should be encouraged to show more tenderness both by fitting expressions of filial piety and by reverence for the dead.

After many other speakers had been heard the conference amended, struck out, or passed the following resolutions on the subject:—

(1.) That while the Worship of Ancestors as at present practised by the generality of the people is incompatible with an enlightened and spiritual conception of the Christian Faith, and so cannot be tolerated as a practice in the Christian Church, yet we should be careful not to destroy in our Christian converts, the feeling of reverence for the dead which this custom seeks to express, nor to convey to the Chinese in general, the impression that Christians attach no importance to Filial Piety.

As *amended and adopted*:

That while the Worship of Ancestors is incompatible with an enlightened and spiritual conception of the Christian Church yet we should be careful to encourage in our Christian converts the feeling of reverence for the memory of the departed which this custom seeks to express and to impress upon the Chinese in general the fact that Christians attach great importance to Filial Piety.

2.—That recognizing the full provision made in Christianity for the highest development and expression of Filial Piety, this Conference recommends that greater prominence be given in preaching, in teaching and in religious observances, to the practical duty of reverence to parents, and thus make it evident to non-Christians, that the Church regards Filial Piety as one of the highest of Christian duties.

Carried without amendment.

3.—Recognizing that in replacing the Worship of Ancestors in China by Christianity, many delicate and difficult questions inevitably arise, we would emphasize the necessity for the continuous education of the conscience of the members of the Christian Church by whom all such questions must ultimately be adjusted, expressing our confidence that through the leading and illumination of the Spirit of God, the Church will be guided into right lines of action.

Carried without amendment.

4.—That some effort be made by memorial or otherwise, to induce the Chinese Government to follow in the steps of Japan by declaring that the homage paid to the tablets of the Emperor and of Confucius, shall not be regarded as an act of religious worship, but of State ceremony only, so that Christians may perform the required acts of homage without violating Christian principle or Christian conscience, while at the same time escaping the brand of disloyalty.

This Resolution was struck out.

(5) That the Conference recommends our Chinese brethren to encourage an affectionate remembrance of the dead by beautifying graves and erecting memorials to parents and ancestors, by building or endowing churches, schools, hospitals to parents and other charitable institutions as is common in all Christian lands, thus making memorials of the departed a means of helping the living through successive generations.

This Resolution became (4), and was amended by the insertion of "*useful*" between "*erecting*" and "*memorials*."

Among the resolutions passed on May 3rd by the Shanghai Centenary Missionary Conference were the following:—

1.—Resolved that this conference sends its cordial Christian greetings to the Chinese Union Church of Tokyo, and expresses deep interest in, and sympathy with, its members in thus publicly identifying themselves with the body of Christ in the word; that we pledge ourselves to remember them in earnest prayer that under conditions of serious temptation and danger they may keep themselves faithful to their solemn covenant in Christ and throughout life may honour the name of their Divine Master.

2.—Resolved (a) That to the end that this Church may grow into a vigorous and permanent body which shall both develop the life of its members in Tokio and commend them to the fellowship of some particular Church in the place to which they return in China, it is our judgement that it should be associated with some strong mission in China which shall act on behalf of all the Missions and Churches represented in this Conference.

(b) That this Conference appoint Bishop L. H. Roots, Dr. S. R. Hodge, and the Rev. W. N. Bitton as a Committee of Fellowship to represent the various Protestant Mission organizations labouring in China in promoting relations of sympathy between them and the Chinese Church of Christ in Tokio.

3.—Whereas

The Young Men's Christian Association, at the request of the Shanghai Missionary Association has already started a fruitful work among the Chinese students in Tokio, who present a field of emergency and opportunity, therefore:

Resolved that we recommend that a few missionaries and Chinese workers should be temporarily loaned when possible to the Young Men's Christian Association as it may request assistance for work among the Chinese students in Tokio,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE LAW COURTS.

JAPAN BREWERY CO. *v.* TIPPLE.

The hearing of a case lodged by the Japan Brewery Co., Ltd. against Capt. R. Tipple, claiming six hundred *yen* was resumed on May 6th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Mr. James Stewart was examined as a witness. He said that he was in the employment of the Japan Brewery Co. from 1892 to 1900. The well near the stables on the premises of the plaintiffs' brewery was made in 1895. The position of the well was near the boundary of lot No. 104, Bluff. The distance between the well and the stone-wall on the boundary was about ten feet. The stone-wall was built in 1895 after which the well was dug.

Plaintiffs' Counsel said that the representative of the firm (the present petition was filed before the dissolution of the association) had been changed. The present representative was Mr. Charles Burton Bernard. Counsel presented his Power-of-Attorney given by the new representative (liquidator) of the firm.

Defendant's Counsel asked the Judge to examine again the place referred to in the present dispute. He said that after the well was made the foundation of the stone-wall was damaged, consequently the wall collapsed after rain in September last year. The Judge gave his consent to the request.

The proceedings were adjourned till May 14th.

PETITION AGAINST THE LIQUIDATOR OF THE JAPAN BREWERY CO.

The case which Mr. J. H. Rosenthal brings against Mr. F. S. James, liquidator of the Japan Brewery Co. Ltd., for cancellation of a resolution passed at a general meeting of shareholders held on Feb. 13th, came up again on May 7th in the Yokohama District Court.

Plaintiff's Counsel, Mr. G. Akiyama, said that at the previous proceedings, the extent of the dispute with regard to the present case was limited by the Court to the definition of the point whether the Japan Brewery Co. Ltd., could be dealt with under Japanese law. The defendants were established in Japan and all of their business was carried on in Yokohama; though as a matter of fact the firm was registered in Hongkong. The registry of the firm could not be taken as an essential argument that the firm was absolved from Japanese law. According to British law, the registry was a necessary measure to be taken in obtaining the status of a juridical person. This registry made in Hongkong could not be taken as the basis of the contention put forward by defendant's Counsel, who maintained that the Yokohama office of the Japan Brewery Co. was its branch and the office in Hongkong the headquarters. The general meetings of the company were held in Yokohama; most of the directors were living in the same city; and further the brewing and the sale of its product were carried on in Yokohama. On the other hand, the establishment of its head office in Hongkong was merely nominal. In accordance with British law, the Hongkong office was merely the "registered office." However, the registered office could not be taken as the head office for practical business purposes. Viewing the status of the company from the point of view of international law with regard to private business, the firm must be considered as being a foreign association liable to be treated under the Japanese laws inasmuch as its principal business was carried on in Japan. The nationality of the firm must be regarded as Japanese in accordance with law No. 27. Counsel further went on to say that the defendant firm was established in Japan before the enforcement of the Commercial Code. Immediately after the Code came into force Imperial Ordinance, No. 273, was promulgated. In accordance with this Imperial Edict, any foreign firms established in Japan before the enforcement of the Commercial Code, should be dealt with under the same code; such foreign business associations as came under the Japanese Code must make their registration at the Japanese office concerned within six months after the enforcement of the Commercial Code, otherwise the associations might be ordered to dissolve; and during the grace of the appointed six months, the foreign associations were subject to their own countries' laws. Now the Japan Brewery Company was registered at the Yokohama Local Court in compliance with the Imperial Ordinance and the Commercial Code. Referring to Art. 36 of the Civil Code and Art. 14 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Counsel said that a judgment given on Feb. 15th last year in the Court of Cassation, in the case of the Yokohama branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank against Yuen Tzesong—claiming *yen* 230,000 and counter claiming *yen* 600,000—bore upon the case. According to this decision, all foreign associations came under the jurisdiction of the Court of the district where they belonged. The ground taken by the Court of Cassation must be said to apply to the dispute in the present case. With regard to the legal representative of the Japan Brewery Co., Counsel said that after the company was dissolved, Mr. F. S. James, one of the directors, was elected liquidator and the liquidator must be taken as the representative of the wound-up association authorized to administer all affairs connected with it. At this stage, Counsel produced in support of his argument quotations from several books including Lindley *On Partnership and Companies*, A. V. Dicey's *Conflict of Laws*, the Hongkong Ordinance with regard to Associations, etc. Counsel said that according to the foregoing jurists, the judicial place of a association must be wher its principal business was being transacted, and the registry could not be regarded as defining either its head office or branches. Foreign associations must be considered as within the jurisdiction of the Court of the place where they were carrying on "administrative business." The registration of the association could not be regarded as an essential measure in interpreting the definition as to its head office or its branch office. Referring to the Hongkong Ordinance, Counsel said that if an association was ordered by the Court to dissolve a liquidator must be appointed by the office and in the case of the consent of shareholders being sought, the liquidator must be elected by them. In both instances, the liquidator was alike authorized to transact all the affairs of the dissolved company.

Defendant's Counsel, Mr. Ideura, said that several documents with regard to the registry of the Japan Brewery Co. in Hongkong were on their way to Yokohama. After their arrival, official and private letters could be produced. Referring to the evidence just produced, Counsel said that he was desirous of having time to investigate them. Counsel asked the Court to adjourn the proceedings.

In reply to the Judge, Counsel said that there was no disguising the fact that the principal business of the Japan Brewery Co. had been carried out in Yokohama but from a juridical point of view the main office of the company was in Hongkong. Before the dissolution, the company was contemplating starting business in Manila, Shanghai, India, China, etc. At the time when these developments were actually planned the contention that the head office was in Hongkong was doubtless firmly in the directors' minds. Hongkong therefore must be regarded as the central office of the company.

The case was adjourned till May 14th.

SHIPPING CASE.

The hearing of the case brought by Messrs. Langfeldt & Co. against the West Coast Commercial Co., the owners of the late sailing vessel *Agenor*, North Minneapolis, Minnesota, America, claiming *yen* 6,353.92, was resumed on May 8th in the Yokohama District Court.

Mr. T. C. Anderson, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, was examined as a witness. He said that in January 1906 he was in the employment of the bank. He did not, however, attend to the draft business. So far as described in the business books, he knew that Messrs. Langfeldt & Co. issued two drafts — one amounted to *yen* 1,500 and another to *yen* 1,750—in January, 1905. The drafts were originally made by Mr. S. F. Kilman, the Yokohama representative of the West Commercial Co., America, and Messrs. Langfeldt and Co. made endorsements on the documents. The money stipulated in the drafts was drawn at the bank. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank transferred the drafts to its correspondent bank in America to collect the amount from the West Commercial Co. No discount was made by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at the time when Messrs. Langfeldt and Co. received the amounts of the drafts. The drafts were dishonoured by the firm they were drawn on. After that Messrs. Langfeldt and Co. refunded to the bank the sum that they had received. The transactions were all entered in the business books of the bank.

In reply to defendants' Counsel, Mr. Anderson stated that the transaction had been attended to by Mr. A. B. Lowson so far as witness remembered. Witness added that Mr. Lowson is now in London. At present, Mr. B. C. Lambert attends to the draft department.

Plaintiffs' Counsel produced a letter and said that after the drafts were dishonoured in America, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank wrote to Messrs Langfeldt and Co. asking them to redeem one—amounting to *yen* 1,500—of the documents together with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. Counsel referring to the letter asked witness whether the signature on the note was that of Mr. Lowson. Witness replied that it was signed by that gentleman. In reply to plaintiffs' Counsel who asked whether another letter urging the payment of the other draft of *yen* 1,750 was issued by Mr. Lowson, witness said that it might have been.

After the conclusion of the witness' examination, plaintiff's Counsel said that Messrs. Langfeldt & Co. did not sell the drafts to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank but raised a loan by means of the documents on behalf of the ship's agent. Referring to an account statement Counsel said that the provisions and other goods shipped by the ship-chandlers amounted to about *yen* 1,200. The credit to the owners of the sailing vessel was different from the drafts in dispute. Messrs. Langfeldt & Co. did not draw the amounts of the documents with a view to clearing off the credit against defendants.

Defendants' Counsel after arguing on the contention of plaintiffs' Counsel asked the Judge for leave to examine Mr. B. C. Lambert of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank as a witness. The Judge decided to summon him for May 15th.

KEIMIN KEIBA CLUB.

An extraordinary meeting of members of the above Club was held at the Bankers' Club, Honcho-dori at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 6th inst., for the purpose of electing a Committee.

Mr. B. C. T. GRAY was voted to the chair and explained that the meeting was called to elect 14 members of Committee, three of whom were to be supervisors. A list with 20 names of members willing to serve had been issued to the meeting, but of these he had since learned that two of the gentlemen proposed desired to withdraw their names, Messrs. Isaacs and Bugbird.

On the motion of the Chairman Messrs. Mottet and Hawkins were appointed scrutineers of the ballot, and the voting proceeded.

At the conclusion of the examination of the votes the Chairman announced that the following members had been elected: Messrs. A. R. Catto, J. de Cuers de Cogolin, E. C. Davis, M. Dayet, A. Etted, B. C. T. Gray, Ishiura Sokutaro, Kimura Shinnosuke, D. Marshall, Capt. Makita Kichichiro, Magata Manki, Moriwaki Wataru, R. J. Ward and A. M. S Woodward. Of these the last named and Capt. Makita and Mr. Kimura Shinnosuke had been elected supervisors. There were 160 members on the Club and of there 29 had voted in person and 68 by proxy. The Committee now consisted of these gentlemen just elected and the eight remaining members of the promoters committee, namely, Messrs. A. L. Bouffier, Yama Tetsusaburo, Kimura Jutaro, Makino Eijiro, Sakuma Fukutaru, Sugaki Kyujiro, Tokuda Shozo and Usui Gihei.

This concluded the business before the meeting and a vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to an end.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CUSTOMS PROTESTS.

On April 30th, several decisions were given by the Director of the Yokohama Customs on protests lodged by various importers.

The American Trading Company imported shellac. The Customs appraisers imposed 20 per cent. *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 157 of the tariff. The firm held that the material should be dealt with under No. 105 of the tariff and that the duty should be *yen* 17.90 per 100 *kin*. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the article was not "gum shellac," but "white lac."

Leather cloth which was imported by Messrs. Alb. Haim & Co., No. 70, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, was dealt with by the Customs Authorities under No. 288 of the tariff and duty was imposed at the rate of *yen* 1.07 per 10 sq. yards. After the protest of the importers, the duty was changed to *sen* 42 per 10 sq. yards in accordance with No. 287 of the tariff, on the ground that the material is a kind of the cloth for book binding purposes.

Messrs. L. J. Healing & Co., No. 22, Yamashita-cho, imported curtain poles on which 40 cent. *ad val.* duty was imposed under No. 506 of the tariff. The importers contended that the article should be treated under No. 391 or 406. The protest was rejected.

The Customs authorities imposed duty on "malt wine" at the rate of *sen* 80 per litre which was imported by Messrs. North and Rae, Ltd. The firm held that the duty should be 30 per cent. under No. 158 of the tariff. The protest was not sustained on the ground that the beverage is a kind of wine mixed with port-wine, malt extract and meat extract.

The China and Japan Trading Company imported elevators on which the appraisers imposed 30 per cent. *ad val.* duty under No. 538 of the tariff which classifies articles wholly manufactured but coarse. The firm filed a protest contending that the machines should be dealt with in accordance with No. 456 of the tariff and the duty should be 15 per cent. The protest was not sustained on the ground that the nature of the manufacture of the article is so simple that it cannot be taken as a machine.

The protest lodged by Messrs. Carl Rohde and Co. against the imposition of 30 per cent. *ad val.* duty on "flashlight rayer," contending that the material should be treated under No. 157 of the tariff and the duty should be 20 per cent. was dismissed, the reason being that the article was manufactured from metal, paper and chemicals, and that consequently it could not be admitted as a kind of chemical.

VILLAGE DISPUTE AT KOYASU.

The villagers of Koyasu made a demonstrative movement on May 2nd at Takashima yama, Kanagawa. They are dissatisfied with the builders of the Yokohama Railway. It appears that the railway company constructed a road about twenty feet high traversing Urashima, Shirahata, etc, without seeking permission from the villagers. The road causes a considerable obstacle to agricultural operations, preventing the transportation of manure, agricultural materials, crops, etc. In February the villagers asked the railway company to arrange a more convenient road but the company ignored the request. At length, the villagers applied to the Kanagawa Kencho complaining of the steps taken by the company. The prefectural office replied asking the parties to settle the matter amicably. Thereupon the villagers appointed a representative. Further negotiations were conducted with the company but no definite conclusion was brought about. A large number of policemen have been sent from Kanagawa to the scene. They arrived just in time to persuade the villagers from starting off to petition the Kencho in person. On the advice of the police, the villagers elected forty representatives with a view to explaining personally to the Governor the reason for their complaint. These delegates had an interview with the Governor at his office, but details are not yet forthcoming.

"BEAUTY AND THE BARGE."

The good barge *Heart and Hand*, Captain James Barley, commander, made an exceedingly prosperous voyage under the colours of the Y.C. and A.C. at the Public Hall on Saturday evening. The Hall was not quite so full as we expected, but as many of the unoccupied seats had been paid for the Y.C. and A.C. should benefit substantially. The farce went very well indeed and the audience were not slow in catching on to the various topical gags specially introduced for the evening, while when the "haffable and aimable" Captain presented the Beauty with the silken favours of the Y.C. and A.C. applause rang out loud and long. The Bijou Orchestra, as usual, were liberal in their favours and responded to several encores.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RECENT HAPPENINGS AT THE OKAYAMA ORPHANAGE.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—So many of your readers are interested in the work of this widely-known institution that a brief statement of recent special occurrences seems called for.

On April twentieth the institution passed its twentieth birthday and a very joyous celebration was held. Some 17 graduates from outside of Okayama together with 50 residing in the city and many other special guests assembled in the small chapel and listened to interesting addresses from Mr. Ishii, Mayor Okaka and Mr. Takenouchi of Okayama, Rev. K. Tsunajima of Tokyo and Rev. S. V. Kaimarker of Bombay, India.

Mr. Ishii called attention to the fact that the institution had befriended nearly 2000 children and had received and expended some 400,000 *yen* during the past twenty years. He said they had just learned after many experiments how to conduct a benevolent work of this sort and considered that the institution was now entering on its real term of service for the nation and the whole East. In the afternoon field sports by the children were in order.

It is of interest to note that the graduates contributed 1,200 *yen* with which they paid the expenses of the celebration, gave substantial presents to all the Orphanage workers including two foreigners, of over ten and five years standing, and made the first payment on the last lot of land purchased by the institution, the balance to be paid within five years. Also that special gifts were received by the treasurer aggregating *yen* 1,000.10 besides *yen* 1,200, toward the endowment fund which Mr. Ishii is anxious to secure in order to relieve the strain of raising so much money annually by concerts and other means.

The present number of children is 1184. About 100 of the more than 800 famine waifs taken in a year ago are to be returned to their homes in the Tohoku shortly.

H.I.H. Princess Kanin recently visited the Orphanage and spent fully two hours in inspecting the Home and watching the athletic exercises of the children. She appeared deeply impressed and left with Mr. Ishii a substantial proof of her warm interest in the good work he and his associates are doing.

Okayama Orphanage has an endowment of *yen* 33,900, but it is also burdened with a temporary debt of about *yen* 30,000 caused by the sudden increase of its numbers a year ago consequent upon the famine. Japanese society is rallying to the support of the institution and may be trusted to supply its needs later on but just at present there is increasing need of help from foreigners residing in Japan or friends at road. Urgent needs are sixty *yen* scholarship, a chapel, a school house, an industrial plant and a further endowment. Food alone costs 100 *yen* a day and other necessaries a second hundred.

The undersigned will be glad to furnish detailed particulars to any who may desire such and also to be the medium of gifts regular or special to this honoured, heroic and hungry institution,

Yours gratefully, J. H. PETTEE.

Okayama, May 2, 1907.

THE CRIMINAL CODE.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I should be afraid to abuse your and your readers' patience by my lengthy letters if I had not a slight hope that there are not a few amongst your readers who do not like "toujours perdrix" and perhaps enjoy to hear about Japanese legal matters even in the form of a discussion on a very irrelevant point. Anyhow, I hope to come to an end to-day.

I.—It does absolutely not matter whether the draft of the Code of Criminal Procedure referred to by me will be brought before the Diet in its present form or whether there will be another revision as in the case of the new Criminal Code. The fact remains that a draft of the Criminal Code lately published *and* a draft of the Code of Criminal procedure have been compiled together and were intended to work together. To this draft, which will be more or less the basis of the future Code of Criminal Procedure I referred in my letter in order to show the real intention of the authors of both drafts in regard to complaint. Just because there are still no definitive provisions on this point, the above mentioned draft is the only source from which an opinion as to the idea of the authors in regard to complaint can be formed. What Mr. de Becker's "intimate friend" says about a tentative measure" to be submitted to the Diet next session in the shape of a 'Keihoshikoho'—law concerning the operation of the Criminal Code—is rather strange, for such kind of law is nowise a "tentative measure" but is on the contrary in German as well as in Japanese modern legislation a regular supplement to every new Code, having for its principal purpose to assure the smooth transition from the old law to the new law. Thus there is a "Minyooshikoho—law concerning the operation of the Civil Code—and a "Shoshoshikoho"—law concerning the operation of the Criminal Code—and there must of course be a "Keihoshikoho"—law concerning the operation of the Criminal Code. It may be that this law will also contain a few provisions on Criminal Procedure in case the new Code of Criminal Procedure is not completed in time, which would be very regrettable indeed, but its principal purpose will be, as at least should be, to prevent a collision between the provisions of the old Criminal Code and of the new Criminal Code, for instance in regard to the question of the enforcement of penalties abolished by the new Code, etc.

II.—As to the interpretation of the provisions of the draft of the Code of Criminal Procedure Mr. de Becker's position is clearly untenable. He says: "In every case it is either actually or constructively the *injured party* who *alone* has the right of complaint" and accordingly he asserts that in case of slander against a dead person the injury is not against the reputation of the deceased person but against the reputation of his living relatives. Now if this be so, it would follow as a matter of course that there could be no complaint if there were *no* relatives; but according to Art. 209 a complaint can be made *even though there are no living relatives at all* by any person appointed by the public procurator. This shows conclusively that in this case the *injured party* in the sense of the law is the dead person, not his relatives. Besides there is no dissension on this point among writers on continental Criminal Law, from which this provision has been taken; it is generally admitted that the offence is against the reputation of the dead person. Of course it may happen that a slander against a dead person contains *at the same time* an insult against a living relative of his, in which case the relative may *also* as a matter of course make a complaint against the offender, not, however, under the provisions of Art. 230, 2 of the Criminal Code relating to offences against *dead* persons but under Art. 231, 1 relating to offences against *living* persons. Apparently these two cases have been mixed up by Mr. de Becker under No. 3 of his letter. Hence it follows that if Mr. de Becker wanted to make an addition to the law for the benefit of his readers he ought to have added not "on complaint of the injured party" but "on complaint of the person entitled thereto."

I am glad that Mr. de Becker kindly attributes any "slight omissions or over-sights" which might be found in my translation to "printers' errors." I can assure him that when I found in his translation that in Art. 8 "or Ordinances"* and in Art. 112 "par. 1" was omitted and in Art. 58, 2 the word "Article" was printed instead of "paragraph" I did not for a moment lay the blame at his door but considered them too as "printers' errors."

Finally I too wish to make it perfectly clear and plain that I did not intend to criticize Mr. de Becker's translation and to repeat that my remark about the addition of the words 'of the injured party" was incidentally caused by the necessity to defend myself and also Mr. de Becker against the enterprising printers of the *Japan Mail*. I quite understand the reasons which induced Mr. de Becker to make that addition, and I have nothing but praise for the energy with which he has undertaken the slippery and ungrateful task of translating Japanese laws, and I am glad that there are two translations; firstly, because it lessens the moral responsibility of each of us and, secondly, because it will give a feeling of greater security to any poor fellow who might have to study our books to find out which of the 254 Articles he has offended against.

Yours truly, Dr. L. LOENHOLM.

* Not omitted in Art. 33.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—My only reason for questioning some of the words in Dr. Loenholm's translation was that he referred to his translation of Article 264 as a "verbal" one. With all due respect to the learned Doctor, I cannot agree with him when he claims that 待 means "obtain" and not "await." With regard to 奪 the ordinary meaning of this is plain enough, but I understand that by legal men the meaning of 奪劍 is given to it. I may be wrong in my understanding of the legal meaning of the English word "prosecute," but 264 as rendered by Dr. Loenholm appears to me as if the Court acted as prosecutor.

In 259, it seems to me that a person might suppress a document and yet not be guilty of "destroying or throwing it away."

In 260, my answer is that all ships are vessels, but all vessels are not ships. In this Article 傷害 is correctly translated, but in Articles 261 and 262 it has certainly been omitted by the Doctor. I suppose in these two Articles it refers to beasts, birds, fishes and insects. In 262, I cannot admit that 盜心 is of no importance, because it strongly emphasises that although a thing belongs to a person he cannot under certain circumstances maltreat it. In 263, here again a person might abstract a letter and yet not be guilty of hiding it.

It may interest the Doctor to know that I have read much of the law of Japan in the original and so far have met but one Chinese character which required the use of a dictionary in order to understand its ordinary every day meaning.

As free translations of the Criminal Code, Dr. Loenholm's and Mr. De Becker's works must appeal to every student of Japanese as masterly productions, but I do not think they can be taken as "word correct."

I remain, Sir, Yours truly, STUDENT.
Tokyo, May 6th, 1907.

THE SIBERIAN MAIL.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In your to-day's issue, you make reference to the question of mails via Siberia, pointing out what many of us have been aware of, namely, that no arrangement has been effected between the Russian Government and the Japanese Government regarding this service.

If you will be good enough to inform your readers of the cause of no arrangement having yet been effected and the probable date when such an arrangement will be effected, you will be conferring a boon upon foreign residents in Japan.

Yours etc., "FOREIGNER."
Yokohama, 9th May, 1907.

MILITARY REPORTS ON THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

The first of the three volumes to be issued by the United States Army Staff, containing reports of military observers attached to the armies in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War, has appeared, and contains the reports of Lieut.-Col. W. S. Schuyler and Capt. Carl Reichmann, who were with the Russians, and Capt. P. C. March and Major John F. Morrison, who were with the Japanese forces. The following are instructive extracts from the reports.

In relation to the use of the sword and bayonet, Capt. March, General Staff, says that swordsmanship is the natural inheritance of the Japanese upper class; the Samurai and all officers are taught the use of their weapon, which is for fighting and not for theatricals. One of the most striking lessons of the Japanese War is the return to the use of the bayonet and sword upon the battlefield. This was greatly increased by the constant use of night attacks by both sides. While the statistics of the number of killed and wounded by bayonet and sword on the Japanese side do not show a large number of casualties due to these weapons, it can be safely stated that the number on the Russian side is much greater, as the Japanese have been successful so far in most of these attacks. In the first battle of Motienling, on July 4, 1904, when the Japanese outposts were attacked by the Russians in the darkness, just before dawn, 15 Japanese were killed, all with the bayonet, out of 36 men on the outpost. In the fighting from Aug. 25 to Aug. 31, advancing on Liao-yang, the Japanese reported 45 wounded by the bayonet in the 1st Army. In the fighting thereafter, while no figures were given, Capt. March saw numbers of Russian dead and some Japanese wounded from the bayonet. While exact figures may never be available as to the number of casualties due to the bayonet on both sides, it is a noticeable fact that the bayonet is not an obsolete weapon by any means in modern warfare, in spite of the increased effectiveness of the modern rapid-fire field gun and magazine rifle. This is also true of the sword. In the same fights Japanese officers gave a good account of themselves with the sword, and on one day of the fighting in the battle of Sha-ho, Major-Gen. Watanabe, of the Imperial Guards, getting involved in a night attack, took care of himself and accounted for his opponent with his sword, in spite of his years and rank.

The same officer has some remarks upon the subject of military attachés and newspaper correspondents. He says that one of the most striking things in connection with this war has been the way in which Japan has handled the question of the censorship. There can be no doubt that the standard set in this war has furnished an object-lesson which will be represented to all the great Powers by their attachés in the field in such a way as to make some similar method a necessity in all future wars. Although the Japanese have not completely solved the problem, it cannot be doubted that their censorship has been of distinct advantage to them. The estimates of the strength of Gen. Kuroki's army, which were published in Russian papers on the authority of the Russian general staff, were always largely in excess of the actual number, and this misinformation undoubtedly influenced their strategy to a marked degree. When Capt. March joined the army at Fenghuangcheng, Kuroki had three divisions, with perhaps 60,000 men, including non-combatants. Russia gave out his strength at 100,000. When he attacked Liao-yang he had, including men on the line of communication, coolies, and non-combatants, 100,000 men, and the European papers gave him anything from 150,000 to 300,000. When the Japanese troops went into a fight all numerical designations were taken off their shoulders, so that the Russias could not get, from the killed or captured men, information concerning the organisations opposed to them.

Capt. C. Reichmann, 17th Infantry, says that among the chief causes that led to the defeat of the Russian army were lack of preparedness, and lack of mobility, initiative and offensive spirit, the latter two the result of the low intellectual status of the Russian soldier. The Russian army was heavy. The heaviness and slowness is due in part to the size of her units, the weight and bulk of the equipment and to the lack of intellectual power. Equally large units are found in other armies, but there intelligence of the masses and a highly trained corps of officers give the troops the mobility and elasticity that was lacking in the Russian army. The general and military education of the Russian officer leaves something to be desired. The officers are the nerves and brains of the army. The lower the intellectual averages of the men the greater must be the number of officers. On that account there were not enough officers in the Russian army from the beginning, and as the war carried them off—after the battle of Liao-yang the 9th East Siberian Rifle division had but 93 officers for duty instead of nearly 300—the efficiency of the army fell rapidly. Whatever the personal failings of the Russian officer may have been, he is generally a hard-working man who has done the best he could with the material entrusted to him. He has failed, not so much from lack of effort on his part (he cheerfully shared the hardships and privations of his men and willingly laid down his life), but he was handicapped all the way through by the low intellectual standard of the men he commanded. The superior intelligence, discipline, mobility, and aggressive spirit of the Japanese army stand out so sharply that no one can overlook them who is in search of the qualities that help to win victories.

Major John F. Morrison, 13th Infantry, remarks that the Japanese in their army have shown us little that is not in the books, little that can be truly called original. The organisation of the infantry is taken from the German and French; their medical corps is from the German. Their tactics can be found in books open to all. The army that was opposed to theirs was composed of men as brave as themselves, who had had access to the same sources of information and guidance, an army that had better guns for its artillery and better horses for its cavalry, and was commanded by at least as able a general as was in the field. Yet the Japanese were uniformly successful during the year's campaign, and their success was not due to numbers. The question naturally arises in the mind of the soldier, why this success? He can see but one answer—system and training. Everything is systematised, every detail is worked out in time of peace, every man's work is laid out for him. Details even to what an officer can and must carry in the field are prescribed, and cannot be varied from. And then the system is adhered to. But all this system could not be carried out without an army that was thoroughly trained and whose officers knew their profession. The Japanese officers take their profession very seriously. They are educated to the profession, and work hard at it. Their average day's work is long, and holidays are few. The officer who cannot keep up to the required standard is shown no mercy. As might be expected with such officers, the men are thoroughly trained.—*Army and Navy Gazette*

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

KING EDWARD.

London, May 2.

King Edward has arrived in Paris where he stays for a few days. He sees President Fallierés to-morrow.

THE BRITISH TEA DUTY.

Mr. J. S. Fletcher, Conservative member for Hampstead, moved the reduction of the tea-duty by one penny per lb.

Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that if he could have afforded any reduction he would have preferred to deal with sugar. Secondly, owing to the altered conditions of the trade a reduction of a penny would not presently benefit the consumer.

The motion was rejected by a vote of 250 to 146.

COLONIAL PREFERENCE.

Later.

Preference was the text of the speeches delivered at the Colonial Premiers' banquet at the London Chamber of Commerce.

Sir Wilfred Laurier said it would not affect Canada's loyalty one iota if Great Britain did not grant preference. He urged the establishment of an all-British route to the Far East *via* Canada as a substantial, uncontroversial form of preference.

ASIATICS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, May 3.

The Imperial Government has declined to disallow the Asiatic Ordinance in South Africa.

JAPANESE VISITORS TO THE JAMESTOWN EXHIBITION.

General Kuroki and the other Japanese visitors to the Jamestown Exhibition have arrived in British Columbia and been cordially received.

RUSSO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg says that the Russo-Japanese plenipotentiaries to-day agreed on the text of the commercial treaty as well as the protocol and the diplomatic notes with reference to mutual special concessions. The formal signatures will shortly follow.

KING EDWARD IN PARIS.

London, May 3.

King Edward visited President Falliéres and the two were together for forty-five minutes.

The President subsequently returned the visit.

SIR RICHARD SOLOMON.

Sir Richard Solomon has been appointed Agent-General for the Transvaal.

SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKETERS.

The South African cricketers have arrived in England.

PRINCE EDWARD.

Prince Edward of Wales, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, has entered Osborne Naval Academy.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE AND INDIA.

Later.

At the Colonial Conference yesterday Sir J. L. Mackey spoke on behalf of India.

Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, argued in favour of free trade.

Sir J. L. Mackey dwelt on the advantageous position of India and the rapid growth of exports under the existing fiscal system, the risk of damage to which by retaliation was not imaginary.

Mr. Asquith said the Imperial Government would not accept any infringement of free trade, but was ready to co-operate in other methods, such as improving the inter-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Imperial trade by a better steamer service, the increase of commercial agents in the colonies, removing or reducing the Suez Canal dues, and establishing communication with Australia via Canada.

GERMAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

May 4.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has passed the vote for the troops in China. The Government stated that the contingent had not yet concluded its task.

THE ALDERSHOT REVIEW.

At the aldershot review in honour of Prince Fushimi on May 9th General Sir John French will command 20,000 men, including a brigade of the Household Cavalry and six battalions of Foot Guards, which will be paraded according to Mr. Haldane's new organization.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS

The race for the One Thousand Guineas resulted as follows:—1 Elma, 2 Frugality, 3 Sixty.

NAVAL REVIEW AT PORTSMOUTH.

The Colonial Premiers were present on board the battleship *Dreadnought* at a great naval review off Portsmouth in the form of a realistic torpedo-boat and submarine boat attack on the Home Fleet. The *Dreadnought* was repeatedly torpedoed.

The torpedo-boat destroyer *Coquette* smashed her bows in a collision with a coal hulk during an attack on Whale Island.

The debarkation of a force with 47 guns followed the review.

CONCESSIONS TO THE COLONIES.

The Imperial Government has made concessions to Colonial opinion by consenting to the appointment of Australian and New Zealand representatives on the New Hebrides Commission.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

The Reichstag has voted for the establishment of an independent Ministry of the Colonies.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

The programme of Prince Fushimi's reception has been definitely fixed. The Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Argyll and Fife, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, Admiral of the Fleet Sir E. H. Seymour, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Sir Edward Grey will receive him at the station at London.

A BRITISHER'S RAMSOM.

London, May 5.

The British embassy has applied to the Porte to refund Abbotts' ransom.

TENNIS.

In the tennis championship Mr. Jay Gould beat Mr. Miles by three setts.

IRISH EXHIBITION.

The Lord Lieutenant has opened the Irish international exhibition.

NATIONAL FEELING IN MOROCCO.

London, May 6.

The populace of Marrakesh on the 27th of April proclaimed Muley Hafiz Sultan of Morocco and released from prison the murderers of Doctor Mauchamp. They also reinstated the ex-Governor.

JAMESTOWN.

Prince Louis of Battenberg has presented a cup which is offered for competition among all the Navies of the world represented at the Jamestown exhibition. It was won by the crew of the British cruiser *Argyll*.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

At St. Petersburg the protocol of the Russo-Japanese fisheries convention has been signed.

SWEDISH TRADE WITH JAPAN.

The Swedish East Asiatic Company, with a capital of £337,000 sterling, and subsidized by the Government, has been formed to run a steamer service to the Far East and subsequently to pursue commercial and industrial undertakings. It will act in conjunction with the Danish East Asiatic Company.

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S RECEPTION.

The battleships *Hindustan* and *Britannia* have arrived at Dover to await Prince Fushimi.

CHINA AND OPIUM.

Mr. Archibald Little, on his arrival home from China, interviewed by Reuter's agency, said for China to request India to reduce opium shipments is a farce. Indian opium is but a drop in the bucket and its consumption is confined to the coast towns. He thinks the Imperial Government very foolish if it interferes with Indian production before it is convinced that the Chinese Government is able and willing to abolish poppy cultivation in China.

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

The French and Japanese Governments are negotiating an agreement guaranteeing the inviolability of their respective Far Eastern possessions. The agreement will be a corollary to the Anglo-Japanese treaty and will be similar to the Russo-Japanese agreement now negotiating.

THE LONDON PRESS ON PRINCE FUSHIMI'S VISIT.

London, May 7.

The *Times*, the *Standard*, and the *Telegraph* have leading articles warmly welcoming Prince Fushimi, and saying that his visit will further consolidate the fruitful Anglo-Japanese alliance.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Unionist adherents of the Free Food policy, with Mr. R. A. Yerburgh and Mr. W. Hayes Fisher, former members of Parliament, have written to *The Times* that the Colonial Conference and Mr. Asquith's budget have converted them and other Unionists to the principle of preferential tariffs.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

London, May 7.

Muley Hafiz, (whom the populace at Marrakesh have proclaimed as Sultan of Morocco) is the brother of the reigning Sultan.

LORD CROMER.

Lord Cromer has started for London.

THE TROUBLE IN INDIA.

The Government of India has issued an important circular to local governments with the object of protecting higher education in India from dangers threatened by the tendency among teachers and pupils to associate themselves with political movements. This doubtless created the recent unrest at Lahore, Rawal Pindi and elsewhere which has given rise to considerable anxiety.

FRANCO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

M. Pichon, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, confirms the existence of negotiations between France and Japan with a view to the recognition of French interests in the Far East. He says they are in progress at Tokyo but their conclusion is not considered to be imminent.

BATTLESHIP BUILDING.

In the House of Commons Capt. J. Craig, (Conservative member for East Devon) asked whether in view of Prince Buelow's recent statement the British Government intends to proceed immediately with the building of a third *Dreadnought*. The Premier replied that Britain like Germany desires to avoid action which would embarass another Power. He was not prepared at present to make a further statement.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Prince Fushimi was welcomed in London by the staff of the Embassy, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Edward Grey and other distinguished persons.

His Imperial Highness, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught drove direct to Buckingham Palace followed by their suites and took tea there with the King, who received him with great state and extended to him a most cordial welcome, and conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Bath.

His Majesty will return the Prince's visit at St. James's Palace.

Yesterday's proceedings form the text of further most cordial articles in the *Standard*, *Morning Post* and *Tribune*. The *Standard* in the course of its tribute of welcome says the Franco-Japanese understanding as a supplement to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is in every way satisfactory.

CANADIAN STRIKE SETTLED.

London, May 8.

The coal-miners strike in western Canada has been settled.

ELLEN TERRY MARRIED.

It is announced that Miss Ellen Terry (age 60) was secretly married to Mr. James Carew, the leading man of her company, aged 32, at Pittsburg on March 22nd.

THE IRISH BILL.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has introduced his Irish Bill in the House of Commons. It establishes a Council of 82 elective members and 24 nominative; it possesses no legislative power but controls eight administrative departments, including local government, agriculture and education, but not the Supreme Court or the Constabulary.

BRITISH TRADE.

London, May 8.

British imports and exports for the month of April amounted to 56¾ millions and 34½ millions sterling respectively, showing increases of 9$\frac{5}{16}$ and 7$\frac{4}{16}$ millions respectively.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE "ENTENTE."

The French papers rejoice over the Franco-Japanese agreement as safeguarding French rights in Indo-China and conserving the peace of Asia.

THE IRISH BILL.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, explained in the House of Commons that the Irish Bill does not contain any trace of new legislative power and does not authorise the levying of a single tax or rate. Irish members will continue to sit at Westminister. The object of the bill is the association of the sentiment of the Irish people with the administration of the country.

The Rt. Hon. W. H. Long (Conservative member for South Dublin County) was vigorously attacking the Irish Bill when Mr. Birrell moved the closure, which was adopted by 417 to 121, amid uproar. The bill passed the first reading by 416 to 121.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Later.

At a state banquet given in honour of Prince Fushimi at Buckingham Palace, King Edward toasted his ally the Emperor of Japan whom he thanked in the most cordial manner for the compliment of sending his illustrious relative, whose visit it would be the endeavour of all the people of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Great Britain to endeavour to make agreeable. The King also expressed his warmest thanks for the hospitality extended to Prince Arthur of Connaught in Japan.

Admiral Yamamoto has been gazetted Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, Baron Komura and General Nishi Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, and nine other Japanese officers lower grades of the same Order.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

MAY DAY IN PARIS.

London, May 2.

May Day passed off quietly in Paris. The only serious event was that a Russian was fired at with a revolver. A detachment of cuirassiers was severely treated by the infuriated crowd. One hundred arrests were made, chiefly sellers and singers of revolutionary pamphlets and songs.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Regret is expressed that Prince Fushimi will have no opportunity of visiting the principal cities of Canada. He leaves Liverpool on May 31st, and sails from Vancouver on June 10th. He will be the guest of the Dominion Government while crossing Canada.

GERMAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

Replying to a question in the Reichstag as to when the German troops will be withdrawn from China, the Government stated that the troops had not yet completed their task of guarding the Legation and the lives and property of German subjects, also the making of certain roads and means of communication.

TURBINES.

The Secretary for the Navy announces that technical and financial difficulties prevent the adoption of turbines in the navy, nevertheless all new cruisers would be so fitted.

ROOSEVELT AND LABOUR AGITATORS.

It is reported from New York that, as a counter-blast to President Roosevelt's recent denunciation of certain labour agitators, two mass meetings have been held at which Anarchist banners were displayed, and resolutions denouncing the President were passed.

THE REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.

The King and Prince Fushimi go together to review the troops at Aldershot and will afterwards lunch with the officers.

MAY DAY IN PARIS.

London, May 2.

On May 1st, conditions in Paris were very quiet.

RUSSIA.

In St. Petersburg, a horseman on May 1st fired upon a citizen. This attack led to much trouble for a crowd of citizens attacked the horseman, inflicting severe injuries. Four of the citizens were arrested. Several hundred persons are proceeding through the streets singing revolutionary songs or distributing pamphlets instigating revolt.

COLONIAL PREMIERS AND THE NAVY.

London, May 4.

To-day, all the Premiers of the British Colonies visited Portsmouth and were present at manœuvres in which twelve submarines and twelve destroyers attacked the new battleship *Dreadnought*, and subsequently they reviewed at Spithead the Home Fleet consisting of eleven battleships, sixteen cruisers, and twenty-four destroyers.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

According to a telegram from St. Petersburg, the *Novoe Vremya* commenting in a sarcastic tone on the pacific utterances of Prince von Buelow, German Chancellor, in the Reichstag, says that Germany under the mask of traditional friendship towards Russia induced the latter to carry out a hostile policy against a neighbouring Empire in Asia. The victor either directly or indirectly in the Russo-Japanese war was Germany. Germany has imposed upon Russia an indemnity indirectly in the form of a ruinous commercial treaty.

RUSSIAN COURT MARTIALS.

Another telegram from St. Petersburg, says that during eight months past, Courts martials, temporarily established in the troubled districts, punished 114 persons with death.

MOROCCO.

It is reported by a Paris telegram that negotiations between France and Morocco are pursuing their normal course, and that Morocco will accede to the demands of France is certain.

BARON KUROKI.

San Francisco, May 3.

On the arrival of General Baron Kuroki and his party, who are to be present at the Jamestown celebrations, all the leading Japanese and Americans welcomed them at Seattle. Many fire works were sent up and several hundred Japanese children sang the national anthem. Last evening the visitors were entertained at a Club where the Governor, Mayor and other prominent Americans were present. The Japanese officers left this morning for the east in company with Major General MacArthur, Colonels Chamberlain and Winn, and other gentlemen of the reception committee.

TROUBLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Relations between Mexico and Guatemala are growing serious on suspicion that the Mexican Government participated in the attempted assassination of the President of Guatemala.

JAPANESE LABOURERS.

As there is a rumour that many Japanese are entering America by way of Mexico, the American immigration authorities are watching the frontier closely. Several Japanese have been arrested in San Francisco on suspicion of having entered America without proper passports.

MR. SHAW.

London, May 5.

Mr. Leslie M. Shaw, formerly American Secretary of the Treasury, in a speech at a commercial meeting held in Massachusetts, said that war is unavoidable for the protection of rights and interests in the Pacific, and that two Powers are endeavouring to close out American influence in commerce. America must protect her position in that event with her blood. Mr. Shaw did not mention the names of the two Powers, but it is generally believed that he alluded to Japan and Germany.

HONDURAS.

Bluejackets from an American gun boat at a port in Honduras have arrested a number of native policemen on a charge of having ill-treated negroes. The American bluejackets took the police to the warship. The arrests are said to have had a serious effect.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, May 6.

King Edward has returned to welcome Prince Fushimi.

The *Times*, welcoming the Prince, says that the visit of His Highness to the British Court will further strengthen the bond of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

MOROCCO.

According to a telegram from Tangiers, Tulit is in a condition bordering on anarchy. All the Morocco Ministers of State have decided to dethrone the present Sultan and to call his young brother to the throne. The latter is residing at Marakesh.

STRIKE IN AMERICA.

It is reported from New York that thirty thousand male and female workers held a meeting in the city after which they organized a procession and perambulated the streets. By this demonstration, they expressed their sympathy with those who are charged with having instigated the recent strike in the city. The President refuses to listen to the demands of the demonstrators.

STRIKE IN PARIS.

A Paris telegram says that the strike has been entirely settled.

POPULAR STOCKS.

London, May 7.

The feature of the Stock Exchange is the activity of Japanese issues, particularly four per cents.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN ENGLAND.

H.I.H. Prince Fushimi travelled from Calais to Dover on the special steamer *Victoria*. His reception at Dover was a most brilliant ceremony. The Admiralty pier was decorated with flowers and flags. There was a guard of honour and all the ships were gaily dressed. The land batteries fired a royal salate.

Prince Fushimi was met on landing by Baron Komura, General Kelly Kenny, Lord Methuen and Admiral McLeod, military and naval attaches, and the civil authorities. In reply to an address of welcome from the Mayor of Dover, Prince Fushimi returned his sincere thanks.

H.I.H. proceeded in a royal train to London, being loudly cheered by the assembled crowds. His arrival in London was awaited with enthusiastic interest by a large crowd. Victoria station was gaily decorated. Infantry and cavalry furnished the Guard of Honour. Awaiting his Imperial Highness were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Lord Roberts, Admiral Seymour, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Sir Claude MacDonald, the staffs of the Japanese Embassy and Consulate. After presentation to the Prince of Wales, Prince Fushimi inspected the Guard of Honour, during which the band played the Japanese National Anthem. He drove to Buckingham Palace in company with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur, the carriage being escorted by Cavalry. The Prince was heartily cheered by the crowds which lined the whole route.

The King, wearing the uniform of a Field Marshal and surrounded by a brilliant suite, received his distinguished visitor with extreme cordiality. Afterwards the King, Prince Fushimi, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur took tea together. Prince Fushimi conveyed to King Edward the Emperor's thanks for the gift of the Order of the Garter.

The Imperial visitor, accompanied by the Princes, drove to York House, where he will stay. Shortly after King Edward returned his visit and conferred on Prince Fushimi the G.C.B.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

A telegram from Paris says that the Foreign Minister declares that the Franco-Japanese negotiations have for object the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Far East and are the logical continuation of the absolutely pacific policy of France, and only intended to avert complications.

THE SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOL AFFAIR.

San Francisco, May 7.

Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, is about to visit this city with a view to establishing permanent friendly relations between Americans and Japanese in California. It is generally believed that the visit of the Japanese Ambassador will have important results in the future.

THE "TSUKUBA" AND "CHITOSE."

Hampton Roads, May 6.

The Japanese warships *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* under Admiral Ijuin arrived at Hampton Roads, Virginia, at 5.10 p.m. today, May 6th. On arrival the Japanese squadron exchanged salutes with the forts and the American and other foreign warships there. The *Tsukuba* anchored near the American flagship *Connecticut*.

BARON KUROKI.

General Baron Kuroki and his party are expected to arrive at Jamestown on May 9th. It is said that the visitors will be entertained on the 10th at Washington by members of the Cabinet. The following day, President Roosevelt will give a dinner party in honour of Baron Kuroki and Admiral Ijuin.

JAPANESE BONDS.

London, May 8.

On the Stock Exchange Japanese Bonds are exceptionally strong.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Prince Fushimi this morning visited the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, and the Duchess of Argyll, and in the afternoon received at the Embassy the principal Japanese residents.

In the evening His Imperial Highness attended a state banquet at Buckingham Palace. There were sixty guests, including the principal members of the Government and the Opposition. The King in proposing the health of his ally the Emperor of Japan, expressed his most cordial thanks to His Imperial Majesty for sending his illustrious and distinguished relative, Prince Fushimi, and also for the magnificent hospitality extended to Prince Arthur. He said it would be England's earnest endeavour to render Prince Fushimi's visit agreeable to him in every way. Prince Fushimi, who replied in French, said he was profoundly touched by King Edward's friendly and cordial sentiments. His visit had only confirmed his knowledge that Britain's high place in the world is closely linked with the lofty character of her Sovereign, who reigned in the hearts of his people.

The celebrated Windsor gold plate was used at the banquet.

The King has conferred upon Admiral Yamamoto, the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George; on General Baron Nishi and Baron Komura (Japanese Ambassador) the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order; on Mr. Baba (Steward of Prince Fushimi's Household), the Knight Commandership of the Royal Victorian Order; on Colonel Shiba, Colonel Matsuishi, Capt. Tochinai, Count Mutsu (Secretary of the Japanese Embassy) the Commandership of the Royal Victorian Order; and on Commander Kato, Capt. Higashi, Capt. Adzuma, Capt. Udaka, and Surgeon Iwai the 4th Class of the same Order.

(SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

HERR FRIEDENTHAL.

Nagasaki, May 7.

Herr Friedenthal, the pianist, arrived at Nagasaki on Monday, from Shanghai.

THE ECONOMICAL CONDITION OF JAPAN.

Mr. Nakahashi, President of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, gives his view in the *Shogyo Shimpo* on the subject of what steps should be taken with reference to the present economical condition of Japan. Referring to the present financial position he says that there is no reason for anxiety either at present or in the future. Transactions in merchandise are growing active which fact may be seen plainly in the gradual and continuous development of shipping and other transportation business. At the beginning of the Meiji era, the capital of all mercantile associations amounted to only twenty-five million *yen*. This was increased after the war with China to three hundred million *yen* and after the recent war with Russia to nine hundred million *yen*. Viewing the Government expenditure for this fiscal year, he said that the estimate is six hundred million *yen* which shows a four or five-fold advance as compared with that of thirty years ago. This substantial increase could not be regarded pessimistically because the national wealth had increased by between forty or fifty times compared with that of some years ago. The increase in the capital of railway, shipping and various other commercial associations was especially remarkable. Turning to the shipping business specially, he said that what was experienced immediately after the Chino-Japanese war was repeated after the conclusion of the recent war. In 1897, no dividend was paid by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. These two great shipping firms were in a difficult state after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese was. Business, however, has been reviving since April of the present year.

BRITISH NAVAL COURT OF ENQUIRY AT HAKODATE.

A Hakodate correspondent informs the *Kobe Herald* that a Naval Court of Enquiry was held on May 3 at H.B.M.'s Vice-Consulate there to determine the cause of damage sustained by the S.S. *Fernley* in the Tsugaru Straits on the morning of March 20, at 2 a.m., by contact with a reef uncharted or object unknown, and to enquire into the conduct of the master, etc. The Court consisted of E. L. S. Gordon, Esq., H.B.M.'s Acting Vice-Consul, Lieut. Bell, R.N., from H.M.S. *Alacrity*, now at Yokohama, and Captain George McGregor, S.S. *Glenlogan*. Mr. Anderson acted as Clerk of the Court. All the officers of the ship were examined, and a number of the crew. The Court found that the vessel struck the Singapore Rock, although the position taken by the Captain would not seem to bear this out entirely. Bearings, however, were taken with the eye and could not therefore be absolutely relied on. The Court found that everything had been done by the Master and crew to save the vessel, etc., and commended the conduct of all. It will be remembered that it was reported at the time that the *Fernley* had struck a mine. She is still in dry dock undergoing repairs.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

The Russian steamer *Nicholas* (1,305 registered tons) sank at 6 a.m. on May 6th in the neighbourhood of Mathew Isle, about twenty miles off Amoy. All on board were saved. Details have not yet been received.

The vessel was the property of French owners last year and was then called the *Suez*. She had often visited Japan before being transferred.

The German sailing vessel *Tiberius* (4,149 tons), went ashore at 5 a.m. on May 8th about two miles off Muroran, Hokkaido, on the way from Portland to Shanghai. Measures to save her are being taken.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. L. E. McChesney has been unanimously elected Captain of the Y.C. & A.C. baseball team

Mr. H. Sekiguchi, a judge of the Osaka District Court, has been appointed to the Yokohama Local Court.

A quantity of new cocoons was put on the market in Kochi on May 8th. The price was *yen* 1.10 per *sho*.

The Naval Office will sell, by tender, on May 30th the captured ship *Austria* (2,755). She is now at Yokosuka.

According to a telegram from Moji, dense fog is being experienced at present in Korean waters. Shipping services are impeded.

Snow fell on May 7th in the district of Adzumi, and the following day frost visited Aomori. Damage was caused to mulberry leaves.

The Pacific Mail steamer *Korea*, Capt. Sandberg, arrived at Yokohama at 7.30 o'clock last evening, two days ahead of schedule time.

During April 49,781 pieces of *habutae* were produced at Kanazawa. The total is less than that of the previous month by 2,718 pieces.

On May 6th, twenty-seven cases of plague were reported in Formosa. From the first appearance to date the patients numbered 1,237.

Mr. S. Abe, a lawyer of Tokyo and five merchants were arrested on the evening of May 8th at a tea house in Tsukiji, while playing cards for money.

Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, German Ambassador, who has been paying a visit to Kyoto and other western cities, returned to Tokyo on May 6th.

According to a London telegram received on May 6th in Tokyo, the price of copper was £104. This is £1.3s. higher than the quotation on May 3rd.

According to the latest issue of the *Daily Vostok*, it is reported in St. Petersburg that M. Stolypin, President of the Russian Ministry, will shortly be promoted to the rank of Count.

The April number of *The Far Eastern Review*, which is to hand, sustains the excellent reputation hitherto possessed by that journal. It is full of interesting letterpress and illustrations.

May 27th being the second anniversary of the battle of the Japan Sea, Admiral Saito, Minister for the Navy, and other high naval officers will give a dinner party at the Naval Club, Tsukiji.

We note that Mr. T. Atsumi has resigned his post of Assistant-Manager in the Yokohama branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and that Mr. Toyoji Yoshii, from the head office, has been appointed in his place.

President Charles Cuthbert Hall, who returned to the United States considerably depleted by the strenuous series of lectures, in a letter to a friend written at Honolulu, says that he was well on the way to complete recovery.

We are informed by Mrs. A. L. Bagnall, Hon. Treasurer, that the net receipts of the Union Church Bazaar under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary amounted to fifteen hundred and ten *yen* and seventy three *sen* (*yen* 1,510.73).

The special training squadron, consisting of the *Suma* and *Akashi*, left Yokohama at 3 p.m. on Saturday for Korean and Chinese waters with cadets who recently graduated at the Yokosuka Naval Engineering College. Vice-Admiral Kamimura, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Naval Station, and Capt. Fujii, Chief of the Staff, came up on No. 71 torpedo boat and saw the ships off. The first destination of the squadron is reported to be Shisaka island in Shikoku.

Vice-Admiral Breusing, Commander-in-Chief of the German squadron in the Far East, say some Japanese papers, will leave Yokohama on May 18th by the *Bayern* for home. Rear-Admiral Koeber will succeed him. The latter is expected to arrive at Shanghai on May 11st by the *Gneisenau* from home.

Some people in Shanghai will be pleased at the information announced from America that Judge L. R. Wilfley, whose "purge" of Shanghai created such commotion, is to be made Commissioner and Secretary of Finance and Justice (presumably in Manila), and Judge C. H. Smith, of the Court of First Instance, Manila, is to go to Shanghai as Judge on a salary of $10,000 (go'd) per annum.

The citizens of Yokohama welcomed General Booth on the evening of May 2nd at the Kirakuza. Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor, delivered a speech of welcome after which the founder of the Salvation Army spoke on "the past, present and future of the Salvation Army." At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Kondo, President of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly, spoke on behalf of the citizens sympathizing with the work of the general.

Mr. Morita, Director of the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs, on behalf of the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, on May 6th, sent advice to the Kanagawa Prefectural Office with regard to the Yokohama Silk Exchange which suspended transactions in the middle of April, that this suspension is against business interests. He says that the trouble which has arisen must be settled as soon as possible. Governor Sufu at once conveyed the advice to the President of the Exchange, Mr. Wakao.

"Imperial Chess" was a toast at a dinner given during the last week of March at the House of Lords to Chess teams representing the House of Commons and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In the course of his reply to the toast Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister of New Zealand, issued a challenge, on behalf of New Zealand, to play telegraphic chess matches between the House of Commons and the Parliament of New Zealand, and between the University of New Zealand and the Universities of Great Britain.

Seven German sailors of the sailing vessel *Thomphe*. now in Moji Straits were arrested on May 8th by the Harbour police and were removed to the Kokura District Court. It is said that they had disobeyed the master of the ship since April 6th when the vessel arrived there. The German Consul tried to pacify the sailors and advised them to return to their work. The men being obdurate the German official asked the local Government authorities to deal with them under Japanese criminal law in accordance with Art. 16 of the Japan-German Treaty.

Mrs. Kin Fujioka (33) wife of Major Fujioka, who died at the attack on Erlungshan, Port Arthur, attempted to commit suicide on May 2nd by jumping into the sea with her only son, eight years old. It appears that she embarked by steamer at Reinanjima, Tokyo, for Yokosuka. When off Haneda, she sprang off the vessel, but she and the child were saved by the crew. They are now undergoing treatment at a hospital in Yokohama. It is said that the pension due to the lady and her son has been misappropriated by the elder brother of the deceased officer and that she was thus in great difficulty.

H. E. Liang Tun Yen has been appointed Chinese Minister to the United States. He is a native of Kwangtung and was for a number of years an interpreter to Chang Chih-Tung. In 1903 he was appointed Customs Taotai at Hankow and went to similar duties at Tientsin in 1904. He was appointed to investigate the Nanchang Missionary massacre in March, 1906. It is expected that Li Ching-fang will be appointed Chinese Minister to Great Britain. Li Ching fang is a native of Anhui, and has been Secretary to the Legation in London, Minister to Japan, and head of the Wuning Railway since 1905. He is a son by adoption of the late Li Hung-Chang.

A telegram from Taipeh says that trouble caused by the aborigines in the southern districts of Formosa it still serious. Recently two forces consisting of native soldiers under Japanese police officers were despatched to the region to quell disturbances. The *Aiyu* troops proceeded through Taikakan and Kusseki. The force going by Taikakan occupied Chito Hill after which they fired upon the villages of the savages. The latter made frequent counter-attacks on the invaders and fought fiercely. Six of the expeditionary force were killed including several policemen, and seven were severely wounded. As to the column which advanced by Kusseki, no definite news has been received.

With regard to betting at horse-race meetings, comments have been made in Tokyo legal circles. It is said, according to the *Nichi Nichi*, that the administrative authorities have decided to prosecute any one conducting sweepstakes but will ignore gambling by pari mutuel. Some of the public procurators of the Court of Cassation oppose the step taken by the administrative authorities as to sweepstakes and the pari mutuel which are both matters to be dealt with under the Penal Code and are of the opinion that if different measures are thus taken as to various sorts of gambling, such action must be regarded as a disagreeable defect in the Constitution. Any measure the nature of which is against the law must be abolished.

In connexion with gambling on horse-races Mr. Matsuda, Minister for Justice, on May 3rd, held a conference at his official residence. Mr. Matsumura, of the Supreme Court, Mr. Kuratomi, Chief Public Procurator of the Tokyo Appeal Court, and other judicial officials were present. All the officials agreed in the opinion that sweepstakes and the pari-mutuel system must be dealt with under the Criminal Code. The minister gave instructions to judicial officials as to the steps to be taken. The conclusion of the meeting was that prosecutions will not be undertaken by judicial officials or the police until gambling developes, and that private complaints will be dealt with by public procurators at their own discretion.

The *Asahi* says that Japanese crude and refined iodo has hitherto being eagerly bought in London and about two-thirds of the drug used in the world has been supplied from Japan. The exports of the drug amounted to a little over a million *yen* per annum. Recently a trust was formed in London by which an arrangement was made with the manufacturers in Chile, who are able to supply a superior quality of the drug, for the coming eight years. The new trust applied to the Japanese manufactures through a syndicate to join the union. Tokyo journals add that the Japanese Government, apprehensive of the nature of the new trust, has sent a civil engineer to Chile to investigate the conditions of iodo manufacture.

On Saturday evening, the Yokohama Economical Society held a meeting at the Bankers' Club when Governor Sufu, Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor, and about eighty prominent citizens were present. Count Okuma delivered a speech. After making a lengthy explanation as to commercial competition among foreign countries, Count Okuma said that the position of Japanese trade in the world is still slight. Considering what Japan had achieved in commerce in the past, there was no doubt that further development will surely take place in the future. Referring to the geographical position of Japan, the Count said that Japanese traders must find customers in Korea, China, India, the Australian Colonies, South America etc., where Japanese products are at present popular. Finally, referring to the heavy loans contracted in foreign countries he said that Japanese trade must enlarge in foreign lands. As a means of business expansion, he recommended three essential steps, namely, an increase in the number of mercantile steamers; a protective policy including the revision of the customs tariff; and the appointment of many commercial agents in foreign cities with a view to learning details as to the world's transactions.

A record in underwriting was made by the *Dakota*. She was insured on her hull in London at Lloyd's and the Marine Insurance Companies for the record sum of £344,000. Beyond this, there was the value of a general cargo, and industry disbursements, which bring up the insured value on the London market to something like £550,000, and probably the full extent is not yet known. Underwriters in this case who usually "write" a line of £250, wrote £500, considering it so good "a thing," and have consequently lost heavily. The effect on underwriters generally has been to make them extra careful of American marine risks, and especially having regard to the heavy losses sustained on the American lakes this season. Many of the most important underwriters at Lloyd's will not now write a line on American marine risks, notwithstanding the tempting rates offered them.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Stirring scenes not unlike the Klondike rush of 1897 are being enacted as the result of a placer discovery made on Jackson creek, a tributary of Maggie, Nevada. In several bench and creek claims below the discovery sensational pans are being found. The bench claims pan equally as well as the creek claims. From a great number of pannings on April 8th from the original discovery the amounts ran from 15 to 60 cents a pan, mostly coarse nugget gold. The gold runs in all the gulches along the base of the mountain ranges for upward of three miles. An old Klondike miner who spent three years at El Dorado claims says that the placer diggings rival the great diggings of California and Montana.

Mr. P. A. B. Widener, one of Philadelphia's multi-millionaires, has made an offer to build a municipal art gallery at a cost of $10,000,000 if the city will provide a suitable site on the proposed parkway. Mr. Widener, who is a notable art collector, has not only proposed to erect the building, but also to donate his own large and costly collection, and to obtain other paintings for the gallery. Mayor Rayburn hopes to bring about a consolidation of the Academy of Fine Arts, which is more than 100 years old, with the proposed new gallery. "In the next two years," he says, "Philadelphia may have the greatest art school and gallery in the United States." There are many extensive art collections in this city, and several of them will probably be given to the municipal gallery.

Mrs. Thayer, president of the American Lyceum Club, which is promoting a scheme to bring American women to English universities on Rhodes scholarship lines, said on April 6th: "The English women want sharpening, and by mixing with American ladies they will get it, while the latter will obtain the toning down they very much need. Under the influence of an American woman an English woman smartens up wonderfully. She becomes quicker, brighter and more vivacious. Once she develops these qualities she retains them. By her social intercourse with English, an American woman benefits quite as much in another way. Before coming over here she is crude and so restless that her desire for action might almost be described as a nervous disease. After a few weeks in England she loses her rawness and becomes more gentle. The average American girl that comes to England now needs improvement badly."

John Nagel, a constructing engineer, fell from the top of a 200-foot chimney at the Standard Steel Car Works in Hammond, Chicago, on April 6th but in his fall he struck a projecting scaffold on the outside about twenty-five feet from the top, which enabled him to grasp a plank, thus saving his life. Nagel was in charge of the building of the giant smokestack and in order to see the progress he ascended to the top of the structure in a drop bucket. When the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

bucket neared the top the men in charge of the hoisting engine below failed to notice Nagel's signal to stop and the engineer was thrown over the edge of the narrow aperture above. His fall was viewed with horror by the hundreds of workmen on surrounding buildings, whose attention was drawn to the top of the towering chimney by Nagel's cries. He escaped practically unhurt, but the other men on the smokestack were so unnerved that they could not work for some time afterward.

Commander Robert E. Peary has arranged to start in June on his sixth trip to the Arctic. His departure is contingent on raising the necessary funds, which his friends are confident he will secure. The Navy Department has granted the commander three years' leave of absence. Captain Robert Barlett of St. Johns, Newfoundland, sailing-master of the *Roosevelt* on the last northward trip, has been notified to begin fitting out the *Roosevelt*. Commander Peary will personally select his crew this time to avoid the repetition of the dissatisfaction of the sailors who went north in the '1905-06 trip. Roy Maryin, as naturalist, and Dr. Louis Wolff, as surgeon, will accompany the explorer. Peary will stick to the American route in his effort to reach the Pole. He will not use balloons or automobiles, but adhere to his original policy of depending upon sled dogs and Esquimaux in his dash across the ice. Morris K. Jessup has undertaken, through the Peary Arctic Club, to raise the fund for the trip.

The first cases coming up on appeal under the law which provides that Japanese shall not be admitted to the United States unless they present proper passports, were disposed of by the Secretary of Commerce and Labour on April 6th. Five Japanese, all labourers, applied for admission at El Paso. Each had in his possession a passport to Mexico, issued by the Tokyo government. Admission was refused them by the local officials on the ground that they belonged to an excluded class. The decision of the officer at El Paso was sustained by Secretary Strauss. Information was received at the Department of Commerce and Labour the same day to the effect that 500 Japanese, recently landed in Mexico, are travelling toward the United States. These aliens met at a common centre and divided, one group moving westward and the other eastward along the Rio Grande. Efforts will be made to prevent them from slipping into the country, as it is their purpose to do if opportunity affords.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	M. May 13
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric 1	M. May 13
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th. May 16
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru 2	F. May 17
Europe	N. L. D.	Gneisenau	Sa. May 18
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	Su May 19
America	T. K. K.	America Maru 3	M. May 20
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar 4	Tu May 21
Europe	M. M.	Oceanien	W. May 22
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Su. May 26
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	H'kong Maru	M. May 27

1 Left Hongkong on the 4th inst.
2 Left Seattle on the 30th ult.
3 Left San Francisco on the 3rd inst.
4 Left Vancouver on the 2nd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. L.	Bayern	Sa. May 11
Portland	P. & A.	Numantia	Sa. May 11
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamashiro M.	Sa. May 11
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	Su. May 12
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Tu. May 14
Europe	N. Y. K.	Inaba Maru	W. May 15
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	W. May 15
America	O. & O.	Doric	W. May 15
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th. May 16
Europe	M. M.	Tourane	Sa. May 18
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut	M. May 20
Europe	P. & O.	Nore	Tu. May 21
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	Tu. May 21
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	W. May 22
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Su. May 26
Hongkong	P. & A.	Aragonia	M. May 27
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Bellerophon	Tu May 28
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	W. May 29
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. June 1

MILLIONS USE

THE WORLD'S FAVORITE

For Preserving, Purifying and Beautifying the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. London Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Mailed Free, "How to care for the Skin and Scalp."

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mazagon, British steamer, 3,280, H. Powell, 3rd May,—London via ports, and Kobe, 1st May, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Denbighshire, British steamer, 2,489, Davies, 3rd May,—Antwerp, Middlesbro and London via ports, and Kobe, 1st May, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tjibodas, Dutch steamer, 2,960, P. Zwart, 3rd May,—Macassar via ports, and Shanghai, 28th April, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Monmouth (14), British armoured cruiser, 9,000, Captain John A. Tuke, 3rd May,—Hongkong via Nagasaki and Kobe.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,789, H. Fraser, 3rd May,—London via ports, and Kobe, 2nd May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 3rd May,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bayern, German steamer, 3,128, M. Miltzlaff, 4th May,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahlens & Co., Nachf.

Anchises, British steamer, 1,885, J. N. Taylor, 4th May,—Swansea and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, M. Makihara, 5th May,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tauren Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker, 5th May,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Borneo, Austrian steamer, 2,337, Randic, 5th May,—Rangoon, Rice.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Sumiyoshi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,342, K. Masuda, 5th May,—Yeiko, General.—Horaiya.

Jingu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,861, S. Nagata, 5th May,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aldershot, British steamer, 1,354, W. W. Adam, 6th May,—London via ports, and Kobe, 4th May, Fertilizer.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Cyclops, British steamer, 5,748, J. Pulford, 6th May,—Puget Sound Ports, and Tacoma, 18th April, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Taito Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,246, T. Akashi, 6th May,—Takao via ports, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Glaucus, British steamer, 5,591, A. D. Baker, 6th May,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Glenearn, British steamer, 2,855, W. Haughton, 7th May,—London via ports, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 6th May,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakamoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimizu, 7th May.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinchiku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,938, T. Saito, 8th May.—Saigon, Rice.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Y. Nomura, 8th May,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tourane, French steamer, 2,338, Lancelin, 9th May,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 8th May, Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.

Chinhua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 9th May,—Shanghai via ports, and Kobe, 7th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Koyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,042, S. Takeda, 9th May,—Yeiko, General.—Japanese.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 9th May,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 23rd April, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, H. Metzenthin, 3rd May,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Veiju Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, M. Winckler, 3rd May,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjibodas, Dutch steamer 2,960, P. Zwart, 3rd May,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Muramatsu, 4th May,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indrani, British steamer, 3,226, M. MacFarlane, 4th May,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,250, H. E. Laver, 4th May,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Benmohr, British steamer, 1,935, Alex. Webster, 4th May,—Singapore via Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, T. Irisawa, 4th May,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Denbighshire, British, steamer, 2,489, W. A. Evans, 4th May,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Nikko Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, E. W. Haswell, 4th May,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Salazie, French steamer, 2,089, A. Ailland, 4th May,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Idomeneus, British steamer, 4,299, Hugh Nish, 4th May,—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Suma, Japanese cruiser, 2,800, 4th May,—Cruise to China and Korean Coasts.

Akashi, Japanese cruiser, 2,800, 4th May,—Cruise to China and Korean Coasts.

Erroll, British steamer, 2,887, W. J. Lockhart, 5th May,—New York via Moji, Hongkong and ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kasado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,823, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 5th May,—Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 5th May,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, K. Kawara, 6th May,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mazagon, British steamer, 3,280, H. Powell, 7th May,—Bombay via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Formosa, British steamer, 2,616, B. H. W. Snow, 7th May,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails & General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Shingio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,861, Nagato, 7th May,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Taisei Maru, Japanese Training ship, 1,418, T. Furuya, 7th May,—Shinagawa.
Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 7th May,—Otaru via West Coast ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Glaucus, British steamer, 5,591, A. D. Baker, 8th May,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Indramayo, British steamer, 3,370, W. J. Williams, 8th May,—New York via Manila and ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Mercedes, British collier "B" 2,839, McGregor, 8th May,—Kobe, Coal.—British Fleet.
Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 9th May,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Glenearn, British steamer, 2,855, W. Horton, 9th May,—Moji, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimidzu, 9th May,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Taito Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,246, T. Akashi, 9th May,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Tairin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker, 9th May,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sumiyoshi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,342, K. Masuda, 9th May,—Moji, General.—Horaiya.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Bayern*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. Gallina, Mr. E. L. Keep, Mr. O. Mount, Mr. G. Swann, Mr. Dannenberg and servant, Mr. W. Kruse, Mr. J. Blan, Mr. M. M. Matheson, Mrs. and Miss Matheson, Mr. G. C. Sloan, Mr. E. Filene, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, Dr. Macauley, Mr. F. Schmid, Mr. R. W. Borthwick, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mellon, Mr. M. S. Wood, Mr. A. Kauffmann, Mr. B. A. Munster, Mr. F. L. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lias, Mr. L. Vogeler, Dr. Copeland, Mr. H. M. Ring, Mr. and Mrs. Pescio, Mr. L. Sagnut, and Mr. J. Noi Lin, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Tourane*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Santos Silva, Comte de Ségonzal, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Dupont, Mr. Mani, Mr. Miyaoka, Mrs. Rose Maille and 3 children, Mr. Goon Chong Eng, Mr. Wan Eng Keat and servant, Mr. L. Morizee, Mr. R. R. Martin, Mr. Yeng Ping Chin, Mr. Seng Tuan, Mr. Monnier, Mr. Fister, Mr. Seng Tuan, Mr. H. Waligorski, Mr. A. Panciera, Mr. L. Wilson, Miss M. Zaquel and Mrs. Miyaoka and child in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Nikko Maru*, for Sydney via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. John Cameron, Miss Cameron, Miss Humphrey, Mr. Donald Cameron, Mr. S. Sakurai, Mr. C. H. Usher, Miss V. Thorney, Mr. A. Schmidt, Miss Mills, Mrs. Thornley, Mr. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hall, Mr. H. L. Reber, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Carrie Hurst, Miss Ellen Edwards, Miss M. Routledge, Mr. A. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Youngman, Mr. and Mrs. T. Mills, Mr. and Mrs Patrick O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. A. MacNeil, Mr. S. B. van Lear, Mr. and Mrs. A. Emms, Miss Fear, Miss McMeikan, Mr. C. Cherry, Miss Turner, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hiraoka and two children, Miss J. S. Ramsden, Mr. and Mrs. Singleton, Miss Singleton, and Mr. and Mrs. D. M. de Vesser and infant, in cabin; 11, in second class.

Per French, steamer *Silhasie*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. and Mrs Le Noan, Mr. H. McDonnell, Mrs. Kubin, Mr. Przyluski, Madames C. T. U. and Chan Tze, Mr. Le Rasle, Mr. Phillippe, Mr. Guerin, Mr. Wang Kung, Mr. Chang Wo, Mr. and Miss Omori, Misses Kushida and Osawa, and Mr. Nakazawa, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Formosa* for Europe via ports:—Maj. Gen. and Mrs. F. J. Caldecott, Mr. H. Rhodes, Mr. Lewis Peck, Mr. F. A. Cowell, Mr. S. Cartwright, Mr. J. Hirabayashi, Mr. and Mrs. Rae Sands, Mr. A. E. H. Ley, Mr. W. F. Stratton, Lieut. E. L. Boyle and Indian amah in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Bayern*:—

	Raw.				Waste.			
	Marseilles Option.	Lyon.	Russia.		Marseilles	Lyon.	Italy.	Milan.
Ulysse Pila & Co....	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co..	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber Wolf & Co....	—	22	—	—	41	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett, Bent & Co..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.....	—	—	—	—	166	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	—	—	—	—	101	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—
Total	30	107	—	—	348	—	—	48

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, May 8, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—The market has ruled quiet during the week with very little business doing. Engine and Iron Works can be had at *yen* 92½. Club Hotels sellers at *yen* 90. Grand Hotels have not been dealt in and are still quoted at *yen* 160 sellers. Langfeldts are without change. Brett & Co. shares can be had at *yen* 10. Nickels, sellers at *yen* 41. Offers wanted for Oriental Hotel, Kobe, 8 per cent. debentures.

CHINA STOCKS.—According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $915 sales. Indo-Chinas Tls. 515 sales. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $115 sellers. Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Ltd., $7 sellers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $85 sales. Hongkong Lands $107½ buyers. Humphrey's Estates, $11¼ sales. Green Island Cements $19 sales. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tls. 85 sellers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 105 sellers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.06	8%	for 1	10 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.06	5%	„ 1	90 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.....	500,000	5000	100	100		Y. 13,990 77	31.12.06	6%	„ ½	160 S.
Helm Bros., Ltd.....	186,000	3720	50	50	22,500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	„ 1	90 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.....	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		„ ½	45 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.... †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	„ 1	41 S.
Y. E. & Iron Works... *	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 16,282.42	31.5.06	35%	„ 1	92½ S.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord.	250,000	3200	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	„ 1	75 N.
„ „ pref.		2000	50	50				8%		64 Sa.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ...‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390,000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd....	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	106 N.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.....	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	110 S.
Union Estate & Investm't Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.
Share and General Broker

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, May 10.

Raw cotton is steady. A good business is going on in shirtings, serge, etc.

RAW COTTON.

	per picul.
American Middling...	35.00 to 35.25
Indian Broach...	30.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)...	26.30 to 30.00

COTTON YARN.

	per lb
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	1.05
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	1.05 to 1.35
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	1.10 to 1.40

COTTON PIECE GOODS

	per piece.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.} ...	6.50 to 6.75
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium ... ... } Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best }	Y 5.00 to 5.75
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	5.60 to 5.70
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches...	6.05 to 6.15
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches...	4.10 to 5.20
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in. ...	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40
	per piece.
Turkey Reds—4lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	3.05 to 3.20
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velveta—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches ...	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere...	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels...	Y 0.75 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.50 to 0.53
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in....	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium..	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.75 to 9.50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb ...	1.05 to 1.65
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
„ „ „ 2 „ „	0.56 to 0.63
„ „ „ 3 „ „	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
„ „ „ 2 „ „	0.41 to 0.45
„ „ „ 3 „ „	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

The market remains as previously reported.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	per picul. Y 5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	5.00 to 5.10
do Sheet..	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅜" to 1⅜")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.... ...	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... ...	7.50 to 8.00
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W....	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

No change to be noted.

American	Y 3.50 to 3.69
Russian	2.80
Langkat	2.00 to 2.60

SUGAR.

A brisk business goes on.

	per picul.
Brown Takao	Y. 8.25 to 8.30
Brown Manila...	8.50 to 9.00
Brown China	7.30 to 12.05
White Java and Penang...	8.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German	15.00 to 15.50

INDIGO.

No enquiry for indigo.

	Yen.
Calcutta first	265
„ second	250
Java, first	300
„ second	290
Madras, first	160
„ second...	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	218
Artificial "Kenshin"	214

COPPER.

Being affected by the rise in the London market, prices have advanced in all grades.

	Yen.
Refined per 100 kin	...69.00
Bessemer	...64.60
Electric refined	...72.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

No special alteration.

	Yen.
Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb....	2.55
Carbolic acid cryst „	0.38
Glycerine „	0.26
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*...	7.20
Nitrate Soda „	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb....	0.57
Quinine sulphate „ ... ... 0.40 to	0.51
Iode per lb. ... ... „	5.15
Iodoform lb.	6.00
Iode Kali lb.	3.50

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

No remarkable business was effected throughout the week as there was no enquiry from abroad. At present the market is weak.

According to late telegrams from New York, the market remains inactive and prices show a weak tendency.

On 8th inst., stock were: filatures 6,840 bales; Re-reels, 54 bales; Orikaishi — bales; and Sundry, — bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,450 to 1,460
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,430 to 1,440
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse ...	1,430 to 1,440
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,380 to 1,400
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,370 to 1,390
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	—
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse...	1,330 to 1,350
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	—
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	—
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½...	—

QUOTATION ON THE EXCHANGE.

May delivery	—
June „	1,360
July „	1,336

WASTE SILK.

Foreign exporters are trying to purchase but stocks are scarce, as already reported. Generally speaking, no notable business was done during the week.

On the 9th inst., the stock was: Noshi, 3,359 bales; Kibiso, 6,051 bales; Degara (pierced cocoon) 5 bales; and sundry 273 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	225 to 230
Noshi—Filatures, Good	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	200 to 210
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	140 to 150
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	130 to 135
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 120
Noshi—Bushiu,(or Joshu) Best	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Rereel—Fair...	90 to 100
Rereel—Best	70 to 75
Rereel—Goood	— to —
Rereel—Medium	— to —

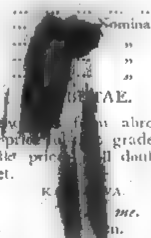
TEA.

Business is active. Prices are lower than expected before the beginning of the season. Reports from Shidzuoka say that stocks are plentiful and that the market is quiet.

Up to the evening of May 8th, 267,300 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 56,300 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... ... Y.	60 upwards
Choice	55 to 60
Finest „	50 to 55
Fine...	45 to 50
Good Medium ... ... Nominal	40
Medium ... ... „	35
Good Common ... ... „	32
Common ... ... „	30



TEA.

There are [illegible] abroad for superior quality. The price [illegible] grade is steady. The all in raw silk price will doubtless affect the *Habutae* market.

KAGOSHIMA

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½ ...	—	—	—
22½ ...	11.70	11.40	11.55
27 ...	11.60	11.35	11.15
36 ...	11.50	11.30	11.10

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″ ...	11.30	11.20	11.00	11.15	11.90
27″ ...	11.60	11.45	11.30	11.30	11.25
36″ ...	11.00	10.80	10.70	10.60	10.70

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches ...	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½″ ...	—	—	—	—
22½″ ...	11.60	10.85	10.65	—
27″ ...	11.20	10.55	10.45	—
36″ ...	10.80	10.45	10.40	—

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

RICE.

Owing to some speculative purchases, considerable fluctuations have been experienced during the week. The Osaka and Kobe markets have risen.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa ...	1,396,056
Foreign rice in Fukagawa ...	114,938

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
April ...	16.46
May ...	16 84
June ...	17 23

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku*.
Superior ...	Yen 17.40
Medium ...	16.30
Common ...	14 90
Average ...	16.20

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
April ...	16 59	April ...	15.73
May ...	16.02	May ...	16.04
June ...	16.51	June ...	16.53

STOCK EXCHANGE

The market has been weak during the week and falls have taken place in various stocks. The general aspect, however, promises well for the future as the money market remains easy.

EXCHANGE.

May 10

London silver ⅛ higher, but in the absence of sterling quotations from China all rates are unaltered.

London —Bank T/T ...	4/0⅞
— — Bills on demand ...	4 0⅜
— — 4 months' sight... ...	4/0¾
— Private 4 months' sight ...	4 0⅝
— — 6 months' sight ...	4 1
Paris & Lyons —Bank sight ...	25.62½
— Private 4 months' sight ...	461½
— — 6 months' sight ...	463
Hongkong —Bank sight ... per $100	104½*
— Private 10 days, sight do	102½*
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	70*
— Private 10 days' sight...	71½*
India—Bank sight ...	151¾
— Private 30 days' sight ...	153¾
America—Bank sight...	49⅛ @ 5/16
— Private 30 days' sight ...	50⅛
— Private 4 months' sight ...	51
Germany—Bank sight ...	208½ @ 9
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2.13 @ 14
Bar Silver (London) ...	30

Nominal.

(株土曜日一度発行)
編輯人 ニア ブリンクリー
發行兼印刷人 ニー ピー アラオン
發行所 {横濱市山下町五十五番 ジヤパンメール新聞社

Taking BOVRIL means fortifying yourself against disease.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Stiff Joints, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Bumps, Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.) London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

日曜土毎 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一週刊行

No. 20] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, MAY 18TH, 1907. 明治四十年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 589
China ... 531
The Kaiping Affair ... 531
The Tea Kogyo Syndicate ... 535
Manchuria ... 532
The Franco-Japanese Entente ... 533
Germany ... 533
Mr. Joseph G. Alexander ... 533
The Fishery Convention ... 534
The Minister of State for Education ... 534
Formosa ... 536
Korea ... 536
Mr. Bicby on the Hague Conference ... 538
The Tokyo Railway and Electric Lighting ... 535
The Question of Stocks ... 536
Missionaries in Korea ... 536
"Squeeze" by Japanese servants ... 536
The Prince Imperial ... 537
Notes on Current Events ... 537
Monthly Summary of Japanese Current Literature ... 538
Prince Fushimi in England ... 540
Baseball ... 54.
The Japan Society ... 540
The Bookshelf ... 541
Review of Nippon Race Club's Spring Meeting ... 540
The Handmann Comedy Company ... 543
Spring Meeting of the Nippon Race Club ... 544
The Nippon Mining Industrial Association ... 545
Marriage in Yokohama ... 54
Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club ... 546
The Law Courts ... 546
Fires ... 547
The Ladies' Patriotic Society ... 547
News of the Week ... 547
Correspondence:
"The new Japanese Criminal Code ... 548
"The ague Day" Celebration ... 548
China the Immemorial ... 548
A Correspondence Club ... 549
Shanghai Missionary Conference ... 549
The Chartered Bank ... 549
Telegrams ... 550
Latest Shipping ... 553
Latest Commercial ... 555

"TOUT PAIS EST CE DONT ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 18TH, 1907.

MARRIAGE

On May 11th, 1907, at the British Consulate, and afterwards at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Father of the Bride, assisted by the Rev. L. B. Cholmondeley, M.A., JESSE ESDALE, second son of the late Jesse William Gray, of Yokohama, to WINIFRED LEILA, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. T. Austen, of Yokohama, Japan.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MOUNT Fuji had a fall of snow on May 8th.

MOUNT Asama was crowned with snow on May 11th.

THE death was reported on May 14th of Mr. Kanai Yukiyasu, a member of the Upper House.

THE German steamer *Tiberius*, which recently went ashore at Murofan, was floated on May 13th.

THE annual meeting of mayors throughout the Empire will be held at Nagano on July 10th, lasting a week.

SINCE May 7th, fourteen cases of small-pox have been reported in Nagoya. Two of the patients have died.

A SMALL lot of new silk was put on the Kochi market on May 13th. The introduction of the staple is five days earlier than last year.

AT 1.10 p.m. on May 8th, a freight train on the Hokkaido Railway was derailed while running between Asasuto and Hariusu, not far from Otaru. Eight cars were destroyed. No one was injured. It is said that an obstruction had been laid on the line.

A REPORT from Kagoshima says that the yield of barley and wheat in that prefecture this year is 23 per cent above that of an average year.

A LANDSLIDE occurred on May 13th at the foot of Takashima-yama, Kanagawa, with the result that one of the coolies working there was crushed to death.

A SHANGHAI telegram under date of May 10th states that the steamer *Suez* was wrecked off Amoy on her way from Haiphong to Hongkong with cement.

A THUNDER storm with hail was experienced on May 10th at Kanazawa. Crops were damaged. The same day hail visited the district of Midzuchi, Nagano prefecture.

THE cruiser *Tone*, now under construction at Saseho, will be launched in October this year. The repairs to the *Mikasa* will be completed before the end of this year.

MR. WAKATSUKI, Vice-Minister for Finance, who was recently appointed special financial agent abroad, will leave Yokohama about May 24th for America and Europe.

Y. YOSHIDA, a wealthy farmer of Gunma prefecture, who was recently reported missing, was found on May 14th strangled in a mulberry field near the village of Masuda.

A SEVERE gale was experienced on May 9th off Talien. The Kwantung Aquatic Association's steamer *Kinjo Maru* was wrecked. Several fishing boats are reported to have been lost.

ON the night of May 12th, a woman, apparently twenty-five years of age, committed suicide by throwing herself on the railway near Kanagawa station at the moment when a train was passing.

A NAGASAKI telegram says that Dr. Russell, a Russian who is now naturalized as an American citizen, has decided to issue a weekly paper in that city. It will be published in English and Russian.

OWING to the strong wind, a lighter with salt from Yokohama, was capsized at Shinagawa at 10 a.m. on Saturday. One of the *sendo* was saved by a fishing boat. The others are reported to be missing.

THE steamer *Kyo Maru* went ashore on the night of May 12th off Hibi point, near Okayama. The crew and passengers were all safely landed. It is reported that there is no hope of saving the ship and cargo.

MR. T. KATO, Minister to Belgium, has resigned; Mr. S. Akitsuki, Minister to Sweden, has been ordered to succeed him. Mr. Uchida, Ambassador at Vienna, left Shanghai on May 10th on his way to his post.

THE Training Squadron under Rear-Admiral Tomioka arrived on May 14th at the Pescadores. The squadron will extend its cruise to Korean and Chinese waters, and will return to Saseho about the middle of June.

THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's Yokohama agency received a telegram on May 13th to the effect that the dock labourers have struck work in New York. Conditions are grave, and shipping business is impeded.

STRONG north-westerly winds were experienced on May 10th in Moji Straits. Five vessels were wrecked. One person was killed and another injured. The same night, the steamer *Tamon Maru* encountered a gale off Kashiwajima, Hizen province, sustaining damage. K. Tokumoto, a quarter-master, and Chikano, a sailor, were washed overboard, and another of the crew was injured.

THE Emperor of Japan on May 11th sent a telegram to the Spanish Court congratulating the King of Spain on the birth of the Crown Prince. King Alfonso replied the following day thanking the Emperor for his courtesy.

MR. K. TAKIGUCHI, formerly a member of the Lower House, according to Tokyo papers, was arrested on May 9th in Tokyo on a charge of forging official and private letters. His house in Rogetsu-cho, Shiba, was searched.

ACCORDING to a recent telegram from the Japanese Consul at Lyons, the raw silk market is weak. The production in France and Italy is late this year owing to cold weather. The yield in both countries is greater than last year.

PRINCESSES FUSHIMI, Kan-in, Higashi-Fushimi, Yamashina, Kuni and Nashimoto have informed the Tokyo Charity Hospital that they will jointly present *yen* 1,500 this year and *yen* 500 per year for five years to assist the institution.

A TAIPEH telegram says that plague is raging in that district. Some fifteen cases are being reported daily. Since its first appearance in January, the cases have numbered about five hundred. Five hundred and fifty cases proved fatal.

MR. K. MITSUMACHI, Director of the Bureau of Financial Affairs, has been promoted Vice-Minister of the Department of Finance, which position has been vacant since Mr. Wakatsuki was appointed special financial agent abroad.

LIEUT. R. TERADA (26), an artillery officer, residing in Okubo, Tokyo, committed suicide on the morning of May 13th by shooting himself in the throat with a revolver. He had been suffering from brain trouble since returning from the war.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's American liner *Kaga-Maru* called at Shimidzu on May 13th on her way from Kobe to Yokohama. She took on board a large quantity of tea for America. This cargo is the first shipment of tea from that port for America.

M. LUIS DE LA BARRERA Y. RIEZA, the Spanish Minister, who was recently appointed to the Republic of the Argentine, was received in audience by the Emperor on May 14th when he presented his letter of recall. Subsequently he was received by the Empress.

MR K. HASHIMOTO, Director of the Yokohama Customs, has been appointed director of the National Loan Consolidation Affairs Bureau, and will be succeeded by Mr. S. Yamasaki, a Councillor and secretary of the Department of Finance. Mr. K. Nonaka, a secretary of the Yokohama Customs, has been promoted to councillor and secretary of the Treasury, and is succeeded by Mr. I Sugi, a secretary of the Tax Bureau.

THE Emperor on May 13th gave an Imperial message of thanks to Count Otani, Lord Abbot of the West Hongwanji. His Majesty expressed his appreciation of the Count's services during the late war in despatching priests to the front. The Lord Abbot at once transmitted the Imperial message to his temple in Kyoto, after which copies were distributed among the various temples belonging to the sect throughout the Empire.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Friday, May 10.

It is stated that the impeachment of H.E. Tuan Chi-kwei had its origin in a statement which appeared in the columns of a Japanese journal, the *Hokuyo Nippo*, published in Tientsin. Under the heading of *Manroku* (miscellaneous intelligence), this journal inserted an item to the effect that Tuan had paid 14,000 taels to redeem a dancing girl whom he had sent to Prince Tsai Chen. This was taken up by a Censor and formed the basis of Tuan's impeachment. The Japanese Consul-General ordered the suspension of the *Hokuyo Nippo*, but in the meanwhile the mischief had been done. It does not appear quite clearly whether the same journal was responsible for the story of Tuan having sent a gift of 100,000 taels to Prince Ching on the latter's birthday, but we gather that the two stories emanated from the same source. Both are declared to be false, but the result of the investigation now being carried on by Prince Chun in Tientsin must be awaited. Meanwhile Tuan Chi-kwei has been deprived of the post of Governor of the Amur Province. Moreover, according to Reuter's information, which probably has the authority of *The Times* correspondent in Peking, this commotion is a political move fomented by the reactionary Tsen Chun-hsuan (erroneously telegraphed as Tse Chuang-hsuan.) The *Jiji's* Peking correspondent's quotes verbatim an extract from the impeachment penned by the Censor Chao, and from this it appears that in that document Prince Ching is spoken of in the most uncompromising terms, being denounced for bribery and incompetence. The new Viceroy of Manchuria, Hsu Chih-chang, and the new Governor of Mukden, Tang Sha-oi, who were in Tientsin consulting with Viceroy Yuan as to the conduct of Manchurian affairs, have hastened back to Peking, and are said to be holding earnest conferences at the *Yamun* of Prince Ching. The *Mainichi Dempo* says that the whole of the machinery for the administration of Manchuria has been dislocated, and that during the 70 years of the Empress Dowager's existence there had been no previous instance of such wholesale nominations and precipitate removals or impeachments of high officials. Songs sung in the streets predict a revival of the *Iho chuan* (Boxer) troubles. It certainly reflects almost as injuriously upon the Throne as upon the direct sufferers that the high offices of State should be given at one moment to men who, the next, are declared unworthy of filling them. Our readers will observe that there is not much about Tsen Chun-hsuan in the above news, but the theory is that the Censor Chao, by whom the impeachment was penned, derived his inspiration from Tsen. There is a theory in Tokyo that this affair is in reality a dispute about the succession; in fact, a fight between Prince Ching, father and son, on the one hand, and Prince Chun aided by Tsen Chun-hsuan and Censor Chao on the other. The elder Prince Ching has been prominently before the public for many years and is a statesman of the highest note. It is not likely that his position could be seriously shaken by the attacks of any censor. But his health is very frail, so frail that, a short time ago, he was more than once reported to be *in extremis*, and the idea now is that Tsen Chun-hsuan seeks to replace him as head of the Waiwupu, Prince Chun being at the same time thrust into the front. Prince Chun is a young and untried man, though rumour altributes to him great abilities. He is the younger brother of the present Emperor, and to him, in conjunction with Sun Chia-nai, an eminent *literatus*, has been entrusted the duty of conducting an investigation at Tsientsin into the charges against the new Manchurian officials. Sun is a man of great distinction. He is an *optimus*, and was Vice-President of the Board of Revenue as far back as 1883. He is Chancellor of the Hanlin College and Grand Secretary.

Saturday, May 11.

The commotion in political circles seems to be continuing in Peking. On the 10th instant Tang Shaoi, nominated Governor of Mukden, resigned his post, and the result was a large access of excitement in the Chinese capital, where Tang Shaoi wielded great power and was generally regarded as a leader of progress. As for the new Viceroy of Manchuria, it does not at present seem that he will step aside. One account says that his departure for Manchuria will be hastened by the events now occuring in Peking, but another telegram alleges that, on the occasion of a recent audience, Hsu Chih-chang was reprimanded from the Throne for having selected Tuan Chi-kwei to be governor of the Amur under the new Viceroyalty. Meanwhile the investigation is going on in Tientsin, but the impression conveyed to the general public is that the judgment of the Throne has been formed without waiting for the result of this inquiry; formed so far as Tuan Chi-kwei is concerned, at all events. It is said that the alleged creator of all this trouble, namely, Viceroy Tsen Chun-hsuan, has made overtures to Prince Hsu, but they have been rejected by the latter. Tsen is described as the leader of the reactionaries. He was bitterly opposed to the recent programme of administrative reform, even when applied to the provinces alone, but to outsiders his position did not appear to be one of commanding influence. His record as Viceroy of the Liang-kwang was so unsuccessful in connexion with the railway question that, at the instance of Viceroys Yuan and Chang, he was removed to the comparatively unimportant viceroyalty of Yun-Kwei, which post he never actually occupied, preferring to signify discontent by remaining in Canton. It was supposed that all this must greatly impair his reputation and influence, but he appears to have completely won the heart of the Empress Dowager when, in the capacity of Governor of Shensi, he furnished troops to guard the court flying from Peking after the Boxer troubles. So long as her Majesty lives his influence at Court is said to be assured, a fact not altogether consistent with the theory that he is the leader of the conservatives, for certainly her Majesty can not be said to have showed herself inimical to progress in recent years.

Sunday, May 12.

There is some uncertainty as to whether the resignation of Tang Shaoi will be accepted. The *Hochi Shimbun's* correspondent says that it has been accepted, but the correspondents of the *Asahi*, the *Jiji* and the *Mainichi Dempo* aver that the matter is still under consideration. Tang's plea for permission to resign is the familar formula that he is not competent to discharge the duties of the important post assigned to him. He supplements this by declaring that if, in his capacity of Vice-Minister of the Waiwupu, he has escaped any serious errors, the fact is due, not to his own ability, but to the able guidance of his superiors. It is a very courteous form of diction, but its obvious insincerity spoils the euphemisms, for if such a pretence has any value, it ought to have been advanced long ago.

The *Jiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondent says that Tsen Chun-hsuan's impeachment is directed against Prince Ching, Chu Tungchi, Na Tung, Chieh Liang and Tang Shaoi, but that it does not extend to Viceroy Yuan or to Hsu Chih-chang, the new Viceroy of Manchuria. There is said to be much uncertainty and conjecture as to the real purpose of Tsen in arraigning these high officials, but it seems to be thoght that, in vulgar parlance, he has bitten off more than he can swallow, and that, though he now enjoys the countenance of the Empress-Dowager, a very few months will see him prostrated before the enemies he has challenged. But another view is that Tsen is the leader of the extreme rights-recovery party. This party have dubbed Viceroy Yuan and his followers the "Philo-foreign clique," and their immediate object is to place Manchuria under the administrative control of men who will labour with real earnestness to promote their own programme. The view of those who analyse the situation in this sense is that the Empress Dowager is heart and hand with Tsen Chun-hsuan. Certainly the latter has contrived to thoroughly dislocate the machinery recently provided for the administration of Manchuria.

Monday, May 13.

Mr. Tsen's grudge against Tang Shaoi dates from the days of the Yeh-han-Railway complication, when Tang, being then in Canton, sided with the people against Viceroy Tsen. The latter was therefore rejoiced to find an opportunity of impeaching Tang. In the *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondence it is stated that Tsen has not yet taken any overt action against Viceroy Yuan. The two men are watching each other from their respective camps, but inasmuch as among the thirty odd persons against whom Tsen has himself memorialized or stirred up the Censorate to memorialize, some of Viceroy Yuan's principal supporters are included, it is evident that a collision can not be long deferred. The *Asahi's* telegrams imply that Tsen has not any powerful backing, and that he is fighting mainly for his own hand, but such a view does not coincide with telegrams from other sources. Our contemporary's intelligence further alleges that the Empress Dowager has become averse to even the scheme of provincial administrative reform, and further is dissatisfied with the conduct of official affairs. Tsen had the good fortune to hit off this mood of her Majesty: hence his success. It is said that the most prominent officials in Peking are looking on with folded arms. They do not range themselves against Tsen or with him, and they are careful to avoid meeting him. Everything appears to depend on the result of the Tientsin inquiry, conducted by Prince Chun and Mr Sun Chia-nai. The impression at present is that this inquiry will end favourably to the parties accused. Little credit is said to be placed in the stories of the dancing girl and the bribe. Should this, which is the backbone of the impeachment, be disproved, Tsen will of course fall. In that event it is expected that Viceroy Yuan's party will become more powerful than ever, but Prince Ching will lose some part of his influence. Another test of the situation will be the reception given to Tang Shaoi's resignation. The telegrams agree for the most part in alleging that the resignation has been rejected, or, at any rate, has not yet been accepted, from which the fact that Tsen's influence is still restricted, may be

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

inf erred. The *Asahi* affirms that this affair isvonly a domestic quarrel, and that, in the e ent of a foreign complication, all would unite; for although there are differences of degree, every party in the State is an advocate of the rights-recovery programme.

It is stated that the customs system to be put into operation at Tairen has been agreed upon after conference with Sir Robert Hart. The gist of the system is that the leased territory of Kwantung will be a free region, and that merchandise will not be subject to import dues unless it passes outside that region. The arrangement is not permanent. It is to be enforced tentatively during the space of one year, after which time changes may be made according to the teachings of experience.

Tuesday, May 14.

There are conflicting accounts of the result of the Tientsin investigation undertaken by Prince Chun and Mr. Sun Chanai with reference to the charges preferred by Censor Chao against Tuan Chih-kwei, the nominated Governor of the Amur district. One statement is that the investigators have formulated a doubtful decision; another, that they have found the charges unfounded, and that Censor Chao has been deprived of his office. In either case the machinations of Tsen seem likely to prove abortive. Meanwhile a very significant sign of the times is reported. Mr. Lu Hai-kwan, who was one of the negotiators of the latest commercial treaties with foreign countries and who is now residing in Shanghai, has petitioned the Throne against the growing custom of cutting off the queue and wearing foreign costume. This recommendation, having been indorsed by the Ministers of War and Education in Peking, has received the approval of the Sovereign and an injunction has been issued to the various departments of State, directing that any violation of the veto shall be severely punished. Wise Governments generally refrain from interfering with the costumes or coiffures of their subjects. Nothing is more resented than such interference. But what must strike everyone with regard to these instructions —if, indeed, they have been really issued— is their singularly reactionary character. A more emphatic disapproval of the adoption of foreign things could scarcely have emanated from the Throne. Here in Japan, nine out of every ten Chinese student cuts off the queue and ten out of ten wear foreign costume. How many of these will respect the instruction, and will the Chinese Legation attempt to enforce it?

Thursday, May 16.

The commotion caused in political circles in Peking owing to the machinations of Mr. Tsen, does not appear to be seriously viewed in Tokyo. It will probably delay the re-organization of the Manchurian administration, but delay will be the sum of the outcome. Viceroy Hsu will proceed to his post and Mr. Tang Shaoi will take up the duties of Governor of Mukden, and as these two officials constitute the backbone of the new administrative body, there will be no considerable disturbance of the original plan. From this forecast it would seem that Tsen will make a partial success, but as to that there is obvious reticence. The *Kokumin Shimbun* takes a somewhat grave view of the situation. It notes the prevalence of rights-recovery and anti-foreign sentiments, which are now supplemented by administrative dissensions, and it expresses apprehension that such a state of affairs may lead to trouble at any moment. The object of our contemporary,s article is to counsel united action on the part of the Powers, and to decry the policy of each State playing for its own hand.

Telegrams (*Asahi Shimbun*) from Peking say that the Chinese Government, at the instance of Mr. Wang, its Representative at the Court of St. James, who is now in China, has finally resolved to adopt the gold standard, and will soon issue a veto upon the import of silver coin. This is a very curt announcement considering the importance of the subject. If China steps out of the much thinned rank of silver-using countries, the white metal will receive something like its *coup de grace*. But apart from that, what means has China accumulated by way of preliminary to such a step? She is not understood to have any gold reserve, and without a very large sum she can not possibly declare the convertibility of her heterogeneous coins and paper tokens. We suspect that the telegram is a misleading generalization.

A telegram from Peking to the *Hochi* says that a terrible shock of earthquake has been experienced in Hsingkiang. Three thousand houses were destroyed, four hundred persons were crushed to death, and two thousand persons are in a starving state. The Empress Dowager and the Emperor have given instructions to the Governor to take necessary steps to relieve the distress.

THE KAIPING AFFAIR.

In spite of the seemingly conclusive evidence collected against Whang, the slayer of Kau, no steps have yet been taken by the Mukden Authorities to arrest the former. The whole affair appears to be an extraordinary travesty of justice. It is alleged that the Governor-General of Kwantung has addressed to the Consular Authorities in Mukden an instruction that they should peremptorily demand the apprehension of Whang and his submission to due investigation. Should the Governor of Mukden continue to treat Whang as an innocent man, the question will probably be carried to Peking.

The *Hochi Shimbun* hints very plainly and the *Yorozu Cholo* affirms openly on the authority of general report, that the German Consul in Mukden is encouraging the Chinese authorities' opposition to Japan's demands in connexion with the Kaiping outrage. No reason is suggested for this suspicion and the strong probability is that it has no basis of fact. But Germany's doings in East Asia are regarded with unreasoning distrust by a small section of the press and the public, and she is thus arraigned for offences which she probably never dreamed of committing.

The investigation into this mysterious affair has been concluded at Mukden, according to the *Mainichi Dempo*, and on receipt of all the documents the Japanese Government will carry the whole question diplomatically to Peking. It is a most perplexing business. One side claims that the killing of Kau was a legitimate act of self-defence; the other adduces evidence that Kau was taken from his sleeping chamber, conducted forcibly to a neighbouring shrine and there slaughtered. It is almost as difficult to credit one version as the other. What could have induced Kau, a solitary man, to attempt deadly violence against one or more of those whose guest he was, and what could have Whang hoped to gain by dragging Kau out of his bed and slaughtering him? At any rate the Japanese authorities seem convinced that the latter version of the event is correct, and on the strength of that belief they will rightly insist on punishment and reparation unless conclusive evidence can be furnished on the other side.

THE TOA KOGYO SYNDICATE.

There is again talk of the East-Asian Industrial Syndicate. It seems to have been brought afresh upon the tapis in consequence of the Franco-Japanese *entente*, which naturally creates the impression that French capitalists will be encouraged to invest money in Japan. The Syndicate is mainly a Franco-Belgian affair. It has a nominal capital of a hundred million *yen*, which sum can easily be increased if necessary. On the Japanese side the principal men concerned appear to be Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Nagamori, of Korean fame, whom the Anglo-American anti-Japanese agitators of Seoul conspired to brand as a kind of felon because he proposed to Korea a large scheme of land reclamation which, had it emanated from British or American capitalists, would have elicited the warm applause of these same agitators. That, however, is a side issue. The main point is, as we have frequently insisted, that while, on the one hand, the share enjoyed by foreigners in conducting Japan's over-sea commerce is a diminishing, and destined to diminish, quantity, there presents itself, on the other, a large opening for the employment of foreign capital in this country's industrial development. Japan is destined to be the chief industrial producing centre of the Far East. That is in the genius of her people. Nothing is needed except capital and expert knowledge, both of which can be quickly supplied by Europe and America, whereas much time must pass before they can be fully supplied by Japan herself. Coal is certainly a problem. The price of the mineral at present in Japan is much above the price at the pit's mouth in England, and of course that is a serious handicap. It is said that the East-Asian Syndicate are looking around for coal-mines which they can work on their own account, but even if they can not find any suitable, we are disposed to think that the production in Manchuria and Hokkaido should be capable of very large development, to say nothing of Saghalien, which is now reported to contain an immense supply of coal well adapted for manufacturing purposes at all events, and said to be of excellent quality. The question of fuel ought not to be grave. Then there is the consideration of customs duties. It may be taken for granted that the tariff of 1911 will give to Japanese industries as much protection as is consistent with revenue purposes. The two things, revenue and protection, are difficult to reconcile in practice, and, of the two, we believe that Japanese financiers will be more careful of the revenue problem. But even within that limit there is room for some protection, and whatever room there is will certainly be utilized, an outlook which points plainly to the expediency of combination between foreigners and Japanese so that the capital and expert knowledge of the former may be joined to the cheap and easily trained labour of the latter.

The Hokkaido Railway Company held a general meeting in Tokyo on May 15th. During the last half year, the company sustained a loss of *yen* 86,607.29.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MANCHURIA.

It has been decided (*Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams) that the site of the new Japanese station at Kwanchengtsz shall be midway between the town of that name and the Russian station. A level space of 1,250 acres is available, and here the Russian and Japanese terminal stations will be built as well as the terminal station of the Kirin-Changchun station. The Chinese authorities offered great obstacles to this arrangement. They had intended to appropriate this land for the purposes of a foreign settlement, and moreover had a theory that the choice of such a site for the Russian and Japanese stations would interfere in some way with the building of the Kirin-Chanchung line. They even carried their opposition to the point of arresting some thirty Chinese land-owners who had disposed of their property to the Japanese. Numerous conferences are said to have taken place, and finally a *via media* was found in an agreement that the land should be handed over, in the first place, to the Chinese local authorities, and thereafter transferred by them to the Japanese and the Russians. Apparently the two terminal stations of the Russian and Japanese railway systems are to be a mile apart but we can not easily suppose that such is the intention, unless there is an idea of linking them by a branch line. If the stations are to afford due facilities for the through passage of passengers and goods, they must be in the closest possible juxaposition.

There appears to be a strong probability that the re-construction of the Mukden-Antung line—known in Japan as the Ampo (Antung and Hotien) Railway—will be abandoned in favour of a road from Kirin to Antung. Many reasons are adduced for this change of route. There is first a strategical consideration of considerable importance. If our readers look at the map they will see that the general direction of the Mukden-Antung road is east and west, which means that it exposes it full flank to any military enterprise from the north. On the other hand, a line from Antung to Kirin would run nearly due north, and troops advancing to the defence of Northern Manchuria would move along such a line. Then there are engineering arguments. The Mukden-Antung road was chosen purely for means of military communication in the circumstances then existing and without any regard to topographical conditions. It runs through a mountainous and sparsely populated region and could never be likely to prove a paying enterprise, whereas the proposed alternative line would largely avoid the mountains and would tap a rich and populous district, abounding also in mines. If a change is to be made, now is the time, before any heavy expense has been incurred in converting the light military road from Mukden to Antung into a permanent way. But of course China's consent would have to be obtained. Will she give it in her present mood?

It is said that the Russian authorities have definitely made intimation of their intention to grant perpetual leases of land to persons of all nationalities within the area of the railway belt. At present this privilege is enjoyed by Chinese and Russian subjects only, but it will henceforth be extended without distinction of country, provided that the holders of such leases bind themselves to submit to Russian administration and to observe all municipal regulations that may be enacted by the Russian local authorities. It will be necessary that a lease obtained under this system should carry the endorsement of the holder's consul. There is a perplexing feature in this business, namely, that "perpetual" leases are spoken of. How can perpetual leases be granted in territory which is leased to the grantor for a fixed term only?

The *Jiji Shimpo* enters very fully into a discussion of the position taken up by China towards the question of the exploitation of the Yalu forests, and shows that whereas the Peking Treaty distinctly declares that the High Contracting Parties shall conduct this enterprise on equal terms, the Chinese proposals, formulated by Viceroy Yuan at Tientsin, contemplate anything but equal terms. In the first place, China asks that the chief director shall be a Chinese subject. Secondly, she requires that the undertaking shall be under the jurisdiction of the Viceroy of Manchuria. In the third place, she seeks to limit the period of the enterprise to 17 years and the area affected to a distance of 30 miles from the River. She has made no attempt herself to exploit this valuable property during the thousands of years that it has been in her possession; she allowed the Russians to do what they pleased there, and now, having pledged herself to extend to Japan the same right of timber-felling as she herself enjoys, she coolly seeks to limit the enjoyment of that right to 17 years and its operation to a comparatively narrow strip of territory. She further asks that 20 per cent. of the profits shall be paid into her own exchequer before any dividend is declared, a condition so flagrantly opposed to equal rights as to be almost ludicrous. In short this appears to be a very marked example of her thoughtless attempts to carry out the policy of rights-recovery without any regard for circumstances or expediency. It is the desire of the Powers to preserve the territorial integrity of the Middle Kingdom, and Japan has taken the lead in promoting that programme. But if the Middle Kingdom intends to deliberately ignore its treaties in this manner, the attitude of the Powers may change suddenly and then the only sufferer will be China.

It will be remembered that the Governor of Mukden recently preferred a demand for the restitution of the Chenkinsai section of the Fushun mine. His Excellency's contention was that this part of the mine had been originally worked by Chinese capitalists and that it was independent of the pits exploited by the Russians. This Chenkinsai section is said to comprise the richest seams in the district, and one can easily understand the desire to recover possession of it. The telegram now says that the Japanese Representative in Peking, Mr. Hayashi, has definitely rejected the Chinese demand. No details are given.

Telegrams printed in Tokyo papers report that the Governor of Mukden has informed the Waiwupu that the delivery of the Mukden-Hsinmintung Railway may take place at any time convenient to the Foreign Office. It is said that the Chinese Government will appoint commissioners to take delivery of the railway from Japan.

Baron Goto, President of the South Manchurian Railway Co., who has been inspecting the Fushun coal mine, returned to Port Arthur on May 13th.

Mr. Leong, Taotai of Yingkou, has been transferred to Tientsin. Mr. Sai, Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Tientsin, has been appointed to the vacancy in Yingkou.

The demand preferred by China with regard to the Fushun and Yentai coal mines is now published. She asked for the restoration of the Chenkinsai section of the Fushun Mine, of the Imingshan section of the Yentai mine, and of two other mines. The plea advanced was that "in the case of Chenkinsai, the mine had been chartered to a Chinese subject, Wang, in consideration of a payment of 100,000 taels, and that, in the case of all four of these mines, they lay without the thirty *li* (10 miles) belt along the railway, and consequently were not to be regarded as exploitable by the Russians during the period of the latter's occupation, or as accruing to Japan on the Russian evacuation. Japan's reply was as follows: First, that by the Portsmouth Treaty's 6th Article it had been provided that the Imperial Russian Government should transfer and assign to Japan all coal mines belonging to or worked for the benefit of the Manchuria Railway and all its branches, which Treaty had been fully recognised by the Peking Treaty of December 1905. Secondly, with regard to the special case of the Chenkaisai Mine, even supposing that a charter to work it had been granted to the Chinese subject, Wang, this concessionaire had made over his right in full to the Russians, who, in their turn, had, in the 30th year of Kwansu, constructed a line of railway from Sukiatun to the mine, and had operated it on a large scale without any remonstrance whatever from the Chinese Government, who must therefore be considered to have publicly recognised the Russian title. Thirdly, concerning the limit of thirty-*li* which the Government of China sought to enforce, no such limit was mentioned in any treaty or convention, nor had any such limit ever been proposed to Japan or accepted by her. Further, the Russians had been in actual and undisturbed possession of a coal mine 50 *li* distant from the nearest point (Kwanchengtsz) of the railway, and quite recently they came into unchallenged possession of other mines in north Manchuria which also were beyond any such limit. It thus appeared that, in attempting to impose this limit, China was arbitrarily seeking to curtail the privileges duly acquired by Japan under international agreement. Hence the Japanese Government definitely declined to entertain China's demands. Appended to this refusal was a rider with reference to the resumption of the Imingshan mine which had been leased by the Japanese to a Chinese subject. This reply of Japan was declared to be her last word, and the Chinese Government was plainly given to understand that no further protest could be entertained.

Governor Chao of Mukden gave a farewell banquet on the 13th instant to all the Foreign Consuls and to the leading men of the city. Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, was also among the guests. Governor Chao enjoys a high reputation among his own countrymen, and it is stated that he will be raised to a Vice-regal post on leaving Mukden. It must be confessed, however, that his chief distinction in the eyes of outsiders is the pertinacity with which he has pursued the rights-recovery programme, and, we may add, the ill success that has attended his efforts. It can scarcely be said, so far as is generally known, that he has made any attempt to conciliate the Japanese, and if his mantle falls upon his successor, Hsu Chih-chang, Manchuria may yet become the storm centre of East Asia.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE ENTENTE.

Japanese journals, in common with their French contemporaries, continue to write enthusiastically about the projected Franco-Japanese entente. They agree in regarding it as a measure of re-insurance, the Anglo-Japanese alliance having been the original policy. The interesting feature of the Japanese comments is that they assume this *entente* to be the prelude to a similar understanding between St. Petersburg and Tokyo. That, they say, would be a logical sequel. For, in the first place, there was the Franco-Russian alliance, directed primarily against a European danger, but in effect binding the two Powers together in all parts of the world. Then followed the Anglo-Japanese alliance, whose scope was mainly East-Asian. This led to an extension of the Franco-Russian alliance to the Far East, and for a moment it seemed that the two camps of confederates must be hostile to each other, an analysis which appeared to find confirmation in the Russo-Japanese war. Thereafter a new complexion was given to the situation by the Anglo-French *entente*, which virtually linked the two sides together. What now obviously remains to complete the system is a Russo-Japanese *entente*. The Four Powers would then be joined to insure the Far-East against any procedure to which they were not all consenting parties. It is impossible to rejoice sufficiently at such an arrangement. A long era of certain peace in the Orient would be the result, so far as human foresight can discern.

Telegrams to the *Jiji Shimpo* and the *Asahi* from St. Petersburg indicate that the press of that city welcomes the Franco-Japanese *entente* most heartily, declaring it to be a certain means of preserving the peace of the world and a chain to bind Russia and France closer together than ever. The *Russ* says that the *entente* will have the effect of an understanding between Russia, Japan and France to check the secret designs of Germany. What are those secret designs, we wonder. The Germans will naturally be irritated by such language. It must be frankly admitted, however, that if the Germans are suspected they are also suspicious. Witness what the Berlin journals say about the attitude of France, Japan and England, namely, that the three Powers will control the commercial situation in the East, leaving very few pickings for Germany, and that the whole position will be disadvantageous for the latter. Surely that is a needlessly pessimistic view? Commercial affairs are strictly regulated by treaty, and neither England, nor France, nor Japan can obtain any privilege that is not equally enjoyable by Germany. We are compelled to say that Germany's mood just at present seems to be a little morbid. She is disposed to argue that every one who is not with her must necessarily be against her. Probably it is because of her sense of isolation.

In the Chinese capital the news of the *entente* appears to have caused some commotion. The Representative of the Middle Kingdom in Paris, Mr. Liu, telegraphs warning his Government that the entente has a serious connexion with South China and that the closest attention should be paid to it in Peking. It is very broadly hinted that this sentiment of uneasiness is purposely fomented by certain foreign diplomatists in Peking, who seek to persuade China that her only hope of salvation lies in reliance upon the Power or Powers they represent. Another view is that the cordial cooperation of France, England and Japan in dealing with the Middle Kingdom will put an end to China's attempts in the direction of the "rights-recovery" programme.

It is a very interesting reflection that the State which, a short time ago, was regarded in the Occident as the potential head of the Yellow-Peril union, should be now joining hands with Occidental Powers for the insurance of their possessions in the yellow people's countries.

Berlin's report that negotiations are in progress for an Americo-Japanese *entente* on the lines of the Franco-Japanese, is denied by a Japanese official whom the *Chuo Shimbun* quotes. This authority points out that the possessions and the spheres of influence of France, Japan, Russia and England in the Far East all abut upon China, and thus the four Powers have a tangible common interest in arriving at an understanding. But America's possession, the Philippines, is entirely independent of all extraneous connexion, and, being wholly within her own control, there is no occasion whatever to come to any agreement for guaranteeing the islands. It would almost seem that, as rumour alleges, this Berlin story is a mere *ballon d'essai*. France is understood to be thinking of a new commercial treaty with the United States, and Germany wants to step down to this pool of Bethesda in advance of France. Hence she seeks to trouble the political waters. We (*Japan Mail*) do not follow this line of reasoning in the smallest degree. The charge seems to us to be one of the most illogical of the many suspicions whereof Germany is now the victim.

GERMANY.

It seems unhappily that a fresh subject of complaint has been furnished to the German press, or to a section of it, by the statement attributed to Mr. Kurino, namely, that as Germany has no territory in the Far East except Kiaochow, an *entente* between her and Japan on the lines of the proposed Franco-Japanese *entente* would not have any *raison d'être*. Telegrams say that this alleged utterance of the Japanese Ambassador has furnished to German journals a basis for attacking Japan. Such generalizations derive their colour largely from the mood of their sender, and it is possible that the so-called "attack" may prove to have been unworthy of that term. But, as we have already observed, there seems to be some malicious sprite who takes pleasure just now in providing material to ruffle German susceptibilities. Our own belief is that this sprite is largely the *gishin anki* of the Japanese aphorism, and that if Germany would cultivate a somewhat thicker skin, she would lead a much more comfortable life. It is not to be supposed for one fraction of a moment that any Japanese, statesman, soldier or civilian, underestimates the value of an *entente* with Germany, or would fail to welcome it with the utmost enthusiasm. We do not believe that Mr. Kurino made the crude remark attributed to him by the *Matin's* correspondent. What he probably said was that Germany, being interested in Kiaochow only, might not see a sufficient *quid pro quo* in concluding a general *entente*. That is undoubtedly true. Germany would be insuring merely her local interests while Japan would be insuring what may be termed her vital interests. But surely the German journals also must recognise that state of affairs? It really seems that many Germans are suffering from a neurotic malady. Their own good sense will doubtless restore their mental balance before long, but in the meanwhile it is the duty of all publicists to treat them with the utmost gentleness. The *Yomiuri Shimbun*, which does not always wear gloves when commenting on international affairs, appears to recognise the necessity of such circumspection, for it declares that the Japanese nation does not entertain the smallest grudge against Germany. The occupation of Kiaochow created a temporary cloud on the political horizon, but that is all past, and the Germans should know that this nation is actuated by purely friendly and non-aggressive feelings.

MR. JOSEPH G. ALEXANDER.

Mr. Joseph G. Alexander, LL.B., of Cambridge Wells, England, who for 23 years has been one of the secretaries of the International Association, arrived in Kobe on the 15th inst. He has recently spent some time in China in the interests of the British Anti-opium Society, of which he the Honorary Secretary. In this capacity he has had an important part in the movement which has changed the attitude of the British Government toward this question. Mr. Alexander comes to Japan to serve the cause of international peace and arbitration. His professional ability and training, together with his long connection with the International Law Association, have fitted him for large service in the cause of peace and justice. Ever since the Paris Peace Congress in 1889, the first of the series of modern universal peace congresses, he has been a prominent worker in these great world gatherings. His thorough mastery of the French language has made him invaluable as an interpreter in the international congresses and has given him greater openings for service on the continent. Representing the International Law Association at the Boston Peace Congress in 1904, Mr. Alexander gave an address in which he said, "I am very glad to be able to stand here to-night as the representative of an association which besides its more ordinary—and, shall I say, humdrum—labours for the assimilation of commercial and maritime law in which it has done useful work, has always maintained the standard of international arbitration as the great ideal." Again, in this same address on the Hague Court, he said, "What we want is better feeling among nations, more brotherliness, more recognition of the fact that man is man the world over, that the circumstance that a man was born on one side or the other of some artificial frontier does not make any real difference." Mr. Alexander's long experience in connection with the International Law Association, together with his practical knowledge of the inner workings of Hague Conferences and of the Hague Arbitration Court, will make his visit to Japan most opportune at this time when there is manifest a deep interest in the coming Peace Conference. Following his conferences and lectures in Kobe, Osaka, and Kyoto from the 16th to the 21st inst., Mr. Alexander will have a few days in Tokyo before sailing for America.

The circulation of the third number of *Kakumei* (Revolution) a periodical published by some Japanese in San Francisco, and copies of which were brought by the late mail, has been prohibited by the Minister for Home Affairs.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE FISHERY CONVENTION.

A good deal of information is published in Tokyo with regard to the Fishery Convention. It appears that there is still much to settle but the Russian Government, as a special exercise of good will, has consented that the points already fixed shall be embodied in an agreement in order to enable the Japanese to commence fishing when the season for this year opens in June. It is provided that, along the shores of the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okotsk and the Behring Sea, Japanese subjects shall have the privilege of carrying on their fishing industry with the exception of 39 clearly designated places which are held to fall into the category of the "inlets" and "rivers" excepted by the Treaty of Portsmouth. The whole of the ground will be divided into fishery sections, and the privilege of taking salmon, *masu*, herring, etc., in each section will be put up to auction and will go to the highest bidder. At the mouth of the Amur throughout the area affected by the water of that river Russian subjects alone will be allowed to fish. This area is said to be 70 miles measured from north to south and 25 miles sea-ward. We gather that this Article of the Convention is of the nature of a compromise. Japanese subjects will not be forbidden to hold fishing privileges in the Amur estuary, but in exercising those privileges they must employ Russian subjects as fishermen. We are inclined to think that such a restriction will prove prohibitive in practice, but it must be confessed that the actual conditions are not clearly known. The Amur has two mouths, and its estuary abounds with banks and channels. It is said to be very rich in fish, and that would naturally be the case, as fish of the salmon genus run up the river every season to spawn. Among the marine products that may be taken within the fishery sections the only exceptions are seals and seal-otters. There is no restriction as to the preservation of fish—namely, the conversion of herrings and smaller fish into manure, and the salting of salmon—from which we infer that stations on shore will be allowed, though nothing definite is said on that subject. It is further provided that Japanese subjects shall be free to purchase fish captured within the vetoed sections though they may not themselves engage in the capture. Fishing permits must have the endorsement of a Russian Consul. The various sections for fishery purposes will be delimited by the Russian Government, but the limits have not yet been announced. There is to be no tax imposed when the products taken by duly licensed Japanese subjects are exported from the fishing grounds to Japan.

In connexion with this Convention the Governor-General of the Amur has issued a proclamation announcing the names of the 39 sections which are to be reserved for exploitation by Russian subjects though they may be farmed out to Japanese. The very restricted knowledge that the general public possesses of the geography of that part of the world may be estimated when we say that among these 39 places only the following are familiar, namely, Possiet Bay, Olga Bay, Vladimir Bay, Imperatrovsky Bay and De Castries Bay. On fish taken within these 39 sections a tax of 5 kopecs per pood will be levied, and it is provided that when the sections are offered for application, the first applicant will have the right in any case where there are several applications. If this provision were made by the Residency-General in Korea, we should be informed by the Anglo-American clique of anti-Japanese agitators that it was a deliberate device on the part of the Russians to favour their own subjects at the expense of all other nationals. That, at all events, is what they said with regard to an exactly similar provision in the case of the new Mining Law, though it is quite plain that without such a provision the practical application of the law would be out of the question.

It will be observed that within the 39 reservations no initial charge is imposed upon the persons who obtain the privilege of fishing, but a tax is levied upon the products of their industry. In the case of the other sections, however, no tax is imposed but the privilege is put up to public auction.

It is stated that the number of Japanese fishing boats which proceed every year to the northern seas is about 35. They work under Russian auspices, and in addition to sea-otters and seals, they take about 2 million *koku* of salmon, worth some 500,000 or 600,000 *yen*. Now that the fishery convention has been promulgated the Japanese will be able to work entirely on their own account, and there can be no doubt that the number of this fleet will be largely augmented. In the matter of whales also the convention will make a marked difference. We read in the *Mainichi Dempo* that the main fishing grounds have hitherto been the north-east coast of Korea, the north-east coast of Japan, and the coast of Shikoku. Some 500 whales used to be taken yearly in these fields, but the capture has been smaller during recent seasons, and it will be a great boon to Japanese whalers to be able to push their enterprise further north.

Japanese fishermen are said to be flocking to Vladivostock to be on the spot for availing themselves of the privileges granted by the new Convention. In view of this eagerness the Japanese Authorities have thought it expedient to issue a warning against suicidal competition in the matter of bidding for concessions, and above all against the purchase of such by men who, having no intention of themselves engaging in the fishery business, look forward soley to re-selling the licenses at a profit. On their side, too, the fishermen have made a representation to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. They say that already some fifty of these regranters have gone north with the intention of combining with Russian subjects to get hold of concessions, which will afterwards be resold to Japanese *bona fide* fishermen at ruinous prices. There are only 150 genuine fishermen, according to this Representation, and it is suggested that the Government should issue permits to these men, who in turn, should chose a delegation with the object of doing the bidding on general account. Then, when permits for the various fishing grounds had been obtained by these delegates at reasonable prices—or prices not forced up by reckless competition—these permits should be offered for tender by the *bona fide* fishermen, and the money thus gained should go to defray the expenses of the delegates and to form a capital fund for the association. In short, these men ask the Department to help them to form a guild from whose ranks would be excluded all but genuine fishermen.

Rear-Admiral Koerber, the new new commander-in-Chief of the German squadron in China waters, recently arrived at Shanghai by the steamer *Gneisenau*. Vice-Admiral Bresing former commander-chief will shortly leave Shanghai for home.

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR EDUCATION.

The Minister of State for Education, Mr. Makino, has just made a very interesting speech before the Educational Council of the Empire. His Excellency reviewed in detail the various Imperial Rescripts and Ordinances which have been published since the Restoration and which form the basis of the national policy, especially in the matter of education. Not the least remarkable of these was the Message delivered on the 11th of July, during the first year of the war with Russia. No one could then tell how long the war would last or what its outcome might be, but the Emperor did not hesitate at such a moment to urge the importance of unflagging efforts in the cause of education. Stated in order, there have emanated from the Throne seven messages of fundamental importance. They are, the Imperial Oath at the time of the Restoration; the Rescript of 1874 establishing constitutional government; the Rescript of 1881, proclaiming a national assembly; the Ordinance of 1882, consisting of five Articles addressed to the military and naval forces; the promulgation of the Constitution in 1889; the Educational Ordinance of 1890; and the Educational Ordinance of 1904. Mr. Makino gave a thoughtful analysis of these important documents, and impressed upon his hearers the necessity of observing their provisions. He noted with pleasure that educationists in Japan had begun of late to devote attention to training the mind. In a country situated as Japan is at present, the natural tendency is to pay attention chiefly to material education, and to neglect the moral side.

FORMOSA.

The Aiyu lines are being pushed forward in the Toyen region (the neighbourhood of Gilan in the north-east of the island). On this occasion the progress made into the unsettled region measures 26 miles, but the aborigines seem to be fighting desperately. They are described (in a telegram from Taipeh dated the 10th instant) as having made a fierce counter-attack, which resulted in the deaths of Police Inspector Hayakawa and 6 others, and the wounding of 10 men on the Aiyu side. The organization of the Aiyu is that the common soldiers are Chinese of the settled territory, the non-commissioned officers are Japanese constables and the officers are police-inspectors. This force has hitherto shown much celerity and courage.

It appears that 17 men on the Aiyu side were wounded in the recent counter-attack made by the aborigines against the force advancing in the Gilan district. Thus the total casualties of the Aiyu were 7 killed and 17 wounded, but how many of these were Japanese the telegrams do not say. The *Yomiuri Shimbun*, commenting on the aggressive movement inaugurated under the present Viceroy, General Sakuma, and already so successful, declares it to be little short of a disgrace to Japan that the aborigines should still remain outside the pale of law and order. The total population of Formosa is 3 millions, and out of that number the aborigines muster only 100,000 strong, yet they hold more than one half of the island—which is as large as Kyushu—and within the region occupied by them lie some of the most valuable districts in Formosa. It is absolutely necessary that they should be radically dealt with.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

The leader of the Il Ching-hoi with several attendants is reported to have been attacked by a mob at Heungju—the locality is obscure in the telegrams—and three of the attendants were wounded. According to the story of the Il Ching-hoi leader, he had interfered between the local authorities and some innocent men arrested on suspicion for purposes of extortion, and the officials, misrepresenting the facts, incited a mob to assault the travellers. The Il Ching hoi are represented as much excited about the affair and as insisting upon the impeachment of the officials.

There is said to have been formed a plan for the better instruction of the Korean people in a political sense. The Residency-General is the source of the idea. What is to be done is the organization of committees at all important local centres. These will consist of the principal residents of the vicinity, and their first duty will be to enlighten the people as to the operation of the taxation system and the meaning of the new laws. Further, there will be 50 institutions having for object to furnish financial assistance to the agricultural classes. It will be remembered that under the old regimen the proceeds of taxation were employed by the local officials for accommodating the farmers, but that system, which led to many abuses, has been altered by the Japanese, with the result of causing some discontent among the agriculturists. It is doubtless to provide a substitute for that accommodation that these new 50 banks—we presume that is what they will be—are to be established.

The *Niroku Shimbun* alleges that it is intended to convert Chinhai into the finest naval station in the Far East. Steps have already been taken to purchase the necessary land, and 4,170 acres have been acquired on payment of 300,000 *yen*. Our readers will remember that Chinhai Bay is the largest and best anchorage on the south coast of Korea, that it includes Masampó, and that a railway connects the latter with Fusan. We do not pretend to place absolute confidence in the full dimensions of this rumour, but it has long been recognised that a strong naval station on the south of Korea is essential to the guarding of the Tsushima Straits. This, in short, is the Gibraltar of the Far East, for the Power that holds Tsushima and Chinhai may be said to fully command the avenues to the Sea of Japan.

There are contradictory reports about Marquis Ito's temporary return to Tokyo. A telegram from Seoul denies that His Excellency has any such intention, but the *Mainichi Dempo* publishes a paragraph to the effect that Marquis Saionji, having addressed some questions to Marquis Ito with reference to Japan's present line of foreign policy, received a reply in a strongly approving sense, and that, when Marquis Ito returns to Tokyo early in June, new developments of that policy will be witnessed. We give the *Mainichi's* news for what it may be worth, but we confess that we do not find it too credible.

On the evening of May 10th, Mr. Ono, a civil engineer, was attacked at Kiansi by about ten Koreans and sustained injuries. He arrived at Chinnampo the following day. A similar outrage took place early on the morning of May 11th at Tienampo near Pyong-yang when a Japanese engineer employed by the Seoul-Wiju Railway was injured. A body of police was despatched to the scene from Seoul. The *Asahi* says that some misunderstanding seems to have arisen in connexion with the railway works.

At 3 p.m. on May 13th fire broke out in the west gate market, Takuen, destroying fifty-six buildings, including the warehouses of the Aquatic Products Company.

It would seem from telegrams in the *Mainichi Dempo* that there is now a strong undercurrent of antagonism to the present Korean cabinet in Seoul political circles. Even the *Il Ching-hoi* have ranged themselves on the side of a change, and have addressed to the Ministry a vehemently worded document of impeachment. In view of this movement, which has become somewhat formidable in the eyes of the Ministry, the Premier, Mr. Pak, recently called at the Residency-General and sounded Marquis Ito's views, but the Marquis is said to have advised him to disregard these political commotions and to proceed steadily with the discharge of his functions.

MR. DICEY ON THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Edward Dicey contributes to the *Empire Review* an article dealing with the forthcoming Hague Conference. He sets out with a quotation from Lord Palmerston, to the effect that when he was told that something ought to be done, he always knew beforehand that his informant wanted to do something foolish. This applies to the proposed establishment of a court of international arbitration. Upon the essential impracticability of the idea the writer speaks forcibly:—"The principle of International Courts may be sound in theory, but it has broken down in practice, owing to the impossibility of levying execution upon offenders against the verdict of the Court. Indeed the system can only work in a confederacy where one member is overwhelmingly powerful in comparison with all the others, but in that case the confederacy cannot be said to consist of independent nations but of subordinate partners. It may be that, as the Socialists anticipate, the sentiment of nationality may hereafter cease to exist in civilised communities, and in that case associated humanity might form a common code which would have the force of law. But of this proposed substitution of collectivism for nationality there is no sign." Continuing, Mr. Dicey says:—"I have often heard a statement that the adviser of the Hague International Tribunal predicted the occurrence of a war between Russia and England, on the occasion of the Dogger Bank outrage. The real cause, however, of peace being preserved on this occasion lay in the simple fact that Russia knew she was courting certain and disastrous defeat if she went to war with England, and that the latter Power considered, rightly or wrongly, that she had not sufficient interest at stake to justify her destroying the Baltic fleet in order to maintain her contention that the offence committed by Admiral Rojestvensky was not the result of accident, but a deliberate outrage against Great Britain."

Mr. Dicey is not hopeful of good results at this International gathering, holding the opinion that neither the smaller Powers nor Germany are willing to disarm. He suggests that the Hague Conference may do harm instead of good, and "that it had better be countermanded, in the interest of European peace."

A case of bubonic plague was reported in Osaka on May 13th. The patient died the same day.

THE TOKYO RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The Mayor of Tokyo, Mr. Ozaki Yukio, has made some observations on the electric-lighting project of the Tokyo Railway Company. Originally the privilege of engaging in lighting work was granted to the Round-the-Moat line, but on amalgamation this privilege passed into the hands of the united Tokyo Tetsudo Kaisha, the area affected being limited to three suburbs in the south-west of the city. What the amalgamated concern now asks for is an extension of the privilege to all parts of Tokyo traversed by the Company's roads, and what it offers is to supply the city with light at a rate 40 per cent cheaper than that now charged by the Tokyo Dento Kaisha, and, further, to pay into the municipal coffers one-sixth of all the net profits over and above 7 per cent. By this is meant, we presume, the profits on the capital actually devoted to the electric-lighting business, and doubtless in that capital would be included not only the sum specially expended on equipments and installations, but also a due allowance on account of the cost of the light itself. Mr. Ozaki seems to be unqualifiedly favourable to the project. It will very soon come before the Municipal Council for decision, and he thinks that there will be no dissent. The present intention of the City Authorities, the Mayor goes on to say, is to confine the privilege to these two companies, namely the Electric Light and the Tokyo Railway, But in the event of their uniting to form a monopoly, the City would not hesitate to encourage competition by granting a permit to a third company. Mr. Ozaki is a great advocate of wholesome competition.

One of the directors of the Tokyo Railway has made an interesting statement with regard to traffic by the line. The amalgamated service did not commence until last September, and as the terms of the Company's accounts are from December to May inclusive and from June to November, only three months of 1906 were included in the record for last term. The figures are as follow:—

Month.	Mileage open.	Monthly Income. Yen.
September 1906	88.53	244,318
October 1906	"	408,886
November 1906	"	410,297
Average earnings per day		13,129
December 1906	87.26	400,260
January 1907	"	414,186
February 1907	"	364,258
March 1907	87.73	454,584
April 1907	88.16	565,400
Average earnings per day		14,650

The director says that, during the half year which ends on the 31st instant, there have been heavy expenses on account of increasing the number of cars and relaying a part of the wires. It will not be possible therefore to pay a fine (*rippa naru*) dividend, but the figure will be much better than the last (7½ per cent.) This, of course, takes no account of the electric-lighting scheme which should make a substantial addition to the dividend, though not until the June-November term. It is probably not an exaggerated estimate to say that this Company should soon be paying fully 11 or 12 per cent. if not more. By the end of the year it will have a much larger mileage in operation, though perhaps the additional earnings on that account will be partly set off by the increase of capital now about to be made. From every point of view the Tokyo Railway is now one of the finest properties in Japan.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE QUESTION OF STOCKS.

There is on foot a strong movement to obtain official recognition of certain gilt-edged stocks, ■ those of the principal electric trams and electric lighting companies. The case for such recognition is almost conclusive. Formerly the Bank of Japan and its branches or agencies, as well as all Government or semi-Government banks, were prepared to accept as security for loans, up to ■ certain amount of the market value, the shares of the Japan Railway, the Kiushiu Railway, the Tanko Railway, the Sanyo Railway and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. But all these railway stocks have disappeared from the market owing to the Government's nationalization project, and incredible as it may seem, the Bank of Japan or any other State Bank is not authorized officially to make advances against the stock of such ■ concern as the Tokyo Electric Railway which may be said to have taken the place of the Japan Railway. No demonstration is needed to show how greatly the money market is restricted by this curious policy. Perhaps, indeed, it should not be called a deliberate policy, being rather a sin of omission than one of commission. The directors of various companies have taken up the matter, and they seem to have the full support of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. We imagine that Dr. Sakatani will yield a ready consent.

Tokyo journals publish the text of the petition addressed by Messrs. Satake (President of the Tokyo Electric Light Company), Mudaguchi (President of the Tokyo Railway Company) and Amenomiya (President of the Kei-hin Railway Company) to the Government, asking that the shares of these three companies shall receive from the Bank of Japan and other Government banks the same financial recognition as was formerly given to the shares of the principal railways. The petitioners contend that since the nationalization of the railways the channels for the circulation of capital have been correspondingly increased while, on the other hand, the need for financial facilities has grown greatly in connexion with *post-bellum* expansion. They justly contend that the stocks of the companies they represent are as safe as ever were the stocks of the railways, and that to withhold from the former the financial recognition always granted to the latter is an inexplicable and unwise policy. On the 14th instant these three gentlemen waited on the President of the Bank of Japan and on the Minister of Finance. The former gave them an interview and promised to consider the petition, but Dr. Sakatani being ill, they did not meet him and were obliged to hand the petition to Mr. Mizumachi, the Vice-Minister. Copies were sent also to Counts Inouye and Matsukata, as well as to Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Toyokawa. Other petitions of a similar nature have been sent in to the United Chambers of Commerce now in session in Tokyo, and the Chambers are said to be taking up the problem vigorously, their contention being that all shares of really sound concerns should be taken as security by Government banks within due limits. The importance of the question becomes apparent when we consider that, as things stand at present, an ordinary bank, when it advances money against shares, has no treasury to fall back on, and is thus largely restricted in the volume of its transactions. It will be agreed that this state of affairs is not consistent with the needs of national expansion at present.

There appear to be great differences of opinion as to the advisability of acceding to the project of having the Bank of Japan extend the list of securities recognised by it. The contention of the opponents of such extension is that the Bank of Japan has already as much responsibility as it can conveniently discharge, and that, if larger resources be needed in the market for securities, they may be better obtained by a combination among the private banks. At all events not much importance seems to be attached to this project in the share-market. A better plan is thought to be that the various enterprises started during the expansion period should be sifted, those of a hopeless character being at once abandoned, and the capital of others being reduced so that the earnest money shall serve for the first installment, without payment of which a company can not be constituted under Japanese law. There is also much talk of reducing the amount of the domestic debt by selling Japanese bonds abroad.

MISSIONARIES IN KOREA.

The Right Reverend Bishop Harris has addressed to the *Japan Times* the following letter:—

SIR,—In this morning's issue I read the extract from the *Yomiuri* concerning "Missionaries in Korea" and your editorial comments on the same. Please find, enclosed, an Editorial from the *Seoul Press*, of the 25th April which gives a plain and authoritative denial to the charges of the *Yomiuri* against the Missionaries.

The *Yomiuri* has evidently been misled through the action of Mr. H. B. Hulbert, who at one time was ■ missionary, but for many years past has had no relation to any Missionary Society. He was a teacher in the Government Schools of Korea for sometime and when he accepted the commission from the Emperor of Korea to go to Washington he did so as a private citizen and on his own responsibility. No American Missionary had any connection with that proceeding—very few of them knew of his going or the object of it. I am in a position to state that the American Missionaries in Korea have exercised extreme care and have kept aloof from all political questions. Not a few of them have been threatened with violence by excited Koreans because of this.

Two years ago the Epworth League, a young people's organization of the Methodist Episcopal Mission was suspended because in certain districts attempts were made to use it for political ends.

Because of full knowledge of the situation in Korea covering the space of three years, I am able to assure you and your readers that no American Missionary has been identified with political movements, but on the other hand have done much to quiet the Native Christians and reconcile them to the new conditions; and this they have done having in view the welfare of both Japanese and Koreans. The position of the Missionaries, I may add, is one of extreme delicacy and difficulty and on the whole I believe they have acted with prudence in many trying situations. In all the far-reaching plans of the Residency General to promote the welfare of Korea and Japan as well the Missionaries are in hearty accord.

It should be understood that no Missionary is permitted to interfere with political matters in a foreign country. I trust a thorough investigation may be made and the facts be made known, so that all doubts may be removed.

Yours sincerely, M. C. HARRIS.

Tokyo, May 9, 1907.

While attaching the fullest value to Bishop Harris' testimony and while readily conceding that all missionaries controlled by him, directly or indirectly, may be fully exonerated from any of the charges advanced against missionaries in general by the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, we are compelled to say that such charges had previously reached our own ears on several occasions, and that the testimony supporting them was such as to command respect. It is not possible to hold that all the missionaries in Korea have stood aloof entirely from politics. Some of them seem to have departed from the wholesome rule observed strictly by men of the Bishop-Harris type and, indeed, by the vast majority of Christian missionaries in Japan and Korea. But there have been exceptions, and they were exceptions in an anti-Japanese sense. We believe that in the immediate past these men have fully recognised the error of such action, and that they now carefully abstain from it. The dead past may therefore be allowed to bury its dead, but for the better security of the future it is well to recognise what has really happened.

"SQUEEZES" BY JAPANESE SERVANTS.

Every now and then some angry foreign householder hastens into print with a diatribe against squeezing to which he believes himself a victim at the hands of his Japanese servants. Miss Alice M. Bacon, whose work on Japanese women is, and will probably long remain, the classic of its species, has just published in the *Outlook* an essay on this subject. From it we extract the following:—

"The cook who makes a per cent. on all food bought has no idea of being dishonest, either in the money taken or in wasting his employer's time in spending all between-whiles in bargaining."

There are two important errors in this sentence. One is in the supposition that the cook's time belongs to his employer. As I have already shown, the servant sells his service, not his time. Any time taken for that service is not his employer's but his own, and if he performs the service satisfactorily, it is no one's business but his own how much or how little time he takes about it.

But the more important error lies ■ the supposition that the cook's percentage is his employer's loss, and therefore dishonest. For generations the trade of Japan has been upon its own peculiar basis—a basis mediæval and feudal in its character. Prices have been set, not in accordance with the economic law of supply and demand, but in accordance with the rank or wealth of the purchaser. The merchant did not feel that it was honest to charge the same price to poor and rich alike. The foreigner (presumably rich beyond the dreams of avarice), like the Japanese noble, can make no purchases at shops run on the old Japanese plan without paying a price that will more than cover his cook's percentage. No well-to-do Japanese lady would think of going to market herself. She knows that she would be expected to pay much more than the cook would ask her for the same thing. It would be an expensive economy for any house-keeper to do her own marketing for the sake of saving the cook's percentage.

Buying in quantity never reduces prices. The more you want of anything, especially of such luxuries as are necessities to the extravagant foreigner, the more certain it is that you are rich and can afford to pay well for it. This is, possibly, unjust to the rich, but the Japanese argument that our way is unjust to the poor also has its merits. When you think of our own tenement-house population paying for coal and ice and groceries twenty to thirty per cent. more than our millionaires, there seems a shade of reason and justice and humanity in the Japanese system of distribution. Your cook's percentage merely splits the difference between what he would have to pay were he buying for himself and what you would have to pay if you did your own buying, and you and he are both the gainers. You may even be certain that the old lady who grubs up weeds is getting better pay from you, even with the boy's fee taken out, than she could get elsewhere with no fees to pay.

We do not consider that this explanation is exhaustive, but it certainly covers the ground in a broad sense. There are degrees in the application of all systems, and so there are degrees in the per-centages that our Japanese servants levy. In some cases where extreme roguery sets itself to make the most of opportunity, we have to pay more than the same articles would cost us if we went to the market ourselves and bought them. But, as a general rule, we pay less. Our servants made their per-centage, but it is comparatively trifling, and when we remember the low rates of wage that rule, we may fairly reconcile ourselves to not muzzling the mouth of the ox.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The Prince Imperial started on Friday for a tour in the Sanin-do, which is one of the least frequented parts of Japan, and has never been visited by the Emperor or any member of the Imperial Family. The inhabitants petitioned for a visit some 3 years ago. His Imperial Highness will be absent for 3 weeks.

The Imperial train passed Hiranuma station at 9.20 a.m. High officials of the local government and leading citizens welcomed His Highness. The Imperial party consists of Marquis Nakayama, Grand Chamberlain to the Crown Prince; Major-General Kimura, chief aide-de-camp to the Prince Imperial; Admiral Togo, Chief of the Naval Staff Office, and fifteen other officials and officers.

Telegrams from Maidzuru report that on the evening of May 12th the Crown Prince gave a dinner to thirty-seven naval notables. The same evening, about five thousand workmen of the Maidzuru Naval Station organized a lantern procession, being led by a naval band. His Highness presented various gifts to many soldiers and bluejackets crippled in the war and also to the families of men who had died in their country's service. He further distributed money among 345 old persons over eighty years of age. On May 13th, the Prince Imperial was present at the Maidzuru Naval Club, where Major-General Kumamoto, commanding the fortress, and Lieut.-General Ando, commanding the Hiroshima Division, explained to His Highness the conditions of military affairs. Subsequently His Highness went on board the destroyer *Oikaze* in company with Admiral Hidaka, commanding the Naval Station, being escorted by the destroyers *Yunagi*, *Shirakumo* and *Asashio*. He thereafter inspected the naval defences.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The whole of the Japanese press writes in enthusiastic terms of the reception given to Prince Fushimi by the Sovereign and the people of England. Speaking of King Edward, the *Jiji Shimpo* quotes the ancient Chinese phrase applied to an extremely busy statesman who never rests sufficiently to warm his cushion, and declares that the British Monarch knows no leisure in his efforts to promote the peace of the world. The *Chuo Shimbun* says that a sincere friend is the most valuable possession in the universe. England is such a friend. She has laboured unremittingly to promote the interests of her ally, which may be called the interests of peace. It is not inappropriate to call the Anglo-Japanese alliance the father and the Anglo-French *entente* the mother of the child now likely to be born, namely, the Franco-Japanese *entente*. Long may this alliance continue to operate in the cause of the world's tranquillity!

The Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph.D., of Washington, Superintendent and Treasurer of the International Reform Bureau, will preach in Union Church on May 19th. Dr. Crafts while in China had interviews in Peking with members of the Wai-wu-pu and Viceroy Yuan Shih-Kai at Tientsin and hopes to meet Count Okuma and other Japanese statesmen and to enlist their sympathy with the objects of the movement to which he has devoted his life. Dr. Eby, who is well-known in Japan, will shortly go to Tientsin, to be stationed in the Far East as a permanent Field Secretary, with Tientsin, Shanghai, Yokohama and Manila as bases.

Mr. Takahashi Korekiyo, who has just returned from the West, is represented as saying that an immense quantity of stocks of all countries are held in England pending an easier condition of the money market. He contrasts the stock markets of Japan and the United States in a manner favourable to the former, his line of reasoning being that in Japan stocks are more widely distributed among the people than they are in the United States and are consequently more secure against sharp fluctuations since they can not be manipulated so easily by great capitalists. He further alleges that British financiers are favourable to the Manchuria Railway loan and that it will probably be negotiated in England.

New York continues to be the best customer for Chinese works of art. At the recent sale of the treasures of Mr. Auguste F. Chamot, an imperial gold Chinese seal realised the price of $7,500 gold, being purchased by Mr. J. W. Williams. The seal, which weighs twenty-one pounds, is formed of a solid block of 24 carat gold, measuring 4 by 4½ inches, and is surmounted by a tortoise, the symbol of longevity. It brought the highest price at the sale. The bidding was brisk, for almost all of the articles sold were rare specimens. A quadrangular vase of black hawthorn brought $3,200. Mr. Jules Beche was the purchaser. The vase was of the K'ang-hsi period (1662-1721). For an imperial ceremonial headdress, said to have formerly been worn by the Empress-Dowager, Miss Lorenz paid $1,000. Baron Natili bought for $350 a turquoise mandarin necklace, studded with pink coral beads, having a large sapphire inserted. Three of the rarest pieces—a grand imperial palace panel valued at $7,000 and a companion piece to it, also a grand imperial screen, the upset price of which was $20,000—had to be passed for lack of high enough bids.

In consideration of the assistance rendered by the Japanese Government on the occasion of the loss of the steamer *Dakota*, Lloyds' underwriters asked the British Government to convey an expression of sincere thanks, and the British Government instructed His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Tokyo in that sense.

The directors of the Salt Monopoly Bureaux throughout the Empire held a conference on May 13th at the Department of Finance. Mr. K. Midzumachi, Vice-Minister, on behalf of Mr. Sakatani, delivered instructions to those present. He said that the salt monopoly last year was successfully carried on compared with that of the previous year. Yet several points pressed for improvement and consequently closer investigations must be made if the future of the business was to be assured. It was impossible from a financial point of view to abolish the monopoly despite the feeling felt against it by the general public; besides there was no other possible source of income to replace it. The Government, however, did not maintain the enterprize for the sole purpose of increasing its income; it also aimed at accomplishing improvements in the industry. In conclusion, he said that inasmuch as many people were opposed to the system of State Monopolies, the authorities concerned in this work must pay special attention to fostering the interests of the public.

Mr. J. Soyeda, President of the Bank of Industry, arrived in London on May 11th. The *Mainichi Dempo* says that he called on Mr. Jacob Schiff, the well-known American financier, on his way to England and opened negotiations with him regarding the proposed loan for the South Manchurian Railway Co., which was discussed with Mr. Schiff when he was in Japan. It is said that a portion of the loan will be floated in London. So long, however, as nothing definite is arranged in London, no decision will be arrived at in New York.

The San Francisco correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun* wires that Japan's project of establishing an embassy in the Turkish capital and acquiring for her subjects in Turkey the same privileges as those enjoyed by other nationals of Europe and America, is not likely to obtain Turkey's consent, inasmuch as the latter is just now essaying to revoke the special privileges and immunities enjoyed by foreigners within her dominions under the Capitulations. Turkey, in short, is in the position that Japan herself occupied in the days prior to Treaty Revision, with the difference that Turkey has not shown anything like corresponding zeal in qualifying for the step she would fain take. It thus partakes somewhat of the proverbial irony of fate that Japan should be the particular Power to act as a stalking horse for Turkish aspirations in this matter. There are hints that certain European Powers are endeavouring to place obstacles in Japan's path in Constantinople, but whether this applies specially to Germany or to Russia the telegrams do not say.

The local agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China is in receipt of a telegram from the London Office advising that the proposed increase of capital of the Bank from £800,000 to £1,200,000 was unanimously agreed to at the meeting of shareholders recently held in London.

A general meeting of delegates from the spinning and weaving industries of Japan was held on the 15th inst. in the Hall of the *Seinen-kai*, Tokyo. The meeting was addressed by the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce. He spoke with satisfaction as to the development of these industries, which now produce goods valued at 200 million *yen* annually, and export 50 millions worth, but he complained that in the matter of woollen fabrics great room exists for improvement. Speaking of the factory system and the method of household industry, his Excellency said that both had disadvantages, but that, on the whole, the factory system was the better, especially in the case of goods for export where uniform quality was desirable. Probably the most interesting part of Mr. Matsuoka's speech was a comment on the fact that the business of exporting Japan's spinning and weaving products was almost entirely in the hands of foreigners. He called that state of affairs regrettable, and he urged his hearers to form a union with the object of carrying on direct export.

Interviewed by a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun*, Mr. Takahashi Korekiyo, who has just returned from the West, explained that in one radical respect the methods of starting enterprises differ in Japan and the Occident. What happens in Europe or America is that private individuals start an enterprise and test its capacities. If good results are obtained, then a joint-stock company is formed for purposes of further development. But in Japan the first step taken is to form the company. Mr. Takahashi further pointed out that where the tendency of foreign capitalists is to lend money for enterprises having a practically monopolistic character, as railways, electric roads, gas works and mines, the Japanese showed reluctance to allow foreigners to participate in these.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

We have often been asked whether the Japanese taste for reading is growing as time goes on. It seems to be the opinion of a great many scholars that the Japanese people, taken as a whole, are not a reading people by any means when compared with Western nations. Nevertheless it is a fact that the annual output of literature of various sorts is to-day very much larger than it was ten years ago. Though no doubt some of the magazines are run at a loss and others only just pay their way, the number of different organs that exist indicates a growing demand for this class of literature. Every branch of science, every learned society, every industry, all the more important schools and colleges, every religious sect and almost every school of ethics or philosophy has its own organ. We find it impossible to keep up with the pace at which modern literature grows. And as for lexicography it may almost be said to have run riot during the past few years. The book-shops are crowded with dictionaries, many of which are mere slavish imitations or abridgments of other works. The cheapness of books in Japan is a surprise to everybody. How books of 1,400 pages, bound in cloth, can be sold at a *yen* a copy we don't know. But the Ikubunsha now offer the *Kaigyokuhen Tuizen* at that price. In commemoration of the Tōkyō Industrial Exhibition this enterprising publishing company offers for sale no less than 25 Dictionaries at reduced prices. We have no space here for even the names of these works. But by glancing through the list of prices we come to the conclusion that the whole 25 volumes are to be had for less than 30 *yen*. Among the subjects history and composition take the lead, then come the sciences. Of the merits of the various works it is impossible to speak with any confidence. As regards Magazines there is a keen competition going on between the monthlies which aim at comprehensiveness as regards the topics treated. The *Taiyō* probably commands a larger circulation than any other magazine in the country, but the extreme discursiveness of some of the articles it publishes is constantly a ground of complaint among Japanese readers. One of the reasons of this prolixity is the fact that many of its articles consist of lectures or addresses. Such is Dr. Ōtsuka's article on the Future of Japanese Civilisation, published in the February number of the magazine, which was first delivered before the Philosophical Society. Mr. Toyabe Shuntei seems to be well aware that "brevity is the soul of wit," but not a few of the regular contributors to the *Taiyō* repeat themselves over and over again and often weary readers by needlessly long introductions. Many of the articles found in the *Dai Nihon*, the *Taiheiyō* and the *Mita no Shogyōkai* reach a higher literary standard than those that appear in the *Taiyō*. But notwithstanding minor defects, the *Taiyō* from month to month certainly does keep the public acquainted with the progress of events in the political, commercial and literary worlds, and on the whole the information it supplies may be said to be relisble. Its tone is usually anti-Government. It habitually dwells on objections to the trade monopoly policy of the Saionji Ministry.

* * *

There has for many years past been a difference of opinion among Japanese publicists as to Count Okuma's true function. Is he cut out for a politician? Or is he made for an educationist? Does he succeed in both capacities equally well, or does he fail in politics and succeed in education? Under the title of "Count Okuma, as President of a University" this month's *Taiyō* once more revives this discussion. The conclusion reached by the writer of the article is that the Count has no intention whatever of severing himself from the political world. This he could hardly do even if he tried, so prominent is the position he holds as one of the elder statesmen whose opinion on all state questions is always valued. His connection with the Waseda University in past years has invariably been very close. If not the President in name, he has been so in reality; but nevertheless his assumption of this new office in an open manner will doubtless help much to impress his personality on the Waseda University. His more immediate contact with the students cannot but have a good effect.

The *Taiyō*, commenting on the speech made by Marquis Itō in Seoul at the meeting of the Korean Economic Association, observes that the liberal and disinterested policy which the Marquis is adopting in Korea is one that cannot fail to bring Japan much renown in Western countries. The Marquis believes in the open door in trade and in granting equal advantages to all countries. One of his objects in asking Professor Ladd to visit Korea seems to have been to use him as a means of making known to the Western world the course the Marquis has decided to follow. Korea is not going to be governed with the object of enriching Japan, but with the object of benefiting the Korean people and raising them to a higher level. The *Taiyō* observes that what Professor Ladd says about Japanese administration in Korea is likely to have more importance attached to it in America than the communications of ordinary newspaper correspondents. *Vis-à-vis* the Western world Marquis Itō's policy is all that could be desired, concludes the *Taiyō*, but the great question is how are the Korean officials going to be induced to carry out the Marquis' programme? His method of dealing with them is a subject by itself which demands the serious consideration of publicists and statesmen in this country.

Under the title "The Unexpected and the Not Unexpected (*Gū, Fugu*) the *Taiyō* writes thus on the Peace Conference to meet next month (June 15th). Great interest is rightly attached to the coming meeting of the Peace Conference on account of the great change in the political situation which has taken place since the last meeting. Since then Russia has received a blow which has affected her policy in numerous ways. So great has been the diplomatic activity of England, set going and kept going by King Edward, that not only France but Spain and Italy have come to an understanding with that country. The Franco-Russian and the Anglo-Japanese Alliances show no signs of weakness. The Triple Alliance still exists, but has lost its significance, and Germany, despite all her spirit and ambition, finds herself in a position of isolation that is far from glorious. Nothing is more remarkable in the history of modern politics than the feats accomplished by diplomacy during the last two or three years, involving as they have the most serious losses to some countries and corresponding gains to others. That Japan attaches great importance to the Hague meeting has been shown by the selection of her representative, Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku, hitherto Chief Secretary of the Privy Council, but now Ambassador and Plenipotentiary, and by the issue of special Imperial instructions to Mr. Tsuzuki prior to his departure.* Mr. Tsuzuki is one of the highest types of the Japanese modern official. He may without exaggergation be said to represent in his person the various merits that thoroughly up-to-date servants of the Crown possess. In addition to being an excellent man of business, he has considerable linguistic ability, and his carriage is decidedly impressive. In the past it can hardly be affirmed that his talents have been duly recognized by those in power. It is said that he was offered the post of Ambassador to one of the great Powers a few months ago, but that for personal reasons he refused the appointment, so that his selection to represent Japan at the Hague Conference must have come as a surprise to him. It is worth observing that hitherto the office of chief-secretary to the Privy Council, the Cabinet or to either of the Houses of the Diet has not by any means proved a stepping-stone to higher rank. Such appointments here in Japan in most instances have no significance. (*Iyashiku mo ichido kanchō* (勅長) *ni natta no de dore hodo no shinkyō wo hiraita mono ga aru ka to iu to, gū, fugū izure ni shite mo, hotondo kataru ni tarubeki mono no nai no wa fushigi da.*) There is the case of Baron Itō Miyōji, for instance, who after being chief secretary of the Cabinet only occupied for a very short time the post of Minister of Agriculture before finally passing off the stage of active political life. Then there are the cases of Hijikata and Tanaka, each of whom since filling the post of chief-secretary has not got beyond being the head of a bureau. Mr. Inoue Ki was prematureiy cut off before he could make known to the world what his special talent was. Mr. Komaki Shogyō has retired from active service and is now engaged in the compilation of a Clan History. Mr. Sufu Kōhei is a prefect and likely to remain so for an indefinite length of time. Mr. Sanejima Takenosuke has left the political world and joined the Bank of Japan. What has become of Mr. Hirayama Seishin we can't even recollect. As for Messrs, Yasuhiro Banichirō and Shibata Kamon, neither of them will do great things, being neither of them endowed with duly proportioned gifts.* Even in the case of the chief secretaries of the Cabinet the rule has been that they rise no higher. This is the zenith of their official life. The Privy Council is rightly regarded as a shelf on which to place retired officials. Hence it is hardly to be expected that from it should be chosen a man who is expected to take an active part in state business. Among all the secretaries of the two Houses of the Diet only Baron Kaneko in the Upper House and Mr. Sone Arasuke in the Lower House have been at all fortunate in their subsequent careers. All the others can only be regarded with pity (*Ta wa jitsu ni awaremubeki mono de aru*). Mr. Nakane Juichi is dead. Mr. Mizuno Shun ruined his career by misconduct in Formosa. Mr Okuda Gijin has long since been forgotten. The behaviour of Mr. Yamada Kinosuke hardly bears speaking about. Thus we see that the record of chief secretaries in this country is far from encouraging. Will Mr. Tsuzuki prove an exception to the rule? That remains to be seen. In the political world not a few talented men seem to fail in mid-life.†

Dr. Anezaki has turned his attention to the controversy which has been going on for many months in various magazines on orthographic reform and has published his views in the *Taiyō*. His final conclusions on the subject are to appear in the next number of the magazine. The gist of what he says in the May *Taiyō* is that it is ridiculous to argue that even radical orthographic changes will affect patriotism in a country like this. He says that many of the arguments brought forward by modern conservatives against the use of the Roman letters might have been urged years ago with equal force against the use of lamps and kerosene oil. Lamps were imported from abroad and resort to them meant the gradual disuse of rape-seed oil, which was a native product. There are people who oppose changes and improvements of every kind. There have been anti-gas and anti-electric light agitators in Europe and elsewhere. But the world advances despite these obstructors, and so will it be with the adoption of Roman letters if the leading men in the country come to think them to be a vast improvement on the written symbols now in use. Dr. Anezaki is of opinion that it is not by any means every style of Japanese writing that lends itself to translitération. Composition in the pure Chinese style used in this country on special occasions must be written with ideographs if it is to keep its dignity and impressiveness. But the ordinary relation of facts or descriptions can be made thoroughly intelligible in *Kana* or Romaji. Dr. Anezaki quotes from the translation of the Bible the words *Baptisma no Yohanne yori ōinaru mono wa okorazariki* as an instance of this. Dr. Anezaki maintains that the Japanese language has under-

* To which we may now add the unusually magnificent send-off which Japan's representative received at Shimbashi at the end of last month, to which the *Asahi Shimbun* called special attention at the time.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

* The original here is *Nishi wa tento ni obi ni mijikaku, tasuki ni nagaku, izure mo taisei subeki gara de wa nai.* There is a fixed length for belts and for the cord used for girding up the sleeves. So certain gifts are needed to make men serviceable. These gifts must be proportioned to the work to be performed.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† The writer goes on to quote what he conceives to be examples from this. Hastings, Clive, Cecil Rhodes and even Cromer are cited. But few will agree with what he says on this subject.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

gone so many changes during the past 20 years that in some instances the ideas expressed in the writings of former centuries have now to be re-stated in modern language in order to make them intelligible to people to-day. He says, and we think correctly, that even the most formal language found in public documents to-day is very different from what was in use 10 years ago. This appears strikingly in two Imperial proclamations of war that have been issued during the past 10 or 12 years—one relating to the China-Japan war and the other to the Russo-Japanese war. The style of the language used in these two documents is quite different—the former being what is known as stilted Chinese and the latter resembling European proclamations in the expressions used. The notion that a change in our mode of writing will render our ancient literature tasteless and meaningless is absurd, says Dr. Anezaki. The bigotry that insists on our going on spelling *chō* in three different ways: チウ, チヤウ, and チョウ, because our forefathers in their blundering attempts to reproduce in *kana* Chinese sounds established these various methods of spelling must be got rid of, observes Anezaki. But in his opinion certain other reforms must precede orthographic reform.

Mr. Mochizuki Kotarō, Member of the House of Representatives, in an article on Japan's diplomatic system expresses great dissatisfaction with the methods now followed. There must be some good reason for Japan's many failures in diplomacy in past years, he thinks. The best way of finding out our defects is by comparing our method of training and selecting diplomats with the methods followed in other countries, says Mr. Mochizuki. After a pretty long introduction Mr. Mochizuki sums up the conclusions he has reached under six headings, which we give below:—

(1) *It is necessary that our Foreign Ministers should remain in office a good length of time.* When we turn our eyes to the West we find that the countries whose diplomats are most successful are just those where the Foreign Ministers known to fame as strong men have each enjoyed a long tenure of office. The names of Bismarck, Salisbury, Bülow, and Delcasse occur to us at once as cases in point. It is evident that tenure of office for at least seven or eight years is necessary if any given policy is to be inaugurated and carried through by means of the diplomats appointed. With the exception of the late Count Mutsu and Baron Komura, none of our Foreign Ministers has been in office long, and sometimes it has happened that the portfolio of Foreign Affairs has changed hands two or three times in a year. No high policy can be carried out under such conditions and one of the consequences of this must be the making of ill-considered, unsuitable appointments.

(2) *The adoption of new methods of selecting diplomats is desirable.* Testing the qualifications of candidates for office by examination has doubtless some advantages, but it is not advisable to confine appointments in all cases to the men who have passed these examinations. There have been not a few instances in the world's history in which men who have not had regular diplomatic training under official superintendence have proved themselves to be first-class diplomats. Recognizing this, England has just selected Dr. Bryce to represent her at Washington, and America two years ago sent to England a Mr. Reid who began life as a journalist in New York* In addition to testing men by examinations, it seems to me it would be advisable to make use of three other modes of discovering where those special talents that a diplomat needs are to be found. (*a*) The Foreign Minister should be allowed to select promising young graduates of our Universities or of foreign universities and to allow them to attend the foreign office as honorary councillors (*meiyo sanji-in*) for some months. When their powers have been thoroughly tested, they should be appointed to positions of trust. (*b*) Endeavours should be made to draft into the diplomatic service, temporarily or permanently, noblemen or moneyed men of business who possess suitable qualifications for serving the country as diplomats. Such men might be sent abroad and attached to Embassies or Legations as honorary members of the diplomatic staff as a preliminary step to entrusting them with power. (*c*) Instead of sending promising young Foreign Office officials to the provinces, where they are attached to some prefectural or municipal bureau and only get a very limited amount of business experience, it would be better to send them abroad for a few years, attaching them to Embassies or Legations. (3) *It is desirable that we should follow the practice of Western countries and despatch semi-official diplomats to our Legations and Embassies.* During the late war Barons Kaneko and Suematsu, who went to America and England respectively in this capacity, undoubtedly did much to further the interests of this country. The Foreign Legations in Tōkyō often give facilities to persons who have come to Japan to obtain information for foreign Governments. (4) *We need to have permanent officials connected with our Diet whose duty it should be to keep the members posted with information bearing on the country's foreign policy.* Our Diet only sits for three short months in the year and during the session the pressure of business is such that there is little time for going minutely into questions of foreign policy. In the American Upper House there are five permanent official delegates whose duty it is to examine and report to the House on current events bearing on the country's foreign relations. These officers should of course be in touch with the Foreign Office and should use discretion as to making things public. (5) *The various Associations that have for their object the collection of information bearing on foreign countries for the use of diplomats and others ought to combine and form one strong body.* We have the Tōhō Kyōkai, the Tō-A Dōbunkai and the Gwaisei Kenkyūkai. These societies seem to do a good deal of entertaining of diplomats, but they do not help much to improve our foreign policy. If they were to make efforts to collect and publish the views of intelligent ex-diplomats and others on questions of foreign policy, this would do much to enlighten the minds of people generally on questions about which they now know next to nothing. (6) *We need an official report of correspondence bearing on international questions corresponding to the Blue Books, the Red Books, and the White Books of other countries.* Memorials on this subject have passed the Diet several times, but as yet our Government has taken no steps to put the nation in possession of the information which is necessary for judging of the merits and demerits of our foreign policy and diplomatic methods generally.

Mr. Hani Takuzō writes at some length in the *Taiyō* advocating the abolition of life imprisonment. He thinks the arguments in favour of the limiting of sentences to fixed periods to be unanswerable and he strongly urges Japan to revise her Criminal Code in the direction of lightening punishment — abolishing the death penalty as well as life imprisonment.

* * *

The Sanseidō announces the publication of a new Japanese Dictionary the special feature of which is said to be that it contains a large number of new terms and is compiled in conformity with Western models. Most of the newspapers have commented on the appearance of this lexicon. The compiler is Dr. Kanazawa Shōzaburo and much is evidently expected from his ripe scholarship. Some specimen pages of the book together with newspaper notices have reached us. From these we gather the following particulars. Dr. Kanazawa has spent six years over the task of compilation. The lexicon is said to contain about 85,000 definitions of words and idioms of speech. It is claimed for it that all words now in general use in this country among scholars are given in this work. Hitherto the *Genkai* has proved to be the most popular of the dictionaries used in this country, having now reached its 160th edition. But Dr. Kanazawa's lexicon, the *Jirin*, is more than twice the size of the *Genkai*. The ordinary price is 2 *yen* a copy, but the subscription price is only 1 *yen* 50 *sen*—a perfect marvel of cheapness It is printed in No. 7 type, but the printing is remarkably clear, the type being quite new, so that the explanations may be read without difficulty. It has more than one thousand illustrations and covers over 1,700 pages. It is well known to all students of Japanese who are at all advanced that no lexicon hitherto published contains explanations of even half the terms met with in learned works, and magazines. We ourselves possess some 30 volumes of one sort and another, but find them all insufficient. Whether Dr. Kanazawa's work will fulfil the expectations of scholars it is impossible to determine now, as the book has not yet reached us. But we may say without fear of contradiction that the *Jirin* will at any rate be an immense improvement on all existing Japanese lexicons.

* * *

It will be remembered by some of our readers that a memorial petitioning for the establishment of a Colonial Office passed the House of Representatives by a very large majority during the last session. Mr. Matsumoto Kumpei, who had much to do with the preparation of the Memorial, in an article on this subject in his organ, the *Dai Nihon*, furnishes an interesting account of the reasons which led him and others to press this subject on the attention of the Government. These, he says, were five in number. We proceed to give them in an epitomized form. (1) *During recent years among great European Powers colonizing activity seems to have increased.* In some respects the eagerness to establish foreign settlements in various countries to-day resembles the time when Spain, Holland, France and England vied with each other in taking possession of semi-civilised or barbarous countries. Colonization means expansion and we now regard ourselves as a nation to which expansion is a necessity. There are various kinds of colonization, some that involve taking possession of the country where the foreign settlements are situated, some that necessitate the establishment of Protectorates, other that merely necessitate pecuniary and other assistance from the Home Government. At any rate the importance of colonization to a country's development can not be overstated. Hence there is a necessity for the establishment of a Colonial Office to which the whole management of Japanese foreign settlements shall be entrusted. (2) *Our population is growing at the rate of between 600,000 to 700,000 a year.* This large growth of population is one of the sources of our national strength; but it is quite plain that these islands are not large enough to support such a population as we are sure to have in 10 or 20 years' time. Consequently it is a necessity to provide colonies for our surplus population and these colonies can only be properly governed by a separate Colonial Office. (3) *We are already engaged in colonisation pretty extensively—in Formosa, Saghalin, Korea, the Liaotung Peninsula and Manchuria.* It is high time that we had a fixed colonial policy. The Foreign Office has too much business in hand to admit of its giving the attention to colonization that it requires: consequently it happens that opportunities of expansion are lost. A case in point that may be cited is our prestige in the province of Fo-Kien. Several years ago when China's disintegration seemed imminent Fo-Kien, being near Japanese territory (Formosa), was recognized by the Powers as Japan's special "sphere." Had we then poured settlers into that province, no Power would have objected, but from want of a Colonial Office to attend to such things we missed the opportunity. Many places in South America possess suitable conditions for Japanese settlement to-day and the same may be said of Mexico, Guatemala and Costa Rica. In these various States our countrymen are warmly welcomed. Although in recent years the United States has shown signs of adopting an anti-Japanese policy, there are to-day 200,000 Japanese in the United States. But they are scattered here and there and next to no attempt has been made to form them into a Japanese colony. Thus we see that all over the world unsystematic and desultory

* The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, once proprietor and editor of the *New York Tribune*. The significance of Dr. Bryce's appointment was the subject of a leading article in the *Jiji Shimpō* on May 7th. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

colonization is going on to a great extent without any adequate control being exercised over it by the Home Government. This can only be remedied by the establishment of a Colonial Office. *(4) The existing organization of our Foreign Office is quite inadequate to meet the growing demands of Japan's foreign settlements.* There is connected with the Commercial Bureau of the Foreign Office a department called the Emigration Department; but the scope of its operations is very narrow. It is not worthy of being considered a colonial department at all. Were other countries less energetic this lethargy on our part might be justifiable, but in view of the general activity in other countries, we can not afford to let things go on as they are now doing. (5) *One of the strongest reasons for our establishing an independent Colonial Office is the fact that, as the result of long experience and many failures, Western countries have reached the conclusion that such a Department of State is a necessary condition of successful colonial administration.* Take the case of Holland. Up to be beginning of the nineteenth century her colonies were under the direct control of the Crown, but at that time a separate Colonial Department was created, which exists to-day. Up to the year 1894 France's colonial policy had signally failed. The Government was constantly attacked by the Press or by the Opposition. This led to the creation of a distinct Ministry of Colonies in the above named year. There are French colonies, like those in Tunis, Algeria, Cambodia and Tunis, which are nominally under the control of the Foreign Office, but which are actually administered by the Colonial Office. In England the colonies and India have each their own separate Department of State, the efficient administration of her foreign possessions being a matter of vital importance to her. Germany too, since the year 1890, has had her Colonial Department, which is almost independent of other Departments of State.

Dr. Anezaki writes in the *Dai Nihon* in defence of the University system of education now followed in Japan, in reply to Mr. Kubota's article, which we epitomized in these columns a few months ago. Dr. Katō Hiroyuki gives an interesting account of his teacher Mr. Sakuma Shōzan in the pages of the *Dai Nihon*. Dr. Katō began to study under him at the age of 18. Mr. Sakuma was then 42 or 43 years of age.

* * *

The *Bunshō Sekai* every now and again publishes an extra number which is devoted to the discussion of special literary subjects. On April 1st one appeared bearing the title of Prose and Poetry. The opening article gives an account of the noted works that have appeared in the Meiji era, beginning with such books as Mr. Yano's *Keikoku Bidan* and Messrs. Toyama and Yatabe's *Shintaishi*, and the 佳人の奇遇 *Kajin no Kigū* and the *Tōsei Shosei Kishitsu*. This short history of the literature of the Meiji era extends over 90 pages. It is followed by a biographical account of modern authors and writers, which extends over nearly 70 pages. This is followed by a short list of proverbs. Then come 3 novelettes and a number of essays on various subjects —one being on Religious Literature and another on the Exchanges which Buddhism and Christianity have made. The number runs into 239 pages. Among the topics discussed in recent numbers of the *Bunshō Sekai* are "Poetic Language and Refined Speech Generally," and "The Ideas prevailing among Modern School-girls." The writer describes the modern school-girl as rather given to vanity and silly display, but sagely observes that this is perhaps rather the fault of her age and surroundings than the result of radically bad propensities. In the West vanity in girls is not only uncondemned but it is even directly encouraged in many ways.

* * *

In the pages of the *Taiheiyō* Dr. Inoue Mitsu, Professor of Law at the Kyōto University, argues that Japan's "Business Educational Methods" are all wrong. He says that the chief cause of the backwardness of the country in business education is the fact that the teachers in the Middle and High Schools and the professors at the Universities for the most part take little interest in the subject. A country's progress depends on character and technical training. Considerable attention has been given to the former but the latter has been neglected, says Dr. Inoue. Among modern Ministers of Education Dr. Kikuchi Dairoku alone has shown much zeal in this matter, according to Dr. Inoue. But his tenure of office was too short to allow of his doing very much. According to Dr. Inoue what is most wanted is a number of industrial and business schools of a far lower standard than those now doing good work among students who have received preparatory training. He maintains that the business world has no proper connection with the educational world in this country, and that most of the existing schools do not furnish an adequate preparation for the duties of life.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN ENGLAND.

The following telegraphic summaries of the speeches delivered by King Edward and Prince Fushimi at the banquet in Buckingham Palace, have been received in Tokyo:—

I rise to propose the health of my ally, His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, and I thank him most cordially for the high compliment he has paid me in sending his illustrious and distinguished relative, Prince Fushimi, on a special mission here. It will be our earnest endeavour, and I speak on behalf of all my people, that his visit here may be agreeable to him in every way. I am glad to have occasion to also express my warmest thanks for the magnificent hospitality which he extended to my nephew, Prince Arthur, when he went on a mission to convey the Order of the Garter to His Imperial Majesty. I can only wish that Prince Fushimi, on returning to his native land, may carry away the same agreeable remembrances of this country, as my nephew carried away of Japan. I give you the health of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan.

His Highness Prince Fushimi made the following response in French:—

I am profoundly touched by the very cordial and kind words expressed by Your Majesty, especially those referring to the Emperor whom I have the honour to represent and to the country from whence I come. I am most happy to have the present opportunity of visiting Your Majesty's Court and to be able to confirm what I have always understood that the greatness of this Empire is so essentially entwined with the graciousness of its Sovereign, who reigns in the hearts of his people. With His Majesty's permission I ask you, gentlemen, to drink to the health of Their Majesties, the King and the Queen, and to the prosperity of their illustrious family.

The Foreign Office in Tokyo publishes the texts of the Address presented to Prince Fushimi at the Guildhall, London, and his reply thereto; and also the toast offered by Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office banquet last week and H.I.H.'s reply. They read as follows:—

THE ADDRESS.

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, offer you most hearty welcome on the auspicious occasion of your visit to this country as Representative of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, most illustrious ally of our own beloved Sovereign.

"The Citizens of London have viewed with pleasure the rapid increase in power and influence of your country which within the compass of a single generation has attained to the foremost position among the nations of the world. Your Imperial House can look back upon an unbroken succession of more than 2500 years and your people to-day stand pre-eminent in science, in literature, in art, and in arms. We greet you as Representative of a great and enlightened Empire; and as Citizens of the commercial capital of the world we rejoice in think that the alliance concluded between our beloved King and your Illustrious Emperor is well calculated to promote the civilization of Asia and the peace of the world. This ancient Guildhall has been the scene of many noble pageants, but never of one more significant than the present, which signalizes the union of East and West, bears witness to the triumph of civilization and wisdom, and the forethought of the statesmen of the two great nations. In conclusion, the Citizens of London, entertaining sincerest admiration for the courage and patriotism of your great and renowned nation, desire to express their earnest hope that the Empire of Japan may forever flourish in happiness and prosperity."

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S REPLY.

"My hearty thanks are due to the Lord Mayor and gentlemen of the Corporation for the splendid welcome so cordially offered to myself as well as to the Mission which I have the honour to represent. I must also express my gratitude for the most kind and generous sentiments contained in the Address in reference to my own country, which is so happily allied with this great and powerful nation. You are good enough to inform me that during the past seven centuries this noble and ancient Hall has been the scene of welcome extended to many distinguished men from foreign lands and I am happy to think that I am the first representative of Japan to whom a similar honour has been thus extended.

"It is with especial pleasure that I visit the heart of this mighty Capital, which is such a striking testimony to the greatness of this vast metropolis, and the beautiful casket, as well as its valued contents, will long remain, not merely a pleasant souvenir of my present visit, but also as a cherished heirloom of my family. In thanking you once more for the honour you have done me, will you also allow me to add my sincere wishes for the welfare and continuous prosperity of the City of London."

SIR EDWARD GREY'S TOAST.

"I rise to propose the health of H.I.H. Prince Fushimi. We are glad that his visit to this country gives us an opportunity for showing how much we appreciated the welcome which was given in Japan to the Mission which His Majesty the King sent to the Emperor last year—a welcome which, we felt, expressed in a manner most gratifying the friendly feeling of Japan towards us. We desire now in the welcome which is given to your Highness to express the admiration which is felt here for the patriotism and public spirit of your nation. These are the qualities we value at home and admire in others and everyone recognizes in what high degree they are found in Japan.

"The good feeling between the two nations has been strengthened and confirmed by the Alliance between us. Lord Lansdowne who concluded the Alliance in its present form, is present with us to-night, and if before him I speak of it with confidence it is because I believe that the spirit and intention with which he initiated this policy are those in which it is now being administered and continued by both Governments who are parties to it. The object of the renewal of the alliance two years ago was not to prejudice or injure others but to secure stability and peace. That this is our object is, I trust, recognized by all others who have interests in what is known in Europe as the Far East. Should they, as I believe they do, desire the same object, and adopt the same policy, then indeed stability and peace will be secured in that region, not only by the strength of our combined forces, but by that feeling of community of interest and general goodwill amongst all nations.

"That will make peace pleasant and acceptable to every one. In this way the highest aspirations of both our nations with regard to our Alliance will be realized. I ask you to join with me in drinking the health of H.I.H. Prince Fushimi."

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S REPLY.

"I thank you most heartily for the kind sentiments you have so cordially expressed, and I am deeply gratified to avail myself of your invitation to be your guest this evening. Many marks of cordial welcome kindly shown to the mission since our arrival in this country are forcible reminders of the existence of special friendship between our two nations, and I am very happy to realize that the maintenance of such cordial relations is assured by the fact that the foreign affairs of this great Empire are in the keeping of so able and tried hands as those of our distinguished host. Once more I beg to thank you most sincerely for your kindness and hospitality."

BASEBALL.

The baseball team of the Y. C. and A. C. began their season's work on Saturday by visiting Waseda University, Tokyo. It was not expected that they would do much against the 'Varsity nine and the score of 2 runs to 12 is therefore creditable when the utter lack of opportunities for training is taken into consideration. Correa and Walker, however, were in good form and helped to keep the score down very materially.

There was an enormous crowd of spectators, running anywhere from 8,000 to 10,000 and enthusiasm at times was high. Teams:

Thorn	c	Ogawa
Fry	p	Kono
McChesney	1b	Morimoto
Correa	2b	Oshikawa
Walker	3b	Shishiduchi
Benedict	ss	Tanabe
Thompson	lf	Nishio
Bird	cf	Nagayo
Muller	rf	Kobayashi

Score:—Waseda 12, Yokohama 2.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE JAPAN SOCIETY.

The members of the Japan branch of the Japan Society of London dined together at the Kazoku-Kaikan, in Tokyo, on Wednesday evening. Viscount Hayashi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, was in the chair and there was a large company of Japanese and foreign ladies and gentlemen.

In the course of an excellently served dinner various toasts were proposed. The first, that of the health of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, was given from the Chair and honoured with full respect, the band in attendance playing "Kimiga yo."

In proposing the health of King Edward VII. the Chairman said no words of his were needed to commend such a toast. The kingly virtues of His Majesty were so widely known that it was enough to say he was a sovereign deeply beloved by several hundred millions of subjects and admired and respected by all nations. More especially were such sentiments entertained by the Japanese people with whom his country was in close alliance, an only recently the King had given another proof of his friendship to Japan by the magnificent reception accorded to Prince Fushimi.

The toast was warmly honoured while the band played "God Save the King."

Viscount HAYASHI announced at this stage that a congratulatory telegram had been despatched to the parent society in London.

Mr. H. C. LOWTHER, British *Chargé d'Affaires*, next said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen:—It is with great pleasure that I rise to propose the toast of the Japan Society. I regard it as an honour and privilege to be allowed to do so. It is not necessary to dwell on the origin of the Society, its objects, and the scope of its usefulness; these are known to us all. The knowledge of the part which the Japan Society has played in the past in paving the way for the fuller and more complete understanding which has ripened into the Alliance now existing between Japan and Great Britain, should, I think, make every patriotic Englishman its staunch supporter, and it is my earnest wish that the Japan Society may ever exert a widespread influence in teaching western civilisation to understand and appreciate that of the Far East, each learning to tolerate and sympathize with the inherent characteristics of the other. May the efforts of the Japan Society, which have done such good service in the part, be unremitting, and serve in the future to guarantee the maintenance of the good understanding now happily established between Japan and Great Britain. It is gratifying to reflect that the present gathering of members of the Japan Society in Tokyo is not merely the expression of a local sentiment; it is the echo of a similar sentiment finding expression in a like demonstration in the country of Japan's allies, where the welcome visit, moreover, of H.I.H. Prince Fushimi will, I doubt not, give a fresh impulse to sympathetic appreciation of things Japanese, thus aiding the Japan Society in its useful work, which has our most sincere and hearty good wishes. Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, let us drink to the continued prosperity and success of the Japan Society!

The toast was enthusiastically received.

Baron SUYEMATSU, in acknowledging the toast on behalf of the Society, avowed himself scarcely deserving of the honour. Personally he had done nothing for the Society that could warrant his speaking for it, but as an honorary member he would take upon himself to reply. Besides there was a Japanese proverb to the effect that a blind man does not fear snakes. He would with their permission take it that he was a blind man and that he had no fear of the present company. The society had done much—Mr. Lowther had borne evidence to that—and it had been done chiefly by Englishmen and some Japanese in London. The object of the society was to study things Japanese and to that end they went back thousands of years and dipped into very ancient matters. But there was an interest also in things not dead and he thought Japan as a living nation must enlist the interest of the Society. After referring to the fact that almost at the same moment a meeting of the Japan Society would be held in London he spoke of the welcome given to Prince Fushimi in England, which he said, though Japan did her best, exceeded the reception given to Prince Arthur of Connaught. The world, he thought, might be assured that Japan was a peaceful nation; she had displayed her basket openly and it contained nothing but a desire to welcome western civilization and a preparedness to be friendly with all the nations of the world.

The Hon. FRANCIS LINDLEY proposed the toast of the Chairman. He said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before I attempt to deal with the toast which I have to propose I must request you to grant me an indulgence not in the least required by the hardened orators who have preceded me. The only former occasion on which I ever made a speech in my life was at a dinner of Freshmen at Oxford, and by the time my turn came my fellow guests were in such an extremely happy frame of mind, that I do not think they would have noticed it if I had addressed them in Greek. On that occasion, too, I received an ice cream on the shirt front as a gentle hint that I had talked quite long enough. In proposing the health of our distinguished chairman to-night, I feel that any attempt to enumerate Viscount Hayashi's many and brilliant achievements in the political world would be an act of presumption on my part. Those achievements are as well known to you all as they are to myself, and as much appreciated in Japan as in Great Britain, and I would no more hold forth on the merits of His Excellency than I would on those of our own Foreign Minister in Downing Street. Indeed, when my friend Mr. Yamashita requested me to propose Viscount Hayashi's health, my feelings were much what I imagine might be those of a schoolboy suddenly told to propose the health of his own head-master; for you must know that to a youthful diplomatist,—and diplomatists have the doubtful privilege of being considered youthful up to the age of fifty at least,—to a youthful diplomat, a successful Foreign Minister, especially if he has also been an equally successful Ambassador, is a being of such an exalted character as scarcely to be mentioned without bated breath. I will therefore merely say, what everyone here will cordially agree with, that we are singularly fortunate in having for our chairman to-night the man who has done so much for the Japan Society, and who for six years presided over its destinies in London with the most conspicuous success. The object of the society is to foster those kindly relations which naturally exist between the inhabitants of Japan and Great Britain, and there can be no surer guarantee for the success of this object than the continued presence of Viscount Hayashi at the Japanese Foreign Office and at our annual gatherings in Tokyo. Ladies and Gentlemen! I ask you to drink to the health and continued prosperity of our distinguished chairman, His Excellency Viscount Hayashi.

The CHAIRMAN, in responding, said he was certain they would take it that the continued prosperity and growth of the Society was a sure indication of the continuance of friendly feelings and mutual esteem between the two nations. He was convinced all present would join with him in wishing that the Society would continue to prosper and draw closer the ties of friendship and amity which already existed between the two peoples of Great Britain and Japan, and he thanked them most sincerely for the way in which his health had been received.

The company soon afterwards dispersed.

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Churches and Modern Thought. An Inquiry into the Grounds of Unbelief and an Appeal for Candour. By PHILIP VIVIAN. Second and Revised Edition. London: Watts & Co., Fleet St., E.C., 1907. Yokohama: Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

THE first edition of this work was favourably reviewed in these columns a little over a year ago. We are not surprised to find that Mr. Philip's* book has been very well received all over the English-speaking world; for it is perhaps one of the best because one of the most temperate handbooks of Rationalism and Agnosticism that has appeared in recent times. The *Westminster Review* in its notice of the first edition said:—"It states the case against the doctrines and claims of the churches with praiseworthy moderation, as well as with adequate information and unanswerable logic. . . . It is an excellent book." The *Scotsman* summarizes the contents of the book thus: "After an interesting statement of the extent to which Agnosticism is prevalent in the serious literature of Europe, it proceeds to show how Christianity and science are still in conflict, gives a particular account of the more recent developments of the struggle, and then proceeds to a freshly thought out discussion of the whole subject. A temperate and well-reasoned study, it will be read with interest by anyone who wishes to learn how the Rationalists interpret religious experience and meet the contentions of priestcraft."

Timid Christians who are afraid to examine the premises on which their religious belief rests had better not read this book. It would certainly make them very unhappy if they are at all sincere. It constitutes a powerful defence of Agnosticism and should be read in conjunction with the late Sir Leslie Stephen's "An Agnostic's Apology," a book that we are glad to hear is being widely read in this country. Perhaps no Agnostic, not even the great Huxley himself, has stated in a clearer or more striking manner the attitude of the majority of thinking men to-day to the Christianity taught in our churches than this talented writer. Here is his definition of the creed of Agnostics:—"The Agnostic is one who asserts—what no one denies—that there are limits to the sphere of human intelligence. He asserts, further, what many theologians have expressly maintained, that those limits are such as to exclude at least what Lewes called "metempirical" knowledge. But he goes further, and asserts, in opposition to theologians, that theology lies within this forbidden sphere. This last assertion raises the important issue; and, though I have no pretension to invent an opposition nickname, I may venture, for the purpose of this article to describe the rival school as Gnostics. . . . The Gnostic holds that our reason can, in some sense, transcend the narrow limits of experience. . . . God is the name of the harmony (the harmony beneath the discords in nature) and God is knowable." Here is what Sir Leslie in his fearless, outspoken manner says about what is called orthodox belief. His words, we are sure, will be endorsed by thousands of earnest thinkers:—"Who would not be happy in accepting this belief, if he could accept it honestly? Who would not be glad if he could say with confidence:—'The evil is transitory, the good eternal: our doubts are due to limitations destined to be abolished and the world is really an embodiment of love and wisdom, however dark it may appear to our faculties?' And, yet if the so-called knowledge be illusory, are we not bound by the most sacred obligations to recognize the facts? Our brief path is dark enough on any hypothesis. We can not afford to turn aside after every *ignis fatuus* without asking whether it leads to sounder footing or to hopeless quagmires. Dreams may be pleasanter for the moment than realities; but happiness must be won by adapting our lives to the realities. *And who that has felt the burden of existence and suffers under well-meant efforts at consolation will deny that such consolations, are the bitterest of mockeries?* Pain is not an evil; death is not a separation; sickness is but a blessing in disguise. Have the gloomiest speculations of avowed pessimists ever tortured sufferers like those kindly platitudes? *Is there a more cutting piece of satire in the language than the reference in our funeral service to the sure and certain hope of a blessed resurrection?*

"Besides the important question whether the Gnostic can prove his dogmas, there is the further question, whether the dogmas, if granted, have

* Vivian Philip is the real name of the author. Philip Vivian is a *nom de plume*.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

any meaning. Do they answer our doubts, or mock us with the appearance of an answer? The Gnostics rejoice in their knowledge. Have they anything to tell us? They rebuke what they call the pride of reason, in the name of a still more exalted pride. The scientific reasoner is arrogant because he sets limits to the faculty in which he trusts, and denies the existence of any other faculty. They are humble because they dare to tread in the regions which he declares to be inaccessible. But, without bandying such accusations, or asking which pride is the greatest, the Gnostics are at least bound to show some ostensible justification for their complacency. Have they discovered a firm resting-place from which they are entitled to look down in compassion or contempt upon those who hold it to be a mere edifice of moonshine? If they have diminished by a scruple the weight of one passing doubt, we should be grateful, perhaps we should be converts. If not, why condemn Agnosticism? Sir Leslie then goes on to describe the ridiculous and apparently irreverent arrogance with which certain learned living theologians venture to define the nature of God. "*It is enough to say that they defined the nature of God Almighty with an accuracy from which modern naturalists would shrink in describing the genesis of a blackbeetle.*"

In this age of trimming, cant, hypocrisy and pretence where religion is concerned, it is indeed refreshing to find that there are men like Sir Leslie Stepten, Mr. Vivian Philip and a host of others that could be named who have the moral courage to expose the utterly flimsy character of the basis of what is known as Christian belief. If all agnostics were as honest as the above-named men, children would be left free to examine Christianity for themselves after growing up without being subjected by Agnostic parents to the mockery of infant baptism, as in so many cases they are now. If men would only act up to their unbelief with the fearlessness and thoroughness that Christians act up to their belief, the civilized world would soon rid itself of that *caput mortuum* of old theology which intellectual divines are trying in vain to galvanize into activity. There is nothing more depressing to a really earnest-minded thinker than the almost total want of candour in religion among the men and the women who figure as the leaders of society. Mr. Philip maintains that Christianity will benefit by truth-telling. It will be forced to assume its true form whatever that may prove to be. "Certain it is that so far, Rationalistic attacks have done inestimable good in disclosing its numerous errors in doctrine and practice. As Mr. John Morley caustically remarks, "The efforts of the heterodox have taught the Church to be better Christians than they were a hundred years ago." Nothing but good and enlightenment can result from the publication of such a book as "The Churches and Modern Thought," and we wish the work all the success its many merits deserve. The first edition was very favourably reviewed not only in England, but in Canada the United States, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India

Among the numerous inconsistencies of ministers of Christ which tend to make Christianity a laughing-stock to the thinking outside world is their teaching on God's connection with war. As Mr. Philip puts it, "The 'God of Hosts' the 'Lord mighty in battles' is expected to take interest in bloodshed rather than in the pursuits of peace, and to be always ready to join the fray—to fight for his people; both sides, be it remembered claiming His assistance." The following parody on this subject appeared in an English evening paper on November 29th, 1902. It is entitled "Lest we forget."

PROCESSIONAL.

Lord God of Battles, whom we seek
On clouds and tempests throned afar,
When tired of being tamely weak,
We Maffick into deadly war;
If it should chance to be a sin,
At least enable us to win.
Give to the Churches faith to pray,
For what they know they shouldn't ask,
And such abounding grace that they
May cheerfully perform the task;
Wave flags and loyally discount
That fatal Sermon on the Mount.*
Give to the people strength to be
Convinced all happens for the best,
To see the thing they wish to see,
And prudently ignore the rest;
So priest and people shall combine
To gain their ends, and call them Thine."

W. D.

Guide through Netherlands India.

"THE Guide through Netherlands India" compiled by order of the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij (Royal Packet Company) by J. F. van Bemmelen and G. B. Hooyer, and translated from the Dutch by B. J. Berrington, reaches us through the courtesy of Ed. L. van Nierop & Co., the Yokohama agents of the Java-China-Japan Lijn. The book is illustrated by some beautiful photographs, the letterpress is capitally compiled and printed, while the information conveyed is most compendious, useful, and up-to-date. It used to be said that the Dutch preferred to keep strangers at a distance from their beautiful East-Indian possessions, but that feeling has entirely passed away, and now travellers are freely welcomed throughout these wonderful islands. And they are very wonderful. The sand volcanoes of Tosari, still active; the mysterious Hindu temples of Prambanan; the glorious seascapes of Wijnkoopsbaai, the many beautiful lakes to be found amid the mountains; the historical associations of Java, Sumatra, the Moluccas, and the hundred other islands of the tropical archipelago which own the sway of Queen Whilhelmina—all these should draw an ever-increasing stream of tourists to the Netherlands Indies. All the islands can be easily reached nowadays, for the Royal Packet Company run a magnificent and very cheap steamship service throughout the group.

NIPPON RACE CLUB'S SPRING MEETING.

A REVIEW.

The Nippon Race Club was not fortunate in the matter of weather for their Spring Races. On the first two days a heavy southerly wind raised such clouds of dust that a great amount of discomfort was experienced by everybody, particularly the ladies and also those of the sterner sex who were compelled by their official position or *amour propre* to wear tall hats. On the second day the large field of China ponies were hidden from view as they went down the dip smothered in dense clouds of dust. On the third day the driving rain made matters even more uncomfortable, penetrating into the stands, reducing the paddock to a sea of mud, through which one had to wade ankle deep, and swamping the course to such an extent that horses and riders were almost indistinguishable. The judges seemed to be able to tell which was which, but to the majority of spectators, horses, riders and colours were hardly to be recognized. Great praise is due to the energetic Clerk of the Course, who succeeded in working wonders on the track, and before the first race on Saturday had effected such a recovery that the going was not at all bad. To this end the very heavy wind gave considerable assistance. Commencing during the forenoon, it blew throughout the day very much stronger than on either the first or second day: indeed it was so strong that it played an important part in the result of more than one of the races, particularly in the big race of the day, the Australian Winners' handicap.

The racing on the first day was productive of many surprises, indeed, in seven out of the ten on the card, the talent were quite at fault. The opening race fell to an outsider in Canuck. The second race, over six furlongs, for the old horses, was expected to be a trial between Hitachi and Melbourne II., but either the jockeys on these two thought that they had no other serious competitors, or else the 5 lbs. penalty to be carried in the Emperor's Cup was feared, and Gold Star won undisturbed. The time was good: almost equal to record, but it is difficult to believe that at even weights Melbourne II. cannot beat Gold Star over six furlongs. In the third race New Jersey was fancied by most of the cognoscenti, but Tenga got away very much better at the start, and led to the finish. On form during the training, Chiltaya was believed to be the greatest certainty of the afternoon for the Melbourne Stakes, but although she got well away, she could not gallop at all, and finished in the rack, Amoreuse winning fairly easily from Hatsuyuki. In the fifth race the new Australian horses made their first appearance, and the result was a very lucky win for the Clerk of the Course. New Hampshire jumped ahead at the start, but her jockey took a pull and almost stopped her, evidently thinking that it was a false start. The ground lost thereby he could never regain, and Windsbraut, very nicely ridden by Sugiyama, got home by a very narrow margin. The sixth race was also a surprise, Joyeuse winning from better horses: rather a scrambling race. The win of Sceptre II. in the Criterion Plate ought not to have been a surprise, but he was not fancied by the punters, who went for the uncertain Celluloid, Coot and Aeolus in preference. The next two races, both for one mile, were won by the two best of the new horses, Lyonnaise and La Cantiniere respectively. The last race of the first day should have been won by King Charles, but the boy entrusted with the mount rode a shocking bad race, the pony ran out at the last bend, and was not in the first three. Kanzaki rode a good race on the winner, Hatsukoma.

Proceedings on the second day opened with the China Derby, for which a field of fifteen ponies went out. Coot and Raubgraf were the most fancied, but the latter never looked dangerous in the race. Coot got away well, and was never headed. Duhallow came along fast just before entering the straight, but was butted out of it by the leader, and his jockey made the mistake of pulling back, and trying to get up on the inside. At the end of a long race few ponies will stand being checked like that, and he could not reach Coot again: the latter, running up the middle of the course, won with a couple of lengths to spare. For the Yokohama Derby, Otowa was made favourite, but this mare seems to have lost her form of the Autumn Meeting, and she could never keep on terms with Maymie and Hitachi. Mr. Kawakita's veteran assumed the lead before the ¾ mile post was passed, and gradually increased her distance to the finish, passing the winning post about 12 lengths ahead of Maymie, whose last year's record was beaten by over two seconds. With a 10lbs. penalty for her win on the first day, Lyonnaise had no difficulty in disposing of her field in the next race, winning all the way. As La Cantiniere was kept for the Emperor's Cup, the fourth race was a more open event. Lorraine was fancied, but got away badly and the winner turned up in Peridot, well ridden by Nakazumi. In spite of her failure on the first day, Chihaya was well supported for the Sydney Stakes, but she tired before they had covered a mile, and Genroku came up as they turned into the straight, and won easily.

Of the 44 entries for the Emperor's Cup, only nine declared. Melbourne II., the favourite, won with the greatest of ease. Her jockey gave away several lengths at the start, went right round on the outside, passed his field at the Trees, and won without pushing his mount in a small fraction of a second from record for the distance. The seventh race was an upset. On form Queen Begonia was easily best of those declaring, but she bolted near the ¾ mile post. Then Sakigake, leading by several lengths, broke down in the straight, leaving the race to be fought out between Sakurajima and Windsbraut, the former winning by a bare half length.

Of the new horses left in for the eighth race, Tourmaline was the best on the first day's running and she justified the confidence of her backers by winning without being challenged. The next race was for Country bred horses, and nine went to the post. They gave a vast amount of trouble to the starter, but were at last despatched to a scrambling start. The favourite, Hakodate, won with a bit in hand, and the rest were drawn out in a long procession. The last race on the card for

* These lines accurately describe the behaviour of a great many Protestant missionaries in Japan during the late war.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the second day brought out a field of nineteen ponies, and resulted in a most exciting finish. King Charles seemed to have the best of it as they neared the winning post, but New Jersey got it on the stride by a nose. The rest of the field were beaten off, as well they might be, the race being run in record breaking time.

Racing on the third day under a severe visitation from Jupiter Pluvius, it is surprising that there were not many accidents, but during the afternoon one pony only fell, and as the same animal came down again on the last day, it is not clear that the wet going was responsible. For the opening race, the Brisbane Handicap, Chihaya, in spite of the difference in weights, was once more established favourite, and this time she ran up to her proper form. Taking the lead in the ascent from the dip, she went right away to the finish, winning by many lengths. The rest had a close race among themselves for second and third places. With New Jersey excluded, King Charles had an easy task in the second race, and won without being pressed. The third race should have been a good thing for the top weight, Queen Begonia, owing to the poverty of the declarations, only five others accepting. Her jockey, however, showed before the start that he was quite incapable of managing her, and the start was delayed fully a quarter of an hour by her vagaries. Losing several lengths when the flag fell, she was still able to lead the field in the straight, but there she bolted across the course, and another race was chucked away, as she was only placed third to Musashino and Takasaki. The Jockey Cup was won by Mr. Dietrich on New Jersey, with Mr. Fischer second on Fluechtling. In the next race La Cantiniere with 5 lbs. off for an apprentice, won easily from Tourmaline, shewing that she can go through mud, as well as on the top of the course. The sixth race brought out a big field of 14, and after the usual delay at the ¾ mile post, added another to the number of winning griffins, in New Hampshire. The next race, a handicap for China ponies over a mile and a quarter, produced an exciting finish between Hussard and Empereur, both ridden by amateurs with 5 lbs. allowance. Mr. Hawkins on Hussard gained the verdict by a very short head, and was cheered enthusiastically on his first winning ride. There was another big field for the Cosmopolitan Handicap, thirteen facing the starter. The favourite, Melbourne II. played with her field in spite of carrying 150 lbs. in the saddle, her jockey coming through and winning with more in hand than the length verdict would indicate. The ninth race, for Country bred horses, was considered a good thing for Idaten, but the race was fooled away by the jockey, and Ebano, riding a good race on Mizuten, scored by a short head. The last race brought out another big field of China ponies, and Rikosho, ridden by Tsubouchi, won by a bare half length in a good finish.

Considering the frightful state of the course after ten races on Friday, the going on Saturday was surprisingly good, and the Clerk of the Course was deservedly praised on all sides, for having succeeded in bringing it back to order. The first event, the China Winners' Handicap, was a very good race, King Charles winning by a short head from Hatsukoma, with New Jersey third. The second race, for all China ponies, winners, proved an easy win for Coot, ridden by Mr. Mottu. Hussard, with Mr. Hawkins up, was beaten by two lengths. Sceptre II. ran very badly, and was never able to get near the other two. The Australian Griffins Winners' Handicap proved conclusively that La Cantiniere is the best of the new horses. On the first two days of the Meeting, Lyonnaise made better times in her races, but she was not sent out against La Cantiniere on the third day, and they did not meet until the winners' handicap. In this race La Cantiniere won all the way, and Lyonnaise could never get on terms. Opinions differed considerably as to whether Melbourne II. could give Hitachi weight over a mile and a furlong in the Australian Winners' Handicap. Hitachi's record breaking run in the Derby on the second day had been discounted somewhat by her comparatively poor showing in the Cosmopolitan Handicap, when she had to give Melbourne II. 10 lbs. Now at a difference on that running of 13 lbs., many judges considered that the older mare would prove the better. Gold Star, with 130 lbs., was thought to be well in if she could stay the distance, but a mile is about her limit. In the race, Gold Star made fast running from Chihaya, and as both Higaki and Mr Catto get well down on their horses' necks, these two had an advantage when galloping at over 30 miles per hour against a wind blowing over 40 miles. Melbourne's jockey was apparently content to beat Hitachi, and they both let the leaders get too far away. Turning into the straight, Gold Star was finished, and Chihaya went on alone, winning by four lengths from Gold Star, Melbourne II. third by about the same distance. In the Consolation Handicap Lola and Maymie made the running to near the ¾ mile post, where Countess came up on the outside and took up the running. Maymie finished about a length and a half behind Countess, but on a protest the latter was disqualified, and the race awarded to Maymie. The sixth race, consolation for Class A griffins, was won by Queen Begonia after a close race with Radical. The winner is a fine mare, and in more capable hands would have won earlier in the Meeting. Last Shot proved the best of the poor lot left in the seventh race. Fledermaus put no heart in her running, and Invicta, after every day giving more and more trouble at the post, finished by bolting off the track, giving her rider a broken rib or two. Bremen, a mare that has tried consistently throughout the meeting, rewarded her owners by winning the 8th race from the other non-winners of her class. In the ninth race, Aeolus again turned turtle, this time at the bottom of the dip, giving his jockey, Goto, a bad shaking up. Although little fancied by the talent, Charmeur won this race in good style, being brought to the front by Tsubouchi at the turn into the straight. Duhallow ran poorly in this race as on the third day, not at all like the form he shewed in the Pekin Stakes and China Derby. The favourite turned up all right in the China Griffins' Consolation, Poppenbuttel, ridden by Mr. Mottu, winning by several lengths from Placid Joe. The Meeting was brought to a close by the third race for Country bred horses, for which Idaten was naturally made a hot favourite. Matsukaze II. was given a fair amount of support on account of the riding, but Idaten was too good for him, and the jockey made no mistake this time.

The excellence of the various arrangements throughout the Meeting reflected great credit on the Executive Committee. The work of the Clerk of the Scales was lightened considerably by alterations made in the weighing room. An inner room was provided with two scales, on which the jockeys could try their weight, thereafter being admitted, one only at a time, to the weighing room proper, leaving after passing the scales, by another door. There were many tedious delays at the post, and much criticism passed on the starter, but it was so clearly evident to all who had any knowledge of the matter, that the fault lay with the jockeys, that the authorities called them all in before the first race on the third day, and gave them a warning, with the result that they were not so bad on the last two days. Although they had several very close finishes to decide upon, the Judges were prompt in announcing their verdicts, and promptness in this matter is greatly to be appreciated when it is such a very close thing that nobody but the Judges can see which has won. The various other officials of the Club worked well and energetically to make everything proceed smoothly and expeditiously, and their efforts succeeded as they deserved, in spite of the adverse weather conditions. It is highly satisfactory to note that the drunken betto nuisance was not in evidence in the paddock during this Meeting. Taking everything into consideration, the Spring Meeting of 1907 may be written down as adding to the credit and reputation of the Nippon Race Club.

THE BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY.

The Yokohama theatre-going public evidently bears no grudge at being twice disappointed by the Bandmann Comedy Company in the matter of the opening night, for the reception they accorded the artists last evening was most cordial. With the proverbial easy-going philosophy of Far Eastern communities they were, perhaps, resolved upon making the best of what they could get and were thankful even for the smallest theatrical mercies in such a barren field as ours. The play chosen for the opening night was "Raffles"—the amateur cricketer and professional cracksman. It is a play that can scarcely be deemed of a highly moral order, for "Raffles" the central figure, is a man of no morals at all—or perhaps it would be kinder to say that what small remnants he still possesses at the time the story opens are most diabolically perverted, nay more, most viciously twisted. Novel-readers will remember that in Mr. Hornung's novel, the adventures of "Raffles" are told by his old school-fag and whole-souled worshipper "Bunny," and in the play "Bunny" is assigned a similar part. As placed upon the stage "Raffles" is represented, as in the book, as a polished man of the world and a universal favourite. It was his poverty which made him steal, that and a disinclination for honest work; but as compensation, he was a magnificent cricketer! When the play begins he has fallen in love with "Gwendolin Conran," who returns his affection. A certain "Mrs. Vidal" is also in love with him in the melodramatic bad-lady fashion. "Mrs. Vidal" had known him years ago and she alone knows him as the cracksman who has defeated all Scotland Yard. It is she who gives him away to "Curtis Bedford," the independent detective, who is at Milchester Abbey at the time of the sensational theft of "Lady Melrose's" valuable diamonds. The play consists of a long drawn-out duel between these two men. The diamonds had been taken by "Raffles" from a clumsy burglar of the ordinary sort, one "Crawshay," and when he, full of revenge and violence, holds "Raffles" at his mercy at the end of a loaded revolver, "Raffles" by a splendid exhibition of self-possession and diplomacy unnerves the other man. This is one of the finest scenes in the play. For the rest, every one is relieved by the ingenuity of the authors in enabling "Raffles" and "Bedford" both to achieve their purpose, the former to escape and the detective to recover the diamonds. For all seem ready to agree that "Raffles" proves himself, in the detective's own words "a real good sort," He has saved "Bunny" from the consequences of gambling and won for him the lady of both their hearts by letting her into the secret of his profession and leaving her to his friend.

There is no gainsaying the fact that "Raffles," as the hero of the play, is a thoroughly fascinating person. From the first we know him to be a criminal; we know that he ought to be "doing time," but in spite of that, respectable people as we all are, we follow his fortunes with almost breathless interest and all our sympathies are for him and against the detective who is on his track. As we hinted in opening "Raffles" is a hectic and peculiar play, though perhaps representative of an unhealthy, sensation-loving time. It would be difficult to know how to classify it, for it lies quite outside the drawn lines of ordinary drama. A quaint mixture of melodrama, comedy and even farce, it has moments of absolute extravagance which the authors obviously meant to be serious but which tax one's sense of the comic to the utmost. But, in spite of all, the drama engages interest from the very beginning, like a thrilling story in a cheap magazine. Londoners flocked to see the play when it was put on the boards of the Comedy theatre, and it became one of the great successes of last year, for the tastes of London are inexplicable. In the hands of the Bandmann Company it must, in all fairness, be acknowledged to have proved diverting from start to finish, largely owing to the splendid acting of Mr. Claude King in the title rôle. He gave a fine exhibition of the nerve required by the superfine cracksman to keep a calm exterior in the face of the most embarrassing situations as well as of personal danger. In the great incident of the drama when "Raffles" has to unnerve his sworn foe, the ever thwarted "Crawshay," by the power of words alone Mr. King simply carried his audience off their feet and the applause rang out loud and long as he sank back, mentally and physically exhausted, having achiev-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ed his object. Mr. Clifford Brown as "Crawshay," the burglar, of course suffered by contrast, but he filled the bill all right. As "Henry Manders"—alias "Bunny"—Mr. Philip Sanders was the adoring mediocre "fag" to the life; but the detective, "Curtis Bedford," was rather a disappointment. In a duel of wits with "Raffles" it was inevitable that he should come off second best if such were his manners and mode of procedure. He was far too restless to be pitted against such a calm, collected villain. Among the ladies Miss Florence Hamer as "Mrs. Vidal" made a capital impression and we are looking forward with keen interest to seeing her artistic work in the rest of the plays which make up the present Bandmann season. The other parts were well filled and it is only the lateness of the hour at which the curtain fell which forbids mentioning them in detail.

SPRING MEETING OF THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 10.

PATRONS:—H.I.H. Fushimi-no-Miya, H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, and H.I.H. Kanin-no-Miya.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE:—Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., President; Dr. E. Wheeler, Vice-President; H.E. G. Bakhmeteff, A. J. Easton, Esq., B. C. Howard, Esq., S. Isaacs, Esq., D. Marshall, Esq., N. Mitsuhashi, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., L. Mottet, Esq., B. Runge, Esq., N. Saka, Esq., F. Strahler, Esq., Governor Sufu, M. Surth, Esq., T. Thomas, Esq., and A. G. M. Weale, Esq.

HONORARY MEMBERS:—H.E. Baron A. d'Anethan, H.E. G. Bakhmeteff, H.E. A. Gerard, N. Mitsunasei, Esq., H.E. Baron von Mumm von Schwarzenstein, N. Saka, Esq., H.E. Governor Sufu, and H.E. L. E. Wright.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—S. Isaacs, Esq., Chairman; B. Runge, Esq., Hon. Clerk of the Course; T. C. Anderson, Esq., Hon. Treasurer; F. H. Bugbird, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., B. C. T. Gray, Esq., and Geo. Hood, Esq., Secretary.

Probably never before have the races at Negishi been run under less favourable circumstances than on Friday. The course was more like a ditch than a racecourse and the lawn and paddock were quagmires of black mud and slush. The attendance, as might be expected, was far below the average, but even the persistent downpour of rain could not deter many enthusiasts, including several ladies, from seeing the thing through, and so far as riders and horses were concerned, they appeared to take little heed of the weather, and most of the events brought out good fields.

The following are the details:—

1.—The BRISBANE HANDICAP; value Yen 600, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1906; winners at the meeting excluded. One Mile.

Mr. Susbona's Chihaya, 145lb. .....(Mr. Catto) 1
Mr. B. Runge's Walkure, 139lb.....(Sagiyama) 2
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen-Azalea (late Komachi), 130llb....(Seikichi) 3
Mr. Astral's Doey, 133lb .....(Hakodate) 0
Mr. Hansa's Bremen, 139lb .....(Sasaki) 0
Mr. Green's Pearl Queen, 129 b .....(Kanno) 0
Mr. Star's Otome, 143lb ... .(Higaki) 0
Mr. Cotton's Tagoto (late Flake), 138lb...(Iamaso) 0
Capt. Yasuda's Hatsuyuki, 140lb. .....(Kawasaki) 0
Mr. Nancho's Sumire, 134lb.....(Nihonyanage) 0
Mr. M. Kimura's Kabuto, 138lb.....(Goto) 0

Chihaya got to the front going up the hill and led all the way, winning by ten lengths from Walkure, with Queen Azalea third, half a length behind Walkure. Time 1.57⅘.

PARI MUTUEL—Chihaya paid yen 10.50.

2.—The FOURTH CHINA GRIFFIN RACE; value Yen 350, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for China Subscription Ponies of 1907; weight as per Scale; winners at the meeting excluded. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Monte Carlo's King Charles, 155lb. (Nihonyanagi) 1
Mr. Jorrocks' Placid Joe, 155lb .....(Mr. Dietrich) 2
Mr. Diogenes' Negishi, 152lb. .....(Nakazuma) 3
Major Trick's Trompette, 158lb .....(Tamamura) 0
Mr. Rafale's Sans-souci, 158lb. .....(Sasaki) 0
Mr. Hansa's Poppenbuttel, 161lb .....(Mr. Mottu) 0

King Charles, the favourite, led by a length on first passing the stand and kept the lead to the end, winning by ten lengths. Placid Joe finished second, twenty lengths ahead of Negishi. Time 3.28⅞/100.

PARI MUTUEL—King Charles paid yen 8.

3.—The AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS' FIRST HANDICAP; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1907; winners at the meeting excluded. One Mile.

Mr. T. Hiyama's Musashino, 138lb.....(Kanno) 1
Mr. Alexander's Takasaki, 131lb. .....(Yasu) 2
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Begonia, 135lb...(Seikichi) 3
Mr. O. Pollak's Invicta, 125lb. .....(Torao) 0
Mr. Sport's Last Shot, 136lb..... .....(Hansawa) 0
Mr. J. S. P.'s Fiasco, 135lb. .....(Higaki) 0

About a quarter of an hour was lost in getting the small field off, owing to the incompetence of Queen Begonia's jockey. Queen Begonia obtained the lead in the dip and led to the entrance to the straight where she swerved across the course and Musashino took the lead and won by five lengths from Takasaki, who finished three lengths in front of Queen Begonia. Time 2.35⅘/100.

PARI MUTUEL—Musashino paid yen 71.50.

4.—The JOCKEY CUP; value Yen 350, with Cup for the Rider; the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for all China Subscription Ponies; weight as per scale; winners at date of entry 5lb. extra for one win, 7lb. for two or more wins; winners at the meeting 5lb. extra, to be ridden by Members of the Club, or Visitors, whose names must be sent in to the Committee before the meeting and approved by them. One Mile.

Mr States and Koerting's New Jersey, 158lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 1
Mr. Schwob's Fluechtling (late Flounder), 162lb. (Mr. Fischer) 2
Mr. Island's Chusan, 155lb.....(Mr. Hudson) 3
Mr. Spark's Inbancor, 163lb. .....(Mr. Manley) 0
Mr. Monte Carlo's Canuck, 157lb...(Mr. Hawkins) 0
Mr. Star's Sceptre II, 159lb. .....(Mr. Mottu) 0
Mr. Nancho's Tengu, 155lb..... (Capt. Makita) 0

New Jersey got the lead at the half mile, and kept it to the finish, winning by two lengths. Fluechtling finished second five lengths before Chusan. Time 2.28⅘/100.

PARI MUTUEL—New Jersey paid yen 10 50.

The cup was handed to Mr. Dietrich, the winning jockey, by Mrs. T. C. Anderson, who was presented with a bouquet by Mr. Dietrich. On the call of the latter three cheers and a "tiger" were given for the ladies. Cheers were also lustily given for the jockey and owners of the winning horse.

5.—The AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS' SECOND HANDICAP, value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1907. Winners after publication of Handicaps 10lb. extra. One Mile and a Quarter.

Major Trick's La Cantiniere, 150lb.....(Tomiura) 1
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Tourmaline, 140lb. (Nakayama) 2
Mr. B. Runge's Windsbraut, 135lb.....(ugiyama) 3
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Peridot, 140lb. .....(Yasu) 0
Mr. N. Kawakita' Sakurajima, 130lb.....(Ebano) 0
Capt. Yasuda's Gaiyo, 124lb. ....(Shima) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Joyeuse, 135lb .....(Kurasaki) 0

Tourmaline made the running and led to the Trees where La Cantiniere displaced her and increasing her lead down the Straight won by four lengths from Tourmaline, who finished second five lengths in front of Windsbraut. Time 2.39.

PARI MUTUEL—La Cantiniere paid yen 16.

6.—The AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN'S THIRD HANDICAP, value Yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1907; winners at the meeting excluded. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr States and Koerting's New Hampshire, 140lb. (Sato) 1
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Camelia, 135lb. (Seikichi) 2
Mr. News' Radical, 137lb.....(Nakamura) 3
Mr. Norfolk's Deck d'or, 135lb. .....(Higaki) 0
Mr. O. Pollak's Invicta, 131lb. .....(Tarao) 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Begonia, 145lb. (Miyagawa) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Kocho, 130lb.....(Kitago) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Kujaku, 135lb.....(Takahashi) 0
Mr. Star's Kamikaze, 135lb.....(Masujiro) 0
Mr. Cotton's Yoshino, 130lb. .....(Tamazo) 0
Mr. M. Kimura's Tagawa, 135lb.....(Goto) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Vaporense, 135lb.....(Kurosaka) 0
Mr. Satsuma's Happy Girl, 130lb. .....(Matsutani) 0
Mr. J. P. S.'s Fledermaus, 140lb.....(Sugiyama) 0

New Hampshire, a hot favourite, led away at first then fell behind into fourth place, recovered the lead at the turn into the straight and won by two lengths from Queen Camelia, with Radical third, two lengths behind. Time, 1.30⅓/⅝.

PARI MUTUEL—New Hampshire paid yen 10.50.

7.—The ALL CHINA HANDICAP, value Yen 450, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for All China Ponies. One Mile and a Quarter.

Major Trick's Hussard, 147lb .....(Mr. Hawkins) 1
Major Trick's Empereur, 152lb.....(Mr. Hudson) 2
Mr. Monte Carlo's Iron King, 155lb...(Takahashi) 3
Major Trick's Voltigeur, 137lb .....(Tomomura) 0
Mr. Spark's Inbancor, 150lb.....(Shima) 0
Mr. States and Koerting's Figaro II, 130lb. (Sato) 0
Mr. B. Runge's Artaxerxes, 137lb.....(Okuyama) 0
Mr. Tandem's Coot, 165lb.....(Mr. Mottu) 0
Mr. Green's Charmeur, 145lb.....(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. Cotton's McFadden, 145lb .....(Jimba) 0
Mr. M. Kimura's Aeolus, 150lb .....(Goto) 0
Mr. Sport's Duhallow, 155lb.....(Ichi) 0
Mr. Duplex's Raubgraf, 150lb.....(Mr. Dutch) 0

Artaxerxes made the running and led for half a mile when Aeolus took the lead but immediately afterwards stopped and fell, with no injury to his rider. Hussard and McFadden then worked to the front and in the Straight were joined by Empereur. After a fine race down the distance between Hussard and Empereur the former won by half a head, Iron King finishing third a length behind Empereur. Time 3.7 1/100.

PARI MUTUEL—Hussard paid yen 54.50 on the stable, Hussard Voltigeur and Empereur.

8.—The COSMOPOLITAN HANDICAP, value Yen 600, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; for All Subscription Horses. One Mile.

Mr. Alexander's Melbourne II (late Isudzu), 150lb. (Jimba) 1
Mr. Star's Gold Star, 135lb.....(Kawasaki) 2
Mr. Snipe's Mont Blanc (late Dekimasho), 123lb. (Tamazo) 3
Mr. Norfolk's Parma Violet, 136lb.....(Sugiyama) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Patricia, 126lb .....(Sato) 0
Mr. N. Kawakita's Hitachi, 160lb .....(Ebano) 0
Mr. N. Kawakita's Genroku, 128lb.....(Ehara) 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Countess, 135lb .....(Miyagawa) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Sima, 128lb.....(Takahashi) 0
Mr. Green's Otowa, 140lb .....(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. Star's May-mie, 142lb .....(Higaki) 0
Mr. M. Kimura's Akasaka, 123lb...(Nihonyanagi) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Amoureuse (late Kinukasa), 128lb. (Kurosaki) 0

Gold Star made the running and led to the entrance to the straight when Melbourne II came away strong and passing Gold Star opposite the stand, won by a length, with Mont Blanc third, seven lengths behind. Time 1.55⅘/100.

PARI MUTUEL—Melbourne paid 15.50.

9.—The SECOND RACE FOR ALL COUNTRY BREDS, value Yen 300, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; weight 135lb.; winners at date of entry 5lb. extra for each win not exceeding 15lb. in all; winners at the Meeting excluded. One Mile.

Capt. Yasuda's Mizuten, 135lb.....(Ebano) 1
Mr. Kanagawa's Idaten, 140lb .....(Miyagawa) 2
Mr. N. Kawakita's Matsukaze II, 135lb...(Satake) 3
Mr. H. T. Yoshida's Kasumi II, 135lb..(Masajiro) 0
Mr. Kawakita's Yayeyoma, 135lb ....(Mori) 0
Mr. Yodo's Hiun, 135lb .....(Sano) 0
Capt. Yasuda's Hatsutaka, 135lb .....(Ehara) 0
Mr. Matsuyama's Hokumon, 135lb ...(Hakodate) 0
Mr. Nancho's Akitsu, 135lb .....(Kawasaki) 0
Mr. Nancho's Htuodell, 135lb .....(Nihonyanagi) 0

Mizuten got the lead soon after the start and kept it to the finish, beating Idaten by a neck, with Matsukaze II. third about five lengths behind. Time 2.5⅓/100.

PARI MUTUEL—Paid yen 45.50.

10.—The FIFTH CHINA GRIFFIN RACE; value Yen 350, the Second to receive Yen 200, and the Third Yen 50; for China Subscription Ponies of 1907; weight as per scale; winners at the Meeting excluded. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Green's Rikosho, 158lb.....(Tsubouchi) 1
Mr. Loonen's Joli-coeur, 152lb. .....(Kurosaka) 2
Mr. Tatsuta's Kachigiri, 152lb. .....(Kitage) 3
Major Trick's Hon, 152lb. .....(Mr. Hawkins) 0
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Rummy, 155lb...(Nakazumi) 0
Mr. Spark's Devonia, 155lb.....(Sasuki) 0
Mr. Hansa's Ritzebuttel, 152lb.....(Mr. Mottu) 0
Mr. Susbona's Manshu, 155lb. .....(Hakodate) 0
Mr. Green's Bullet, 155lb.....(Kanno) 0
Mr. Star's Tsubame, 155lb. .....(Higaki) 0
Mr. Island's Formosa, 149lb.....(Mr. Hudson) 0
Mr. Loonen's Railleur, 155lb. .....(Matsutane) 0

Won by half a length, four lengths between second and third. Time 1.52⅘/100.

MARI MUTUEL paid yen 10.50 on Rikosho and Bullet.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 11TH.

The weather conditions experienced on Saturday were the very opposite of those prevailing on the previous day—Friday rain and slush, Saturday wind and dust, but this did not prevent a full average attendance of visitors at Negishi The Clerk of the Course and his assistants are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts of Friday night to get the course back into good condition by draining off the water and giving the track plenty of rolling. The result of this care was that

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

some very keen racing was possible and good sport afforded. Two accidents unfortunately occurred. In the seventh race Invicta broke away and jumped the outside rail, throwing his jockey, Torao, who was rather seriously hurt, and in the ninth race Aeolus threw his rider, Goto, who also received some injuries. The starting was a decided improvement on the previous days of the meeting, the jockeys apparently having begun to understand that they could not do just as they liked with the starter. The events were as follow :—

1.—The CHINA GRIFFIN WINNERS' HANDICAP value Yen 450; for China Subscription Ponies of 1907; Forced entry for winners at the Meeting. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Monte Carlo's King Charles, 152lb. (Nihonyanagi) 1
Mr. Nancho's Hatsukoma, 147lb.....(Kikizo) 2
Mr. States & Koerting's New Jersey, 155lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 3
Mr. Nancho's Tengu, 142lb. .....(Kawasaki) 0
Mr. Green's Rikosho, 142lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 0

King Charles lay back till about the half mile post, when he obtained the lead and won a good race by a short head from Hatsukoma, who finished second, a couple of lengths in front of New Jersey. Time, 2.45⅘/100.

PARI MUTUEL—King Charles paid yen 25.50.

2.—The CHINA WINNERS' HANDICAP; value Yen 600; for all China Ponies; (Subscription Ponies of 1907 excluded); Forced entry for winners at the Meeting. One Mile and Furlong.

Mr. Tandem's Coot, 160lb.....(Mr. Motto) 1
Major Trick's Hussard, 147lb. .....(Mr. Hawkins) 2
Mr. Star's Sceptre II, 147lb. .....(Higaki) 3

Though only three starters appeared this produced a capital race between Coot and Hussard, the former winning by two lengths, Sceptre finishing a score of lengths to the bad. Time 2.44⅘/100.

PARI MUTUEL—Coot paid yen 9.

3.—The AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN WINNERS' HANDICAP; value Yen 600; for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring, 1907; Forced entry for winners at the Meeting. One Mile and a Furlong.

Major Trick's La Cantiniere, 145lb...(Tomomura) 1
Mr. Sphynx's Lyonnaise, 145lb .....(Fujisaki) 2
Mr. State and Koerting's New Hampshire, 126lb. (Sato) 3
Mr. R. Loonen's Joyeuse, 129lb.....(Kurosaka) 0
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Peridot, 123lb.....(Tamago) 0
Mr. N. Kawakita's Sakurajima, 123lb.....(Ebano) 0
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Tourmaline, 135lb(Nakazumi) 0

La Cantiniere obtained the lead early in the race and kept it to the finish, winning by four lengths from Lyonnaise, who beat New Hampshire for second place by five lengths. Time 2.16⅗/100.

PARI MUTUEL—La Cantiniere, paid yen 14.50.

An additional prize of yen 500 was presented to the winner of this race by the Tokyo Race Association.

4.—The AUSTRALIAN WINNERS' HANDICAP; value Yen 750; for Australian Subscription Horses; (Subscription Horses of Spring, 1907 excluded). Forced entry for winners at the Meeting. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Susbona's Chihaya, 124lb .....(Mr. Catto) 1
Mr. Star's Gold Star, 130lb.....(Higaki) 2
Mr. Alexander's Melbourne II (late Isuzu), 160lb. (Jimba) 3
Mr. N. Kawakita's Hitachi, 157lb. .....(Ebano) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Amoureuse late Kinukasa, 118lb. (Fujisaki) 0
Mr. N. Kawakita's Genroku, 125lb .....(Ebara) 0

Chihaya, a rank outsider, sprang a surprise on most of the sports. Capitally ridden by Mr. Catto, she obtained the lead from the start and was never caught, finishing four lengths ahead of Gold Star, with Melbourne II in third place five lengths behind. Time 2.10⅘/100.

PARI MUTUEL—Chihaya, paid yen 50.

At the close of this race an additional prize of yen 800 was presented to the winner by Viscount Fujinami, on behalf of the Baseikyoku. Cheers were given for the Viscount, led by Mr. S. Isaacs.

5.—The CONSOLATION HANDICAP; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses (Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1906 and Spring, 1907 excluded) that have started at the Meeting and not won a race. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Kanagawa's Countess, 139lb.....(Miyagawa) 1
Mr. Star's May-mie, 155lb. .....(Higaki) 2
Mr. Snipe's Mont Blanc, (late Dekimasho) 136lb. (Yasu) 3
M. A. J. S. Lefroy's Lola, 126lb.....(Catto) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Parma Violet, 140lb. ...(Sugiyama) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Sima, 147lb. .....(Takahashi) 0
Mr. Kimura's Akasaka, 125lb.....(Ebano) 0

Fujiyama's rider also weighed in for this race but as the horse did not put in an appearance his name was taken down and the owner fined, the backers on the Pari-mutuel receiving back the value of their tickets.

May-mie led for the first quarter mile when Countess went to the front and kept the lead to the finish, winning by a length and a half. At the finish of the race, however, a protest was lodged against the winner by the rider of May-mie on the ground of crossing. The Committee considered the protest immediately and allowed it, giving the race to May-mie. Time 2.26⅘/100.

PARI MUTUEL—May-mie, paid yen 35.

6.—The AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS' CONSOLATION; value Yen 450, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for Australian Subscription Horses, Class A of Spring 1907 that have started at the Meeting and not won a race; weight for Age. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Begonia, 140lb(Miyagawa) 1
Mr. News' Radical, 137lb.....(Nakamura) 2
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Camelia, 132lb. (Seikichi) 3
Mr. Tatsuta's Kujaku, 135lb.....(Takahashi) 0
Mr. Alexander's Takasaki, 124lb. .....(Yasu) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Vaporeuse, 125lb .....(Kurosaka) 0
Mr. S. Sato's Shinonome, 125lb.....(Maki) 0
Mr. Hansa's Lubeck, 137lb.....(Sasaki) 0

Queen Begonia came to the front at the Shakespeare and won a capital race with Radical by a neck with Queen Camelia third, close up. Time 1.26⅘/100.

PARI MATUEL, Queen Begonia, paid yen 10.50 each on the two Queens.

7.—The SECOND AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS, CONSOLAEION; value Yen 450, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for Australian Subscription Horses, Class K of Spring, 1907 that have started at the Meeting and not won a race; weight for Age. Three-Quarter of a Mile.

Mr. Sport's Last Shot, 132lb. .....(Hansawa) 1
Mr. J. P. S.'s Fledermans, 137lb. .....(Sugiyama) 2
Mr. Satsuma's Happy Girl, 136lb .....(Kurosaka) 3
Mr. O. Poltak's Invicta, 128lb. .....(Torao) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Kocho, 132lb.....(Katago) 0
Mr H. Kashiwagi's Toyo II, 132lb.....(Kanno) 0
Mr. Star's Kamikaze, 137lb.....(Higaki) 0
Capt. Yasuda's Garyo, 132lb .....(Shima) 0
Mr. J. P. S.'s Fiasco, 137lb. .....(Kawasaki) 0

Last Shot came away at the half mile, led at the Trees and won by five lengths from Fledermans. Time 1.29⅘/100.

PARI MATUEL, Last Shot, paid yen 28.50.

8.—The AUSTRALIAN CONSOLATION RACE; value Yen 450; for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1905 that have started at the Meeting and not won a race; weight for Age. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Hansa's Bremen, 136lb.....(Sasaki) 1
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Azalea, 132lb....(Seikichi) 2
Mr. Astral's Doey, 137lb.....(Hakodate) 3
Mr. B. Runge' Walkure, 137lb .....(Sugiyama) 0
Mr. Green's Pearl Queen, 132lb.....(Kanno) 0
Capt. Yasuda's Hatsuyuki, 137lb. .....(Kawasaki) 0

Bremen got the lead at top of the hill and won by three lengths from Queen Azalea, Doey third, ten lengths behind. Time 2.12⅘.

PARI MUTUEL, Bremen, paid yen 12.50.

9.—The CHINA CONSOLATION; value Yen 350, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for All China Subscription Ponies that have started at the Meeting and not won a race; weight as per Scale. One Mile.

Mr. Green's Charmeur, 152lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 1
Mr Cotton's McFadden, 152lb. .....(Jimba) 2
Mr Sport's Duhallow, 158lb.....(Ichi) 3
Mr Leyman's Royal Kildare, 144lb. (Mr. Manley) 0
Major Trick's Voltigeur, 149lb.....(Mr. Motto) 0
Mr Spark's Inbancor, 158lb.....(Rikizo) 0
Messrs. States and Koerting's Figaro II, 150lb. (Kashi) 0
Mr. Alexander's Celluloid (late Finnasseur), 155lb. (Yasu) 0
Mr. M. Kimura's Aeolus, 155lb.....(Goto) 0
Mr. Schwoab's Fluechtling (late Flounder), 150lb. (Mr. Fischer) 0
Mr. Duplex's Raubgraf, 152lb. .....(Mr. Dietrich) 0

Charmeur, an outsider, obtained the lead at the Trees and increasing the distance down the Straight, won by five lengths. Four lengths between second and third. Time 2.18⅘.

PARI MUTUEL—Charmeur paid yen 53.50.

10.—The CHINA GRIFFINS' CONSOLATION; value Yen 350, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for China Subscription Ponies of 1907 that have started at the Meeting and not won a race; weight as per Scale. One Mile.

Mr. Hansa's Poppenbuttel, 161lb.....(Mr. Motto) 1
Mr. Jorrocks' Placid Joe, 155lb.....(Mr. Dietrich) 2
Major Trick's Bon, 147lb.....(Mr. Hawkins) 3
Major Trick's Trompette, 153lb.....(Tomomura) 0
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Rummy, 155lb .....(Yasu) 0
Mr. Diogenes' Negishi, 152lb.....(Nakazumi) 0
Mr. Hansa's Ritzebuttel, 152lb. .....(Sasaki) 0
Mr. Susbona's Manshu, 155lb. .....(Hakodate) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Kachiguri, 152lb. .....(Takahashi) 0
Mr. Green's Bullet, 150lb.....(Kanno) 0
Mr. Green's Rikosho, 158lb .....(Kashi) 0
Mr. Star's Tsubame, 152lb.....(Mr. Hudson) 0
Mr. Island's Chusan, 155lb.....(Sugiyama) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Joli-coeur, 152lb.....(Kurozaka) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Railleur, 150lb.....(Matsutani) 0

Poppenbuttel obtained the lead at the bend and kept it to the finish, beating Placid Joe by four lengths; Bon, third, five lengths behind. Time 2.21⅘.

PARI MUTUEL, paid yen 13.50 on the stable.

11.—The THIRD RACE FOR ALL COUNTRY BREDS; value Yen 300, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; weight 135lbs.; winners at date of entry 5lbs. extra for each win not exceeding 15lbs. in all; winners at the Meeting excluded. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Kanagawa's Idaten, 140lb.....(Miyagawa) 1
Mr. N. Kawakita's Matsukaze II, 135lb...(Ebano) 2
Mr Nancho's Akitsu, 135lb.....(Kawasaki) 3
Mr. H. T. Yokura's Arashi, 132lb .....(Shima) 0
Mr. H. T. Yokura's Kasumi II, 130lb....(Masujiro) 0
Mr. N. Kawakita's Yayeyama, 130lb. .....(Mori) 0
Capt. Yasuda's Hatsutaka, 135lb. .....(Ebara) 0

Akitsu got away best and made the running for the first quarter mile, but at the top of the hill Idaten obtained the lead and won by a couple of lengths from Matsukaze II, Akitsu a poor third. Time 2.29⅘.

PARI MUTUEL—Idaten paid yen 9.

THE NIPPON MINING INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

On the afternoon of May 19th, the Nippon Mining Industrial Association held a meeting at the Seinen-Kaikan, Tokyo. Several notable speeches were given by distinguished mining men. Professor Matoba said that the price of coal in Japan has been gradually rising since the late war. The only reason for this advance in price was that the yield of coal was small. The average yield per miner per year was 120 tons in 1905. Then again transportation arrangements were insufficient. Appealing to detailed statistics, the professor said that the development of the various coal mines in Hokkaido, Fushun, and Manchuria must be encouraged in order to meet the demands of railway, shipping and other industries, on whose further development the future prosperity of Japan so greatly depended.

Professor S. Otsuka referring to the oil industry said that the yield of oil in Japan was only 35 7 per cent. of what was consumed; the great bulk of oil needed in Japan was consequently imported from abroad. The yield of the world in 1902 was 24,020,000 tons; in 1903, 25,380,000 tons; in 1904, 28,577,900 tons; and in 1905, 26,888,300 tons. The output of oil throughout the world was gradually increasing through improvements in mining machinery. The figure for the last mentioned year certainly showed some decrease, but this was owing to the industry in Russia and other countries being impeded by strikes. In conclusion, the speaker pointed out the imperfect arrangements which existed in Japan with regard to the kerosene industry and recommended further visits to the improved works in Europe and America. Mr. T. Suehiro, who recently returned from Europe and America where he has investigated various electrical works, next spoke of his travels and observations. Finally Professor K. Jimbo, who explored South Saghalien last year, said that the island was rich in coal and that its quality is excellent. After mining works are completely established there, sufficient coal for the needs of Japan might be supplied from the island.

The funeral of Corporal Martin Rich, of H.M.S. *Alacrity*, took place in Yokohama on Tuesday afternoon with full naval honours. Father Pettier conducted the service and the interment took place in the New Cemetery. Three volleys were fired over the grave at the close, while the "Last Post" by the ship's bugler concluded the impressive ceremony. The following officers of the *Alacrity* attended :—Commander Leatham, Engineer-Lieut. Carter, Dr. Williams, Paymaster Charles, and Mr. Hayward, Gunner. Lieutenant Sworder was in command of the funeral party.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MARRIAGE IN YOKOHAMA.

The marriage took place in Yokohama on Saturday afternoon of Miss Winifred Leila Austen, eldest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. W. T. Austen, and Mr. J. E. Gray, son of the late Mr. Jesse W. Gray. The civil ceremony was conducted by Mr. A. E. Wileman, Acting Consul-General, at the British Consulate-General, and the religious service at Christ Church was performed by the bride's father assisted by the Rev. L. B. Cholmondeley, Chaplain of the British Embassy. The Church was prettily decorated, and as a compliment to the bride's father a guard of honour of bluejackets from the British dispatch vessel *Alacrity* was in attendance. The bride, who was attended by Miss Mabel Austen (sister and maid-of-honour), Miss Amy Gray (sister of the bride-groom), Miss Dorothy Austen and Miss Jennie Scott (bridesmaids), was given away by her brother. Mr. A. W. S. Austen, and the bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, Mr. William Gray, as best man, while Messrs. Walter Gray, Sidney Ford, and Leonard Graham acted as ushers. During the service Psalm CXXVIII., and the hymns "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden" and "O, Perfect Love" were sung, and as the wedding party emerged from the vestry after signing the register, Mr. W. Karl Vincent played on the organ Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

After the ceremony at the Church a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, "Sunnyside," No. 60-C, Bluff where Dr. Wheeler proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom which was acknowledged by the latter who also proposed a toast to the bridesmaids.

YOKOHAMA AMATEUR ROWING CLUB.

The combined regatta of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club and the British ships in port which took place on Friday afternoon was rather severely frowned upon by the weather, rain falling heavily all the time, but the participating crews had the satisfaction of rowing in pretty good water, the wind which was moderate being about S.W. and such sea as ran off the Bluff causing little trouble. Very few ladies made their appearance and indeed there was not a large assemblage of spectators at any stage of the proceedings. Tea was served during the afternoon by Mrs. Hayward, assisted by Mrs. J. E. Moss, Mrs. F. J. Hall, Mrs. Ramsay Thompson and Miss Clothier.

The prizes were presented at the close of the proceedings by Mrs. H. E. Hayward.

Committee:—H. C. Litchfield, President; A. L. Robinson, Captain; B. J. Jackson, C. von Fallot, H. A. Poole, C. L. Timm; J. L. Graham, Hon. Secretary; P. E. Nicolle, Hon. Treasurer.

Officers of the Day:—Judge: H. C. Litchfield. Starter: F. J. Hall. Pontoon Officials: A. L. Robinson, B. J. Jackson. Verandah Officials: H. A. Poole, C. von Fallot.

The following was the Programme:—The Roman figures before the names of the Boats indicate their positions at the start of each race, No. 1 being the inside position.

I..... FOURS.—¾ MILE.

II.—"SEAMEW."

	Y.A.R.C.	lbs.	
Bow.	G. Kenderdine	145	
No. 2.	R. C. Bowden	155	
No. 3.	G. B. Spain	154	1
Stroke	C. L. Timm	156	
Cox.	D. L. Abbey	114	

I.—"SWAN."

	H.M.S. "KING ALFRED."	lbs.	
Bow.	Eng. Sub.-Lieut. Campbell	159	
No. 2.	Sub.-Lieut. Hunt	160	
No. 3.	Assist. Paymaster Morrish	176	2
Stroke	Lieut. Tweedie	170	
Cox.	Midshipman C. S. Lockhart	129	

The crews rowed down to the ¾ mile mark in pouring rain. The naval crew started at a disadvantage with full slides and Yokohama assumed a substantial lead and had the race in hand from the outset. Nearing the P.M. wharf the home crew were going leisurely (about 24 to the minute) and well in front, the Fleet stroke setting it faster (about 30) and the crew far from comfortable. On entering the smooth water off the Creek the visitors quickened but their case was hopeless and they did not finish.

II..... CUTTERS.—1 MILE.

12 OARED.

H.M.S. *Flora*	1
H.M.S. *Monmouth*	2
H.M.S. *King Alfred*	3

Six boats started, *Flora's* cutter being favoured as given equal crews she was regarded as the best craft entered. After covering a short distance she took the lead and held it to the end although *Monmouth* rowed a game race, and provided a good finish; five lengths separated first and second, *Astræa* and *King Alfred* making a hot struggle for a bad third place resulting in favour of the flagship by a short half length, while *Alacrity* toiled in fifth and *King Alfred's* second boat last.

III..... PAIRS.—¾ MILE.

II.—"SHELDRAKE."

	Y.A.R.C.	lbs.	
Bow.	G. B. Spain	154	
Stroke	J. L. Graham	150	1
Cox.	J. Abbey	116	

I.—"SCOTER."

	H.M.S. "KING ALFRED."	lbs.	
Bow.	Eng. Sub.-Lieut. Edwards	173	
Stroke	Sub-Lieut. Campbell	170	2
Cox.	Midshipman C. S. Lockhart	129	

Two Naval crews entered for the pairs but only one went out against the local boat. They started quite level and raced so all over the course, Yokohama in the outside berth having slightly the better of it as they passed the Creek. Coming home the Fleet spurted and rushed their boat to almost a dead heat, the home pair getting the gun by a scanty second.

IV..... CLUB FOURS.—¾ MILE.

III.—"SEAMEW."

		lbs.	
Bow.	G. Charlesworth	128	
No. 2.	C. Gunn	135	
No. 3.	C. von Fallot	188	1
Stroke	G. B. Spain	154	
Cox.	D. L. Abbey	114	

I.—"SWAN."

		lbs.	
Bow.	F. Stone	135	
No. 2	R. G. Holmes	145	
No. 3.	E. L. Squire	143	2
Stroke	H. A. Poole	159	
Cox.	E. Eagling	100	

II.—"DARTER."

		lbs.	
Bow.	A. Gorman	123	
No. 2.	G. Gregory	156	
No. 3.	G. Kenderdine	145	3
Stroke	J. L. Graham	150	
Cox.	J. Abbey	116	

The three boats got off on equal terms and for a short space Graham showed in front. Thenceforward, however, Poole and Spain drew away and at the P. M. Wharf there was little to choose between the two, Spain, having perhaps the better of it, in the outside berth. Graham laid it on hard in the smooth water but could not reach the leader, who won by a length, a long two lengths between second and third.

V.....GIGS.—1 MILE.

6 OARED.

H.M.S. *Monmouth*	1
H.M.S. *Flora*	2
H.M.S. *Alacrity*	3
H.M.S. *King Alfred*	4
H.M.S. *Astræa*	5

Five gigs went out, the flagship, which had entered two, only sending one. It was a well rowed race, *Monmouth* winning by a couple of lengths from *Flora*, the others out of it.

VI.....GIGS.—¾ MILE.

	I.—H.M.S. "KING ALFRED."	lbs.	
Bow.	Midshipman Middleton	140	
No. 2.	Sub.-Lieut. Hunt	160	
No. 3.	Lieut. Bell	168	
No. 4.	Lieut. Tweedie	170	1
No. 5.	Assist. Paymaster Morrish	176	
Stroke	Lieut. Smith Osborne	168	
Cox.	Midshipman C. S. Lockhart	129	

	II.—Y.A.R.C.	lbs.	
Bow.	J. E. Moss	138	
No. 2.	G. Kenderdine	145	
No. 3.	E. L. Squire	145	
No. 4.	C. von Fallot	188	2
No. 5.	J. L. Graham	150	
Stroke	W. M. Squire	155	
Cox.	F. J. H. Stone	135	

A capital race, the Navy rowing in an *Alacrity* gig and the Club in one of the *King Alfred's*. The visitors had a good lead as they came past the P.M. Wharf and though Yokohama put it on very gamely they were beaten by a length and a half.

The usual Scratch Fours, won by G. Neville in the *Darter*, brought the proceedings to a close.

THE LAW COURTS.

PETITION AGAINST THE LIQUIDATOR OF THE JAPAN BREWERY CO.

The case lodged by Mr. J. N. Rosenthal, against the liquidator of the Japan Brewery Co., Ltd., petitioning for cancellation of a resolution passed at a general meeting of shareholders, came up again, on May 14th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Muraoka.

Defendant's Counsel produced evidence, consisting of the copy of the Hongkong registry of the Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.; copy of a document made by the Hongkong Supreme Court placing the firm under British laws; the *Official Gazette* of Hongkong containing an advertisement with regard to the establishment of the company; and the regulations of the company. Referring to the foregoing evidence, counsel said that there was no doubt that the Japan Brewery Co. had established its head office in Hongkong with its branch in Yokohama for the convenience of business. The association should be treated under British law and be held free from Japanese laws. Counsel further said that the company was started a capital of six hundred thousand *yen*. Of the registered capital, four hundred and fifty thousand *yen* only was paid up. On Dec. 9th, 1906, the company doubled its capital, making *yen* 1,200,000 in all. According to the Japanese Commercial Code, unless the original capital was fully paid up, no more funds could be collected to add to the original capital. Yet the Japan Brewery Co. Ltd., made this addition to its registered capital in accordance with the provisions of British law. This fact showed that the nationality of the association was British not Japanese. Finally Counsel stated that the dispute in the present case was ordered by the Judge at the first hearing to be limited to a question whether the defendants came under Japanese law or English law. Now it had been very explicitly shown, added counsel, that the company was a British association with its head office in Hongkong. Counsel asked the Judge to dismiss the petition on the ground that the defendant could not be dealt with by a Japanese Court.

The Judge, pointing out the provisions of international law with regard to private affairs, asked defendant's Counsel whether there was a provision in the law acknowledging the contention of defendant's Counsel. Counsel replied that there was no special provision to meet his contention but that the fact was plain that the company was a British association.

Plaintiff's Counsel said that he was sorry that he could not admit as of any value the evidence which defendant's Counsel had produced. The documents did not express any clear definition as to the nationality of the association. Counsel, repeating his arguments made at the previous sittings, concluded that all the business of the Japan Brewery Co. was carried on in Japan. Recently Mr. F. S. James resigned the position of liquidator and was succeeded by Mr. Charles Bernard, who was one of the oldest residents of Yokohama. The Company's registry in Hongkong was only nominal and designed to escape the Japanese law. Under the circumstances the association must be held to be unable to free itself from the control of Japanese law.

Mr. Ikeda, another of plaintiff's Counsel, made a lengthy speech dealing with the question of International Private Law as bearing upon the practical business carried out by the Japan Brewery Co. in Japan. The essential point was that the Company must be treated as coming within the jurisdiction of a Japanese Court.

Mr. Akiyama, plaintiff's Counsel, further said that according to Arts. 25 and 24 of the company's regulations, the transfer of the company's shares was not permitted without the sanction of the directors of the company. Counsel pointing to Art. 16 of the same bye-laws said that the payments on shares were settled by the directors. Most of the directors lived in Japan and not in

Digitized by Google .Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Hongkong. If the Hongkong office was not the nominal and the Yokohama office its practical branch, the foregoing articles and regulations were in conflict with the actual administration of the business.

Defendant's Counsel stated that the Japan Brewery Co, established its branch in Yokohama before the conforcement of the revised Treaty and also before the promulgation of the Commercial Code. As its office was quite independent of the Commercial Code, the registry of the company was not made in accordance with Art. 2 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 272. Apart from this Imperial Edict the company carried out business in Japan without being prosecuted under the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance. This year the firm was dissolved by an agreement among the shareholders. The Judge decided to give an interlocutory judgment on May 18th.

THE BUCHANAN WHISKY CASE.

Judgment was given on Monday afternoon at the above Court in the prosecution instituted by Mr. Yamashita, of Messrs. Crosse and Yamashita, in behalf of Mr. O. T. Gillon, Yamashita cho, Yokohama, representative of Messrs. James Buchanan and Co., of the Black Swan Distillery, 26, Holborn, London, E.C., against Nishikawa Teigi, a wine and spirit merchant of Osaka, for the alleged infringement of a whisky trade mark registered at the Patent Bureau. The Defendant was acquitted on the ground that his action did not constitute any infringement of the said trade mark.

It will be remembered that the accused man placed on bottles of whisky of his own manufacture close imitations of the well known "Black and White" labels.—*Kobe Herald.*

PETITION FOR TRANSFER OF PAYMENT.

A case lodged by Mr. Martineri Alexandre, the representative of Messrs. Martineri Y. Roth, Italy, against C. N. Eymard, No. 25, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, petitioning for transfer of payment of *yen* 2,666.42 and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from January 1906 till the execution of judgment, came up on May 15th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Fujiwara and defendant by Mr. Sawada.

At the outset of the hearing, defendant's Counsel presented an objection as to the capacity of Mr. Martineri Alexandre who had given his power-of-attorney to his Counsel, Mr. Fujiwara. The Judge, after investigating the Power-of-attorney given by Mr. Alexandre to his Counsel said that the capacity of the Italian gentleman was not known in the Court. The Judge ordered defendant's Counsel to produce a proper certificate given by an Italian Government office testifying to the authority of Mr. Alexandre as legal representative of the firm of Martineri Y. Roth. The hearing at this stage was suspended.

According to the petition in the case, some years ago Mr. J. F. Wagen sold an estate to Mr. C. Eymard for sixty-three thousand *yen*. As plaintiff in the present case has had a credit, the amount of which he claimed, against Mr. Wagen, the former asked Mr. Eymard to transfer the whole sum for the estate purchased. After some negotiations between the parties concerned, Mr. Alexandre lodged a petition in the Yokohama Local Court asking for the transfer of the payment. On June 5 last year, the Judge of the Court gave decision ordering Mr. Eymard to transfer the amount due to Mr Alexandre. The purchaser of the estate, however, had paid the whole sum to Mr. Wagen before the foregoing order was given in the Local Court.

SHIPPING CASE.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of the case in which Messrs. Langfeldt and Co. claim *yen* 6,353.82 from the West Coast Commercial Co., owners of the late sailing vessel *Agenor*, Minnesota, America, was resumed on May 15th.

Mr. B. C. Lambert of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was examined as a witness. He stated that he attended to the Bill Department of the bank since May last year. In January 1906, Mr. F. S. Killman, the local agent of the ship's owners issued two drafts. One was made out on Jan. 15th for $1,500. The bill was endorsed by Messrs. Langfeldt and Co. and the sum was drawn on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank by the endorsers. The bank paid *yen* 3,007.52 against the American gold $1,500 at the exchange rate of 49⅞. The bank subsequently sent the draft to a corresponding bank in New York asking it to collect the sum from the West Coast Commercial Co. The payers appointed in the document refused to accept the draft, marking on it "Acceptance refused." Having been returned from America, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation informed Messrs. Langfeldt & Co. The firm at once refunded what they had drawn at the bank. At the same time, the interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum and the expenses incurred in the transaction were also paid. Mr. F. S. Killman issued another draft on Jan. 29th for $1,750. The draft was also endorsed by Messrs. Langfeldt & Co. and drawn by them. The amount was *yen* 3,500 at the exchange rate of 50. This bill was also dishonoured in America, and Messrs Langfeldt & Co. refunded the amount in a similar way as in the first case.

Plaintiff's Counsel showing the two drafts in question, asked the witness the meaning of "value received" printed in the document. Mr. Lambert replied that the "value received" interpreted the responsibility of Mr. Killman, who made out the drafts. The bank, however, paid the respective amounts to Messrs Langfeldt and Co. against their endorsement. Consequently the "value received" had no direct relation with the receivers of the money. Being further questioned, witness stated that sometimes the "value received" would be erased and that there is a form not containing the words in question.

In reply to defendants' Counsel witness said that the bank received the drafts from Messrs. Langfeldt and Co. and paid them the amounts. The practical condition was that the bank would collect the sums from the firm set out in the documents and that the bank paid the amount in advance. Being pressed by Counsel whether the bank had purchased the bills or had been authorized by Messrs. Langfeldt and Co. to collect in America, witness said that it might be called a purchase of the drafts by the bank. The bank bought them upon the endorsements.

After the conclusion of the witness' examination the parties discussed the evidence at some length. The Judge decided to give judgement on May 20th.

FIRES.

At 2.50 a.m. on May 10th, fire broke out in a bazaar at South Sanjo, Sapporo. Owing to a strong southerly wind the flames at once spread to adjoining buildings. Three hundred and eighty buildings were destroyed including, a post office, a police station, a hospital, two banks, and the offices of the *Hokkai Times* and the *Hokumon Shimbun*. One member of the Sapporo Chamber of Commerce and four other persons were killed.

According to official telegrams, five hundred houses were burned down, and many persons were killed or injured.

A telegram to the *Jiji* says that the damage is estimated at seven hundred thousand *yen*.

The losses sustained by various fire insurance companies through the fire which occurred on May 10th at Sapporo are estimated at *yen* 122,760.

On May 14th, fire broke out on a lighter with two hundred bales of cotton in Yokohama harbour. The boat and a portion of a cargo were damaged. There is no definite report as to the cause.

On the afternoon of May 13th, fire occurred at the Yusenji Mine, destroying the mining office and two warehouses. Eleven persons were more or less injured. The damage is estimated at ten thousand *yen*. The cause is stated to have been negligence on the part of a coolie.

A telegram from Fukuoka says that on the morning of May 14th, fire broke out in that city, destroying ninety-five buildings including a bank and a post office. Four persons were injured.

The Seiryu Female School belonging to the American Evangelical Society in Nagoya was destroyed by fire on the night of May 11th. Damage is estimated at forty thousand *yen*.

THE LADIES' PATRIOTIC SOCIETY.

The local branch of the Ladies' Patriotic Society held its second annual meeting on May 12th at Nagasumi-cho, Yokohama. Princess Kan-in, President of the Central Union, was present, arriving at Yokohama by the 10.35 a.m. train in company with Princess Iwakura, Lieut.-Col. Takamatsu and thirty-one other distinguished persons. Princess Kan-in briefly spoke, eulogizing the developement and enterprize of the local branch. Madame Sada Sufu duly replied, after which Mrs. Tatsu Nagasaka explained the accounts of the branch and the different schemes accomplished during the year.

Princess Iwakura read an address in which she pointed out that the work of relieving families of bluejackets and soldiers who died in the late war as well as easing the circumstances of men who were crippled, and said that the first step taken by the Society was this urgent *post bellum* enterprise. Governor Sufu and Mrs. Tama Watanabe also read congratulatory addresses.

After the conclusion of the meeting, Princess Kan-in took tiffin at the local branch of the Nippon Red Cross Society. She left by the 2.28 p.m. train for Tokyo.

The number of Yokohama members of the Ladies' Patriotic Society is reported to be 17,619 in all.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

General Booth will shortly return to Tokyo. He will deliver a final speech at the Tokyo Theatre on May 23rd.

A Shanghai telegram reports that Chinese revolutionaries are smuggling arms and ammunitions from America, landing them on the Yangtsze.

On Monday afternoon, Admiral Dayton, Commander-in Chief of the American squadron in the Far East, who arrived at Yokohama on the *West Virginia*, landed and proceeded to the Prefectural Office.

A thunderstorm was experienced on May 12th in Kobe. At 4.30 p.m. the same day, the main mast of the Norwegian steamer *Bently* (?) at Onohama was destroyed by lightning. No one was injured.

Mr. K. Tsutsuki, the special delegate to the Hague Peace Conference, left Irkutsk on May 12th. It is said that he will arrive at Moscow on the 19th and be in St. Petersburg by the 21st, on his way to Holland.

According to the *Chugwai Shogyo*, Baron K. Kaneko and Mr. Wada, Vice-Minister for Agriculture and Commerce will be appointed president and Vice-president respectively of the Grand Industrial Exhibition which will be held in Tokyo in 1912.

The steamer *Onsang*, on the voyage from Saigon to Yokohama—which latter port she reached on the 13th—experienced the perils of a fire in one of the cross-bunkers. The fire was discovered on the 7th and the crew had to fight it until the 12th.

On Monday morning, Mr. H. B. Miller, American Consul-General, paid a visit to the American cruisers *West Virginia* and *Colorado*, which arrived at Yokohama the previous day. Governor Sufu the same day visited the German cruiser *Niobe* now at Yokohama.

A Tsuchiura telegram says that on the afternoon of May 15th, a thunderstorm was experienced in that district. Several houses and a number of trees collapsed and several persons were injured. Subsequently hail fell. Damage was

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

caused to crops. The same day hail was experienced in Nasu and other districts of Shimotsuke province. Great damage was caused to mulberry trees. Hail also fell heavily in Mito.

A Lyons telegram received on May 15th by the Yokohama Raw Silk Co., says the silk market is very dull and prices are going down. No definite quotations are given as no business is being done. The weather is favourable and sericultural work makes steady progress.

Owing to the appearance of serious speculative business, the directors of the Yokohama Raw Silk Exchange stopped transactions on May 14th. It is said that the competition between the bulls and bears which has been prevalent for a few weeks, was growing so grave as to injure genuine business.

According to telegraphic information received at the Yokohama Central Police Office, a severe thunder storm was experienced about noon on May 13th in the district of Matsuda not far from Kamakura. The lightning caused a fire which destroyed seven houses and six sheds. One horse was killed.

An international zoological meeting will be held in Washington on Aug. 19th this year, lasting for five days. The American government has sent an invitation to Japan. The Department of Education has declined to send delegates on the ground that it has no money in hand for such a purpose.

On May 14th, a thunder storm was experienced in Tokyo and the interior. A telegram from Urawa says that a thunderstorm, with hail, began at 1.53 p.m. lasting for about ten minutes. Slight damage was caused. About the same time, a severe storm visited Yamanashi prefecture. Many trees were destroyed. Mulberry leaves were much damaged. In Utsunomiya and the surrounding districts, severe damage was caused to fields by the storm.

Judgment has been given at the British Board of Trade inquiry regarding the accident to the steamer *Clavering*, which, it will be remembered, stranded at Teesmouth on January 31st, when starting on a voyage to Japan. As a result of the disaster nineteen persons were drowned. The Court found that the vessel stranded through the wrongful act and default of the pilot, Ernest Harrison; that the master, J. Scott, was deserving of severe censure for not exercising more diligent supervision, but that no blame attached to the other officers. Pilot Harrison was ordered to pay £10 towards the cost of the inquiry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW JAPANESE CRIMINAL CODE.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In reply to Student's second letter I beg to say the following:—The meaning of 待 is of course "to wait." While writing down my reply to Student's first letter I had in my mind the character 待 which, however, is not in the Japanese original. Anyhow the best translation of the Japanese phrase which "Student" translates "awaiting complaint" is without doubt "*on* complaint." The capability of the English language to express by a simple preposition an idea for which other languages have to use a verb is one of the greatest advantages of that great language and why should a translator not make use of such an advantage? Or must there be a verb in English where there is a verb in Japanese? Surely "Student" does not expect me to go as far as that in the following up of the Japanese text. Nor can anybody suppose that when I said that my translation of Art. 264 was a "verbal translation" I wanted my readers to believe that I had translated the Article "word by word."

As to the use of the word "to prosecute" I beg to say that "ron suru" 論スル in legal language is not identical with "saiban suru" 裁判スル but comprehends the whole legal proceedings against a person, not only the decision which forms the end of such proceedings. I therefore think "to prosecute" is the better expression, considering that the misunderstanding which "Student" is afraid of cannot occur as in Japanese law it is not the business of the Court to prosecute.

As to the translation of 毀棄 in Art. 259 I beg to say that these two Chinese characters in their combination according to what I was told by one of the framers of the Criminal Code were intended to cover the German expression "vernichten" and the nearest term to this in English legal language is "to suppress."

The making of new Chinese *compositia* or the use of Chinese *compositia* for new legal ideas implies the danger that the new phrase is misunderstood when interpreted from a merely grammatical point of view, and from the "dictionary point of view" a translation may appear to be free which from a logical, historical and legal point of view is absolutely correct. I have often found that even prominent Japanese lawyers who did not know the German source of the Japanese Civil Code misinterpreted its provisions in a most astonishing manner.

I repeat that I did not omit 傷害 in Arts. 261 and 262, but I was unwilling to say "a person who wounds a thing" and I preferred to say instead "a person who damages a thing." There is no objection, I suppose, to using the word "damage" in regard to living things too.

"To abstract" in Art. 263 is in legal language exactly what is intended to be expressed by the combination of the characters 隱匿, these being the equivalent for the German "bei Seite schaffen." "To hide" would be too narrow. If a person takes a letter of another and throws it into the street, it could not be said very well that he has "hidden" the letter, but he has "abstracted" it.

Although the ideas embodied in the new Japanese Criminal Code are mainly European, the radically different construction of the Japanese and the English languages prevents the translator from restricting himself to a "verbal" translation and forces him to mould the Japanese sentence into a western form, whereby of course the verbal likeness must more or less suffer. I tried hard to translate as "verbally" as possible, but I could not go so far as to offend the linguistic feelings of my readers or to darken the intrinsic *legal* meaning of the Japanese sentence. If "Student" were a lawyer, he would be readier to understand and to acknowledge that the *grammatical* meaning of a sentence must not be allowed to overshadow its *logical* meaning. Mr. de Becker's and my translation may have many faults but an assertion that they are not "verbal" enough is really the last thing which I should have expected to be brought forward against them.

Yours truly, Dr. L. LOENHOLM.

"HAGUE DAY" CELEBRATION.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—On the 18th of May, 1899, the first great Conference of Nations met at the Hague, the Capital of the Netherlands. It was in session till the 29th of July of the same year. One of its important results was the establishment, in 1901, of the "Hague Court" as a Permanent Court of Arbitration. Gradually the opening day of that first Conference has come to be regarded by the workers and friends of the cause of peace as an international holiday, and the time may not be far distant when it will be observed as such throughout the entire civilized world. Each nation has its own national holidays, but the great cause of universal peace belongs alike to all. The day this year is specially appropriate in view of the fast approaching second International Conference early in June at the Hague Court. In Japan also, the officers of the "Japan Peace Society" are making plans to observe the coming 18th of May as "Hague Day." Arrangements are under way to hold meetings in several important cities. In Tokyo there will be a public meeting held on the evening of the 18th at the Y. M. C. A. Hall at Kanda. Speakers of note, both Japanese and foreign, have been invited to deliver addresses on the great subject of peace, and a special musical programme is being prepared. The complete programme for the meeting will be published later, but attention is called at this time to the coming event in order that all lovers and friends of peace, and also those who would like to come in touch with the Peace movement in Japan, may make timely arrangements to be present at the gathering on Saturday evening, the 18th of this month.

May 9th, 1907. A. OLTMANS.

CHINA THE IMMEMORIAL.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I should like to lay before your readers a few considerations. Permit me to hope that you will not grudge me the necessary attention.

European politics, sociology, economics, are all based on the experience of nations whose history covers but a short span of time and who represent but a very small fraction of the human race. As a consequence, social and economic sciences prove to a great extent misleading in their deductions. At the same time there exists an absolutely authentic history of an immense cultivated nation covering thirty centuries. I mean the Chinese nation, who in the year 9th A.D. put already in practice the nationalization of land and tried afterwards all the social systems, all the philosophic doctrines, ever invented by European genius.

A Russian by birth, I am familiar with Asia, which I have closely studied from Bagdad to Aomori in Japan, and therefore I see more clearly than you can that European science is one-sided simply because it takes its materials exclusively from the cultural experiences of European nations, ignoring the long ages of cultural life to which the Chinese can look back,—this race whose progenitors we Aryans might call our uncles, as they were the brethren of those still undiscovered tribes, from which the Greeks, the Italians, the Kelts, the Teutons, the Iranians and the Indo-Aryans were evolved in the progress of time.

Now the Chinese possess 24 Dynastic Histories (*Ching shê*) in 3262 books, covering the period from remote antiquity to 1643 A.D., when the Ming Dynasty yielded the throne to the now reigning Ta ts'ing Dynasty. Besides the official histories, Chinese literature abounds in non-official historical works on different epochs. True, a short history of China was translated by the Jesuit A. Marie de Moyriac de Mailla and published in Paris in 1777-1785 in 13 volumes; but this translation represents only an insignificant fragment of that immense mine of information—Chinese historical literature. True again, the indefatigable French sinologist Edouard Chavannes is at present translating Chinese history of the oldest times, by the Chinese Herodotus, Sze-ma Ts'ien (*Les mémoires historiques de Se-ma Ts'ien Paris, 1895*—), but such desultory individual efforts are entirely inadequate to master a task of such magnitude, while time presses. For, who can tell what convulsions may shortly be in store for China, seemingly predestined as that country is to bear foreign influences?

At the same time our age is not wanting in sinologists. London boasts such names as Sir R. K. Douglas and Sir W. Hillier; Cambridge can point to Mr. H. A. Giles, for whom his excellent dictionary has won solid fame. In Oxford Chinese is taught by Mr. T. L. Bullock, in Liverpool by Mr. E. H. Parker. Germany has several eminent names: Wilhelm Grube, Alfred Forke, Fried. W. K. Müller (Berlin); August Conrady (Leipsic); Paul Horn (Strasburg); to which Austria adds those of Franz Kühnert, Maxim Bittner (Vienna) and Rudolf Dvoick (Prague). In France we have Chavannes, A. Vissière, Henri Cordier (Paris), P. Pelliot (Hanoï); —in the Netherlands, the famous J. J. M. de Groot (Leyden);—in Belgium, I. B. Steenackers (Liège); in Italy, Lodovico Nocentini (Rome); in Russia: P. S. Popoff, A. M. Pozdnéyeff, V. L. Kotvich and A. I. Ivanoff (St. Petersburg), D. M. Pozdnéyeff, A. V. Rudakoff and P. P. Schmidt (Vladivostock); in New-York: Friedrich Hirth, whose work on the relations between China and the Roman Orient won him fame. Lastly we have the Japanese group: Hisashi Hoshino, Kurakichi Shiratori, Sanjiro Ichimura, Tetzuto Uno, Taijiro Mori, Masayuki Okada, Hiroshi Kusaka and Hitsuzo Kawabata in Tokyo.

Thirty four in all, taking only the best known names. Each one of these scholars has pupils of course, and there are many missionaries in China who could be counted among the best sinologists. All that is needed is to unite these forces and secure the collaboration of Chinese scholars, when Chinese history will lay open its pages before the whole of cultured Europe.

What I would propose, is to organize an International Fund for the purpose of preparing a set of translations from the Chinese, under the patronage of their Majesties the King of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperors of Germany, of Russia, of China, of Japan, and of the Presidents of France and of the United States. The Fund should be formed of yearly sums, contributed by the respective Governments of the above named countries and by private members.

M. Chavannes, the translator of *Sze-ma Ts'ien* or some other of the great sinologists, could be chosen President of the new Society. There should be a special committee to organize the whole enterprise. The work should be distributed among competent persons, natives both of Europe and of the Far East. Max Müller's personal energy gave to the world the monumental series; "*Sacred Books of the East*;" similarly to that noble precedent the proposed "*Chinese Translation Fund*" must open to it the entire historical and possibly also the geographical treasures of China in a series of masterly English translations.

It would give me great pleasure to have this suggestion of mine made the subject of public discus-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

sion. I am not a sinologist, but am tolerably well acquainted with China, Japan and Korea, and would be willing with the greatest readiness to serve that cause in Russia.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

SERGIUS N. SYROMIATNIKOFF, LL.D.

6, Admiralty Quay, St. Petersburg, Russia.

April 23rd, 1907.

A CORRESPONDENCE CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—For some time past I have been cudgelling my brains for some means of bringing the intelligent people of all lands into closer personal relations with teach other. I have been led to do so by the large amount of racial antipathy which still persists throughout the world, arising mostly out of misunderstannings and the lack of personal friendships, and also by the intellectual isolation which is starving the souls of so many intelligent men and women.

The plan I have hit upon is that of an international correspondence club whose work would be that of promoting epistolary intercourse among kindred souls all over the world and introducing to each other persons separated by continents and oceans. I believe there is need and scope for such a club and that it would prove beneficial in many ways. It would open up to those who availed themselves of it a whole world of friendships, afford them recreation of the best kind, deepen their interests and widen their sympathies and help many a lonely soul pleasantly to pass the hours away. It is a grand thing to be able to converse with others at the other ends of the earth through the far-reaching megaphone of the ink-bottle. I have done so myself, having corresponded with all manner of people in various parts of the world, and I know of no more entertaining and instructive pastime. Besides letter-writing I used to exchange pressed leaves and flowers, nature specimens of different kinds, newspapers and literature, curios and other things.

Now if any readers of this paper are interested in my suggestion and should like to identify themselves with the club, I should be delighted to have them write me. I hope that a large number of the intelligent people in Japan will like my idea and communicate with me immediately. They may do so in any of three languages—English, French or Esperanto.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the courtesy of your columns, I am

Sincerely yours

WILL R. SHIER.

321 Gerrard St., Toronto, Canada, April 22, 1907.

SHANGHAI MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

At the closing meeting of the Shanghai Centenary Missionary Conference, held on May 7th, Taotai Tong, representing the Chinese Government, was introduced and delivered a striking speech as follows:—

Mr. President, My Lords, and Gentlemen.—It gives me great pleasure to be here to-day as the result of your kind invitation to lay some of my ideas before you. In so doing I trust that you will accord me your benevolent consideration and—although my line of argument may appear at times to be contrary to your own ideas—that in putting my views before you I shall not offend the susceptibilities of any one here present. It may be unnecessary for me to say that it is impossible for me to enter into any debate, and that some of my statements or arguments may be old. But to avoid missing any point—however ancient it may be—I will, in this paper, endeavour to touch upon what I consider to be certain vital matters.

The history of these hundred years of Protestant missionary effort in China has been a chequered one, but this is invariably the case with all effort of an technical character—not only in China but elsewhere. From the earliest times the propagandist of any code or creed has suffered under many disabilities and trials—both mental and physical. Such discipline is necessary to the sustentation of the motive force which actuates him. Without some spur such as faith, necessity, ambition, or trouble, we are all apt to become more or less decadent or inefficient. The truth of this assertion is amply demonstrated by your presence here to-day, which proves that the many different organisations here represented are in a high state of efficiency, both mental and physical. But, notwithstanding the troubles, trials and misunderstandings that have arisen in the past—misunderstandings which it is logically obvious have been caused by faults on both sides—it always taking two to make a quarrel—the history of your efforts shows that you are not only actuated by a great ideal—that of Doing Good—but that you have also had some considerable success in translating your motive into action. I believe that it will generally be conceded that a considerable measure of that success is due to the policy of non-interference in concerns and matters pertaining more to the temporal than the spiritual existence of the people, which is now being followed by the Protestant Missions in China. At the same time it cannot be too strongly emphasised that no race, or people, or creed, or sect possesses a monopoly of this ideal or idea—that of Doing Good. It is the common possession of the World's great family, although certain members of that family may have had greater and better opportunities than others for exercising the faculty, and although many of us may not have asserted our proprietary rights with much vigour, or exercised them to the best advantage—yet, they are ours all the same. To some this may appear to be an unduly optimistic assertion and many here present will perhaps be of the opinion that the tendency of Mankind is altogether towards evil. But, if we think for a while, and meantime endeavour to regard our subject from the broadest standpoint, I think you will agree with me when I say that the general tendency of mankind is towards good, that is towards attaining a continually progressive and higher plane of mentality than that with which we were originally endowed. The history of the world proves this. The world has progressed, however slow such progress may have appeared to be. We are progressing perhaps not at such a rate as some would desire, and we shall—I believe—continue to progress. This is most amply demonstrated by this assemblage. In all effort there is bound to be some difference of opinion as to the suitability of the methods employed to secure a certain result. Controversy amongst men always has existed and always will exist as long as men are of the great family of mankind. We differ in our ideas regarding the greatest as well as the most petty concerns of life, in our Religion, in our politics, as well as in the cut of our clothes and hair. But these differences—which are inevitable—should not militate against the exercise of our comprehensive charity and toleration, and although we may be convinced in our own minds that our way of doing things is the best, we should always remember that others have an equal right to the same opinion about their methods. There is one method with which every impartial and thinking man must disagree, and that is the method of Force. To the Chinese, as well as to the non-partisan foreign observer, the fact that stands out most prominently in connection with the efforts of Missionaries in the past is their too great dependence on the arm of the flesh instead of trusting to the arm of the Lord. The Gospel says "Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves. Be ye, therefore, wise as serpents and harmless as doves." Without making any undue reference as to who may be considered the wolves or the sheep I submit that this clearly shows that to suffer injustice uncomplaining is more Christian than to exact Treaty Rights; to suffer injury—than to claim pecuniary indemnity; to pardon the offender—than to demand his chastisement. But what have we found in the past? I will not attempt to give instances of the many controvertions of this maxim that have occured in the history of Missionary relations with China and the Chinese authorities, they are known to everyone. Their effect is ever present with us, whether we be patriotic Chinese or sympathetic Westerners, and until the Chinese people receive convincing evidence that such methods will never again obtain the aftermath of these lapses will exert an overwhelming negative influence on all your work and efforts. Other factors which militate against the achievement of your ideals are the lack of social intercourse, the consequent absence of interchange of views, and the assumption of superiority which, although it may at times be unconscious is still evident in the behaviour and demeanour of many. One of the first duties of any person desirous of making the acquaintance of a strange or fresh community is to study the idiosyncracies and etiquette of that community. Especially does this apply to the Westerner coming to China for purposes of propaganda. He encounters a civilisation much older than his own and of which the inhabitants of this country are justly proud. He comes in contact with a people who have existed as a concrete nationality for untold centuries. Now, there is not a person here present who does not in his heart treasure the records of his own race and family, and we in China have every reason to regard ourselves as not the least amongst the races of men. And yet it has often been known that a stranger, immediately on his or her arrival in our midst, has trampled on our most cherished ideals and has posed as being in a very much better position to tell us what we ought to do than we have ourselves learned by hard and long experience. In connection with this we all know that to be dogmatic is not always to be convincing, and that the possession of a good tool is not always a guarantee of good workmanship on the part of the owner. I would suggest to you that the aim you have in view would be furthered by more social intercourse between yourselves and the communities in which you reside, and by an abandonment of that suggestion or allegation of superiority which, however, unconscious it may be, is so often evidenced in the demeanour of foreigners in this country. At this moment we are in a hall belonging the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Has it ever struck anyone that Jesus Christ did not differentiate one jot between the races or nations. This is the head quarters of a Young Men's Christian Association; why place Chinese before it? Again, Missionaries are often deficient in their knowledge of the Confucian classics, and consequently appear illiterate to the Chinese. This lessens the respect for the missionary in a very marked degree. The mistake is made that a person can learn sufficient Chinese in two or three years to equip him or her for work amongst the people, whereas it requires many years of study and practice. The better way would be for the learned missionary to transfer his knowledge of spiritual creeds and faith to a competent Chinese scholar, who in his turn would teach individuals able to form an opinion and chose for themselves. Thus a proper understanding, brought about by efficient study, would emphasize such facts that neither Confucian or Ancestral worship—so called—is considered as worship, in the Western sense of the term, by the Chinese. We do not bow down to or worship our ancestors. Each family has its own forebears and our respect and admiration for them is a simple expression of filial piety. Similarly our expression of reverence for the great Confucius—which is wrongly termed worship—is performed more out of respect to the learned sage. We ask no favour such as protection either from our ancestors or from him. We do this solely to God. Every man is entitled to his own opinions and his own belief, and Confucianism, embodying as it does respect for ancestors, filial piety and brotherly love, conduces to morality, obedience to the law and brotherhood amongst the masses of the population. Consequently a proper consideration for the religious susceptibilities of the people as a whole would conduce not only to the creation and maintenance of good relationships between the missionary and the authorities of this country but it would also enable the missionary to assist China, and China to assist the Missionary. Thus although we may be Confucianist or Christian and although we may again be divided into sections, sects and denominations of belief, we can still do our best to pull together in that spirit of Charity which is common to—yet above—all creeds and thus effect some good amongst the races of men.

THE CHARTERED BANK.

The following extracts from the speech of Sir Montague Cornish Turner at the fifty-third ordinary general meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, held on April 17th, will well bear perusal:—

At our last annual meeting I referred to the very phenomenal activity of trade and prosperity of commerce which was apparent, especially in America, and also in Europe, Egypt, and in Asia. That phenomenal activity was no doubt due in a very great measure to the increased gold production of the world. Ten years ago the value of the world's gold production was £41,000,000 sterling. In the year 1906 the value of the world's gold production was £81,000,000 sterling, and of that amount £23,000,000 sterling has come from the Transvaal. It is noticeable, with this increase of the gold production, that the activity of trade during 1906 continued, and we in this country, I am glad to say, have participated in the great prosperity. Lancashire and Dundee have had two periods of unexampled and unprecedented prosperity, and the Board of Trade figures, published up to the end of last month, show satisfactory increases, both in respect of the import and export trade of this country, the export trade showing rather a larger percentage of increase than the import. That, surely, should be a source of unmitigated satisfaction to all of us, and along with this increased activity of trade came an appreciable enhancement of prices of most commodities, and especially of raw material. I will just give a few examples which have come to our notice in the ordinary course of business as exchange bankers. Jute in India, compared with the 1st of January, 1906, shows at the present day an increase of 40 per cent. in value, and, of course, the percentage is very much higher than the normal value. Hides and skins are 13 per cent. more, and tea 33 per cent. more. As to copper, at the present moment it has depreciated in value, but in the last eleven years the value of copper has ranged from £42 to £110 per ton. Tin has increased in value to from 20 to 30 per cent. during the last twelve months; and silk, at the present moment, is 15 per cent. over the average value. I would just notice, in passing, that the coming silk crop of Japan is likely to cost in financing it some £18,000,000, as

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

compared with £14,000,000 last year. Fortunate Japan! It is not surprising that with these two causes, activity of trade and high prices—apart from another cause, that of the San Francisco disaster, which swallowed up £18,000,000 steling—we should have seen during the past winter high Bank rates and high discount rates, and almost what I may call a scarcity of money. I would mention that during the past winter I had the pleasure of visting the bank's branches in India. I visited Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Calcutta, and I was extremely gratified with all that I saw. I saw that our bank was doing an excellent and increasing business at all points, and after an absence of four years from that country, I was very much impressed with the general activity of trade and the prosperity which was apparent chiefly in the big towns—in the coast towns such as Calcutta, Bombay, and Rangoon, and also at some of the principal trade marts up country. The prosperity is not only confined to the foreign, but extends to the internal trade of the country. I saw that both European and native merchants—our constituents—were participating in this prosperity. I also felt convinced that the cultivators of the raw material, such as jute, rice, and seeds, were also benefiting by the increased prices paid for the articles; and the result of that is shown by the fact that the imports of India are steadily increasing every year. It was also noticeable in the last financial statement published in India, which shown that India has absorbed during the past twelve months more silver than at any period of twelve months during the time that the mints have been opened for free coinage. The Secretary of State sold nearly £30,000,000 sterling of Council Bills in twelve months, and the two mints in India—the mint in Calcutta and the mint in Bombay—coined no less than 2,500 lakhs of rupees, as against 1,100 lakhs in 1904-5, and about lakhs in 1905-6, which, I think, is pretty good evidence that India is benefiting by the fixed exchange. More capital is poured into the country; internal and external trade increases with the confidence in that fixed exchange. The result is, gentlemen, that our business also increases, and we find increasing demand for legitimate trade accommodation. That accommodation we must meet, or we must lose good business, and give it up to others who will be in a position to do it. I was impressed with the fact that the Chartered Bank must do one of two things—it must either increase its capital, and so be in a position to meet all legitimate requirements, or it must be prepared to take a back seat. On my arrival home I found the directors and the management had arrived at the same conclusion, and were convinced that the time had come when the capital of the bank must be increased. I do hope, therefore, to-day that the shareholders will be unanimous in approving the resolution that will be presently submitted to them authorising an increase of the capital, and also approve of the time and manner in which this increase is to be brought about. I may also say that at the present time, not only India, but China and Japan, and other points where we have branches, require extra capital. As regards the report itself, you will notice that we have, as usual, recommended a bonus of 10 per cent. for the staff. That, I am sure, meets with your very hearty approval. The amount is £18,000 which is a little more than was allotted last year, but that is explained by the increase in the staff. Of course, as our business increases, so naturally must our staff. Then, as regards the matter of dividend, after very careful consideration the directors came to the conclusion that this year it must remain at 13 per cent., and as regards the reserve, we felt justified in recommending an addition of £100,000. Gentlemen, that may seem to shareholders somewhat unnecessary; but we, of course, are in a slightly different position and, perhaps, are somewhat better able to judge of all the circumstances of the bank. We must remember that the directors of this bank owe a debt to the public—to the constituents of the bank, the depositors—as well as to the shareholders, and that we must not fail to strengthen our position in the day of prosperity. We must put this bank in such a position as will enable it to meet all legitimate trade requirements, and we must jealously safeguard the honoured name and the great position that this bank has won in the past, and must hold in future.

Speaking at the special meeting which authorized the increase in the Capital of the Bank, the Chairman said:—

I would like to give you a few figures which, I am sure, will be of interest to you, illustrating the increasing business of this bank. First of all, I would mention that the capital in 1859 was £644,000, and it was raised in 1864 to £800,000. In 1864 the reserve stood at £105,000, and to-day it stands at £1,075,000. In 1864, in our statement of accounts, liabilities were shown as, in round figures, £5,000,000 sterling, in 1884 £9,000,000 sterling, in 1894 £11,000,000 sterling, in 1904 £17,000,000 sterling, and in 1906 £20,986,000. That, I think, shows the excellent business being done by the bank and the confidence reposed in it by the mercantile community generally; and I would also add that holders of shares not a multiple of two—that is to say, shareholders owning, perhaps, an odd share—will receive a fractional certificate for the share in excess of the multiple, and one new share will be allotted to the holders of two such fractional certificates. Shareholders who elect to pay up in full on June 1st, or on any subsequent date from that to the commencement of December, will be allowed interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Then, from January 1st, 1908, the new shares will rank in all respects pari passu with the existing shares, and in regard to that I would say that the directors anticipate that on your new shares and on the increased capital we shall be able, without making any promise, of course, to give you as good a return in the future as you have had in the past—perhaps something better. (Hear, hear.) Of course, it all depends on business and the trade of the world generally, but, granting all things to be pari passu with the present time, I think there is every prospect of your getting a good return in the future; and nothing will afford the directors greater pleasure than giving you an increased dividend, and so rewarding you for your patience in the past, I do heartily congratulate you, gentlemen, on being proprietors of such a first-class concern, having a first-class dividend and a first-class business, with first-class prospects. I now move the resolution, which is as follows: "That the capital of the bank be increased to 60,000 new shares by the issue of £20 each, and that such shares be offered to the existing shareholders in the proportion of one new share for every two shares already held, at a premium of £20 per share, payment to be made in the following istalments: £10 on June 1st, 1907; on August 1st, 1907; £10 on October 1st, 1907; and £10 on December 2nd, 1907. Interest on these instalments will be paid at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum until December 31st, 1907, after which date the new shares will rank in all respects pari passu with the existing shares."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE)

CHINESE STATESMEN IMPEACHED.

London, May 9.

Reuter's Peking correspondent wires that Tse Chuan-hsuan, one of the most prominent of the reactionaries, has gained the ascendancy at Court and Prince Ching, Yuan Shi-kai and Tang Shao-yi have been impeached.

THE CHESTER CUP.

Following is the result of the race for the Chester Cup.

Querido	1
Bibiani	2
Torpoint	3

TERRIBLE SHIPPING ACCIDENT.

The French liner *Poitou* has been wrecked off Uruguay. The passengers were panic-stricken and jumped overboard, many being drowned.

Later.

One hundred people perished in the wreck of the French steamer *Poitou*. A heavy sea prevents access to the wreck, where many are clinging.

THE COLONIAL PREMIERS.

King Edward gave a banquet to the Colonial Premiers at Buckingham Palace.

STRIKE ON THE RAND.

A serious strike of skilled Whites has taken place on the Rand, the men protesting against the imposition of extra work. Up to the present 1,000 men are out.

COLONIAL DEFENCES.

The Imperial Conference has discussed the question of naval defence. Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, has promised to help the Colonies to carry out a system of defence on their own lines, but he must submit the schemes to the Admiralty and to Parliament.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Later.

Woolwich was *en fête* on the occasion of the visit to the arsenal of H. I. Prince Fushimi.

Prince Arthur of Connaught dined Prince Fushimi at the Ritz Hotel in the evening.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

The *Evening Standard's* Berlin correspondent learns that negotiations are proceeding between the United States and Japan for an agreement and settlement of mutual questions in the Far East and the Pacific Ocean.

THE "POITOU" DISASTER.

London, May 10.

All have been saved from the wreck of the *Poitou*, except thirteen.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE ENTENTE.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* says that the maintenance of the *status quo* in China and the French eastern possessions accords with the wishes of Germany.

The Times says the agreement of Japan and Russia and of Japan and France will uphold the Anglo-Japanese treaty in a manner which will render it unassailable within any number of years.

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S MISSION.

London, May 9.

The Aldershot review, in honour of Prince Fushimi, has been cancelled on account of unfavourable weather.

Prince Fushimi dined with the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House.

May 10.

Prince Fushimi drove in state to receive an address at the Guildhall. The Guildhall was festooned with Japanese and British flags and the streets were decorated with Japanese flags. Huge crowds lined the route and the weather was fine. The company included the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Sir Edward Grey, Sir Charles Hardinge, Sir Claude MacDonald, and Lord Fitzmaurice. When the royal procession entered the Guildhall, the choir of the military school sang the Japanese National Anthem in Japanese.

Prince Fushimi, in reply to the address, expressed his gratitude at the hearty reception extended him. Afterwards His Highness partook of luncheon at the Mansion House.

May 11.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, gave a banquet to H.I.H. Prince Fushimi at the Foreign Office. There was a most distinguished gathering.

Sir Edward Grey, toasting Prince Fushimi, praised Japanese patriotism and public spirit. The object of the renewal of the alliance two years ago was not to injure others but to secure stability and peace. That this was our object, he trusted, was recognized by all interested in the Far East.

Prince Fushimi, in reply, thanked his host for his reception and referred to the special friendship existing between the two nations.

May 13.

Prince Fushimi on Saturday visited Windsor Castle and laid a wreath on the tomb of Queen Victoria.

In the evening the Prince was entertained at a banquet by the Premier (Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman) Baron Komura and Sir Edward Grey were among those present. The Premier toasted the King and the Emperor, the Prince replying with cordial thanks.

GENERAL KUROKI IN AMERICA.

London, May 9.

General Kuroki dined with Secretary Taft at Washington.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

May 11.

General Kuroki and his party attended a reception by President Roosevelt yesterday afternoon and in the evening, the General was the guest of Mr. Secretary Taft. Speaking at the dinner he said he hoped that the cordial relations between America and Japan would always exist.

After the dinner a reception was held at which several hundred persons representing the official, diplomatic and social life of the capital were presented to General Kuroki.

General Kuroki and his party were the guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at one of the most brilliant dinners ever given in the White House. Among those present were the Duke of Abruzzi, Mr. Secretary Root, and other members of the Cabinet, and the heads of the Army and Navy.

After the dinner a reception was given by Viscount Aoki.

May 12.

At a dinner given to General Kuroki in Washington, Mr. Secretary Taft expressed the hope that the present cordial relations between Americans and Japanese would always exist.

May 13.

After spending Sunday in sight-seeing General Kuroki was entertained at luncheon by General MacArthur and in the evening left by steamer to visit the Exposition.

Later.

President Roosevelt last evening banqueted General Kuroki and the Duke of Abruzzi at one of the most brilliant functions ever given at the White House.

May 14.

Baron Kuroki has left Washington for Jamestown.

DRASTIC MEASURES IN INDIA.

London, May 9.

In view of the recent unrest in India the Government is arresting and deporting the ringleaders. Reuter's Lahore correspondent telegraphs that the troops are armed in preparation for grave eventualities. Bodies of stalwart rustics are crowding the native city armed with bludgeons and are being enlisted in the cause of sedition.

HEIR TO THE SPANISH THRONE.

London, May 10.

The Queen of Spain has given birth to a son.

Later.

The Premier of Spain opened the door of the Queen's apartment and announced that a prince had been born, amid shouts of *Viva*.

The condition of both mother and child is most satisfactory. The prince is a blonde and robust.

The crowds outside the palace broke out into deafening cheering. There is great rejoicing throughout Spain.

May 12.

Queen Victoria and the baby Prince are making splendid progress. The Spanish nation is delighted by the Queen's resolve to nurse the child herself.

May 13.

The civil registration of the heir to the Spanish throne took place this morning. The baptismal names were Alfonso Eduardo.

AMERICAN WHEAT FLURRY.

London, May 10.

There is great excitement in the wheat pits of American owing to a rise of three cents a bushel on an expected shortage of ninety millions of bushels of winter wheat, equal to a shortage of twenty per cent.

FALL IN CONSOLS.

Consols are three-eighths lower owing to the Transvaal loan and the impending Cape 4 per cent. loan of £2,000,000.

UNQUIET MOROCCO.

London, May 13.

The situation at Marrakesh is creating grave anxiety. The European residents have left, escorted by troops.

THE DISCONTENT IN INDIA.

Reuter's Simla correspondent telegraphs that a *Gazette Extraordinary* prohibits public meetings in certain areas of Eastern Bengal and the Punjaub without a week's written notice.

A RUSSIAN MARRIAGE.

Grand Duke Nicholai of Russia has married the divorced wife of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, sister of the Queen of Italy.

[Princess Stana of Montenegro, who is 39 years old, married George Duke of Leuchtenberg on August 28th, 1889. Grand Duke Nicholai is a cousin of the Tsar.]

LORD CROMER'S ARRIVAL HOME.

London, May 14.

A large and distinguished throng had assembled at Victoria station when Lord Cromer alighted. The Prince of Wales advanced bare-headed and warmly shook hands with Lord Cromer, and three hearty cheers were given him. Lord Cromer then shook hands with Prince Arthur of Connaught, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Roberts. When the carriage emerged from the station it was received with cheers and drove to Buckingham Palace. Lord Cromer appears benefited by the journey.

SZECHUAN.

Later.

Mr. Morley, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said there was no intention of opening a trade route to Szechuan via Rima (?)

JAPAN'S BILL AGAINST RUSSIA.

The Russian Minister of Finance has submitted to the Duma a Bill sanctioning a credit of forty six million roubles as indemnity to Japan for the keep of the Russian prisoners of war.

QUEEN ALEXANDRIA.

Queen Alexandria is cruising in the Mediterranean.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

King Alfonso, accompanied by the royal family, ceremoniously opened the Cortes. The speech from the Throne congratulated the nation on the birth of an heir, referred to the meeting at Cartagena giving permanence to the cordiality of Anglo-Spanish relations and announced a proposal for the immediate reconstruction of the fleet.

CHINESE MINISTER TO LONDON RETURNS.

London, May 15.

The Chinese Minister to London has left England for Peking.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Prince Fushimi has received the degree of LL.D. at Cambridge, where he received a great ovation. He afterwards lunched at the Senate House.

THE COLONIES AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

London, May 15.

The Imperial Conference of Colonial Premiers has closed. Sir R. Bond (Newfoundland), moved a resolution that if the Imperial Government failed to support the Colonies in carrying out local statutes, or suspended or abrogated the same at the instance of a foreign Power, it would be a serious infringement of the autonomous rights of the colonies. All the Premiers agreed with the spirit of the resolution.

AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS.

Later.

The Austrian elections have been conducted for the first-time on a basis of universal suffrage. The noteworthy features are the successes of the Socialists and the defeat of the Pan Germans.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Baron Komura's banquet and reception in honour of Prince Fushimi was one of the most notable functions of the season. The Connaughts were present.

The University of Oxford confers the D.C.L. degree upon Prince Fushimi on the 21st of May.

THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

The racing for the Newmarket Stakes resulted as follows: 1 Acclaim, 2 Linacre, 3 Eastern.

THE SPANISHI CHRISTENING CEREMONY.

Prince Arthur of Connaught represents King Edward at the ceremony of christening the Spanish heir.

THE KING AND LORD CURZON.

His Majesty the King spends Whitsuntide at Lord Curzon's new seat, Reigate Priory.

THE STRIKE ON THE RAND.

The strike of white labourers on the Rand is making little headway, a large proportion of the workmen refusing to join.

(Received by the Foreign Office.)

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

On the forenoon of the 12th instant His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi repaired to the Palace to bid farewell to His Majesty King Edward. The Prince expressed warm thanks for the courtesies he had received from the Court and the Royal family of Great Britain since his arrival in that country, and for the hearty welcome given to him by all classes of the Government and people. The King replied in the kindest terms.

(Received in Tokyo.)

THE KAIPING AFFAIR.

With regard to the Kaiping fishery affair, Whang, the killer of Kau, has been acquitted. But the matter will not rest there, it will be carried before the Peking Government.

MANCHURIA.

Demands have been made on the Governor of Mukden in connexion with the Kaiping affair but he has rejected them. The question of carrying the matter to Peking is now under consideration.

THE TRAINING SQUADRON.

The Training Squadron has left Batavia for Singapore.

THE JAMESTOWN SQUADRON.

On the 16th instant the *Tsukuba* and the *Chitose* reached New York.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, May 9.

To-day, Prince Fushimi paid a visit to Woolwich Arsenal in company with the Duke of Connaught and many other distinguished persons. His Highness inspected the gun and rifle factories, the furnaces and other working departments, and was much interested in the various arrangements for economizing labour. His Highness took lunch at the Arsenal in company with high officers of the Army. Salutes were fired. The same evening, Prince Fushimi was

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

entertained at the Ritz Hotel by Prince Arthur of Connaught. His Imperial Highness said that he was endeavouring to carry out his mission as successfully as Prince Arthur had done in Japan. At the conclusion of his speech, he thanked Prince Arthur for the cordial reception given him by the Royal family.

FRANCO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

The *Times*, commenting on the Franco-Japanese convention, says that as already declared by Mr. S. Kurino, Japanese Ambassador in Paris, and M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, the *entente* is not aimed against any foreign Power. *The Times* adds that France is desirous of protecting her interests and rights in Indo-China, consequently the conclusion of the present convention with Japan is a proper step to be taken.

In an interview with a member of the staff of the *Matin*, Mr. Kurino, Japanese Ambassador, is reported to have said that Japan was always earnest to continue friendly relations with America without regard to the educational affair in San Francisco. If any inducement is shown Japan, she would have no hesitation in trying the means afforded by an entente with America to effect a similar understanding to that arranged between France and Japan. The Japanese Ambassador further said that Germany had no colony in the Far East excepting Kiaochou, which are merely a leased concession, consequently, Japan is willing to make with her a convention similar to that between France and Japan; there is no necessity for a treaty on the part of Germany.

The Franco-Japanese convention is being received in German political circles with profound astonishment. Some journals ask the Government whether it has conducted negotiations with Japan with regard to the safety of Kiaochou. Some of the Government organs hint that such negotiations are being conducted between the German and Japanese Governments. Radical papers are very serious in their comments on the government's policy following the conclusion of the Franco-Japanese treaty. The *Vossische Zeitung* quoting the words of a speech made by Prince von Buelow, the Chancellor, says sarcastically that America and Russia are about to be expelled from the political stage of the world.

All the newspapers of America are generally of the opinion that the Franco-Japanese entente is an influential guarantee of permanent peace in the East. Many American politicians are blaming without reserve the opinions prevailing in Germany.

STRIKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, May 8.

The conductors of electrical railways in this city, who recently struck, are making disturbances.

Yesterday, before noon traffic on the railways was stopped but the cars resumed running in the afternoon. To-day trouble by the strikers is continuous but not so vehement as that of the previous day. A number of Federal soldiers and volunteer-soldiers have completed preparations for dealing with the movement.

NEW NEGOTIATIONS.

According to a Paris telegram, Mr. Kurino, Japanese Ambassador, admits that negotiations are being conducted between Japan, Great Britain, Russia, and France. He further said that the Franco-Japanese treaty is not arranged as a movement against America.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN ENGLAND.

London, May 10.

The Aldershot review in honour of Prince Fushimi was abandoned at the last moment in consequence of torrential rain. King Edward expressed his deep regret.

In the afternoon Prince Fushimi visited the picture galleries and drove through Regent's Park. In the evening Prince Fushimi, Baron Komura and their suites dined with the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House. Covers were laid for forty. The residence was beautifully decorated.

From the 18th to the 20th of May Prince Fushimi visits the Duke of Montrose at Buchanan Castle.

From Ottawa comes news that the Canadian Government are preparing an elaborate programme of entertainments for Prince Fushimi, who will travel leisurely across the continent in a Royal train. The Government hopes he will remain till the 8th of July, sailing from Vancouver by the *Empress of Japan*, thus making his whole journey out and home under the British flag.

London, May 11.

On the evening of the 10th inst., Prince Fushimi was entertained by Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Sir Edward said that the visit of Prince Fushimi to England had an important connection with the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and Japan. Referring to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the Foreign Secretary said that all must admit that the union was made for the purpose of strengthening the bases of peace in the Far East. Finally he referred to Japanese patriotism and public spirit.

London, May 12.

The visit of Prince Fushimi to the city of London as the guest of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation was the occasion of a brilliant display. The weather was splendid. The streets were decorated. Prince Fushimi, Baron Komura, Lord Roberts, Admiral Seymour and the members of the Prince's suite drove in a state carriage, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, to the Guild Hall, where a distinguished company representing all departments of the national life were assembled, including the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Foreign Secretary, the Archbishop of Canterbury. While a procession was formed and moved up the hall, a choir sang the Japanese anthem. The Guild Hall was lavishly decorated with flower, and the combined British and Japanese flags. When the dais was reached the Recorder of London read an address of the heartiest welcome, greeting Prince Fushimi as the representative of a great and enlightened empire, and expressing the sincerest admiration of the citizens for Japanese courage and patriotism. The address was in a golden casket.

Prince Fushimi in reply said he was proud to think that he was the first representative of Japan to have that honour. He thanked the Corporation for its splendid welcome. Various presentations were then made. Afterwards there was a luncheon at the Mansion House.

Returning to York House, Prince Fushimi was loudly cheered by large crowds. In the evening there was a banquet at the Foreign Office. Sir Edward Grey delivered an impressive speech testifying to the importance of Prince Fushimi's visit and declaring that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was being continued by both sides in the spirit and with the intentions by which it was initiated. He trusted that all the Powers recognised that the object of the Alliance was to secure the stability of peace in the Far East. He paid a warm tribute to the virtues of the Japanese nation.

A NEW TRIPLICE.

May 10.

The pro-German organ in Vienna, the *Neue Freie Press*, describes the relationships between England, France and Japan as a new triple alliance, and declares they will act together in Chinese commercial questions and leave few pickings for other competitors. The whole position is disadvantageous to Germany.

May 11.

The Franco-Japanese *entente* is being welcomed by distinguished Russians. The *Russ* says that the convention induces a triple alliance between Russia, France and Great Britain. Such an alliance would be able to maintain the peace of the world against any treacherous plotting by Germany.

RUSSIA AND THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

London, May 12.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Franco Japanese agreement has evoked the most profound satisfaction. The well-informed Russian journal, *Russ*, declares that the agreement will unite the hands of Russia, France, Japan and England in Europe and will enable them to assure peace against German intrigues.

THE JAMESTOWN CELEBRATION.

Jamestown, May 11.

General Baron Kuroki will arrive at Old Point, Jamestown, to-morrow morning.

Vice-Admiral Ijuin and his staff now in Washington will return to the squadron to-morrow afternoon. At 11 a.m. on May 13th, the Japanese naval officers will land and meet Baron Kuroki. The same afternoon a regatta will be held in which boats from the foreign warships will participate. A special competition between Japanese and Americans will probably be organized. The American bluejackets are training assiduously with the intention of winning from the British, by whom they were recently defeated. The bluejackets of the *Tsukuba* are also training.

The proposed celebration of the Military and Navy fete will not be carried out officially. At the opening ceremony of the exhibition which took place on April 26th, no special arrangement was provided with regard to the Military and Navy, and it is not likely that the events on May 13th will be conducted on such a large scale as had been anticipated. The Japanese officers and bluejackets are said to be disappointed. The Japanese have decided to leave on May 14th for New York.

Owing to a shortage of finances amounting to four hundred thousand dollars, the Jamestown Exhibition was on the point of being closed, but is being kept open through the exertions of capitalists in the district. The visitors up to the present average two thousand daily.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

San Francisco, May 11.

The New York councillors of the Republican party to-day decided to nominate Mr. Hughes, governor of the city, as Presidential candidate in the forthcoming election.

STRIKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

By the intervention of the police traffic on the electric railways in San Francisco is being carried on and no serious event has taken place. The strike of the conductors ended in failure.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The Tsar and the Kaiser will shortly meet

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

on the Baltic with a view to further strengthening the friendly relations between their respective countries.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The trouble between Mexico and Guatemala has been settled by concessions on the part of the Mexican Government.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN LONDON.

London, May 13.

H.I.H. Prince Fushimi, accompanied by Prince Arthur of Connaught and his suite visited Windsor on Saturday, where he was greeted by the Mayor and Corporation. They drove in State carriages, through cheering crowds, to Frogmore Mausoleum, where Prince Fushimi laid a wreath on the tomb of the late Queen Victoria. He lunched at the Castle, which he afterwards inspected and also the chapel of St. George. Prince Fushimi was much interested in seeing the banner of the Emperor of Japan occupying a position near King Edward's among the banners of the Knights of the Garter.

On Sunday Prince Fushimi, favoured with magnificent weather, motored to Taplow Court, Maidenhead, lunching there with Lord and Lady Desborough. He afterwards had a two hours' trip in a launch, seeing the prettiest parts of the Thames.

On Monday Prince Fushimi will take leave of the King, but as he is so enjoying his visit it is unlikely that he will bid final farewell to London till the 2nd June.

At the dinner given in honour of Prince Fushimi by the Premier on Saturday night the guests included Baron Komura, Admiral Yamamoto, Baron Nishi and the rest of the Prince's suite; the Foreign Secretary, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Roberts, Mr. H. H. Asquith, etc.

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

Paris.

The Socialist leader, M. Jaures, has already occupied two sittings of the Chamber of Deputies, attacking the general policy of the Government and making a desperate effort to maintain his position in the Socialist party.

GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

Berlin.

The German Navy League is holding a conference at Cologne. The speakers referred to British envy and jealousy of Germany consequent upon the necessity for increasing the German navy. They declared that the present rate of construction of German warships was far too slow. Naval armaments were more necessary than ever.

THE JAMESTOWN CELEBRATION.

San Francisco, May 13.

The Military and Naval celebration at Jamestown was successfully carried out today. General Baron Kuroki and his party were cordially welcomed by the American citizens.

The *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* under Admiral Ijuin will leave to-morrow, May 14th, for New York where they will arrive on the following day.

JAPAN AND TURKEY.

Japan has asked the Porte to conclude a special convention granting to Japan the special privileges given to some of the European Powers, and further, to consent to the establishment of an embassy in Constantinople. It is said that the Turkish Government will probably not agree to the request of Japan as the authorities are contemplating the recovery of the rights they have conceded to the European Powers. It is further said that none of the European Powers formally oppose the Japanese request but some of them hold the view that if the Porte gives consent to the proposal Great Britain will occupy a favourable position in Turkey as the effect of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. A Paris telegram says that France is willing to welcome the accomplishment of a special agreement between Japan and Turkey through which Japan may be able to occupy as favourable a position as the European Powers.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

San Francisco, May 14.

Mr. Foraker, a member of the Senate, has declared that he will oppose the proposed selection of Mr. Taft, Secretary of War, as presidential candidate at the forthcoming election. The Senator further opposes the proposed meeting to be held on May 15th with a view to formally appointing Mr. Taft as the candidate from Ohio.

THE JAMESTOWN FETE.

Hampton Roads, May 13.

General Baron Kuroki and his party arrived at 7 a.m. on May 13th at the Chamberlain Hotel, Old Point Comfort, in company with six of the American Reception Committee. All the military representatives of China and other Powers put up at the same hotel. At 11 a.m. Baron Kuroki visited the Exhibition in company with Major-General Grant.

May 14.

To celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the American colonization of Virginia, all the warships in the harbour fired at noon a salute of twenty-one guns.

In the afternoon, an international regatta was held.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, May 14.

Prince Fushimi completed the state portion of his visit, bidding farewell to the King at Buckingham palace, on Monday morning. King Edward received Prince Fushimi very graciously and the Prince returned most cordial thanks for his Majesty's hospitality. Prince Fushimi drove to the Tower of London, and was received by the Duke of Connaught and a number of officers. He inspected the fortress and lunched with the Scots Guards. In the evening the Duke of Connaught gave a dinner in honour of Prince Fushimi. The guests included Baron Komura, Lord Roberts, and Admiral Seymour.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons the Secretary for India, referring to the unrest in India, refused to allow any interference with the action of the executive government, and declined to repeal the regulations in force in the Punjab. If the disorders spread there might be a prospect of the stoppage of various reforms. The extreme Radicals showed great impatience at the ministerial statement and strong disapproval of the government's action in deporting agitators.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN ENGLAND.

London, May 15.

The University of Cambridge has conferred the degree of LL.D. on Prince Fushimi. The University Volunteers furnished the Guard of Honour and also provided the cavalry escort from the station to the Senate House.

The Public Orator welcomed Prince Fushimi, the illustrious envoy of a state distinguished in the arts of peace no less than in the science of war.

A brilliant audience gave Prince Fushimi an enthusiastic reception.

Baron Komura gave a banquet and reception at the Hyde Park Hotel in honour of Prince Fushimi. The guests included the Duke of Connaught and his family, the Duchess of Argyle, the Prime Minister, the Colonial Premiers, many diplomatists, and members of Parliament.

FRENCH POLITICS.

A five days' debate has taken place in the Chamber of Deputies, in Paris, on the general policy of the Government. It closed with a vote of confidence of 343 to 210. It is evident that the Republican coalition known as the *Bloc* is slowly dissolving. The Premier's tone was defiant. He declined to undertake the prosecution of the Trades Unions and declared that the Ministry would cheerfully abandon office if unsupported.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, May 16.

Prince Fushimi visited the Vickers and Maxim works at Erith. He was accompanied by Baron Komura and a number of the leading Japanese residents of London. In the evening he dined with the Japan Society of London. Baron Komura presided, and the guests included General Nishi, Baron Yamamoto, Mr. Nagasaki, Baron Kikuchi, Admiral Seymour and General Kelly Kenny. Prince Fushimi, responding to his health, which was proposed by Lord Redesdale, warmly praised the Society as cementing the relations between the two countries. He described the gathering as a miniature Japan.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH UNDERSTANDING.

Telegrams from Paris deny the press rumours that attribute the original idea of the Anglo-French understanding to exalted British influence. They explain how the conversion of the Japanese loan brought Kurino and Pichon together. Pichon, they say, submitted the basis of the future treaty by which France secures material advantage and gives Japan more than that Power asked or hoped for.

THE AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS.

News from Vienna is to the effect that the first ballot for the general elections under universal suffrage show an overwhelming victory for the Social Democrats. The Christian Socialists were also successful. Most of the other parties have nearly disappeared.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Niobe, German cruiser, 2,645, Capt. Witschel, 10th May,—Tsingtau.

Nanshan, U.S. Navy transport, 1,433, Captain I. Carver, 10th May,—Cavite, Coal.—U.S. Navy Dept.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,214, C. Swain, 10th May,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prinz Waldemar, German steamer, 1,737, von Senden, 11th May,—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, 5th May, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Hohenstaufen, German steamer, 4,070, Jaeger, 11th May,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 6th May, General.—C. Illies & Co.

West Virginia, U.S. armoured cruiser, 13,680, Capt. J. B. Milton, 12th May,—Cavite, P.I.

Colorado, U.S. armoured cruiser, 13,680, Capt. S. A. Staunton, 12th May,—Cavite, P.I.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, F. McNair, 12th May,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 10th May, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Eastern, British steamer, 2,272, G. Wooshur, 12th May,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 13th May,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 12th May, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Numantia, German steamer, 2,806, Feldmann, 13th May,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 11th May, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Ajax, British steamer, 4,478, H. Batt, 13th May,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Koshun Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,657, T. Saito, 13th May,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, A. O. Cooper, 13th May,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, F. E. Cope, 14th May,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Awatoon Apcar, British steamer, 2,931, A. Stewart, 14th May,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Comes and Co.

Akebo, American steam yacht, 335, S. C. Loveland, 14th May,—Kobe.

On Sang, British steamer, 1,787, Wheeler, 14th May,—Saigon, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson and Co.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanouchi, 14th May,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Katsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,097, O. Hayakawa, 15th May,—Dairen via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Decidee, French gunboat, 646, 15th May,—Shanghai.

Shokwa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,904, S. Kobayashi, 15th May,—Taku via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Aikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,105, T. Iwamoto, 15th May,—Tairen via ports, General.—Takata & Co.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 16th May,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Tango Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,463, A. E. Moses, 16th May,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Norman Prince, British steamer, 2,235, W. C. Barrett, 16th May,—New York via Suez and ports, and Kobe, 14th May, General.—American Trading Co.

Zingara, British steamer, 2,211, L. C. V. Thompson, 16th May,—Christmas Island via Kobe, Phosphate.—Comes & Co.

Ankui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 16th May,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Nore, British steamer, 4,180, G. Phillips, 16th May,—London via ports, and Kobe, 15th May, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Cyclops, British steamer, 5,748, J. Pulford, 10th May,—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, M. Makihara, 10th May,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Anchises, British steamer, 1,885, J. N. Taylor, 10th May,—Moji, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Y. Nomura, 11th May,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chinkua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 11th May,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Bayern, German steamer, 3,128, M. Miltzlaff, 11th May,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

King Alfred, (18), British armoured cruiser, 14,100, Captain Cecil F. Thursby, 11th May,—Kobe.

Flora (10), British steamer, 4,360, Captain Hubert Grant-Dalton, 11th May,—Kobe.

Monmouth (10), British armoured cruiser, 9,000, Captain John A. Tuke, 11thMay,—Kobe.

Astraea (10), British cruiser, 4,360, Captain Charles L. Vaughan-Lee, 11th May,—Kobe.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 12th May,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Anna, German bark, 2,467, C. Koster, 13th May,—Newcastle, N.S.W., Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Prinz Waldemar, German steamer, 1,737, von Senden, 13th May,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, A. O. Cooper, 14th May,—Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Numantia, German steamer, 2 806, Feldtmann, 14th May,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Niigata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,353, K. Sato, 14th May,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinosa, British steamer, 2,690, H. S. Best, 14th May—New York via Suez and ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hohenstaufen, German steamer, 4,070, Jaeger, 14th May,—Naples, Plymouth, Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Borneo, Austrian steamer, 2,337, Randic, 14th May,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 15th May,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Brilliant, British bark, 3,609, Chas. Morrison, 14th May.—San Francisco, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Nanshan, U.S. Navy collier, 1,433, Capt. I. Carver, 14th May,—Kobe, Coal.—U.S. Navy Dept.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,837, Wm. Bainbridge, 15th May,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, M. J. Curnow, 15th May,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Awatoon Apcar, British steamer, 2,931, A. Stewart, 15th May,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Comes and Co.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, R. Swain, 16th May,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Koshun Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,657, T. Saito, 16th May.—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 16th May,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Katsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,097, O. Hayakawa, 16th May,—Dairen via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Korea* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. R. Aria, Mrs. R. Aria, Miss M. Aria, Mr. A. L. Bernheimer, Mrs. E. A. Benson, Miss Antoinette Barmer, Mr. J. O. Boving, Mr. L. Basini, Mr. James Carter, Mr. Joseph Daneri, Mrs. Joseph Daneri, Mr. W. M. Dempster, Mr. E. Fukai, Mr. G. Fujita, Mr. P. A. Garvie, Miss Mabel A. Garvie, Mr. Ira A. Gardiner, Miss Etta R. Grencory, Mr. Carl Hedeman, Mr. A. P. Hoffman, Mrs. A. P. Hoffman, Mr. Paul Krause, Mr. Thomas A. Keith, Mr. J. D. Lederman, Mr. R. Cecil Leigh, Mr. W. H. Llewellyn, Mr. B. E. McKibben, Mr. E. Mendelson, Mrs. E. Mendelson, Mr. C. O. Meyers, Mrs. J. L. Meyers, Mr. Wm. M. Milne, Mrs. Wm. M. Milne, Mrs. J. H. Nichols, Miss Grace Nichols, Mr. F. O'Brien, Mr. W. T. Rupert, Mrs. W. T. Rupert, Miss E. H. Rupert, Mr. Philip Rupert, Mr. M. G. Schweiger, Mrs. Anna M. Smith, Miss E. M. Seltzer, Miss A. L. Seltzer, Mr. M. Shibata, Mr. H. Sherbach, Mr. J. D. Sullivan Jr., Mr. C. S. Schulte, Mrs. E. W. Scott, Mr. James Scott, Honorable K. Takahashi, Mr. S. Terano, Mr. C. M. Washington, Mrs. J. Reed Whipple and maid, Mr. T. Yoshioka, Mr. R. Zeumer and Mrs. R. Zeumer. For Kobe:—Miss Rose Brattle, Mrs. A. Hirschmann and Rev. E. L. Peerman. For Shanghai:—Mr. W. P. Boyd, Mr. E. A. Douthitt, Mr. C. Gehring, Mrs. Lew Heyden, Mr. Harold M. Hykes, Mr. F. H. Ilse, Mr. Morling, Mrs. Morling, Miss Morling, Mrs. E. P. Perrill and son, Mrs. J. A. Perkins, Mr. Ritter and Miss A. Schedegger. For Hongkong:—Mrs. F. M. Brooks, two children and maid. Dr. F. B. Bowman, Mr. Dillon Bronson, Mrs. Dillon Bronson, Miss Marion E. Bond, Mrs. B. B. Bramell, Mr. P. D. Colbert, Mr. Anson F. Cox, Miss Evelyn Desmond, Mr. Wm. J. Duncan, Miss E. T. Dwyer, Mr. Geo. H. Ferguson, Mr. W. W. Graves, Mr. D. F. Henry, Mr. M. V. Hester, Mrs. M. V. Hester and child, Mr. A. E. Harpst, Mr. John R. Holmes, Mrs. John R. Holmes, Mrs. A. R. Hunter, Mr. T. F. Jackson, Mr. Charles B. McGhee, Mr. Chester Murray, Miss E. F. O'Rourke, Miss Victoria G. Romero, Mr. Harry Rosenberg, Mr. David Rosenberg, Dr. Geo. F. Whitworth, Miss Bessie Willard, Mrs. C. A. Westbrook, Miss Lucille Westbrook, Mrs. Maurice Zucker and Miss E. H. Zucker in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from Hongkong via ports:—Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, Dr. T. F. Staley, Mr. C. F. Wisner, Mr. Arthur F. Cody, Dr. H. P. Lerrigo, Mrs. H. P. Lerrigo, Mr. R. Siebenscheim, Mrs. R. Siebenscheim, Capt. A. C. Herbert, Mr. G. F. W. Elwess, and Mr. C. C. Herbert, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Miss A. Detrick, Miss Dorothy Simpson, Mr. E. A. Stent, Mrs. E. A. Stent and infant, Miss Lacmells, Capt. F. W. White, Mr. Thomas Sweeney, Mr. E. Allen, U.S.N., Mr. E. E. Marshall, Miss Anna Tjomsaas, Miss J. Pedersen, Mr. W. F. Bryant, Mr. Jos. Smale, Miss Emma Thompson, Mr. L. A. Elmore, Mr. E. C. Machle, Mr. A. S. Macdonald, Miss B. Macdonald, Miss A. L. Broome, Mr. A. R. Cotton, and Mr. C. Tsurutana, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Eastern*, from Sydney via ports:—Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Seal, Misses Seal (2), Mr., Mrs. and Miss Henry, Hon. Thos. Playford, Mr. A. Warner, Mr. T. Horder, Mr. B. Barnett, Mr. S. Richards, Mr. A. E. Caro, Mr. J. M. Slatter, Mr. D. Stewart, Mr. W. E. Molle, Mr. R. Stevet, Mr. E. C. Playford, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Yeager, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Farrish, Mrs. Cole, Miss McNicol, Miss Kerr, Miss Hodgskin, and Colonel Kellogg, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Waldemar*, from Sydney via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Burgoyne, Misses Burgoyne (2), Mr. Burgoyne, Jr., Miss M. Chandos Pole, Mr. C. L. Heinemann and party, Mr. and Mrs. Grebst, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dahl, Mr. Julius V. Juhos, Mr. B. V. Berczewiczy, Mr. H. B. Zahn, Messrs. Jones (2), Mr. K. Eike, Mr. Po Kwan, Mr. Ng Shek Song, Mr. Li Pak and party, Mr. W. Wing Lou, and Mrs. Wang and child, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Tango Maru*, from Seattle:—Mr. Harima, Mr. E. A. Abbott, Mrs. Hans Bonder, Mr. Namba, Mr. C. Crowther, and Mrs. K. Russel, in cabin; Mr. Ebashi, in second class; 25 Japanese, and 10 Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Rev. Dr. Carman, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Mr. J. W. Drummond, Mr. W. Harvey Grant, Mrs. W. Harvey Grant and 2 children, Mr. S. Earl Taylor, Mr. C. V. Vickrey, Mr. E. T. Colton, Mr. F. B. Marshall, Mr. W. G. O'Loughlin, Miss Hodges, Mr. Conduit, Mrs. Conduit, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Dann, Mr. J. Galt, Jr., Mrs. M. G. Galt, Mr. A. Turner, and Mrs. A. Turner, in cabin. In Transit:—Mr. W. P. Saunders, Miss Ovendon, Mr. Rutter, Mr. Dufour, Mrs. Dufour, Rev. G. S. Miner, Rev. R. W. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Master Drummond, Mrs. Skottowe, Miss W. Johnston, Miss Wills, Mr. Jas. Sellar, Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. Jas. Orange, Mr. J. A. Bruce, Mr. H. F. Campbell, Mr. Jas. McKie, Mr. A. Boyds, Mr. J. A. Schwartz, Rev. A. A. Phillips, Mrs. A. A. Phillips and child, Rev. W. Bolton, Mr. Selby Moore, Mrs. Selby Moore and child, Miss J. Ricketts, Miss V. J. Lee, Miss E. C. Shaw, Miss C. Kilborn, Miss Cora Kilborn, Mrs. R. Gefford Kilborn, Master Kenneth Kilborn, Master Leslie Kilborn, Mr. Drumgold, Mrs. Drumgold, Mrs. J. W. Drummond, Misses Drummond, Rev. Wm. A. Wills, Mr. F. H. Armstrong, Mr. F. G. Burrett, Mr. R. E. Allen, Mr. C. R. Burkill, Sir Alex. Simpson, Mr. H. L. Simpson, Miss Grace Nott, Rev. H. P. Boot, in cabin; 25 Chinese intermediate, and 625 Chinese, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Bayern*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. P. Kutt, Mr. W. Paul, Mrs. Hilton's nurse, 2 children, 2 infants and amah, Mr. W. Porter Boyd, Miss B. Richards, Mr. G. V. Hayes, Mr. W. Kruise, Colonel Somerville, Mrs. C. G. Edwards, Capt. Clinch, Mr. Fritz Goring, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell, Mrs. C. French Kaufman, Miss K. French Kaufmann, Mr. Walter A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh James, Mrs. Neresheimer, Mrs. H. D. Colville, Mr. M. Yano, Mr. H. Koyama, Mr. O. Yamagata, Mr. J. W. Humphrery, Mr. T. Adair, Mr. Albert J. Bader, Mr. Otto Holstein, Mr. T. Hirose, Mr. Theophil Mann, Mrs. Emily Holstein, and Mr. P. C. Low in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss Marion F. Bond, Dr. F. B. Bowman, Mr. W. P. Boyd, Mr. Dillon Bronson, Mrs. Dillon Bronson, Miss Rose Brattle, Mrs. B. B. Bramell, Mr. P. D. Colbert, Mr. Anson E. Cox, Miss Evelyn Desmond, Mr. F. A. Douthitt, Mr. Wm. J. Duncan, Miss E. T. Dwyer, Mr. Geo. H. Ferguson, Mr. C. Gehring, Mr. W. W. Graves, Mrs. Lew Hayden, Mr. A. E. Harpst, Mr. D. F. Henry, Mr. M. V. Hester, Mrs. M. V. Hester and child, Mrs. A. Hirschmann, Mr. John B. Holmes, Mrs. John B. Holmes, Mrs. A. R. Hunter, Mr. Harold M. Hykes, Mr. F. H. Ilse, Mr. T. F. Jackson, Mr. Charles B. McGhee, Mr. Morling, Mrs. Morling, Miss Morling, Mr. Chester Murray, Miss E. F. O'Rourke, Rev. E. L. Peerman, Mrs. H. P. Perrill and son, Mrs. J. A. Perkins, Mr. Ritter, Miss Victoria G. Romero, Mr. Harry Rosenberg, Mr. David Rosenberg, Miss A. Schedegger, Miss E. M. Seltzer, Miss A. L. Seltzer, Mrs. Anna M. Smith, Mr. C. M. Washington, Mrs. C. A. Westbrook, Miss Hallie Westbrook, Miss Lucille Westbrook, Dr. Geo. P. Whitworth, Miss Bessie Willard, Mrs. Maurice Zucker, Miss E. H. Zucker, Mr. A. Bassett, Miss Marie Keller, Mr. F. G. Robinson, Mr. Geo. C. Stone and valet, Mrs. Geo. S. Stone, Mrs. H. F. Stone, Miss K. L. Stone, Mr. F. E. Barto, and Mr. F. J. Allen, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Vancouver B.C.:—Mr. J. W. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Braidwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. Blaikie, Mr. R. E. O. Bird, Mr. Jas. Boocher, Captain and Mrs. Bertrand, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Bostick, and 4 children, Miss Bostick, Miss M. Barrow, Capt. and Mrs. Brown and child, General Buckle, Mrs. J. H. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Cowper, Mr. C. Cavrotti, Mr. A. D. Copeland, Miss J. Duncan, Mr. J. L. Davis, Capt. Douglas, Rev. W. H. Elton, Mr. and Mrs. M. Evenburg, and child, Mr. A. H. Fieve, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. A. J. Flaherty, Mr. Cecil J. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thos. Ford, Miss Ford, Mr. J. Gebbie, Miss H. Gourley, Mr. Lewis Guy, Mr. and Mrs. S. Gobai, Mr. J. D. Gordon, Mr. P. C. Hamerton, Mr. C. T. Johnson, Mr. J. W. Jones, Mr. A. A. Lowrie, Mr. J. F. Mathews, Mr. P. Morris, Mr. H. L. Mullins, Mr. J. M. Maitland, Mr. Mount, Mr. and Mrs. J. McDonald, and child, Miss B. C. Maclay, Mrs. Piercy, and 2 children, Mr. C. E. Patton, Mr. W. H. Patton, Mr. C. D. Philpot, Mr. W. S. Quine, Mr. Reep, Mr. W. C. Robbins, Rev. and Mrs. F. H. Russell, and 5 children, Mr. John Slaker, Miss L. Slaker, Mr. J. H. Sedgewick, Mr. Jacques Thabet, Mr. J. Turing, Mr. C. Wawm, Mr. L. E. Wheater, Dr. J. R. Wilkinson, Miss N. Warr, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward Wilson, and Rev. S. I. Woodbridge, in cabin.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru*, for Seattle, Wash.:—Miss Nicholls, Mr. G. B. A. Gardner, Mr. K. Nishimura, Mr. S. Mijutani, and Mr. T. Gejow, in cabin; Mr. T. Shimidzu, Mr. Shion Shium, Mr. Tong Yei, Mr. Lin Liong Chin, Mr. J. Normas, Mr. Robertson, Mr. F. W. Kodd, Mr. H. Watanabe, Mr. S. Fujii, Mr. C. Kitamura, and Mr. Y. Hagiwara, in intermediate.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver:—Mr. R. B. Allen, Mr. Anderson, Mr. F. H. Armstrong, Mr. de la Barrera, Mr. and Mrs. H. Irving Bell child & governess, Miss Bell, Miss L. Bell, Master R. Bell, Miss H. Bell, Rev. W. Bolton, Rev. H. P. Boot, Mr. and Mrs. Booth, Miss Booth, Mr. E. A. Bowen, Mr. A. Boyd, Mr. Albert Brassey, The Hon. Mrs. Brassey and maid, Miss Broughton, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. J. A. Bruce, Mr. C. R. Burkill, Mr. F. J. Burrett, Mrs. Richard Cadbury, Miss Cadbury, Miss E. A. Cadbury, Miss M. J. Cadbury, Miss E. Cadbury, Mr. H. F. Campbell, Mrs Clinch, Colonel Collingwood, Mr. E. T. Colton, Mr. C. P. Colvin, Mr. H. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Denby, Mr. Denby, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Denny, Miss C. Denny, Captain Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Drumgold, Mrs. J. W. Drummond and child, Master Drummond, Miss Drummond, Miss Drum-Mr. and Mrs. Dufour, Rev. and Mrs. Emberson and 2 children, Rt. Rev. Bishop Evington, Miss Frye, Mr. J. Goto, Mr. and Mrs. Greer, and nurse, Miss Holberton, Miss Constance Holt, Mr. H. Horne, Dr. Ikuta, Miss Innes, Captain Izui, Miss N. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Miss Kelly, Mrs. R. Gifford Kilborn, Miss C. Kilborn, Miss Corea Kilborn, Master K. Kilborn, Master L. Kilborn, Mr. J. Korenaga, Mr. Lakser, Mr. Law, Miss Law, Miss V. J. Lee, Dr. Le Play, Captain Mathews, Mr. G. F. McCallum, Mrs. McCallum, Mr. J. M. MaCallum, Mr. J. McKie, Mr. Chas. McNiel, Miss Mendelsohn, Miss Mendelsohn, Mr. Milton, Mrs. Milton, and child, Rev. G. S. Miner, Mr. and Mrs. Selby Moore, and child, Miss Nicholson, Mr. J. Nishimura, Miss Grace Nott, Mr. Jas. Orange, Miss Orendon, Major Patrick, Mrs. Patrick, Miss Pearl, Rev. A. A. Phillips, Mrs. A. A. Phillips and child, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Pike, child and maid, Miss M. Pike, Miss J. Ricketts, Mr. Rutter, Mr. W. P. Saunders, Mr. J. A. Schwartz, Major A. R. Scott, Mrs. A. R. Scott and maid, Mr. Sefton, Mr. J. Sellar, Miss E. C. Shaw, Sir Alex. Simpson, Mr. H. L. Simpson, Mr. T. S. Sims, Mrs. Skottowe, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Miss Stevenson, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Stoney, Mr. Junr. Stoney, Miss Stoney, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Sutro, Miss G. Swan, Miss Thomson, Rev. R. W. Thompson, Mrs. R. W. Thompson, Mr. G. Wallenburg, Rev. W. A. Wills, Miss Willis, and Mr. W. Wilson, in cabin.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.		Date.
Europe	N. L. D.	Gneisenau 1	Sa	May 18
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	Su	May 19
America	T. K. K.	America Maru 2	M	May 20
Hongkong	O. & O.	Coptic	M.	May 20
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar 3	Tu	May 21
Europe	M M.	Oceanien 4	W	May 22
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Su	May 26
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	H'kong Maru	M	May 27
America	P. M.	Siberia 5	M.	May 27
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru 6	Th	May 30
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	F	May 31
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	M.	June 10
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th	June 13

1 Left Nagasaki on the 15th inst.
2 Left San Francisco on the 3rd inst.
3 Left Vancouver on the 2nd inst.
4 Left Shanghai on the 17th inst.
5 Left San Francisco on the 10th inst.
6 Left Seattle on the 14th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.	
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kokura Maru	Sa	May 18
Europe	M. M.	Tourane	Sa.	May 18
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut	M	May 20
Europe	P. & O.	Nore	Tu	May 21
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	Tu.	May 21
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	W	May 22
America	O. & O.	Coptic	W.	May 22
Europe	N. D. L.	Gneisenau	Sa.	May 25
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Bellerophon	Sa.	May 25
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Su	May 26
Hongkong	P. & A.	Aragonia	M	May 27
Europe	N. Y. K.	Kamakura Maru	W	May 29
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	W	May 29
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	W.	May 29
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	W	May 29
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa.	June 1
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Sa.	June 1
Portland	P. & A.	Arabia	Th.	June 6
America	P. M.	Korea	W.	June 12
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th.	June 13

SUFFERED FOR THREE YEARS

With Rashes—Little Girl would Scratch until They Bled—Unable to Rest—Spent Lots of Money on Doctors Without even Relief.

CURED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My little girl had rashes coming on her at times like nettle rash, since she had vaccination on her arm. They would rise at times and she would do nothing but scratch them until they bled. She could not rest at night or day when they were on her. It was a pity to see her. I spent a lot with doctors and could not get rid of them, so one of the neighbours told me to try Cuticura. The rashes were all over her except the face. You know they were hard like a stone first, and then they would fill with water, and then turn into a great scab. She suffered with the ailment for three years and we used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for six months, and they did clear it. We bathed her twice a day with Cuticura Soap and we used one box of Cuticura Ointment. The doctor gave medicine for a while, but it did no good, and we left the doctor and used Cuticura, and that did cure her. I am very much pleased to tell you of the cure, and can recommend the Cuticura Remedies to everybody, and wish I had known about them sooner. Evan John Thomas, Penallta Terrace, Ystrad Mynach, via Cardiff, Wales, Feb. 1, 1906."

COMPLETE TREATMENT

Complete external and internal treatment for every humour, consists of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Ointment, to heal the skin, and Pills, to purify the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbury, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 4 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "The Great Humour Cure."

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, May 17.

No business in woollen mixtures excepting Mousselines. Gassed Yarn prices have fallen. A moderate business in Shirtings is going on.

RAW COTTON. PER PICUL.

American Middling	35.00 to 35.25
Indian Broach	30.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	26.30 to 30.00

COTTON YARN. PER LB.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed	1.00 to 1.05
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	1.00 to 1.30
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	1.05 to 1.35

COTTON PIECE GOODS PER PIECE.

White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	6.50 to 6.75
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	V.5.00 to 5.75
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	5.60 to 5.70
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	6.05 to 6.15
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	4.10 to 5.20
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	■ 15 to 9 65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18 40

PER PIECE.

Turkey Reds—4lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	3.05 to 3.30
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Flanelette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	V.0.75 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.50 to 0.53
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.75 to 9.50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb	1.05 to 1.65
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.63
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

Owing to the rise in Europe, no special contracts have been made during the week. The market is quiet generally.

PER PICUL.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	V.5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.00 to 5.10
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅝" to 1¾")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanized Iron Sheets No. 30 G	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.50 to 8.00
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

No change to be noted.

American	V.3.50 to 3.69
Russian	2.80
Gangka	2.00 to 2.60

SUGAR.

Business in this line is active and prices have generally gone up. The market still shows an upward tendency.

PER PICUL.

Brown Takao	V. 8.25 to 8.30
Brown Manila	8.50 to 9.00
Brown China	7.30 to 12.05
White Java and Penang	8.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 15.65

INDIGO.

Prices of indigo have weakened. Business in artificial dyes and general colours is quiet.

	Yen.
Calcutta first	260
" second	245
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	218
Artificial "Kenshin"	214

COPPER.

There is no change to be noted.

	Yen.
Refined per 100 kin	69.00
Bessemer	64.00
Electric refined	72.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

No special alteration.

	Yen.
Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb	2 55
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.38
Glycerine "	0.26
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*	7.20
Nitrate Soda "	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb	0.57
Quinine sulphate "	0.40 to 0 51
Iode per lb	5.15
Iodoform lb	6.00
Iode Kal lb	3 50

EXPORTS.
RAW SILK.

The market is very dull owing to the scarcity of stocks, and also to the inactivity of business in foreign countries.

On 16th inst., stocks were: filatures 6,750 bales; Re-reels, 61 bales; Orikaishi — bales; and Sundry, — bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,340 to 1,360
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,325 to 1,340
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,330 to 1,340
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,275 to 1,300
Filature—No. 1¾, Fine	1,265 to 1,270
Filature—No. 1¾, 10-12 den.	—
Filature—No. 1-1¼, Coarse	1,230 to 1,250
Filature—No. 1¾-2, 10-13 den.	—
Filature—No. 1¾, Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	—
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1 ... —
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½ —
Kakedas—No. 2 ... ... —
Kakedas—No. 2½ ... ... —

QUOTATION ON THE EXCHANGE.

May delivery ... ... —
June „ ... ... —
July „ ... ... —

WASTE SILK.

Stocks are still scarce and the market remains very quiet.

On the 9th inst., the stock was: Noshi, 3,239 bales; Kibiso, 4,919 bales; Degara (pierced cocoon) 5 bales; and sundry 230 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	225 to 230
Noshi—Filatures, Good	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	200 to 210
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	140 to 150
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	130 to 135
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 120
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Rereel—Fair	90 to 100
Rereel—Best	70 to 75
Rereel—Goood	—to —
Rereel—Medium	—to —

TEA.

Business is growing brisk. Supplies from the interior are good.

Up to the evening of May 16th, 1,571,400 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 129,800 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y.	60 upwards
Choice		55 to 60
Finest		50 to 55
Fine		45 to 50
Good Medium	Nominal	35 to 40
Medium	„	35
Good Common	„	32
Common	„	30

HABUTAE.

Business in superior grades for America and Europe is being done. There is no special change in prices.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½ ...	—	—	—
22½ ...	11.70	11.40	11.55
27 ...	11.60	11.35	11.15
36 ...	11.50	11.30	11.10

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″ ...	10.70	10.55	10.55	10 80	10.65
27″ ...	11.15	11.00	10.90	10.90	10.85
36″ ...	10.65	10.45	10 45	10.45	10.40

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½″ ...	—	—	—	—
22½″ ...	11.60	10.85	10.65	—
27″ ...	11.20	10.55	10.45	—
36″ ...	10.80	10.45	10.40	—

RICE.

The market, which went up considerably last week through speculative purchases, has become weaker. Actual transactions in Tokyo are stationary; the market in Osaka is steady; and business in Kobe remains inactive.

Foreign rice is also weak. Quotations for present delivery are as follows: Rangoon superior, 5.60; first, 5.55; second, 5.40. Tonkin second, 4.55 and third, 4 40 Saigon new, 5.15.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa ...	1,338,933
Foreign rice in Fukagawa ...	121,190

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
April ...	16.45
May ...	16 76
June ...	17.21

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.
(Tokyo)

	per *koku.*
Superior ...	Yen 17.40
Medium ...	16.30
Common ...	14 90
Average ...	16.20

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
April ...	15.61	April ...	—
May ...	15.99	May ...	15.95
June ...	16.53	June ...	16.47

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market, which had been lifeless for a long time, seems to be reviving. The prices of all bonds and shares are steady.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, May 16.

London silver ⅛ higher and China sterling quotations ¼ ■ ⅜ higher have caused local rates on China to rule easier accordingly, other rates are unaltered, but firmer for private paper of long usance.

London—Bank T/T ...	4/0⅝ @ ⅜
— — Bills on demand ...	2/0⅜ @ ½
— — 4 months' sight ...	2/0¾ @ 13/16
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2 0⅞
— — 6 months' sight ...	2, 1
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	2.61½ @ 6
— Private 4 months' sight ...	261½
— — 6 months' sight ...	263
Hongkong—Bank sight ... per $100	106*
— Private 10 days, sight do	104*
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	69*
— Private 10 days' sight ...	70⅛*
India—Bank sight ...	151¾
— Private 30 days' sight ...	153¾
America—Bank sight ...	49⅝ @ ⅝
— Private 30 days' sight ...	50¼
— Private 4 months' sight ...	51
Germany—Bank sight ...	2.84½ @ 8
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2.13 @ ⅛
Bar Silver (London) ...	30⅜

No. 1.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

For Shimbashi—5.20, 6, 6.30, 7.10, 7.40, 8.17,* 8.28, 8.48*, 9, 9 27, 9.58, 10.30, 11,* 11.23 a.m., 12.05, 12 40, 1.18, 2, 2 28, 3 31, 4,* 4.30, 5.15, 5.46, 6.14, 6 44, 7.50, 8.30, 9, 9.30, 10.10, 10.42 and 11.43 p.m.

For Kodzu—7.34, 10.59 a.m., 1.14, 3 29, 4.40, 5.24, 6.11, 8 49 p.m.

For Kamakura, Dzushi and Yokosuka—5.59,* 8.09,* 10, 10.59 a.m., 12.42, 1.49, 3, 4.20, 5 02,* and 7 46 p.m.

LEAVE SHIMBASHI.

For Yokohama—5, 5.30, 6.35, 7.10, 7.30, 8.20,* 9, 9.30, 10 10.30, 11.30,* 11.40 a.m., 12.10, 12 40, 1,* 2, 2.30, 3 08, 3.40, 4, 4.30,* 4.40*, 4.50, 5.10, 5.45,* 6, 6.45, 7.10, 7.50, 8.30, 9.10, 10.20 and 11.20 p.m.

For Kobe—8, 11 a.m., 6 30, 7 30 and 10 p.m.

For Ogaki—6 a m.

For Nagoya—8.30 a.m.

For Shimonoseki—3.30 and 11 p.m.

* Express trains.

(毎土曜日一回発行)
編輯人 ニフ アリンタリー
発行兼印刷人 エー ピー アフォン
発行所 横浜市山下町五十五番 ケクヤンハンネール新聞社

"I tell you, man, it's as good as gold!"

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion, Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation, and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE; they contain no deleterious matter, and may be taken by the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.) London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

日本週報 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一週刊行

No. 1127 REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, MAY 25TH, 1907. 明治四十年五月廿五日第三種郵便物認可 VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 557
China ... 558
Korea ... 560
Financial Matters ... 561
Manchuria ... 562
Young Love ... 562
Formosa ... 562
Kaiping ... 563
The Fishery in Northern Seas ... 563
Harbour Improvement at Kobe ... 563
Yokohama Water Works ... 564
Conscription in Japan ... 564
Notes on Current Events ... 564
What Next in Japan and China? ... 564
Customs Tariff ... 566
Magua Day Meetings ... 567
The Bookshelf ... 567
Baron Komura on Skilled Labour in Japan ... 567
Tennis ... 567
The Human Japanese ... 568
Shipping Disasters ... 568
Thomas Bailey Aldrich ... 569
Methodism in Japan ... 569
Batchmann Comedy Company ... 570
The "West Virginia" Minstrels ... 570
Herr Friedenthal's Piano Recital ... 571
Spring Regatta ... 571
The Law Courts ... 572
American Topics ... 572
News of the Week ... 573
Sale of Race Horses ... 57
Correspondence:-
Registration of Trademarks etc. in China ... 573
Herr Friedenthal's Recital ... 573
The Great Bell of Seoul ... 573
Telegrams ... 574
Latest Shipping ... 577
Latest Commercial ... 579

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 25TH, 1907.

BIRTHS.

To the Rev. and Mrs. REISCHAUER, of Tokyo, on May 14th, a Son.

MCCLURE.—At 86-A, Bluff, Yokohama, Japan, on Friday, May 17th, 1907, to the wife of A. J. MCCLURE, Esq., a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 14th April at Bizerta (Tunis), Madame CHRISTA LONDIN, the beloved daughter of Madame L. Doutreligne, No. 33 ■ Tsukiji (Tokyo).

At her husband's residence, on Monday morning, May 20, in her twenty-fourth year, MINÉ MARGARET, beloved wife of Hirotaro Hayashi, Esq., and daughter of Kokichi Sonoda, Esq.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE construction of the armoured cruiser *Ibuki* commenced at Kure on May 22nd.

A TELEGRAM from Asahikawa says that on May 22nd, the district was visited by a hail storm.

THE Training Squadron under Rear-Admiral Tomitake left Batavia on May 15th for Singapore.

THE Empress on May 20th visited the Tokyo Charity Hospital, leaving the palace at 2 p.m. After inspecting the hospital, she proceeded to the Shiba Detached Palace to receive the Princesses of the Blood, Marchioness Nabeshima and some thirty distinguished ladies.

MR. Hara, Minister for Home Affairs, who has lately been travelling on the west coast, returned to Tokyo on May 15th.

PRINCE HIGASHI FUSHIMI will represent the Emperor at the third meeting of the Tokyo Horse Race Society at Ikegami.

A LIGHT shock of earthquake was felt at 7.58 a.m. on May 23rd in Yokohama. The duration was two minutes and three seconds.

CAPT. MATHIESON, of the N.Y.K. steamer *Kumano Maru*, has been presented with a piece of plate by passengers from Australia.

Two fresh cases of plague were reported on May 21st in Osaka. The same day a dead rat infected with plague was found in Saseho.

THE Crown Princess will leave Tokyo on June 5th for Kyoto where she meets the Crown Prince who is now on tour in the Sanyen provinces.

PLAYING the K.C.C. at Kobe on Saturday the cricketers of H.B.M.'s fleet were badly beaten, the scores being :—K.C.C. 233 ; The Fleet 52.

MARQUIS SAIONJI on the morning of May 23rd proceeded to Kanazawa (Musashi). He will stay there for about a week for the sake of his health.

AN official telegram says that Mr. Tsudzuki, delegate to the Hague Conference, arrived in St. Petersburg on May 21st on his way to Holland.

A WELL KNOWN weaving factory, the Nakayama Kigyo-jo of Fukui, was destroyed by fire on May 22nd. The damage is estimated at forty thousand *yen*.

A VLADIVOSTOCK report via Nagasaki says that the North Russian Steamship Company is contemplating opening a service between the Far East and Europe.

EARLY on the morning of May 20th, fire broke out in a building on the premises of the Osaka Mousseline Boseki Kaisha, destroying it. Two female workers are missing.

MR. R. YASUDA, one of the auditors of the South Manchurian Railway Co. who was undergoing treatment at the Red Cross Society's hospital at Dairen, died on May 18th.

THE amalgamation of the Yokohama and Kanagawa Electric Light Companies was formally effected on May 16th, when the registry was made in the Yokohama Local Court.

A FEMALE street musician was found dead on Saturday at 1 p.m. in the canal near the foot of Jizozaka. As she has no family, the body was delivered to the City Office for interment.

GENERAL BOOTH gave a farewell speech at 7.30 p.m. on May 23rd at the Tokyo Theatre, and left Yokohama on Friday on his way home by the *Minnesota*.

PRINCE TSUNE FUSHIMI, the consort of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, on May 18th was delivered of twin daughters—one at 10.30 a.m. and another fifteen minutes later. The mother and infants are doing well.

THE Yokohama Electric Railway Co. which decided in February to increase its present capital by nine million *yen*, making a total of ten million *yen*, is contemplating cancelling the project as present financial conditions are not favourable for such radical development. The company will hold an extraordinary meeting on June 5th to consider the matter.

THE Japanese cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* left New York on May 19th for England, where the ships will stay for two weeks. About the middle of June the warships will visit Kiel and later proceed to France.

THE Yamanashi prefectural government intends to establish a shed at the eighth station on Mount Fuji for the benefit of visitors. During the summer the authorities will send a number of doctors and nurses to this refuge.

IT is reported by the *Nichi Nichi* that Marquis Ito, Resident-General of Korea, will return to Tokyo in July or August on leave. He will pass the summer vacation at home. His return has no connexion with political affairs.

CAPT. KUSHIMI, of the Tokyo gendarmes, has been appointed to command the Yokohama gendarmes succeeding Capt. Ito, who was recently removed to Port Arthur. The new commander will take up the position in July. Meanwhile Capt. Kaneko of Tokyo will command the Yokohama detachment.

BARON OZAWA, President of the Japan Red Cross Society, arrived in New York on May 17 on his way to London. He presented, on behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun to the proprietor of the *Christian Herald*, who assisted in collecting the fund for relieving the famine distress in Japan.

SINCE May 21st, a rumour has been in circulation among Japanese journalistic circles to the effect that a prominent foreign Club has been searched by Japanese government officials on suspicion of having a lot of smuggled cigars in its possession. According to the *Kaga-cho* police, however, the rumour is quite baseless.

ACCORDING to Tokyo papers, the proposed loan of eighty million *yen* for the South Manchurian Railway Co. will be raised at the beginning of June in London and New York, through the Bank of Industry. Later, the bank will also raise another loan aggregating twenty million *yen* ■ be employed in industrial enterprizes in Japan.

THE well-known scientific expert, Professor Tanakadate, of the Imperial University, has been decorated with the Second Order of the Double Rising Sun in recognition of meritorious services rendered during the war. It is said by the *Asahi* that Professor Tanakadate attended at Headquarters during the war and devoted himself to the improvement of air-ships to be employed at the front, assisting Major Kono commanding the balloon corps. Through the efforts of the professor, great results were achieved.

WHEN the Japanese cruiser *Takachiho* was coming to her anchorage at Shanghai on May 16th, a rice boat by some mismanagement came across her bows and was cut in halves. The accident was viewed from the German gunboat *Tiger*, which was moored near at hand, and a very smart rescue was effected by the German blue-jackets, who succeeded in saving the three Chinese boatmen, though their boat sank almost immediately. One of the Chinese sustained a terrible gash in the thigh and the others received injuries of less severity. The Japanese cruiser took the three Chinese on board, where they were medically attended to.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Saturday, May 18.

A Peking telegram to the *Asahi* says that the British Minister has asked the Waiwupu to postpone the enforcement of the prohibition of the import of opium till next year. The reasons for this step are reported to be that as this year's crop of Indian opium has been gathered, to shut down on its import would inflict great misery on the Indian cultivators.

The Chinese Treasury has decided to establish a bureau to investigate financial conditions throughout the provinces and also to provide a printing department.

Telegrams to Tokyo papers say that Russia has refunded 1,200,000 taels which the Russian provisional government collected at Yingkow as customs duties before the war. From this amount, 600,000 taels were deducted to defray various necessary expenditures.

Monday, May 20.

The agitation caused in political circles in Peking by the memorial of Censor Chao appears to have ended in a veritable fiasco. It will be remembered that this Censor accused Tuan Chihkwei (the nominated Governor of the Amur region) of buying out a dancing girl and sending her as a present to Prince Tsai Chen and also of borrowing a sum of 100,000 taels from a merchant named Wang and sending it to Prince Ching. A committee was appointed by the Government to investigate these charges, and the result of its inquiries is that the dancing girl, who was supposed to have been, bought out, is married to a man in Tientsin and is living quietly in her husband's house, while as to the Wang incident no communication even took place between him and Governor Tuan. The consequence is that Censor Chao has now been cashiered. But the extraordinary thing is that Governor Tuan was removed from office immediately on the Throne's receipt of the Censor's accusation and nothing is yet said as to his re-instatement. Moreover there is alleged to be a good deal of sympathy in Peking with Censor Chao. It is pointed out that a censor receives a salary of only 200 taels a month and is consequently not in a financial position to make any exhaustive inquiry into the truth of rumours which reach his ears. His duty therefore is to bring to the Throne's notice any stories that tend to greatly impair the reputation of officials, but he cannot be held responsible for the truth of such stories. It is, moreover, hinted that the Empress Dowager's belief in Prince Ching having been unshaken throughout, her Majesty took care to intimate to the commission of inquiry what character their investigations should take. The whole incident vividly illustrates the extraordinary state of political affairs that exists in Peking. There may be some validity in the plea that a censor's limited pecuniary resources preclude any accurate inquiry into the rumours that reach his ears, but if so why does the Throne credit those rumours to the extent of dismissing a high official on their strength? Further, the whispers against the integrity of a court of inquiry headed by such men as Prince Chun and Mr. Sun Shanai indicate how very small is the confidence that the Peking public places in official integrity. The next question which will be watched with interest is the course adopted by the Throne towards Viceroy Tsen, who has been openly associated throughout with this commotion. The *Jiji Shimpo*, generally well informed on Chinese subjects, takes a gloomy view of the situation. It considers that the whole trouble may be interpreted as a political intrigue fomented by men seeking to gain for themselves control of administrative power, and it recalls that this was precisely the state of affairs which preceded the Boxer outrages. So far, however, as things have now gone, it is perhaps not extravagant to conclude that Viceroy Tsen's abortive attempt will tend to strengthen the hands of Prince Ching and Viceroy Yuan and may thus work for good after all. But really there is not very much to choose at present between Peking and Seoul in the matter of political morality.

The latest news is that Prince Tsai Chen has resigned all his offices but rumours differ as to whether his resignation has been accepted or not. On the whole the more credible version is that it has been accepted by the Throne in terms which evince much sympathy with the Prince. This only adds to the perplexity, for on the one hand the resignation can be explicable only on the ground that Prince Tsai was really guilty of some of the scandals laid at his door by Censor Chao, whereas on the other there is explicit information that these scandals are baseless.

It is stated that there is a keen dispute about the projected railway joining the capital of Shantung with Tientsin. The Chinese, in persuance of their rights recovery policy, are insisting on constructing this line themselves and the British Government is said to acquiesce. The Germans however are equally firm in claiming that the concession must be made to them, and rumours go so far as to attribute to the Berlin Government the intention of increasing its troops at Tientsin. The Germans are alleged to base this claim on the Railway and Mining Concession of 1898. But that concession does not contain anything about the line to Tientsin.

Tuesday, May 21.

Every student of present day Far Eastern politics must have watched with great interest the recent progress of events in China. For our own part we have devoted a considerable space in these columns to the discussion of Chinese affairs, our conviction being that the Middle Kingdom is the storm centre of East Asia. Japanese journals are writing in the same sense, and a man evidently of considerable weight and position who has just returned from a long sojourn in China has contributed to the *Hochi Shimbun* some interesting remarks on what he calls "Chinese contradictions." Foremost amongst these is the result of the administrative reform movement. It has created a situation which abounds in anomalies. Viceroy Yuan was the great leader of the movement, and as his programme obtained the approval of the Throne, it might reasonably have been expected that a large increase of his influence would have resulted. But, on the contrary, while his policy has been nominally indorsed, his authority has been manifestly reduced. He advised in the forefront of his schedule that the powers of the purse and of the sword should be handed over to the central government. In the matter of finance complete failure was the outcome, and in the matter of military affairs the only issue was that, out of the six divisions organised and controlled by Yuan, four were transferred to the central government and two were left under his command. It was a species of compromise which did not amount to either fish, flesh, fowl or good red herring. Even the Military Academy in Paoting, which, as a nursery of officers, ought necessarily to have passed with the four divisions to the control of Peking, remains in the hands of the Viceroy. It has been theoretically handed over, but on the plea that the formalities of transfer have not been fully complied with, the War Office in Peking declines to find funds for the support of the Academy and that responsibility rests on Yuan's shoulders. Meanwhile his programme having been thus frittered away and his policy having proved an abortion, the ready-money politicians of China as they are called, no longer darken the portals of Yuan's Yamen. This informant incidentally criticises in very severe tones the conduct of the Japanese officers engaged at the Paoting Academy. He describes them as a disgrace to their country and says that their proceedings are calculated to bring Japan into great disrepute in China. With regard to the movement for sending thousands of Chinese students to study in Japan, he ridicules it as a mere fashion without any logical basis. There is no sympathy with these students when they return to China. They find their country exactly where they left it, morally speaking, and nobody in power troubles his head about their stores of new learning. They are not wholly cast off neither are they entirely taken on. If they satisfy the necessary tests, they are appointed to petty posts whose emoluments barely suffice them to vegetate, and having been left thus in obscurity for three or four years until in the refined atmosphere of China their Japanese odour has been purified, they become for the first time eligible for promotion. In fact this traveller takes a most pessimistic view of China. He evidently regards her conservatism as perennial and considers that no progressive impulse can have any effect other than temporary dislocation.

Dr. Morrison's telegram to the *Times* with reference to the unpractical character which the open door policy tends to assume in Manchuria has naturally provoked some comment in Japan. How much the telegram has been mutilated in the process of boiling down for retransmission must be left to conjecture, but it is difficult to believe that Dr. Morrison really alluded to abuses connected with counterfeit trade marks and violations of copywright as constituting wilful obstructions to the open door. The probability is that he merely cited these things as features of the situation. But he does appear to have instanced the free importation of over-sea goods at Tairen and their comparatively cheap transport thence to Northern Manchuria as discriminations against Newchwang. A Japanese diplomat, quoted by the *Chuo Shimbun*, reiterates the argument previously advanced in this context, namely, that so far as the free port at Tairen is concerned there is no limitation of the privilege to Japanese merchandise. The goods of all nations enjoy the same privilege without distinction, and it seems manifestly unfair to charge the Japanese with closing the door at Tairen when on the contrary they are doing everything in their power to keep it open. As to the question of comparatively cheap transport, this authority points out that the difference is not due to any discriminatory contrivance on Japan's part. It is simply the result of the fact that carriage by railway northward from Tairen is cheaper than carriage by river and cart northward from Newchwang. That is a natural outcome of the situation, and if the Newchwang importers find themselves handicapped, the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

obvious course for them is to send their merchandise via Tairen. Such is the view of this diplomat.

Wednesday, May 22.

Some time ago telegrams from Shanghai spoke of a scheme being on the *tapis* for an international exhibition at that place. We find the following note on the subject in the *North-China Daily News*:—

The plans for the proposed International Exhibition in Shanghai are now materializing. Already a refusal of 200 mow of land, with the option of 200 more on the Jessfield Road has been obtained, and if the guarantee fund of $50,000 to $60,000 is raised locally the organization necessary to make the enterprise a success will at once be taken in hand. The co-operation and support of the Governments and Chambers of Commerce represented, or interested, in the trade of Shanghai will be sought, and it is hoped that the Exhibition will attract a large number of Chinese visitors. Early last month a meeting was held, at which the China Association, the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, the Italian Consulate General, the American Association, the Deutsche Vereinigung and the Japanese Association were represented, and there was a general feeling in favour of the Exhibition. Several prominent residents of various nationalities who are at present at home on furlough have promised to secure what support they can, and a suggestion was made that the steamship companies might be approached with the object of obtaining cheap rates of freight, as was done at the St. Louis Exhibition. It is proposed that exhibits be confined to staple manufactures and machinery, and that the Exhibition shall take place in the autumn of 1909. It is to be hoped that the necessary support will be forthcoming, for there can be but little doubt that the time is ripe for an enterprise of this kind, and that if it is successfully carried through it will provide a great stimulus to the trade between China and the East and West. A circular is now being sent round to the leading Shanghai firms, explaining the objects of the Exhibition and asking for subscriptions to the guarantee fund.

"Staple manufactures" is a sufficiently wide term, but one is inclined to question whether it includes works of art. Unquestionably porcelains, bronzes, cloisonné enamels, ivory and wood carvings, embroideries and pictures rank among China's staple productions, but whether such things would fall into the category of "manufactures" from the point of view of the projectors of the Exhibition, we do not know. If not, the more's the pity, for certainly a department furnished with works of modern Chinese art and a section devoted to specimens of ancient Chinese art would be among the most attractive and interesting parts of the display.

With regard to the affairs which have recently caused so much commotion in Peking, we find the following interesting note in the *North-China Daily News*:

With regard to the denunciation of Tsên Ch'un-hsuen against Governor T'ang Shao-yi the other day, mention of which was made in these "Notes" at the time, we now learn that the denunciation came about in the following manner. In one of Tsên Chun-hsuen's audiences before their Majesties, the Empress Dowager asked him what he thought of T'ang Shao-yi. In reply Tsên said "Tang Shao-yi is a very able diplomat, but I am afraid his abilities fall short of those necessary for a Governor of a province to possess." On the next day, during an audience of the Grand Council, her Imperial Majesy repeated the words of Tsên Ch'un-hsuen to the Grand Councillors and asked them for confirmation of Tsên's opinion. A certain Grand Councillor at once replied—"When Tsên Ch'un-hsuen was Viceroy at Canton, T'ang Shao-yi denounced the former of having made a mess of the Canton-Hankow Railway scheme. I would therefore pray your Majesty to use your own judgment and experience as to whether or not T'ang Shao-yi possess the necessary qualifications to become Governor of a province." The Empress Dowager nodded at this reply of the Grand Councillor and smiled a little, but said nothing. This will doubtless finish for the present any further intrigues of Tsen Ch'un-hsuen, against H. E. Governor Tang Shao-yi of Fengtien province, as far as the Empress Dowager is concerned.

Two censors have memorialized the Throne to obtain reversal of the sentence recently passed upon Censor Chao in connection with the affair of the dancing girl and the bribery. These censors ask the Throne to recognise that the members of their class have no responsibility for the representations made by them to the Court, their duty being merely to act as sources of intelligence between the Throne and the people. The Court however has replied that, while censors are not held responsible for opinions expressed by them, they must be held responsible for the correctness of the facts embodied in their memorials. The *Jiji Shimpo's* correspondent who sends this news adds that the state of affairs in Peking is most confused and disorderly, and that it closely resembles the conditions existing on the eve of the fall of the Tang and the Ming dynasties.

Thursday, May 23.

The *Jiji Shimpo* publishes what purports to be an official reply to the recent strictures wired by *The Times'* Peking correspondent with reference to the open door in Manchuria. The first point relates to the fact that oversea goods can be imported at Tairen duty free whereas at Newchwang they have to pay taxes. That is true but it is a very old story. The Japanese originally insisted that they must have most-favoured-nation treatment in this important matter: that is to say, that if goods entering Manchuria from the south through Japan's leased territory were to be liable to customs' dues, the same course must be adopted with regard to goods entering northern Manchuria through Russia's leased territory. Strictly reasonable as was this contention, however, Japan did not adhere to it. On the contrary she made every effort to expedite the establishment of a customs station at Tairen. The most suitable site for the station was chosen and leased; every facility was given and whatever delay has taken place must be laid at the door of China herself. Little more than a month hence, according to the present programme, the customs will be in a position to levy duties at Tairen, but in the meanwhile it is undoubtedly true that Newchwang is placed at a disadvantage in this respect. There is, however, no sort of discrimination in favour of Japanese merchandise: all goods without reference to their provenance are admitted duty free at Tairen. Next, as to the assertion that Japanese merchandise obtains preferential rates on the South Manchuria Railway, it is denied most emphatically. There is nothing of the kind. With regard to the charge that Manchuria is flooded with goods bearing counterfeit English trademarks, this too is declared absolutely at variance with facts. The only incident of the kind that has hitherto occurred is the case of the "Golden Bat" cigarettes, a quantity of which were imported at one time. But the Japanese Government, so far from winking at this practice, peremptorily interdicted it. A similarly emphatic denial is given to the statement that British copyrights are violated by Japanese reproductions of English books in China. Nothing of the kind is known to have occurred. On the contrary the Japanese themselves are the principal sufferers in this matter, for their books are freely reproduced in Shanghai and circulated broadcast.

Viceroy Chang is said to have memorialized the Throne in favour of nationalizing all the railways in the Empire. His Excellency's plan is to effect the operation after the lapse of thirty years, by which time he expects that it will be possible to effect the State purchase of the lines at an outlay representing one-half of their capital. This project is said to have the warm approval of Mr. Tsen, the new Minister of Communications, who was one of the central figures in the recent political commotion in Peking.

The new Viceroy of Manchuria, Mr. Hsu, is credited with a large railway scheme, namely the construction of a line from Hsinmintun via Tsitsihar and through Mongolia to the banks of the Amur. This road would run almost parallel to the Manchurian Railway. The Viceroy proposes to obtain funds by means of a domestic loan of 20,000,000 *yen*, but of course such a sum would not nearly suffice for the purpose, and the measure of success which has hitherto attended attempts to raise railway loans in China does not suggest that this essay will be successful.

Prince Ching (senior) is reported to have tendered his resignation. No reason is assigned though the act is probably due to ill health as the Prince has been suffering greatly for some time back. His disappearance from the political arena in Peking would be an important and regrettable event.

The *Asahi Shimbun* in a strongly worded article confirms the view frequently expressed in these columns that China is the main source of danger to the peace of East Asia. Indeed our Tokyo contemporary goes so far as to say that, in negotiating ententes with Japan, the Great Powers of Europe are putting the saddle on the wrong horse, for it is to China that their attention should be chiefly directed. Twice during the past thirteen years China has been at war: once with Japan and once with the world. It is not likely that she will repeat such exploits. But she certainly has developed a mood suggesting much negative peril. Her great scheme of administrative reform, though it has proved comparatively abortive, is responsible for much domestic disturbance and for creating a dangerous state of political unrest. Then we have her rights-recovery programme which does not seem to have been at all weakened by the ill success that has hitherto attended it, for it is now openly avowed by every section of the nation, and has already more or less alienated the sympathies of several foreign powers. Add to this state of affairs the fact that not many years can elapse before the strong hand of the Empress Dowager is withdrawn from the control of the administration, to be replaced by one of the weakest sovereigns that has ever sat on the Throne of the Middle Kingdom. All the Powers of the West may be said to be now in league with Japan for the preservation of China's integrity and for the maintainence of the open-door policy. But the fulfillment of such covenants pre-supposes a certain degree of competent co-operation on China's part, and that is precisely the factor which seems likely to be lacking. The *Asahi* is very positive that the ententes now in course of negotiation are practically defective in that they do not take China herself sufficiently into confidence.

It was recently stated that the contractors for the removal of the blocking steamers at Port Arthur had signally failed in their attempts to remove these obstructions to navigation and that in all probability the authorities would be obliged to take the matter into their own hands. This news is now confirmed. Sanction has been obtained for the expenditure of a sum of 360,000 *yen* and work will be commenced at once. The programme is that all the obstructions will be removed and the approaches to the port, as well as the port itself, restored to normal condition by the close of the year.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

The arrests in connection with the recent plot in Korea continue. A telegram to the *Yomiuri* and other journals says that a celebrated scholar whose name in its transliterated form cannot be deciphered but who is described as one of the three greatest *literati* of the Empire, has been arrested at Hongju in the province of Chhollado on a charge of complicity with the recent attempt to assassinate five Ministers of State. This man is described as having a following of some two thousand disciples and he is accused of having sent men and money to assist the murder plot.

Marquis Ito has had a long interview with the Emperor of Korea and there are many rumours as to the subject of discussion, but the most credible seems to be that the Resident General sought to establish closer relations between his office and the Throne by removing the partition which had been set up by the anti-Japanese party at Court. One story has it that the outcome of this audience will be a change of Prime Minister, but it appears to us that such an issue would not be consistent with recent events. It is again rumoured that the Emperor of Japan has invited Marquis Ito to return to Tokyo next month for the purpose of holding a conference.

Telegrams from Seoul indicate that the change of Cabinet which has of late been a topic of much discussion is likely to become an accomplished fact. It will be remembered that the Prime Minister waited upon Marquis Ito some days ago for the purpose, according to rumour, of tending his resignation, but that Marquis Ito was said to have dissuaded him from that step. The latest news however suggests that the Resident-General is disposed to approve of the resignation and that he has actually recommended it to the Sovereign. Some reports indicate that the change will be limited to the Prime Minister himself, but on the whole it seems probable that there will be a complete reconstruction of the cabinet, Wi Wanyong becoming premier and the portfolios being distributed amongst his followers. As to the precise reasons of this change, they are not stated, but, speaking broadly, it would seem that the cabinet has forfeited its popularity to such an extent as to hamper the successful conduct of the administration. The Il Chinghoi recently held meetings at which the Cabinet was denounced in unmeasured terms and these doings have doubtless helped to precipitate a crisis. There is a rumour that the present Premier, Pak Chehson, although he took a principal part in the November Convention, has really been conducting an anti-Japanese campaign in secret, but this story seems to rest on a very slender basis. Rumour further relates that Yi Keunthak is taking steps to bring about the immediate return of the exile Pak Yongho, and that a sum of 35,000 *yen* has been transmitted to Japan for that purpose.

Referring to the recent editorial comments of the *Yomiuri Shimbun* on Christian Missionaries in Korea, the *Seoul Press* writes as follows :—

> It is not denied that there may possibly have been some men among Christian missionaries who in times past may have been betrayed into acts hardly reconcilable with the nature of their mission. It is indeed a well-known fact that, on one occasion some years ago, the Government at Washington had to instruct its representive here to warn the American missionaries in this country against mixing themselves up in political affairs. And in justice to them, it has to be remembered that, in countries cursed with a weak and corrupt government, there are sometimes cases where interference with what ought, strictly speaking, to lie outside the domain of religious activity, is apparently required by considerations of humanity. And transition from such acts of justifiable interference to acts of more dubious character is easy and probably unavoidable in ill-governed countries. It is quite conceivable that, for some time after the inauguration of the present order of things, there may have been a tendency on the part of a section of missionaries to regard the change with anything but favour. Missionaries are but men, and it is human nature to be annoyed at and to resent political changes demanding a somewhat radical readjustment of points of view and mental habit. But things are changing very rapidly for the better; a welcome improvement has lately been noticeable in the attitude of missionaries, especially during the past six or seven months. There have, it is true, been rumours recently of alleged complicity of some missionaries in the anti-Japanese movement. But from our own inquiries we are in a position to say that no evidence of any value has been forthcoming to substantiate the allegation in question. On the contrary we are in possession of unimpeachable evidence showing that the attempts made by Koreans to enlist missionary influence for their political purposes have met with a firm and positive refusal.
>
> Attention may be invited to another instance of gross misinformation on our contemporary's part. It alleges that an American missionary was concerned in the Story letter affair and in sending Koreans to Portsmouth to protest against a Japanese protectorate over Korea. We are not aware whether any Koreans were sent to Portsmouth, nor are we sure that the question of a protectorate troubled Korean minds when peace was being negotiated at that American town. However, let it pass. There is, we believe, no harm in assuming that in making these statements the *Yomiuri* had in its mind Mr. Homer B. Hulbert, the well-known editor of the defunct *Korea Review*. There is no doubt that he has been very much mixed up in Korean politics. It is also true that he has long been regarded as the spokesman of the American missionaries in Korea. But we may inform our contemporary in Tokio that his connection with mission work was severed nearly ten years ago, and he has since had no connection whatever with any mission body. We happen to know him somewhat, and we know something about the relations between him and some of the missionaries; and we are constrained to say that nothing could be more unkind and unjust to a large number at least of the leading men in missionary circles than to elevate him to the position of a spokesman for them in any way whatever.

In an ably written article on Korean affairs the *North-China Daily News* seems to us to have fallen into one rather grave misapprehension. It says of the Japanese nation, "they seemed to consider that, given a free hand, the process of placing the Japanese hall-mark upon the Government, the people and the public affairs of Korea would be quite a simple undertaking." Our contemporary goes on to say :—"Whether the views of the Japanese people were even shared by their Government there is no opportunity of knowing, but it is clear to-day that they no longer find a place in the official policy fro the development of Korea." We should be disposed to class these assertions among the generalizations into which editors are often betrayed by lack of leisure to study evidence closely, but our Shanghai contemporary plainly adduces its proof, namely, the columns of Japanese newspapers. "It is satisfactory to find," writes the *North China Daily News*, "that the advocacy of the sledge-hammer method of governing Korea is giving place in the press to milder counsels." Now we are pursuaded that nothing is further from the wish or intention of the Shanghai journal than to libel the Japanese nation, but none the less this is a very unequivocal libel. For where is there to be found one, even so much as one, Japanese journal of any standing which has ever advocated recourse to "sledge-hammer methods of governing Korea?" Without arrogating any special knowledge except such as we are compelled to garner in the routine of daily business, we may confidently affirm that our acquaintance with the contents of Japanese journals during the past quarter of a century has been as minute as that of any other student of the times, and we emphatically declare that we have never found one of these journals which recommended sledge-hammer methods in Korea. Once or twice on special occasions when the patient and gentle policy of Japan has encountered riotous, unappreciative and blind opposition in Korea, some of the minor newspapers of Tokyo have expressed the opinion that the gloves must be taken off, and that the Residency General would be better advised if it adopted a firmer policy. But these rare exceptions have only helped to prove the general rule that, from the beginning to the end, the tone of the Japanese press towards Korea has been sympathetic and long-suffering, and that, if the mood of the nation may be judged from that of its journals, there is not the smallest justification for the misconception of our Shanghai contemporary.

It is alleged that the present Prime Minister's resolve to resign was formed some time ago, but that Marquis Ito urged him to remain in office until, at all events, due arrangements were made for replacing him. Mr. Pak, however, maintained that he had lost the confidence of foreign nations as well as of his own, and that the time had fully come for him to step down. The Emperor it appears desires to appoint as his successor one of the most eminent of the elder statesmen, but there is a strong movement in favour of Wi Wanwong, now Minister of Education. This is the statesman who took the most prominent part in promoting the November Convention. He was the first to record his vote in favour of that agreement, and the immediate result was an attempt to burn down his house. Nothing is settled as yet, not even the number of portfolios that will be vacated by Pak's resignation.

News has been received of the assassination of six Japanese civil engineers by bandits. The unfortunate men were engaged surveying at a point some five miles north of Onshien in the province of Hamgyondo. There are no details.

The news is confirmed of the resignation of Premier Pak but his successor is still uncertain. It appears that the other portfolio-holders also will resign, but only as a matter of formality; they will probably be re-appointed. Meetings to discuss this matter have been held at the Residency General and Marquis Ito was to be received in audience by the Emperor on the 22nd inst. It is thought probable that the task of finding a suitable statesman to head the new cabinet will be difficult. Mr. Pak had long been anxious to resign but was restrained by Marquis Ito.

The question of the new cabinet in Korea is of course creating some commotion. It appears that the Premier Pak's resignation was immediately followed on the 21st inst. by the resignations of all his colleagues and that there are two parties in the field for determining his successor. One of them is the Court party who desire to replace Pak by a prominent member of the Elder statesmen group. The other is the Il Chinghoi. These latter have been largely instrumental in bringing about the cabinet crisis and it is said that they desire to see Pak's place taken by the present Minister of Education, Wi Wanyong, who, as we stated in a previous issue, distinguished himself as the leading advocate of the November Convention. Marquis Ito has not yet been heard from definitely in this matter, but he was to have another audience at the Palace on the 22nd inst., and it was

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

expected that the matter would be then settled.

Tokyo newspapers say that the little group of Japanese surveyors whose fate has just been reported from Onsien were one of several parties who during the past few years have taken their lives in their hands and conducted military surveys in remote regions of Manchuria, Korea, and Mongolia. Their work has proved of the greatest possible service, but, as it had to be carried on in complete secrecy, the public heard nothing of it and the patriotic surveyors had to be content with official approval. The party which was attacked by Chinese bandits on the 18th inst. was under the command of Mr. Kobayashi and was carrying on its survey on the borders of Chientao, the district which has already given rise to so much dispute. It is related that a heavy storm of wind and rain on the afternoon of the 18th drove the party to take refuge in a tent, and in this position they were surrounded and attacked, four of their number being immediately shot down and two effecting their escape. There is said to be very little chance of bringing their assassins to justice.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

It appears pretty certain that no success will attend the movement in favour of inducing Government banks to publicly recognise certain stocks and shares as negotiable securities. A better plan it is thought will be to urge the Government to lose no time in issuing bonds in payment for the recently nationalized railways and to get the Treasury to instruct the banks under its control to pursue a more liberal policy. From all this it would appear that considerable tightness is felt in the money market. If that be the case it must be owing to the floating of so many companies during the past eighteen months, for obviously speculations in shares, though they might have the effect of rendering the banks cautious, could scarcely reduce the volume of money in circulation. With regard to this question of starting new companies or increasing the capital of old, it does not appear that as yet there has been much discouragement. During April the total sums involved in these operations is said to have been *yen* 59,840,000, of which the amount devoted to the establishment of new companies represented *yen* 50,670,000. If the former figure be added to the previous record it results that the aggregate amount involved in extensions and creations of companies between July 1905 and April 1907 inclusive was *yen* 1,625,844,530. Of course in these last totals are included many companies which owing to recent conditions have been ruled out of existence or suspended. The *Shogyo Shimpo* has a leading article on this subject in which it strongly urges promoters of companies to lay aside all considerations of false pride, and, unless they can see their way to a certainty of sound business, it recommends them to dissolve their organisations and return the funds hitherto collected.

Within the course of the next few days a considerable sum will be paid back by the Treasury to the public in redemption of bills issued by the former. Thus on the 24th inst. bills aggregating 13,800,000 *yen* stand for redemption, but out of that amount 1,300,000 *yen* will be required by the Government for the purposes of the iron foundry at Wakamatsu, so that the net sum returned under this heading will be 12,500,000 *yen*. On the 27th inst. another sum of 21,200,000 *yen* will similarly fall due, and this will be reduced by 6,000,200 *yen* also required for the iron foundry, so that here the amount redeemed will be 15,000,000 *yen*. Thus altogether during the last week of the month a sum of twenty-seven and a half millions will be repaid to the holders of treasury bills. The main bulk of these treasury bills are held by the private banks throughout the country, only a comparatively small sum being in the possession of the Bank of Japan. It is expected therefore that the redemption of these bonds will materially ease the financial situation. Various other plans are proposed with a similar object. One is that the Government should lose no time in paying the approximate interest due on the public bonds which are to be handed to the former shareholders of the nationalized railways. The exact amount of this interest cannot be immediately calculated, but the Government has announced its intention of not deferring the payment until such calculation is complete. The funds for the payment are already provided and on every side it is urged that all possible expedition should be made. Another suggested method of relief is that pending the exchange of public loan bonds for the shares of the nationalized railways, the shares themselves should all be treated as negotiable securities by official banks. But this will probably have to wait until the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has made up its final accounts. Yet another suggestion is that the Bank of Japan should reduce its rate of interest; but this has no special reference to the share market, it is merely a measure dictated by the financial conditions of the time. It may be mentioned here that rumour attributes imminent success to Mr. Soyeda's negotiations for a loan of 80,000,000 *yen* on account of the Manchurian Railway.

The agitation in favour of speedy payment of interest due upon bonds to be hereafter issued as the purchase price of the nationalized railways, appears to have been successful. Six railways are involved, namely:—

Name of Railway.	Amount of Bonds due in *yen*.
1 Japan Railway	130,532,540
2 Sanyo Railway	74,042,980
3 Kobu Railway	9,729,020
4 Nishinari Railway	1,259,993
5 Ganyetsu Railway	1,955,898
6 Tanko Railway	29,168,180
Total	246,688,611

Among these properties, 2 months' interest at 5 per cent. is due on the 1st, 3rd and 6th —the prices of which aggregate 169,429,740 *yen*—and it is stated that this interest, namely, 1,411,914 *yen*, will be paid during the present month. Further, in August there will be due a half year's interest on the whole six lines, namely, a sum of 6,168,715 *yen*. If to these amounts be added the money which the Treasury intends to disburse during the present month in redeeming its bills—as explained in our last issue,—it appears that the money market will receive an aggregate of over 35 million *yen* to its floating capital within the course of the next 3½ months.

Since Saturday last there has been a marked improvement in the share market. On Friday indeed it seemed that the bottom had fairly fallen out of even the best securities and nobody ventured to predict where the slump would stop. Thus Tokyo Railway forwards, which in the beginning of March were quoted at 114, could be purchased on Friday last at 74½, and other gilt-edged securities had suffered a similar debâcle. But on Monday afternoon the same shares were quoted at over 80, which, although it is an absurdly low price indicates at all events that the public is recovering confidence. The upward leap in spinning companies' shares has been still more conspicuous, and Tokyo newspapers agree in regarding this recovery as likely to be continuous. But it must be confessed that these newspapers have hitherto proved themselves blind guides. Nevertheless it would have been quite extraordinary if in the absence of any really depressing factor, the market had continued to decline as it did during the past fortnight. However sick the financial public might have been in the sequel of the great boom, recovery was inevitable sooner or later, but as to the nature of the recovery which has thus far taken place we can only say that the prices to-day quoted would have been regarded as quite incredibly low a month ago. There is still a somewhat heavy weight of shares (160,000) to be dealt with by the close of this month, and though this number is not largely in excess of the average (150,000), it nevertheless constitutes an incubus which may again bow the still feeble-backed market, and there is a manifest feeling that, until June opens, operators can not breathe freely. The transactions for June now total only 120,000, which is 30,000 below the average, and those for July aggregate only 80,000.

It is stated by Tokyo papers that the agitation in favour of the Bank of Japan largely extending the range of the securities recognised by it, is likely to lead to an increase of the functions of the Industrial Bank. There are however some difficulties in the way. The Industrial Bank, according to the nature of its charter, is undoubtedly best fitted to undertake such functions. But the funds now at its disposal are by no means sufficient for a large expansion of its business, and it would doubtless expect, if these new duties are imposed on it, that the Bank of Japan should assist it with funds at a low rate of interest, as has been done in the case of the Specie Bank. Then again the Industrial Bank, although competent to lend money on the security of shares, is not competent to own shares, and might thus be considerably embarrassed if shares against which it had lent money should come into its possession by the borrower's default. It is possible of course to remove these obstacles, and at present there is said to be a strong probability that some effective steps in that sense will be taken by the authorities.

There has been much talk of late about certain cloth manufacturers having fallen into financial difficulties and these rumours helped materially to depress the share market. A settlement has now been effected, not however without sacrifices. Three merchants have been driven into liquidation, namely Messrs. Sugiura, Nakajima and Miki. Their creditors have agreed to accept such a settlement as is possible, and it is expected that there will be no further disturbance of the market.

The Lyceum theatre at Shanghai, having been closed all the winter for structural alterations, was reopened on May 14th, when the A.D.C. gave a spirited performance of Mr. R. C. Carton's "Lady Huntsworth's Experiment." Mr. W. G. Bayne, as Chairman of the A.D.C., made an opening speech in which he referred to his *debut* in Shanghai in 1865 when he impersonated a blushing maiden of 17, for Shanghai like Yokohama did not have lady players for many years after the settlement opened.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MANCHURIA.

The new Viceroy of Manchuria and the new Governor of Mukden are said to have had an interview with Viceroy Yuan for the purpose of consulting as to the outlines of the policy that is to be pursued in Manchuria. Yuan is alleged (*Jiji Shimpo* telegrams) to have laid down the principle that smooth and amicable relations with Japan should constitute the basis of that policy and that all petty causes of friction should be eliminated as far as possible. On the other hand His Excellency insisted that there must be no derogation from China's sovereign rights. The new Viceroy and the new Governor are said to have entirely endorsed this view. Of course the operation of such a policy will depend largely upon the interpretation given to China's "sovereign rights." The present Governor of Mukden has succeeded in creating a great many points of friction between himself and the Japanese. A telegram just received represents him as continuing to insist upon the restoration of a part of the Fushun and Yentai coal mines and also of the mines along the Mukden-Antung railway, a concession for which last has already been granted by the Japanese Government to the Okura Company. There are many other questions with which the new administration will have to deal, so that its real disposition towards Japan will be quickly tested. Meanwhile it is impossible to suppose that Governor Chao has not the approval of the Peking authorities for the obstructive course hitherto pursued by him, and the question thus arises, will the new administration be able to depart from that course without incurring Peking's displeasure? The future is evidently regarded with some uneasiness, for the *Jiji Shimpo* recurs editorially to the topic and writes in a distinctly minatory strain. It again reminds China that the policy of preserving her integrity depends for its continuance entirely on the good will of the Powers, and that if the Peking Government continues to be swayed by petty impulses in the rights recovery programme, or the assertion of so called sovereign prerogatives, to the detriment of the vested interests of third parties, the doctrine of conserving the Middle Kingdom's integrity has very little chance of surviving. China, in short, will find that she has sacrificed great things to small. The *Jiji* is generally so circumspect and moderate in its discussions of international affairs that such an article as the above has considerable significance. If Peking, instead of occupying its time and dissipating its energies on these frivolous essays would endeavour to discharge the elementary functions of administration in Manchuria, namely, the preservation of peace and good order, it would be entitled to more respect. But the latest news shows that the *Hunghutz* are more active than ever in the north. Several parties are spoken of as lurking in the neighbourhood of Changchun in expectation of a signal for a general raid. These bandits are said to form part of a body numbering some ten thousand and it is rumoured that more than a score of Russians are in their ranks.

Some misapprehension may be possibly caused by the wording of Reuter's telegram which epitomises the criticisms of *The Times'* Peking correspondent with reference to Japan in Manchuria. A cursory reader of the telegram might suppose that Japanese subjects, in defiance of their own laws for the protection of trade marks and copyright, were importing into Manchuria articles that flagrantly violated these laws. But of course it is not Japanese laws at all that are in question. The trouble is that China has no such laws whatever, and consequently there is nothing to prevent Japanese or other nationals from flooding Manchuria with books that violate foreign copyright or goods that bear spurious foreign trade marks. It appears to us a little extravagant to quote these things by way of corollary to the open door proposition. The inference suggested by such connection is that the Japanese Government is more or less responsible. But the Japanese Government is of course absolutely powerless in the matter. It cannot organise a preventive office to operate in Manchuria under Japanese laws, and there are no Chinese laws to sanction prevention. No one can deny the commercial immorality of such practices, but at all events the Japanese have no monopoly of this kind of wrong-doing and we cannot be too careful to discriminate between official functions duly exercised and private abuses which are beyond the reach of official control. The remedy in this case plainly lies in the enactment of proper laws by China and their efficient enforcement. Pending that, there can be no redress. The matter has nothing whatever to do with the open door.

It is stated that the custom house at Tairen will be opened on the 1st of July. In connexion with this the *Chuo Shimbun* also offers explanations in extenuation of Dr. Morrison's latest telegram to *The Times*. The *Chuo* fully recognises that this distinguished correspondent is not influenced by prejudice and that his comments are dictated not less by solicitude for Japan's interests than by public duty in upholding the principle of the open door. Neither does the Tokyo journal deny that during the supremacy of military administration in Manchuria Japan followed more or less faithfully in Russia's foot-steps by seeking to promote commerce at Tairen in preference to that at Newchwang. It is very doubtful however whether any success attended that policy, and at any rate a new regime has been now introduced. But the question is, does Dr. Morrison fully appreciate that this new regime is still in its infancy. Not until April was the South Manchuria Railway handed over to a private company and it is surely too soon yet to form any hard and fast judgment as to the state of affairs that will ultimately prevail in Manchuria. The *Chuo* claims that Japan is thoroughly in earnest about the open door, and that she will not risk her reputation among the nations by any exercise of unfair discrimination.

YOUNG LOVE.

This glad old world
Is a sad old world
For it can soothe no sorrow;
And the human cry
Oft rends the sky
For a happier to-morrow.

Though life is fleet,
And bitter-sweet
Is love's wide range of fallow,
Yet out of all,
For big and small,
There's something life can hallow.

Our wills and ways
Change with the days,
But the true things, they change never;
The forms of time
May lose their prime,
But love is young forever.

J. INGRAM BRYAN.

FORMOSA.

It appears that the advance of the Aiyu lines now taking place in Formosa is in obedience to the conditions imposed by the Japanese in March last when the Aborigines against whom the former were then moving surrendered. The present advance is by two parties mustering one thousand and seven hundred respectively. The immediate objective was originally a place called Taikwakwan, which is described as one of the richest camphor-producing regions in the whole island. Work was carried on there successfully up to the year 1898 when the Aborigines became so restless that the guards had to be withdrawn and operations abandoned. Still further eastward is a mountain called Chintosan whence it is calculated that over a million catties of camphor could be obtained yearly from the forests. This place was successfully reached and taken possession of on the 6th inst. but thereafter the Aborigines seemed to have developed great vehemence of resistance, so that between the 6th and the 9th the advancing lines suffered severely. Their total casualties up to that time had been 17 killed and as many wounded. A junction has however been effected between the two parties, and as favourable positions offer for the use of mountain guns and quick-firers it is expected that the further advance will present less difficulty.

The aborigines appear to be keeping up vehement resistance to the advance of the Aiyu lines in the neighbourhood of Chintosan. Between the 11th and 14th inst. they are reported to have made several strenuous efforts to recover that place, and, although they have been uniformly repulsed, they have succeeded in inflicting a loss of 6 killed and 13 wounded on the Aiyu. When this operation is successfully carried through its results are expected to be far-reaching. There has been another advance of the Aiyu lines since the end of April in the direction of the Byoritz lake, which lies nearly midway between the eastern and western coasts of the island in the Kagi district. This operation seems to have been carried to a successful conclusion without encountering much opposition.

Recent accounts from Fosmosa indicate that the Aiyu were advancing from two apparently independent directions, one in the Shinko and Toyen districts and the other in the Shinshiku (Kagi). It now appears that the second of these operations is of the nature of a flanking movement. The whole campaign has not attracted much outside attention, yet it has great importance as being the first determined attempt on the part of the Japanese to bring the aborigines into subjection. These aborigines, although they number only a hundred thousand, hold three-fifths of the entire island, and throughout the territory occupied by them complete isolation exists against outside ingress or egress. The majority of them (5 out of every 8) consist of the savage head-hunters who are known as the Ataial. The Aiyu forces, which comprise 4,550 men of all ranks, were put in motion last year against the aborigines, the programme being that each step of advance should be rendered permanent by the construction of roads. It is stated that in accordance with this policy 382 miles of roads have been built and 1378 square miles of territory occupied. The undertaking must be exceedingly arduous and its consummation is probably far-distant.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KAIPING.

The latest essay of Governor Chao in his assertion of the rights-recovery principle is an attempt to prevent Japanese fishermen of Kwantung from proceeding to the Hsiungyo-chen fishing ground on the Kaiping coast. The fishermen, determined not to be driven from such a rich area, are said to have entered a strong protest and to be preparing to offer strenuous resistance. This looks as though Governor Chao were endeavouring to bring about a signal sequel of the Kaiping outrage. It certainly cannot be said that his Excellency takes much pains to conciliate the Japanese. He continues to confiscate salt exported by Japanese merchants from Kwantung into Manchuria even after it has paid the prescribed duty. Ten thousand bags were recently seized by his orders at Kunchuling and the protests of the owners backed by those of the Japanese officials do not seem to produce any effect.

The Chinese have turned the tables upon the Japanese by entering an official protest against the conduct of Japanese fishermen who, they allege, repair to the Hsiungyochin region on the Kaiping coast every spring and every autumn, take violent possession of fishing areas, erect Japanese flags, and sell fishing privileges to Chinese subjects. We gather from the correspondence of the *Mainichi Dempo* that there is some truth in this charge, for in recounting it the correspondent expresses regret that the conduct of Japanese settlers in Manchuria is not more orderly.

The Governor of Mukden has sent to Peking, in connection with the fishery dispute on the Kaiping coast, telegrams which are evidently framed in a very expansive spirit. They represent the Japanese Marine Products Guild of Kwantung as having despatched several armed steamers to the Kaiping coast with the nominal object of protecting Chinese fishermen against the pirates who infest those waters, but in reality for the purpose of extorting money. The men in command of these steamers are said to levy a sum of 15 *yen* from every Chinese fishing boat, and in this way they are reported to have collected no less than 60,000 *yen*, which would mean that they have taken 4,000 boats under their protection, a figure which sufficiently indicates the untrustworthy character of the story. The Chinese contend, according to Governor Chao, that they are not in need of any such protection and that at any rate the Japanese forced it upon them. Moreover the Kaiping coast being entirely outside the limits of the leased territory, this action by the Marine Products Guild is quite *ultra vires*. It is further stated that Governor Chao has magnified the matter in order that it may furnish a set off to the Kaiping complaint of the Japanese, and that he has now assumed an attitude of negation towards all pending questions. Tokyo journals are evidently perplexed by this news. They do not place entire credence in Governor Chao's story, but neither do they defend the protective role assumed by their countrymen on the coast of the Gulf of Pelichili. Our readers will remember that this idea of protecting Chinese fishing boats against pirates is by no means novel so far as the Japanese are concerned. Already some months ago it was known that steamers had been armed and sent into these waters by the Marine Products Guild as a guard against pirates and it was then understood that Chinese fishermen were well pleased to receive such aid from the Japanese inasmuch as their own authorities seemed powerless to lend it.

Meanwhile there is some reason to think that the Chinese official account grossly misrepresents facts. The latest information is furnished by a telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* from Newchwang which purports to give the result of the consular investigation spoken of in the Foreign Office telegram of the 22nd inst. According to this account the season for capturing the fish called *guchi* having now commenced, some fifty Japanese fishing boats, manned by over a hundred fishermen, have repaired to the Kaiping coast and are there carrying on their industry with the willing cooperation of the inhabitants. The fleet of boats is protected by armed steam-launches but that these have forced their services upon Chinese boats is said to be an absurd misrepresentation. So too of the Chinese story that the Japanese have seized parts of the shore, taken possession of Chinese houses and run up Japanese flags. It is has been emphatically denied that they have done anything of the sort. It is true that they have hired a few buildings for the purposes of their industry, but this has been done with the friendly consent of the Chinese owners. In short it is wholly untrue, according to this account, that there has been any exercise of force or any recourse to violence. Some greatly distorted statement must have reached Mukden and been seized upon by Governor Chao as furnishing a good rejoinder to Japanese complaints about the Kaiping affair. Meanwhile Whang, who was charged with having murdered Chao at Kaiping, is openly living at Newchwang, no attempt being made by the Chinese to undertake any fresh scrutiny into his alleged crime.

THE FISHERY IN NORTHERN SEAS.

On the 17th instant some fifty representatives of the men who devote themselves to the fishing industry in northern seas, headed by Capt. Gunji, met at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce by invitation of the Minister. Mr. Ishi, of the Foreign Department, was also present. The Minister addressed the meeting at some length but the gist of his speech may be very briefly stated. It was a warning to his hearers that whereas fishing operations in the northern seas had hitherto been conducted without very much regard to law and order, it would have to be henceforward remembered that the whole matter was regulated by treaty. The more respect the fishermen showed for the restrictions conventionally imposed, the freer would be their enjoyment of treaty privileges. Mr. Ishi explained that the treaty under which fishing would now be allowed was only a temporary arrangement valid for one year. In order to give effect to its provisions radical alterations had to be made in the Russian fishery regulations, which not only precluded the granting of leases to Japanese subjects but also vetoed the employment of Japanese by Russian concessionaires. Steps are now being taken to effect the necessary changes in these laws. Along the coasts of the northern seas twenty-nine places—hitherto the number stated had been thirty-nine—were reserved as falling under the category of rivers and inlets, but all the rest of the littoral would be accessible for the purposes of the industry. Mr. Ishi urged the fishermen to lose no time in making investigations *in loco* as to the character of the different fishing grounds. There might not be time to utilize the result of such investigations this year, but they certainly would be essential by and bye. He added that the 20th of June had been fixed as the time for presenting tenders at Vladivostock. As to curing stations on shore, they would all be within practical reach of Russian administrative centres in order to prevent the abuse of capturing fish under plea of curing them.

The Russian authorities appear to be showing great liberality in their attitude towards the question of fishing in the Northern Seas. They had originally fixed the 26th of June as the earliest date on which application, from Japanese subjects might be submitted at Vladivostock, but the Japanese having represented that this date was inconveniently late in view of the commencement of the fishing season, St. Petersburg at once agreed to substitute the 14th of June, by which time the officials charged with the duty of receiving the applications will be able to reach Vladivostock if they use the utmost expedition. Another step taken by the Russian authorities is even more suggestive of their desire to afford all possible facilities to the Japanese. They have notified that the names of the successful applicants for licences shall be telegraphed from Vladivostock to Hakodate so that the Japanese fishermen will be able to make preparations with a minimum of delay. The ordinary routine of procedure would be that an applicant should receive a certificate in Vladivostock and thence himself carry it to Hakodate to be indorsed by the Russian Consular authorities. Thus it will be seen that the arrangement for telegraphing will effect a great saving of time.

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT AT KOBE.

The Minister of Finance, who from the outset has evinced a very keen practical interest in the work of habour improvement at Kobe, has just referred again to the subject in a speech. His Excellency remarks that the tonnage of goods handled at Kobe in 1898 was 2,400,000 tons, and that during the seven years subsequent to that date the average increase of imports was 9.2 per cent., that of exports being 3.9 per cent. It is calculated that ten years hence the tonnage required to transport the commerce will aggregate 5 millions of tons, or 4 millions if the lighters and other local craft be subtracted. To render the harbour and its accommodation sufficient for such a trade 30 million *yen* in all will have to be spent on improvements. The work will be carried out in two periods. At the end of the first there will be ample facilities for 2,100,000 tons of shipping, and when the second is completed the harbour will be fully adequate for all reasonably foreseeable purposes. Mr. Sakatani gives the following figures relating to the first period :—

	Yen.
Cost of the Works	16,740,000
Gross Income	1,226,097
Temporary Income	500,000
Cost of Superintendance	230,000
Nett Income	996,067

In other words, there will be a clear profit of 6.1 per cent.

A private letter from the North, says the *North China Daily News*, states that H. E. Tsên Ch'un-hsuen has made himself so unpopular with the Princes and high Ministers in the Capital that he is avoided by them as much as possible. In consequence of this Tsên is said to be seriously thinking of again asking for a provincial appointment.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

TOKYO WATER WORKS.

The municipal authorities of Tokyo are busily discussing the necessity of immediately extending the water-works system of the City. Originally the programme of these works contemplated three stages. Among these the first was the most extensive, the length of pipes laid being 550,376 yards. The second involved the laying of 196,154 yards, and the third 100,784 yards, so that the total length of the three was 847,314 yards. The first and the second sections have been finished, but as yet only 10,000 yards of the third have been laid. This means that out of the 505,241 houses forming the City, only 191,423 are supplied with water—less than one third of the whole. Moreover, Tokyo is growing rapidly in size and population. The records during the past three years are as follow :—

Year.	Number of houses.	Population.
1904	458,538	1,880,628
1905	485,024	1,969,833
1906	505,241	2,069,991

Thus the average rate of increase is such as to call for very strenuous efforts on the part of the Municipality to develop the water-works system. Tokyo has reaped no little benefit already from its water works, insufficient as they are. A supply of good water has undoubtedly been partly responsible for the absence of epidemics during recent years.

CONSCRIPTION IN JAPAN.

A question of much interest is to what extent the number of conscripts taken yearly for service with the colours will be increased by the substitution of the two-years' system for the three-years. There have hitherto been no means of making any such calculations, but the *Asahi Shimbun* now gives figures for which it claims approximate accuracy. It publishes the following table :—

Infantry (increase of 50 per cent.)	68,000
Conscript Reserves	10,000
Cavalry	3,900
Artillery	7,500
Garrison Artillery	3,000
Mountain Artillery	600
Engineers	2,600
Land transport	2,000
Railway and Telegraph Corps	700
Miscellaneous	20,000
Total	118,300

The total number of men eligible for conscription annually in the Empire is 500,000, but of these only one half satisfy the medical tests, though in this respect there is said to be a great improvement in recent years. Thus out of the 250,000 qualified men, 120,000 approximately will be taken yearly for the army, and as the navy requires another 10,000, only 120,000 remain.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Figures said to be final are now published with regard to the spoils taken in the war. They show eleven hundred guns, 115,300 rifles, 9,600 swords and lances, and an enormous number of wagons and minor articles. It seems to have been thought at first that some of the guns and rifles might be serviceable, at all events in the hands of the reserves, but there are very few falling under this category and it is now expected that the great majority will be either sold to the people or distributed to schools and temples as trophies.

Minor newspapers of Tokyo publish some startling rumours about the contents of the *ententes* said to be pending between France and Japan and Russia and Japan. One newspaper has a Washington wire to the effect that the Franco-Japanese *entente* extends to Europe and provides that in the event of France being embroiled in war Japan will send three hundred thousand troops to her assistance, England contributing one hundred and fifty thousand. As to the Russo-Japanese *entente* which, according to these authorities, is on the verge of completion, it is said that Russia openly recognises the Japanese protectorate over Korea, Japan on her side engaging not to interfere with Russian enterprises in Mongolia. We need scarcely say that these rumours must be received with all reserve.

The *Straits Times* recently printed a little homily which will bear application to many foreign settlements outside the Straits. Our contemporary observes :—Singapore, like most Far Eastern places, has a tendency to upset the social balance of those who come to it. We see the disastrous effects among the women-folk, who from insignificant nobodies in provincial towns or the suburbs of the larger cities, blossom into the leaders of so-called fashion, and rapidly lose their social perspective. Snobs are of no particular clime and no particular nationality. They are universal. Singapore does not suffer in this respect so badly perhaps as some places, for there is, happily, something in the genial atmosphere which prevents the growth of snobbery among its men; but the women set a standard which has too often a disastrous effect all round. Need we wonder that the young men who feel that they have to play up to this standard get carried off their feet a bit?

The *Asahi Shimbun* writes in rather a desponding strain about the prospects of the Japanese International Exhibition of 1912. It seems to think that the Tokyo authorities are treating this important event with undue nonchalance. Nearly all the Powers having industrial interests in Japan, Germany alone excepted, have already evinced a determination to send important contributions to the Exhibition, whereas on Japan's side the preparations have not gone beyond the appointment of a committee. Even the site is not yet fixed, and altogether the *Asahi* appears to be very solicitous. But as to the fixing of a site the authorities will naturally observe reticence up to the last moment so as to avert speculative purchases of land, which would certainly follow the earliest intimation of locality. The site indeed is a problem of great difficulty. Ueno, which has hitherto been the place for these displays, is quite inadequate for an affair of such dimensions, and the same difficulty applies to the Aoyama parade ground, which was recently spoken of as an ideal position. How this dilemma will be disposed of is a matter that now begins to excite much interest. The Imperial Park at Shinjiku has been mentioned, but it is not at all likely that the Court will agree to what would be the practical sacrifice of this beautiful property.

It was recently stated that four cement companies had decided to combine in forming the Far Eastern Cement Company (*Toyo Cement Kaisha*). We read in Tokyo journals that the intention has been put into practice. The four companies to be amalgamated are the Saga (capital 500,000 *yen*), the Kyushu (300,000 *yen*), the Miye (500,000 *yen*) and the Yoshikawa (150,000 *yen*). These four produce 318,000 tons of cement annually, or about 16 per cent. of the country's total manufacture. They now propose to take into the union two newly formed companies, the Tohoku and the Manshu, and the capital of the six will then be raised to 5 million *yen* in 100,000 shares of 50 *yen* face value, the four old companies taking sixty thousand shares, and the two new ones forty thousand.

During the past twelve months there have been frequent public references to claims preferred by Russian private persons in connection with properties in southern Saghalien. These claims were complicated by various questions, especially that of the bona fide residential status of the claimants, and in spite of various friendly efforts a settlement seems very improbable. It is now stated that the Japanese Government desires to submit the matter to a neutral tribunal; not however that of the Hague, but rather President Roosevelt, since it was though his good offices that the belligerent Powers came together at Portsmouth. There does not appear to be any clear indication as yet that Russia will agree to this proposal but the probabilities are in the affirmative.

For some time past engineering experts of the Department of Communications have been engaged in conducting experiments in wireless telegraphy between Choshi in Ibaraki Prefecture and the Riukiu Islands. They have now reported a complete success. Choshi lies near the mouth of the Tonegawa. It has an elevation of 50 feet above sea level and the station erected by the engineers adds another 230 feet to this height. The result of the experiments is that one of the American liners travelling at a rate of 15 knots towards Japan can be telegraphed to Tokyo 20 hours before her arrival.

It is stated that if the present fine weather holds for three weeks longer, Japan will have such a crop of silk as has not been witnessed in any year on record. An increase of 20 or even 30 per cent. is spoken of, and as the export last season reached the unprecedented figure of 100 millions of *yen*, this forecast means the enriching of the country by from 20 to 30 millions of *yen*, without making any allowance for the exceptionally high prices now ruling.

WHAT NEXT IN JAPAN AND CHINA?

[Address by WILBUR F. CRAFTS, Ph. D., Superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, delivered at Kyoto, May 12th, and previously before numerous American audiences, for which he received letters of thanks from the Japanese and Chinese Ministers at Washington]

Let us seize at once the unique significance of the peace of Portsmouth. It is the first time in fourteen centuries, since the capture of Constantinople and of Spain by the Mohametans, that an Asiatic race has won in a great war with a European race. I am glad "the little brown men" defeated the biggest and most numerous race of white men in the world. Every coloured race will stand straighter and walk safer because of it. It will not only check the "white man's burden" of topheavy conceit—the idea that he "knows it all." Occidentals had apparently forgotten that their best possession, Christian civilization, came from Oriental Palestine. And now they must look up to Oriental Japan as "first in war and first in peace." In a conversation with Marquis Ito, one of the greatest statesmen of the world, I asked if Marshal Oyama had been trained to the details of soldiering. Fortunately he missed the point of my question, and gave me more important information. He said: "The Commander in Chief does not go to 'the firing line.' *He sits among the telephones.* At Mukden, one hundred and sixty telephones from one hundred and sixty commanders connected with the central phone board of the Commander,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Some posts would prove too weak and other strong ones would be ordered to send quick reenforcements." On this I remarked that certainly never before did a Commander sit among a hundred and sixty telephones. The weapons of the United States and England and Germany must go to the scrap heap, because Japan has wisely substituted aluminum, the lightest of metals, for iron, wherever it will serve as well, and has thus reduced the weight of the common soldier's equipment so much that he can carry, without exceeding the usual burden, a light pick and shovel to throw up fortifications. All theories of siege are out of date since Japan invented at Port Arthur the new zigzag approach to a fortress by hidden trenches, with resistless underground bombardments of dynamite, accompanied by artillery fire of unprecedented accuracy, and charges of unparalleled fearlessness. And all books of strategy must go to revised editions, with their Napoleonic theory of army concentration, in view of the great success of Japan's four armies. On the sea also Japan defeated the much larger navy of Russia because the ships of the former were of a neutral tint, not easily seen in battle smoke, and sailed faster, shot straighter, and were manned by more intelligent, more patriotic and more courageous men.

Especially is Japan "first in war" in dealing with the soldiers' worst foe, disease, which in other modern wars has slain three-fourths of the dead, while in Japan's army it has been less than one-fourth. It has been well said that Russia was defeated by "bottles and beauty," while the hygienic athletic symbol of Japan's victory was the teapot strapped to the saddle of its troopers. The anti-septic surgery of other armies, which washes out wounds with strong poisons, that in cleansing check the healing process, is confessedly excelled by Japan's aseptic surgery, that washes all new wounds with distilled water, bandages them with sterilized cotton, and leaves them for nature to heal. Of 682 wounded on Togo's flagship only 32 died. In the main hospital in Tokyo, only three wounded officers failed to recover, and they only because of their own disregard of the surgeons orders.

Warfare with Rum.

While the white races are humbly recognising that they must learn over again from Oriental Japan the very thing they thought they knew best, the art of killing, we should also learn from Oriental Arabia and Oriental India how to make effective warfare against the worst foe of civilization, the drink curse. Let us contrast the wise adoption of total abstinence and prohibition, long since, by these Oriental countries, with the foolish and long continued blundering of Great Britain and the United States under the mistaken policies of moderation and license. Hundreds of years ago, when drunkeness in old England and New England had become alarming, Christians and moralists cried out for the preaching of "moderation" as a cure. But the sermons and exhortations on this subject had no more effect on the rising tide of drink than the crying of a child on the beach would have on the incoming waves. Then the reformers organized moderation societies to aid the preachers, and fined members 25 cents whenever they got drunk, except on a holiday or at a wedding or a funeral or at the dedication of a church or the ordination of a preacher, or on some such occasion when a high degree of intoxication was considered not only permissible but almost obligatory. These fines had no more effect on the rising tide of intemperance than pebbles tossed into the breakers by a band of children. Then reformers said we must restrict the drinking by taxing it. They enacted a low license, but it no more checked the rising tide of drunkenness than a mimic fort of sand thrown up by the children on the shore. Then they adopted high license, and this never decreased the consumption or the consequences of drink, although it sometimes consolidated, after the fashion of trusts, the smaller saloons into more elegant, and so more dangerous resorts. Such consolidation should no more be counted as a reduction that the consolidation of small shops in modern monopolies. Instead of learning prohibition from these failures new blunders in the permissive policy were perpetrated. Government ownership was tried centuries ago in England, in vain. Whenever I think of the government ownership of the liquor traffic I recall that King Canute, to teach a lesson to the flattering courtiers that talked as if he were almost a God, had his throne placed upon the beach at low tide, and drawing a line with his sceptre on the sand, exclaimed to the breakers, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." The waves paid no heed to his edict, but rose about his throne until his courtiers found it necessary to lift it and run with the King for their lives. Government ownership has never checked the rising tide of drink in any country. South Carolina, where it has had its most recent and most thorough trial, has cast it off as a curse which drags the government into rum-selling without any compensating reduction of the evil. When all these follies had failed in old England and New England, it was suggested, centuries before Bishop Potter's doxology saloon fizzled out in New York, that drunkenness of church members was becoming more and more common and disgraceful the preachers should take charge of the taverns, and they did so with the result that the laymen got as drunk as ever and the preachers got drunk too. And so for centuries we have gone on pottering with ineffective experiments in moderation and license, with the result that even in the United States, where these experiments have been most faithfully and abundantly tried, the consumption of liquor was in 1906 twenty gallons per capita, an average greater than ever before; and in Great Britain, in many respects one of the foremost nations of the world, the consumption and consequences of drink are unequalled save by France and Germany.

What was the course of Arabia and India when anciently confronted with the same problem, the increase of drunkenness. The leaders of religion and the leaders of government said unitedly, "The way to stop it is to stop it. In the name of God and government, stop selling and stop drinking." And they stopped it, leaving no speak-easies or drugstores in the rear; and as a result to-day seven hundred million adherents of the Hindoo and Buddhist and Mohammedan faiths are prohibitionists and total abstainers, except a few thousand who have been corrupted by the white man's example as they have come in contact with him in military and civil service and in institutions of education.

As Japan's unprecedented progress is due to her willingness to learn from other lands, and even from other continents and races, so any other nation may make yet greater strides of social progress if it will learn from India and Arabia and other Orientals to prohibit the cursed drink traffic.

Japan has done well in copying, usually with improvements, many institutions of Europe and America; but Asia has nothing to learn from any other quarter about drink. Let Japan find her pattern on that matter in Arabia and India.

Before leaving this part of our subject it should be said that Christianity is really a total abstinence religion no less than Hindooism, Buddhism and Mohammedanism. The passage, once mistranslated, "Abstain from every appearance of evil," is in the Revised New Testament correctly rendered, "Abstain from every form of evil." If that which Gladstone said had done "more harm than war, pestilence and famine," is not a form of evil, where in the universe shall we find one? No one has a right to do anything which if the whole world should follow his example, as some are almost sure to do, would produce more harm than good. If more specific Scripture commands are asked, here they are: "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink," "Look not thou upon the wine."

Victories of Peace.

We were led into this discussion of moral warfare by the Orient's victory in the recent conflict. But let us remember that Japan is also "first in peace." If you have a powerful imagination think what the peace terms would have been had Russia destroyed Japan's navy and driven her armies back to the very shores of Japan in a series of unbroken defeats. Recall also, in contrast to Japan's peace terms, the course of victorious Germany when France was at her mercy. A billion dollars of indemnity was demanded, although the war had been short and inexpensive, and the soldiers of Germany were quartered in the cities of France until it should be paid; and in addition, two provinces, Alsace-Lorraine, was transferred from France to Germany, which created such indignation in France that costly additions to the army and navy of Germany have been necessary ever since, and serious losses to her commerce with France have constantly resulted. This very contrast suggests the wisdom of Japan's magnanimity. Between Japan and Russia there is left no bitterness. In making their treaty of peace they planned also a treaty of amity and commerce, and there is no probability of a renewal of the war, nor has there been any serious interference with the commerce of the two countries in consequence of the conflict.

Japan, nominally heathen, has been more Christian than Germany in her terms of peace. And we believe Japan will prove that magnanimity is wiser than mercilessness, and illustrate the texts, "The meek shall inherit the earth," and "Gentleness shall make me great." It was not always thus in Japan, whose wars fifty years ago were notoriously brutal. Though not professedly Christian, Japan has been mightily influenced by Christian ideas and Christian institutions, and especially by Christian missionaries, and a score of her political leaders are Christian men. The work of the Young Men's Christian Association in her armies has almost cleared the way for Japan to become—let us hope in a deeper sense than many others—a Christian nation.

The peace of Portsmouth opens the way for greater victories of peace in the second conference at the Hague, which will have before it, with the endorsement of the two hundred American members of the Inter-parliamentary Union, proposals to strengthen the judicial department of the world government, already provided in a measure in the Hague Court, and to add a world parliament, to meet periodically to codify and enlarge international law, subject to ratification by the Great Powers. Probably the judicial and legislative departments will some time be supplemented by an executive committee to administer the decrees of both. Tennyson's dream of "the parliament of man, the federation of the world" is surely to be fulfilled.

Yellow Perils.

Japan's peace, of unparalleled magnanimity, has dispelled, as the morning sun dispels the ghosts, the phantom of the new "yellow peril," the foolish fear that Japan would unite the Orient against the Occident. Japan has given an "open door" of equal opportunity in the conquered teritory to all countries, even to those whose doors are shut with protective tariffs. The only "yellow peril" that will result from this war is the peril to white despoilers.

A word should be added in regard to what is considered the "yellow peril" on the Pacific Coast of the United States. The boycott of American goods in China, which every large hearted American must consider a just retribution for our un-American exclusion law, that shuts out yellow workmen, however good, while admitting white workmen, however bad, compels the country to reconsider its surrender to "sand lot orators" in the enactment of this law, and opens the way for its revision. So far as the proposed extension of the exclusion law is concerned, it is folly to suppose that either Japanese or Americans will allow a race discrimination against a people that had so fully proved its right to stand with the "most favoured nation" everywhere. The administration of the Chinese exclusion law, so far as it has involved brutal discrimination against merchants, travellers and students from China, was partially reformed by an order that President Roosevelt issued at the suggestion of Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, of Kyoto, before the boycot began; but the conscience of Americans should not be satisfied with anything less than one comprehensive immigration law for all nations, shutting out only those unfit to become American citizens, and

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

guarding against the peril of too great a flood of immigration by limiting the number to be received each year to a certain percentage of the population, by way of protecting American labour, which is as much entitled to protection as American capitalists, but should be unwilling to receive it in any way that is not just to all races.

White Perils.

There are three "white perils" in Asia, the dispelling of one of which by Japan should encourage all true humanitarians to unite for the banishment of the other two. Japan has driven out the first white peril, European land grabbing in China. Let all who seek the peace and prosperity of China and of the world now unite to drive out the other white perils, opium and beer.

On Sept: 7, 1904, when the capture of 203-Metre Hill at Port Arthur insured its fall and the final victory of Japan, the International Reform Bureau began an "enveloping movement," wide as the world, to aid British anti-opium societies to constrain the British Government to cancel the opium treaty with China, which had been written in the blood of what Gladstone called "the wickedest wars in history," in order that China, when the great war in Manchuria should end, might be able to develop, as anti-opium Japan had developed, for her own good and the peace and profit of the world. Missionaries who know both countries usually declare that China freed from the opium curse might become a greater Japan. The great American Secretary of State, Honourable John Hay, said, about the time he intervened to save China from decimation:—

"The storm centre of the world has shifted from Balkans, from Constantinople, from the Persian Gulf, from India, to China. Whoever understands that mighty empire, socially, commercially, politically, religiously, has a key to world politics for the next five centuries."

The International Reform Bureau's syndicate articles in behalf of China were published as reenforcement by the anti-opium forces in Great Britain, and in Asia by British papers as well as Japanese. Not only missionary societies but chambers of commerce in the United States petitioned President Roosevelt to use his "good offices" to secure a free hand for China to suppress the opium vice. Secretary Hay allied himself most earnestly with this world crusade against opium in China, and gave us as a banner that once-victorious appeal to international public sentiment in the Declaration of Independence.

"A Decent Regard for the Opinions of Mankind."

As an international army marched to Pekin to relieve the white legationers and missionaries from the yellow Boxers, so the forces of international public opinion have more recently marched to London to save the Chinese from the white man's opium. The Waterloo of the opium traffic in China was fought in the British Parliament of May 30, 1906, which may hereafter become the holiday of emancipation, as it is in the United States, in China, in India, and in the whole British Empire. The part of Wellington in that Parliamentary Waterloo was taken by the British anti-opium societies, which cheerfully recognise that the International Reform Bureau was the Blucher that brought in the necessary foreign reinforcements, the resolutions of American churches and chambers of commerce, on whose petition President Roosevelt interposed his "good offices" and enlisted those of Japan's Emperor. Victory came in a unanimous vote of the British Parliament instructing its Government to "bring the Indo-Chinese opium trade to a speedy close," which has been followed by decrees in China to suppress opium dens in six months, the enforcement of which in May, 1907 was already well begun, and to terminate poppy growing in ten years, in which time also, by gradual reduction, Great Britain agrees to cease exporting opium from India to China.

The Beer Invasion of China.

Only second to British opium among the perils that beset China is American beer. China has been a prohibition country most of the time since the fourth century. Exceptions have sometimes been made for the use of rice wine as a holiday confection, but nothing corresponding to the American saloon and the daily tippling of Anglo-Saxon races has existed among the Chinese until recently. President James B. Angell, former American Ambassador at Peking, wrote the International Reform Bureau that when there he would not see three drunken Chinese in a year. But now "young China" thinks to prove its progressiveness by smoking cigarettes, whistling and drinking beer. The brewers are of course bulldozing the Chinese with their barefaced falsehood about beer being a "temperance drink," to refute which we need to send "Scientific Testimony on beer," a collection of medical testimonies as to the manifold harmfulness of beer, to all missionaries and mission schools in English, and to the literati and the people in their own tongue, that we may save China from the overflowing flood of this new "yellow river" of sorrow.

Doors Locked by Cigarettes.

As if opium and beer were not plagues enough, China is being over-run with cigarettes, accompanied by the obscene pictures that should remind all that tobacco in "a sexual irritant." The new American Court for China, Judge R. E. Whifley, is banishing these foul pictures, so far as they are American, by a law secured by the International Reform Bureau in 1905, forbidding the importation and exportation of obscene matter; but we must help China to emulate Japan in protecting youth against cigarettes, and all its people against the opium vice. In the United States it has been found by careful tests, that boys who use cigarettes are less proficient than others in their classes, and when they leave school they find their cigarettes have locked many doors against them, including those of athletic clubs, insurance companies, railroads, telephone and telegraph companies, dry goods stores, meat packing houses, government offices and many more. Japan leads the world in legislation to protect growing youth against tobacco, having taken warning in 1898 from the "tobacco heart" that prevented so many home guards in the United States from going to the Spanish War, and in consequence forbidden the use of tobacco by all youths under twenty and by students of any age. I hear this excellent law, that helped Japan win in the war with Russia, has since been too feebly enforced. This is surprising, for it is supposed that all Japanese are patriotic, and surely no patriot can be an habitual law breaker. It is particularly surprising that when Japan's government railroads provided non-smoking cars for American and European women and others to whom smoking is offensive, as do all European and American railroads and as common politeness requires, the Japanese people, in many ways unusually courteous, were so rebellious againg the rule that it was repealed, to the great dishonor of Japan in the eyes of foreign visitors of refined manners. I believe the rule, if renewed with an explanatory appeal to Japanese courtesy, would soon banish the unhealthy nicotine from all dining and sleeping cars, and at least one car or section of each class on every passenger train. Surely if the government forbids its youth to inhale smoke of their own, they ought not to be compelled to breathe, night and day, the smoke that is so incessantly breathed in our very faces from the mouths and noses of others.

In dress and toilet Japanese customs seem to foreigners to lack refinement and modesty, but careful observers will see in the signs of Tokio street cars and along the railroads, signs that Japan will in a few years give less occasion for us to qualify the claim we have often made that the Japanese are the most polite people in the world.

Japan's Peril.

Japan, as well as China, is in danger of adopting the American "beer hall." Foremost of all nations in its effective prohibition of the vicious use of opium, and freer from gambling than many other lands, Japan is slowly adopting the American "beer hall," the loafing, treating, plotting resort, that has proved in other lands the headquarters of anarchy and robbery as well as of intemperance, gambling and impurity. If possible, we must save Japan from losing in the increased use of alcoholics all she has gained by her wise prohibitions of narcotics. Japan's Emperor and people and government should learn from the testimony of such men as Roosevelt and Rosebery, that the saloon or beer hall is a foe to popular government as the rallying point of all disorderly elements of society.

There is another moral battle in which Japan is not yet foremost, but in that hard problem some progress has been made, and we believe Japan will in due time learn to apply to that reform Gladstone's great dictum, that it is the duty of government to "make it as hard as possible to do wrong and as easy as possible to do right." The present license of sin does just the opposite.

Curiously enough, the supreme virtue of the Japanese, that they put trading below statesmanship and scholarship and patriotism, and production by farm or factory, has given occasion for the chief criticism of the Japanese, made by friends as well as foes, that they are not foremost in commercial honour. The remedy is not alone in stern punishment of every one who thus wounds his country's honour, but in attracting to the merchant class the noblest men, who shall see and show that in serving customers honestly they are serving God and men as surely as the statesman or the soldier.

The supreme need of Japan is that, in her wonderful transplanting of the fruitage of nineteen Christian centuries, she should transplant its Christian roots, without which these fruits can not become a living and permanent part of the nation. Almost everything Japan has adopted it has also adapted and improved, and Dr. Cuthbert Hall has suggested profoundly, that as Asia gave us Christ, whose teaching we have too much overlaid with Greek philosophy and Roman law, so Asia—this time eastern Asia—is to repay our missionary sacrifices by giving back to us the real Christ of John and Paul in the simplicity of that fellowship that made him say, as he walked afield with his twelve simple-hearted friends as his living church, while the splendid but heartless mausoleum of a dead faith loomed afar, "In this place is One greater than the temple." Toward such *simplifying* of Christianity Japan's unprecedented consolidation of Christian sects already points, and there is more to follow.

Confucianism, Bushido, and Christianity are good, better, best. Both Confucianism and Bushido find their logical completion in Christianity. Confucian reverence for parents is incomplete until it is crowned by accepting the doctrines of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. So Bushido, which has proved to be the best non-Christian code of ethics, tested by its effect on national character, should complete its doctrine that the individual should be willing to die for the whole country, by the acceptance of Christ's sacrificial death for the whole world, and by that largest, noblest patriotism, consecration of the individual life to the service of mankind "in his Name."

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The Departments of Finance, Foreign Affairs, and Agriculture and Commerce, are jointly making preparations for a further revision of the Customs tariff, which will take place in 1911. It is said that the Treasury appointed a special committee consisting of eight assistant civil engineers who are investigating the principal articles in their department, their qualities, cost of production, prices, and comparison thereof with foreign products. A portion of the work has been completed, including shipbuilding, iron and wooden materials, woollen woven goods, sundry articles to be used on vessels, and glass, celluloid and metal wares. The investigation will hereafter be carried out in flour, kerosene oil, etc. the import of which is very large. After the preparatory inquiry is finished another committee will be appointed to further investigate the matter, officials from the three Departments being assisted by members of the outside public.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

HAGUE DAY MEETINGS.

On Saturday, May 18th, from 1.30 p.m., the Osaka Hague Day Meeting was held in the Public Hall. Following the opening song by a group of girls from the Baika Jogakko, the Chairman, Mr. Ishibashi, Editor of the *Asahi Shimbun*, introduced Mayor Yamashita, who welcomed Mr. Alexander of Tunbridge Wells, England, as an untiring worker in the Anti-Opium Crusade and in the cause of International Law and Arbitration. The Mayor said: "The Hague Coiference is the world's attempt to answer the question as to whether it be not possible to do away with war. It is a great pleasure to act as one of the promoters of this meeting which will help to promote the world's peace and to show that although Japan has been victorious in two wars, she has not become a military nation, but is keen for peace and industrial pursuits."

Mr. J. G. Alexander sketched the development of International Law, Arbitration, and the work of the first Hague Conference. The world expects some favourable action by the coming Hague Conference upon the following questions; (1) An international arbitration treaty; (2) a regular advisory congress of the nations, such as fixing regular times for the Hague Conference to meet; (3) the limitation of armaments; (4) reforms in International Law relative to the rights of neutrals.

Ex-Governor Kikuchi welcomed the opening of this Hague Day Meeting as an opportunity for cultivating the love of peace and the desire to see it maintained throughout the world. He remarked afterwards that the gradual lessening of war is largely due to the work of the peace societies.

Rev. T. Miyagawa spoke upon "International Morality and Peace," urging the importance of a high standard of international morality as a necessary foundation for international peace. The Hague Conference should take steps to encourage educational authorities to teach the principles of the Golden Rule as applied to international life to the children of all lands.

Dr. Tanimoto, of the Kyoto Imperial University, gave an entertaining lecture upon "The Relation of Commerce to Peace." The first essential of commerce is negotiation, which war makes impossible. Let the Hague Conference take thought for commercial morality, as being closely related to the progress of the people. Let us from every point of view study how to do away with the root causes of war. The god of Japan is not one of battle, but of peace and commerce.

At the close of the meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted. "Recognizing that in the international conference at the Hague lies any of the hopes of the world's peace,

"Therefore, be it resolved that we respectfully appeal to the delegates to the coming Hague Conference to exhaust every means for hastening the reign of international confidence, peace, safety and justice."

At 7 p.m., Mr. Alexander was given a banquet at the Osaka Hotel by prominent men of the City, including the Mayor, Assistant Mayor, Ex-Governor Kikuchi, business men, lawyers and editors.

The first of the series of Hague Day Meetings in Japan was held in Kobe Church on Friday, May 17, at 7.30 p.m. Notwithstanding the rain, a good audiepce assembled to hear the lectures: "Progress and Prospects of International Justice" by Mr. Joseph G. Alexander and "Peace Elements in Buddhism, Shintoism and Confucianism" by Dr. Tanimoto. The success of this meeting was largely due to Judge Ota and Mr. Namai, interpreter in the City Office, who enlisted the cooperation of the heads of nearly all of the great enterprises of the City. Among the supporters were the Governor, Mayor, Chief Judge of the Local Court, (Chairman of the Meeting), the U.S. Consul, one member of Parliament, four barristers, six leading educators, including the President of the Higher Commercial School, three editors, one Shinto priest, two physicians, and the heads of five banks and business companies.

The interest which has been manifested in the preparation for this series of Hague Day meetings has been maintained to the end. The last one, so far as is known, was held at Kyoto, on May 19, at 2 p.m. in the City Hall. Following the singing of "Kimigayo," President T. Harada of the Doshisha gave a brief review of the history of the modern peace movement, explaining the spirit and methods of work. Mr. E. Nakamura, Ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce, introduced Mr. J. G. Alexander, who gave the principal address of the afternoon. He reviewed the development of internationalism, dwelling upon the different plans for the federation of nations. The Chairman, Mr. Yasuto Hotta, Chairman of the City Council, spoke briefly of the importance of the peace movement, and on behalf of Mayor Saigo, who was one of promoters of the meeting, thanked Mr. Alexander for his able address. A resolution was adopted midst great applause, authorizing a message to be sent to the delegates at the Hague Conference, respectfully appealing to them to use every possible means for insuring international peace and confidence.

The promoters and friends of the movement have already taken definite steps towards following up this meeting by the organization of a branch of the Japan Peace Society. This Society being as broad and liberal as the Hague Day Meetings, furnishes a suitable means for carrying forward the work in line with the latest developments of International Law and Arbitration. Among those present at the above Council were; Prof. Motataro Matsumoto of the Imperial University, Pres. Tasuku Harada of the Doshisha, Mr. Esuke Nakamura, Ex-Pres. of the Chamber of Commerce, Dr. S. L. Gulick. Dr. Sokei Sonoda, President of the Buddhist University, Dr. Tanimoto of the Imperial University, Dr. Riichiro Saiki, Superintendent of the Saiki Hospital, Hon. Mr. Yuwasa, Ex-M.P., and Mr. Yasuto Hotta, Chairman of the City Council. A committee was appointed to prepare plans for the meeting for organization which is to be held on the day of the opening of the Hague Conference.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Petronel of Paradise, by Mrs. Fred. Maturin; London, Mr. Eveleigh Nash.

The workmanship of this novel is very unequal. When the story begins, with extracts from the diary of an old maiden governess who has undertaken charge of the education of two motherless harum-scarum girls in Guernsey, we are led to expect merely a recital of the prim old lady's woes inevitable to the situation. But after a chapter or two delightful for their unconscious humour, the authoress changes the manner of telling her story and discusses the doings of Peril and Petronel Patrick and their cousin Jack from the point of view of an interested outsider. This continues for awhile, and again another change ensues, the novel concluding in a most melodramatic fashion in the verisimilitude of an old Greek chorus. Had Mrs. Maturin known her own mind and kept to one style all through her book would have been more pleasing than it is, for the story is very interesting. Her heroine is a most delightful creature, a wilful, thoughtless scapegrace perhaps, but an Angel in purity of intent. Her island home and surroundings are lovingly described while the peculiarities of certain Guernsey folk are touched off as with a delicate etching needle. The women on the whole are a much better lot than the men, and we certainly fail to catch sight of the magnetic glamour which is supposed to surround the hero, Mr. Charles Graham Essex, and which makes him irresistible in the conquest of women. To our mind he is a selfish, sordid cad and unworthy of the love showered upon him, and certainly quite unworthy of the end which the authoress so melodramatically provides.

Ten "Kiogen" in English, translated by Yone Noguchi; Tokyo, the Tozaisha.

These translations of ten ancient Japanese farces are very well-done. On one side of the page is printed the original in Japanese on the other side the English translation, thus making the book invaluable to students. Now and again the English halts but on the whole it is flowing and idiomatic. The farces deal with a variety of subjects in a most amusing way, the *dramatis personæ* being usually ignorant lords, forgetful servants, boorish rustics, quick-witted lads, and the laugh sometimes comes from the most unexpected situations. The titles of these ten *Kiogen* are:—The Melon Thief; The Demon's Shell; The Ink Woman; The Two Blind Men; The Demon's Mallet; The Fox Hill; Aunty's Saké; The Gift Mirror; Niwo; The Demon Tile.

BARON KOMURA ON SKILLED LABOUR IN JAPAN.

We take from the *London* and *China Express* the following report of the speech delivered by the Japanese Ambassador (Baron Komura) at the annual dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Baron Komura, replying to the toast of his health, said:—Japan is at this moment devoting all her energies to the development of her national resources and to the consolidation of the position which she occupies as the result of great events in the Far East. (Applause). The great economic activity which is now in progress in Japan will necessarily lead to the expansion of trade and a consequent increase in the demand for highly skilled labour, for the supply of which Japan has to depend upon England. (Applause). In addition to the prospective expansion of trade all the markets in close proximity to Japan are open to all, and are capable of infinite development. So far as these markets are concerned Japan claims no special privilege. Japan strictly adheres to the principle of free competition and equal opportunity for all. (Applause.) In this competition Japan aspires, I think, equally with other nations to have a fair share. (Renewed applause.) England, as the pioneer of trade in the Far East, enjoys an exceptional advantage, and will continue to take the leading part in promoting the development of trade in the Far East. What is essential to the development of trade in the Far East? It is a sense of security, and I am happy to say that the strong bonds of friendship which unite the two empires in close friendship give a great sense of security, not only to themselves but to all the countries interested in the development of trade in the Far East. It is my earnest and sincere wish that this sense of security will long continue. (Applause.) I am happy to be able to assure you that the Japanese people are united in their desire to strengthen the close friendship between Japan and England, and they also find satisfaction in the fact that their desire is so heartily reciprocated by the English people. (Applause). So long as this friendship continues, I think we may confidently look for the realisation of great potentialities in the development of trade in the Far East. (Applause).

TENNIS.

The Men's Doubles in the Inter-town tennis matches between Yokohama and Tokyo were played in brilliant weather at the Bluff Gardens on Saturday afternoon. There was rather a high wind at the beginning of play, but this died down. It will be seen that Yokohama won all four events, though the first was very closely contested. Tokyo were unfortunate in the illness of one of their strongest players, who was obliged to fail them at the last moment, and in the absence of another. Details:—

1. Messrs. Mollison and Smith beat Messrs. Rice and Yamasaki, 3-6, 3-6, 8-6, 6-1, 6-3.
2. Messrs. Chapman and Colchester beat Messrs. Vickers and Hargreaves, 6-1, 6-0, 6-1.
3. Messrs. Atkinson and Hodges beat Hon. F. Lindley and Major Moore, 6-4, 7-9, 6-2, 6-2.
4. Messrs. Read and Kilby beat Messrs. Paton and Boulter, 6-0, 6-2, 6-1.

The sailing races arranged for Saturday last were called off on account of the stiff wind which prevailed before and at the hour for starting.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE HUMAN JAPANESE.

Signs of promise multiply for the lover of his race. The East and the West see eye to eye with increasing clearness. Individual writers, artists, impressionists and caricaturists will, from time to time, arise to distort reality and attempt to make subjective impressions pass for science; but the sober sense and clearer vision of communities or opposite sides of the Pacific, increasingly prefer white light and true perspective.

One of these signs is the notice served by the British Government that during Prince Fushimi's visit, no strains from the comic opera, "The Mikado" shall be played. Few people of English speech realized, when this tuneful rigmarole was first staged, how insulting to a Japanese gentleman the whole production was. Fewer yet, probably, recognized the incongruity of the Chinese and pigeon-English elements, and the utter absurdity of its costumes and the Occidental freakishness that stuck out like bristles all over it, making historic discord.

The rollicking fun and gay tableaux, the lilting chorus and the comic solos may yet keep the opera on the stage for a generation to come, but the prohibition of its partial use by army and navy bands in welcome of an Imperial Prince of Japan is a water-mark of progress. Our own Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes with all his wit and learning probably never knew how unconsciously funny he was when at the dinner to Iwakura, Okubo and the Imperial envoys of 1872 in Boston he wrote in his poem of welcome:

God-bless the Mikado,
Long live the Tycoon.

We have learned some things about Japan since then, but the outburst of ignorance over the San Francisco school episode was discouraging. One expected to hear of Japanese veterans drilling in the moonlight in Hawaii, spying out our fortifications in Porto Rico, and a possible arrival within ten days of Togo's fleet at the Golden Gate; because the nasty, cheap newspapers dearly love to print screaming "scare-heads" on their sheets—which are frightfully expensive for a cent. But to find our caricaturists tilting the eyes of Nippon over to an angle of forty-five degrees and making them talk Chinese washmen's lingo was depressing.

To read an article like that in the *Japan Mail* on the late Lafcadio Hearn is refreshing. One can find the word "queer" on his pages by the score. The odd, strange and unusual attracted him and others who do not want to think that the Japanese are really or merely human. When the undersigned, some decades ago, approached a prominent publisher in New York with the suggestion that the Japanese were not rat-eaters, or opium-smokers, or queue-wearers, etc., etc. he declined to alter text or pictures, "because, any way, our people like to believe it is so." Their necessity, born of increased intelligence has since compelled elision and correction but much obsolete tradition still feeds the fires of race-hatred and ignorance.

But, why should the objectionable word "coolie" remain in serious government documents? "Coolie" implies caste. It is associated with servitude, or lack of perfect liberty. Japan was once, indeed, a land of caste, and nearly a million human beings, as I saw and remember in feudal days, were outside of humanity. But, since Yokoi Heishiro pleaded for their citizenship (losing his life therefore) and His Majesty lifted *eta* and *heimin* to citizenship—as noble an act as Lincoln's emancipation act—caste has been unknown in Japan. The poorest boy, so far as possibilities go, may become premier. I am glad to find the word tabooed in the proceedings of some societies, and I trust the hateful word "Jap" and "coolie"—applied to the honest labourer from Japan—may soon enjoy oblivion. It is a fact that since the vulgar word to "jew down" (beat down the price of a thing) was, through Hebrew influence, eliminated from Webster's Dictionary, it has almost wholly passed out of common speech. To-day (literally this week), we have a Jew, Oscar Straus, a cabinet officer, not only speaking at the Peace Congress, but signing a call to men of all creeds and origins to join in commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of the birthday of John Calvin.

Calvinism, whatever it be in its philosophic or ecclesiastical aspects, never breeds poverty or ignorance, but always means public schools, popular freedom and human advancement. I attended, this very morning, the devotional exercises of the oldest school in North America, which has had a continuous existence, and now prepares lads and young men for our colleges and universities. It was founded by the intensely calvinistic men of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, of which President Roosevelt is, and, since the age of seventeen, has been an earnest and active member. The missionaries of this church in Japan have been Verbeck, S. R. Brown, Stout, Ballagh, Booth, Wyckhoff and others.

The Peace Congress is in session at Carnegie Hall in this city, and the giver of millions and prospective builder of the Hague peace palace presides. The decoration of the hall, gold-spangled white on the stage, the flags of all nations covering the first tier of boxes, and the stars and stripes festooned with gilt shields along the upper tier, is very effective. Despite minor differences of view, variety of personalities and motives, also, perhaps, notwithstanding delusions and illusions it is evident that the intellect of the race is at work on the problem of securing international order without bloodshed, and without cannon, and no armies or navies save as a minimum police measure. For years at Lake Mohonk, N.Y., Mr. Albert Smiley has gathered in June, as his guests, men of the army, navy, banks, business, and manufacturing, as well as writers and thinkers, to look at the subject of arbitration from every point of view. From all points, one can see "the steady gain of man."

The changed point of view in the method of missionary operations is another sign of the coming world peace. Once, the dominating idea was that of individual conversion and the propagation of dogma, with not so much of the foot-washing in the attitude and I came-not-to-destroy-but-to-fulfil spirit. Now, I think the increasingly prevalent aims are those of social betterment, salvation in this world, first the lifting up of nations, while there broods over all the constructive, brotherly and fulfilling spirit. The idea is dawning that we in "Christendom" should invite our brothers elsewhere to help us to realize our own highest ideals.

At the meeting of the American Oriental Society last week, in Philadelphia, the honored veteran missionary, Chandler of Madura, India, held up the noble example of that Christian missionary Robert de Nobili, who, first of all, prepared himself for his work by becoming a Hindu, saying, "If God could become man to save the world, surely I may become a native of the people I would save."

So, while lecturing in four successive courses during this winter and spring in our metropolitan city, on "The Evolution of the Japanese Nation"—showing among other things their descent and inheritance from the white race, with an Aryan speech, the Ainu, and thus their immense reserves of powers and racial capacity, as well as geographical advantage in situation, and their unique opportunity in time, to be the middle term of union and reconciliation of the "Orient" and the "Occident"—I have uttered my faith in the Christianization of Japan.

But, I could never conceive of the Japanese accepting the Greek and Latin portions of the Christian tradition. The Japanese will be Christians, yet not like us who have Occidentalized Jesus almost out of all recognition to a new reader of the Testaments old and new.

The superb Japanese principle of loyalty (as well as all their history, which shows a genius for adaptation, never of slavish copying), will drive them close to the Master, with little or no intermediaries, to inquire of Him first. Then there will yet be a translation of holy writ so idiomatic, so true to the original, so free from ecclesiastical, state church and sectarian trammels and associations, that even the Japanese *inaka* will feel that God has spoken directly to him in the tongue in which he was born.

Now that Dickins has given us in an attractive edition Medieval Japanese Texts, and Arnold Constable & Co. of London promise us from Aston another book on Shinto, is it too much to hope that Satow (the simple name itself is honor, without titles) may yet tell us of his life and work? And, has the last book from Chamberlain been written? I can testify that there is darkness enough yet to be scattered. Some day even our cheap newspapers may realize who the Japanese are and their serious purposes and ambition. To help in demonstrating simply their normal humanity is noble enough work for any one. It will be hard for Caucasian conceit to acknowledge even class for class the Asiatic as a social equal, but if the Japanese keep on so persistently in making themselves worthy of full recognition, then it is time for the owls and the bats of race-hatred to seek their dens and caves.

W. E. G.

New York, April 17, 1907.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

The steamer *Akebono Maru* encountered a thunder storm on May 19th about eight miles off Yesem Light House not far from Muroran. The foremast was damaged by a thunder bolt. It is said that the ship was carrying a large quantity of ammunition from Yokohama to Toma-komaki.

The steamer *Koun Maru* (2,876 tons) on the morning of May 20th went ashore off Motoyama, Yamaguchi prefecture. All the passengers and crew are safe.

On the night of May 20th, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Tetorikawa Maru* went ashore off Kaibe, Tokushima prefecture. Subsequently she sank. The master and most of the crew are missing.

A telegram to the *Dempo* says that the French armoured cruiser *Chanzy* (4,759 tons) has gone ashore at Steep island, about a hundred miles from Shanghai. On May 21st, the *Alger* left for the scene to give necessary assistance. The *Chanzy* was built at Bordeaux and was launched on the 24th January, 1894.

On May 17th and 18th, a strong gale was experienced at Maizuru and other western places. Some junks were capsized in Moji Straits, and the shipping services through the inland sea were temporarily stopped.

Fire broke out on board the *Tango Maru* on May 13th on her way from Seattle to Yokohama. The fire, which originated in the third hold, was put out through the efforts of the crew and passengers before serious damage was sustained. The steamer arrived at Yokohama on May 16th. It is said that some bales of cotton were slightly damaged.

The Shell line steamer *Silverlip*, Capt. Hocken, bound from Singapore to London, had to be abandoned in the Bay of Biscay in April, after a terrific explosion of benzine. Five of the crew are missing. Forty-eight members of the crew, including four men badly injured in the explosion, were picked up by a passing steamer and landed at Plymouth.

The crew of the sailing vessel *Tenjin Maru*, which was reported missing since February 10th, arrived at Nagasaki on May 19th. According to their report, after they left Kagoshima the vessel encountered a gale and drifted for eighty days to within eight hundred miles north of the Philippines. At that time, when the crew were almost in a starving condition, they were rescued by an American steamer and subsequently brought to Manila. They were taken home by the Australian liner *Kumano Maru*.

A Moji telegram says that a British steamer collided with a fishing boat on the night of May 20th in the neighbourhood of Mitoshima, Bingo province. The boat was capsized and two of the fishermen are missing.

The Board of Trade found that the stranding of the steamship *Suevic* on the rocks off the Lizard on March 16th was caused by the fault of the master in maintaining full speed toward the land in hazy weather. In consideration of his previous record, however, his certificate is suspended for three months only.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

There are not many boys in America, and that means both Canada and the United States, who have not read "The Story of a Bad Boy," and placed it on their treasure-shelf, along with "Tom Brown's Schooldays at Rugby," equally dear to the boy heart. Probably, since English literature is now almost the same for juveniles as for adults, Aldrich's story of his own boyhood, is almost as well known on one side of the Atlantic as the other: if it is not, then the British boys are to be commiserated, because there have been few such books of rollicking, good, boyish fun written in our tongue. Older people who have had the privilege of reading Aldrich's most delightful surprise, "Marjorie Daw," know what it is; those who do not know cannot be told without spoiling the story, it must be read by everyone. But it was not so much as a prose writer as a poet that Thomas Bailey Aldrich gained the warm nook he filled for many years in the hearts of English-speaking peoples, and others too, and it is safe to say that the cablegram announcing his death only a few weeks ago, brought sorrow to many good people here in Japan.

It was not intended that he should be a literary man; at least, when his father's death put a stop to the plan for sending him to Harvard, he was placed in a banker's office in New York City, with the expectation that he would put his shoulder to the dollar-grinding wheel; but the Muse proved to be more attractive than the banker's desk, and before long he turned to journalism for his support and to poetry as his avocation. He was born in 1836, and it was when rising twenty that he went to New York. After a somewhat lengthy apprenticeship with several journals in that city and Boston, at the age of forty-five he was called to the proudest editorial post in the United States, and succeeded Mr. William Dean Howells as editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. For nine years he occupied the sanctum, the back windows of which overlook (for it is still the editorial chamber of America's most scholarly, classical magazine) what has been called the most peaceful spot in Boston—the "Old Granary Cemetery,—where lie the bones of some of the earliest Puritan settlers, although interments have been forbidden for many years, except in a very few, most eminent cases. Aldrich used to say whimsically to his visitors, the writer was one of them, that the occupants were highly satisfactory neighbours, "because they never bring manuscripts for my inspection."

In 1890, there fell to Aldrich a piece of good fortune that rarely happens to literary people: a generous friend died and left him a legacy amply sufficient to make him free from sordid care, and he thereafter applied himself to the fine art of living. He knew, of course, the older generation of American poets, to which belonged Lowell, Holmes, and Whittier, for Longfellow had passed away some years before, in 1884, and when they died in the nineties, Americans felt that they were not entirely robbed of disciples of the Muse, for there were left Stoddard, and Stedman, and Aldrich. Then Stedman died, worn out with the burden of his years, yet not an old man, and now Aldrich has laid down his pen, and there is left but one American poet of recognised large achievements to represent the middle period of the nineteenth century which saw the United States in the throes of its deep agony and witnessed its great moral awakening.

When Aldrich reached his seventieth year, last November, the tributes paid to him showed how well he was loved in all parts of the world, for there came to him messages from every European land, regardless of its language, and from the most outlying corners where his comrades were gathered together, and all of them wishing him in absolute sincerity "many happy returns." It is rarely that an English poet has evinced such delicate artistry as Aldrich displays in his work. One of his earlier poems recounts the things he would do if the soul of Herrick dwelt within him; and they were precisely the things that he afterwards did, when relieved of that burden which is so often placed on the shoulders of a poet, the necessity of writing for the means of livelihood. Yet, while Aldrich did what he wished to do with all the exquisite art of his exemplar, there is in everything he did an instinct for purity that sets his work upon a loftier plane than that of the amatory parson of Devon. It is rather the fashion among the would-be poets of to-day, to decry the limitations and hackneyedness of the sonnet, and yet Aldrich, who is entitled to all the respect that has been paid him, found, in the sonnet, the form most fit for his serious mood. In this form of versification he was no lyrical trifler, and his best are examples of the deepest thought and the noblest deliverance that our poetic literature can offer. Aldrich's own lines, representing a pall bearer's soliloquy at the funeral of a minor poet, are strangely apposite to himself: the stanza is too long to be given in full, but it begins:

"Room in your heart for him, O Mother Earth,
Who loved each flower and leaf that made you fair,"

METHODISM IN JAPAN.

The first general conference of the Methodist Church of Japan was convened in the Aoyama Gakuin Chapel on Wednesday morning.

The commissioners present, sent to Japan to effect union and to organize an independent Methodist Church, were the Rev. Earl Cranston, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. A. B Leonard, D.D., LL.D., Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. A. W. Wilson, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Rev. W. R. Lambuth, M.D., D.D., Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Rev. A. Carman, D.D. General Superintendent of the Methodist Church, Canada, and Rev. A. Sutherland D.D., Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Church, Canada.

There were sixty-six delegates present, with an equal representation of lay and clerical members. Among the lay delegates were two ladies, Miss Seed and Miss Russell, of Nagasaki. More than a hundred visitors were seated outside the bar of the conference, and witnessed with deep interest the proceedings of what every one present felt was a memorable occasion. Among the visitors were Mrs. Bishop Cranston of Washington City, and Mrs. Bishop Wilson, Dr. John F. Goucher and Miss Goucher, of Baltimore.

The conference was called to order by Bishop Cranston, chairman of the commission of the M. E. Church, who stated that in accordance with the full authority given to them by the general conferences of the three Methodist bodies represented, the commissioners desired to create a general conference and establish an independent Methodist Church in Japan.

Hymn 95, commencing, "All hail the power of Jesu's name," was announced by Dr. W. R. Lambuth. The third chapter of Joshua and the second chapter of Ephesians were read in English by Dr. A. Sutherland and in Japanese by Dr. Y. Honda. Dr. A. Carman led in prayer. Hymn 133, "I love thy kingdom Lord," was announced and Rev. Y. Yoshioka led in prayer. Hymn 323, commencing "Blest be the tie that binds" was then sung, after which Bishop A. W. Wilson read to the conference, the address prepared by the commissioners.

The following paragraphs are taken from the Commissioners' address:

To the Delegates of the Annual Conference of Japan representing the Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Episcopal Church, South, of the United States in America, and the Methodist Church, Canada, in General Conference assembled in Tokyo, Japan, May 1907.

Dearly Beloved Brethren—In the good providence of our God, and, as we believe, in the prosecution of His purposes in the extension of the Kingdom of His Son Jesus Christ Our Lord, this Conference assembles to give effect to the faithful labours and prayers of many devoted men and women, for many years, and to promote the interests that amid toils and sacrifices have been guarded and cherished to this historic hour. We have entered into the labours of brave and noble spirits and some of them have entered into their rest.

No doubt the parent Churches in America hold in high regard and in warmest love for Christ's sake these Churches in Japan, their previous and carefully nourished offspring. And now that these Churches, already one spiritually in Christ, are to the sight of the world to become one organization and grow we trust more vigorously and fruitfully into the living body of our common Lord, the parent Churches in America cannot but regard this united Church in Japan with ever increasing affection and interest, and be ready to assist in its establishment and growth in the wisest and best ways possible. Their desire is very strong and sincere that these uniting Churches in their new form and relation, as the Methodist Church of Japan, may be well furnished for every good work and filled with greatly increased power. The highest welfare of the Church in Japan is the one object we all have in view in these movements; and this can be reached only by hearty brotherly cöoperation on our part, and by the abundant blessing of God our Father upon our united prayers, sympathies and labours.

That you may better understand our spirit and purposes permit us to speak with brotherly frankness concerning the matter submitted to us and the basis we have adopted. We need not remind you that the people of the United States and Canada respect the right of every other civilized people to regulate their own affairs without compulsory interference from abroad. The governing bodies of our several churches, did not hesitate to recognize this principle when they were petitioned to grant independent organization to their societies in Japan, though we dare not conceal the fact that their action was taken not without regret, and even with serious misgivings in the minds of many, as to the expediency of such a radical movement at this juncture, while we have as yet so very few self-supporting churches in the empire. If our teaching had been in any way harmful or our administration oppressive, or our missionaries unkind or unworthy, we could not have wondered at the desire for the organization of an independent native church. But in all respects we were assured to the contrary; and the one reason assigned for the immediate independence of our Japanese societies was the belief of the petitioners that with a distinctively national organization and following their own plans, our Japanese preachers and people could more effectively carry forward the work of evangelizing their countrymen. The sincerity of that conviction was not questioned by either of our General Conferences, nor did they choose to raise a contention as to the soundness of the reasoning that supported it. While they could not reject the petition consistently with their own principles and history, nevertheless in the method they adopted, namely, the authorizing of Commissioners to deal with the whole subject, they chose the most conservative course open to them under the circumstances. These Commissioners even when duly appointed and empowered did not move hastily. After waiting until peace came to the empire and conditions had become normal, and being still assured of the earnest desire of the Japanese Methodism, they proceeded with the deliberate care required by the gravity of the duty imposed upon them.

Our confident hope is that our Japanese brethren will nobly sustain the cause committed to their hands, and that they may never mistake the anxious solicitude of the mother Churches for the spirit of meddlesome interference. Remember, brethren, that the mother heart beats true, even under the test of separation, distance and time. We shall expect you in turn to train our spiritual grand-children to revere the name and honor of our great church family.

All will with joy anticipate the day when self-supporting church and institutions in Japan shall enable our brethren here to undertake the largest things for Christ our Lord. Meanwhile we must keep to such lines and address ourselves to such measures as shall lead on to the better days and higher plane of self-support.

And so we commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up and to give you an inheritance with them that are sanctified. We pray you be faithful to the doctrines delivered by Christ and His Apostles, and preserved for His Church and people in the Holy Scriptures. And we seek for you all, and all your people the blessings and powers of the kingdom of God.

The remaining hours of the morning session were consumed in effecting the organization of the conference, the appointing of committees, the election of officers and fixing the hours of meeting and adjournment.

Rev. D. S. Spencer, and Rev. K. Usaki were elected secretaries.

Rev. K. Obata, M. Matsumoto, and Y. Hirairawa were chosen as official interpreters.

The sessions will be held in the afternoons from 2 o'clock to 5.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY.

"ALL-OF-A-SUDDEN PEGGY."

If the melodrama with which the Bandmann Comedy Company opened their season in Yokohama can best be described as a one-man play, their second piece "All-of-a-sudden Peggy" is just as much a one-character piece, only this time it is a lady who gets the chance. But when that lady happens to be the clever, vivacious, and altogether charming Miss Florence Hamer it goes without saying that her audience had no fault to find with the playwright's scheme. She simply revelled in the part and thus carried the whole play through most triumphantly. The story, if not so very original, is very interesting and the situations are well-conceived. The difficulty into which impetuous "Peggy" falls through her good-natured but ill-considered attempts to clear the ground for the marriage of her widowed mother to a cleverly-stupid nobleman, never reaches the point of tragedy—though at times it looked most probable—and because the way of escape is obviously easy, they appear as little more than exhilarating incidents in a madcap adventure of a charming girl. "Peggy" pretends that she has run away with the nobleman's brother, whereas she merely goes off by herself, but calls on her supposed companion in London to explain her action. By unlucky mischance she finds him away from his flat, and tired of waiting falls asleep there. When it is too late to go elsewhere she wakes and decides, like the "all-of-a sudden" girl that she is, to spend the night in the vacant rooms. It happens, however, that her unconscious host returns early in the morning, the two are found together and the only outlet from a compromising situation is the engagement which has been foreseen all through.

The audience last night were much less frigid than on Thursday, having perhaps become a little better acquainted with the individual members of the company, and Miss Hamer had little difficulty in making them share very keenly in all her schemes, trials and triumphs. She is without doubt an actress of very considerable ability and unites with a gracious presence the most captivating of stage manners. In all honesty it can be written of her that by last night's performance she has won an enviable place in Yokohama's regard. She was very well supported by the other members of the company, Miss Dorcas Crosbie, Miss Russell-Spiers, Mr. Claude King, Mr. Clifford Brown, Mr. Sydney Pease and others.

"THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON."

It was a countryman of Mr. J. M. Barrie's who declared that "rank is but the guinea stamp, a man's a man for a' that." Mr. Barrie takes up the idea—and blows it inside out. His whimsical phantasy "The Admirable Crichton" is a brilliant satire on the hollowness of the world's most cherished conventions, but in the end he shows that human nature, given its old familiar environment, much prefers to be loyal to its conventions and so keep everything as it should be in this best of all possible worlds, than sacrifice itself for the sake of airy ideals. The "Earl of Loam," so the playwright tells us, had an idea that a monthly party given to his servants—a party at which his daughters and relations had to wait upon the domestics of all grades and occupations—would do much to abolish the useless worn-out absurdity of distinctions in rank. Of course he rendered everybody uncomfortable by these parties and brought his daughters to the verge of revolt, while his butler, the "Admirable Crichton" strongly disapproved of the whole idea—distinctions among men, he firmly held, were necessary, absolutely necessary, to keep secure the social fabric of dear old England. The Earl insists upon having his way and gets up a yachting trip, which includes all the principal characters of the play, to further develop the system. The yacht gets thrown-away on a desert island, and the party reach land destitute and very ragged. Here was an admirable chance for the Earl to carry out his utopian scheme. And it was carried out—but not as he expected. The party being cut off entirely from the outside world and brought very close to the sterner intimacies of nature find themselves at the mercy of "Crichton," the only level-headed, capable man in the crowd, and very speedily he becomes the autocratic head of the shipwrecked company, bending the haughty daughters of the house, particularly "Lady Mary Lasenby"—who is a very fine specimen of the caste of Vere-de-Vere—entirely to his will. He deserved to rule, for he was a man, and he deserved to win the love of the impetuous, imperious, high-strung "Lady Mary." Her surrender was the more complete by reason of her temperament. But just as the two have pledged their troth, a ship calls at the island and everyone sails back home to England—and convention. The old "Earl of Loam" resumes his position as the aristocratic head of his ancient house; his daughters are titled ladies again with all the privileges of their rank; while "Crichton," the ever admirable, sinks back again into the position of a most deferential butler. It is a trying situation for both himself and "Lady Mary," for the return to civilization brings back for her an old-*fiancé*, "Lord Brocklehurst." In some splendidly played scenes between her and "Crichton" we soon discover that "Lady Mary will play the game"—marry her aristocrat: *noblesse oblige*; that "Crichton" will never dream of aspiring to her hand now that they are all back among the brass bound conventions of English life, but will take as a wife a kitchen-maid and set up as a public house keeper at the sign of "The Case is Altered."

The Bandmann Comedy Company entered fully into the spirit of Mr. Barrie's whim and the crowded house testified very freely its keen appreciation of their efforts. Mr. Claude King in the title rôle was superb, while one could not have wished for a better "Lady Mary" than Miss Florence Hamer presented. The "Earl of Loam" was, in the hands of Mr. Clifford Bown, a very finished character, while the "Hon. Ernest Woolley" of Mr. H. Sinclair Cotter was excellent for its boyish breeziness. The "ladies Catherine and Agatha Lasenby" were pourtrayed very prettily by Miss Violet Vorley and Miss Lilian Lloyd, while as "Tweeny," the slavy, Miss Heleh Grenville was simply immense. Of course the staging of the play was above all praise, particularly the two island scenes, reflecting the greatest credit on Mr. J. H. Shrout, the Stage Carpenter. One felt sorry that the vagaries of the electric light installation should have added to his worries, and no one was particularly surprised when it went out altogether, a habit it has of doing when a theatrical company is using the Public Hall. Fortunately the interruption was not of long duration on Saturday; still it was annoying all the same. Another minor worry was the band, whose musical aspirations at present outrun their capabilities. Imitations of funeral marches, nursery rhyme jingles and much banging of brass rather get upon the nerves when one is confined within the narrow dimensions of the Public Hall.

THE "WEST VIRGINIA" MINSTRELS.

The "Jolly Tars" Minstrel and Vaudeville Troupe of the U. S. flagship *West Virginia* gave a capital entertainment at the Public Hall on Wednesday evening to a bumper house. When the curtain went up on the first, or minstrel part, it disclosed the full strength of the company of thirty odd seated in the familiar half circle attired in smart black and white dress costume and unblackened faces—with the exception of the four corner men who appeared in conventional darky dress and colour, while the portly Interlocutor, Mr. H. J. Pardee, towered in the centre, clad in spotless white. The solos were generally well rendered, particularly the song "While the Old Mill Wheel is Turning," by Mr. Henty, who is gifted with a very fine and well trained bass voice. This singer was twice recalled and in response to the second *encore* favoured the audience with a second song. Mr. Whittaker's comic song "Moses Andrew Jackson, Good-bye," was also received with enthusiastic applause. The choruses were well balanced and sung in excellent time, and the whole part went with plenty of spirit and go. After an interval of five minutes and a march played by the orchestra, the second part opened with an act by Messrs Allen and Douglass, jugglers and equilibrists, who performed various clever tricks with great dexterity. The step dancing by Messrs. Lowenfeld and Reed which followed was deservedly received with enthusiastic applause and was worthy of the reputation of the latter performer, who is said to be the champion dancer of Pennsylvania. The next act, "The Musical World," by Messrs Baker and Rolston, was both clever and amusing, and for one thing demonstrated the fact that it is possible to extract music of sorts even from empty whiskey bottles and meat tins. The original farce which concluded the entertainment was immensely funny and somewhat startling, as the various characters, in appropriate costumes and make-up, made their way from the back of the hall on to the stage to be operated on by the professor of mesmerism, the final result of whose manipulation of his subjects created a wild and woolly scene. The *West Virginia* Orchestra rendered yeoman's service both in the selections played and in the accompaniments, and the flagship is to be congratulated in having on board a company and an orchestra who can put upon the boards such a rattling good entertainment as that given on Wednesday evening. The executive committee of the company consists of Messrs. R. H. Whitaker, Manager; W. A. Morgan, Assistant Manager; Chaplain J. F. McGinty, Treasurer; and E. W. Kimball, Secretary; while Bandmaster Lao, and Mr. I. Cotter are the Musical Directors and Mr. M. J. Lothamer, Stage Manager. The following was the full programme:

PART I.

Overture ....."Raymond"...*West Virginia* Orchestra.

GRAND MEDLEY OVERTURE OF MELODY AND SONG
by entire Troupe.

"TELL ALL THE COONS I'M A-COMIN."
Introducing the Monarchs of Merry-makers
SMITH AND MARSH.

"THE DUSKY CAVALIERS."
Introducing the Kings of Minstrelsy
WHITTAKER AND LOWENFELD.

Never Raise a Razor .....Marsh.
Somewhere .....Stultz.
The Bee that gets the Honey .....Smith.
Take Me back to New York Town .....Burg.
Good Advice .....Lowenfeld.
While the Old Mill Wheel is Turning .....Henty.
Moses Andrew Jackson, Good-bye .....Whitaker.

CLOSING CHORUS....."THE JOLLY TARS"
By the Entire Troupe.

FIVE MINUTE INTERMISSION.

PART II.

March.....The Jolly Tars...*West Virginia* Orchestra.

OLIO.

THE DIAMOND, DUO.
ALLEN AND DOUGLASS.
JUGGLERS AND EQUILIBRISTS.

LOWENFELD .....Champion Buck and Wing Dancers REED.

BAKER AND ROLSTON.
With a Novel Act "The Musical World."

Selection....."Popularity."...*West Virginia* Orchestra.

To Conclude with the Original Farce
"PROFESSOR SVENGALIHYP IN BINGVILLE."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Professor .....R. H. Whitaker.
The Village Soak..."With a Dog"...F. C. Gosnell.
Madame Avoirdupois..."The Village Belle"..... F. C. Leick.
Rastus ....."Looking for a Hip"..H. Lowenfeld.
Maud ..... E. L. Sleeth.
Mamie ....."Right from the Country" G. T. Smoot.
Jimmy the Bad....."Hully Gee".....W. W. Lewis.
Ezekiel Golsquash..."A Regular Horse"..... E. W. Kimball.
Ah Lung ....."A Mistake".....W. Rosenfeld.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER .....GOOD NIGHT.

The silk goods traders of Yokohama, according to a vernacular paper, have declined the proposals of M. Howin, a French merchant now in Tokyo, who recently urged the establishment of a Franco-Japanese export association.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

HERR FRIEDENTHAL'S PIANO RECITAL.

Herr Friedenthal is to be commiserated upon the beggarly array of empty benches which greeted him at the Public Hall on Tuesday, but congratulated—and that right heartily—on the brilliant performance which he gave and the enthusiasm which he aroused in the breasts of his audience. Perhaps it was unfortunate that he followed so closely on the series of theatrical performances given by the Bandmann Company, but it must be remembered that Yokohama has not yet attained the size and dignity of a town providing continuous and adequate audiences for both kinds of entertainment. However the genuine music lovers of the community were there and they thoroughly enjoyed the rich treat provided. Herr Friedenthal, whose stage presence and demeanour at the piano is delightfully reserved, opened with Beethoven's ever popular "Moonlight" Sonata, op. 27, No. 2, and interpreted it very beautifully throughout, though of the three movements the first was perhaps the most delicate in force of execution. The Chopin numbers were all excellent and the pianiste well deserved the encore accorded the Funeral March, op 35; though it was nothing to the applause which rang out at the conclusion of the Polonaise in A. flat, which amounted to a perfect ovation. Three times he bowed his thanks but the house would not be denied and Herr Friedenthal at length kindly played Chopin's Mazurka in F. minor. His fine wrist action was particularly noticeable in all the Chopin selections and of course his *tempo* was perfect. After an interval the recital was resumed with the Storm Scene from the "Flying Dutchman," in which the player was heard to splendid effect in his own arrangement of all the highly realistic passages of Wagner's famous work. No wonder that an encore was accorded. Of the last four items—Serenade, Schubert-Liszt; The Nightingale (Russian Song), Alabieff-Mirdolina; Gavotte antique, Corelli-Friedenthal; Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 2. Liszt—the Gavotte was the most highly appreciated, the use of the *glissando* passages being very dainty. The pianiste was asked to repeat this item, which he graciously did. Of course the final number—Liszt's ever welcome Hungarian Rhapsodie—proved a masterly performance and worthy of the composer and the player.

SPRING REGATTA.

The Spring Regatta of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club was held on Saturday afternoon under favourable conditions as to weather, for though there was a high southerly wind the course under the lee of the Bluff was fairly smooth, and the sun was not too hot. The verandah was quite a gay scene, many ladies being present, and the proceedings were enlivened by good music from the band of the U.S. flagship *West Virginia*. Miss Kenderdine presented the Ladies Purse to the winners immediately after the Senior Pairs were rowed, and the other prizes were presented at the close of the programme.

The officials of the day were: Judge H. C. Litchfield, Starters Messrs. L. Pollard and Cyril Allen, Time-keeper Mr. H. Levy, Pontoon official, Mr. B. J. Jackson, Verandah officials; Messrs. P. E. Nicolle, H. A. Poole and G. K. Totton.

Race No. 1.....CLUB *versus* COMMITTEE.—1 Mile.

II.—"SWAN."

	COMMITTEE.	lbs.	
Bow.	J. L. Graham	150	1
2.	H. A. Poole	158	
3.	C. von Fallot	187	
Str.	C. L. Timm	158	
Cox.	J. Abbey	120	

I.—"SEAMEW."

	CLUB.	lbs.	
Bow.	G. Kenderdine	145	2
2.	R. C. Bowden	155	
3.	G. B. Spain	154	
Str.	W. E. Detmold	175	
Cox.	D. L. Abbey	114	

Time, 5 min. 59⅘ secs.

The Club got away more smartly but the Committee gradually wore them down and passing them at the ¾ mile drew gradually in front and won a good race by 1¼ lengths.

Race No. 2. .....JUNIOR DOUBLE SCULLS.—¾ Mile.

II.—"TERN."

		lbs.	
Bow.	L. Stornebrink, Jr.	140	1
Str.	R. G. Holmes	145	

I.—"PEARL."

		lbs.	
Bow.	E. Eagling	126	2
Str.	F. Stone	135	

Time 7 min. 6¼ secs.

A level start was made but Stornebrink took the lead and had established an advantage of about 3 lengths when they neared the P. M. Wharf and going rather easily kept that distance to the close.

Race No. 3.....SENIOR PAIRS, "Ladies' Purse."—1 Mile.

II.—"WIDGEON."

		lbs.	
Bow.	R. C. Bowden	155	1
Str.	C. L. Timm	158	
Cox.	D. L. Abbey	114	

I.—"MALLARD."

		lbs.	
Bow.	G. B. Spain	154	2
Str.	J. L. Graham	150	
Cox.	J. Abbey	120	

Time 9.41.

This was a capital race. They got off well together but at the first quarter Timm had a lead of about two lengths and was still in front at the Wharf. Graham now put it on and cut the lead down to a length at the Grand Hotel. Fifty yards out he was only half a length away and gaining steadily. Just as he seemed to have the race in hand, however, the crew got at sixes and sevens for two strokes, the boat lost its way and the plucky pair lost the race, by not more than a couple of feet.

Race No. 4.....JUNIOR FOURS.—¾ Mile.

II.—"SEAMEW."

		lbs.	
Bow.	C. Correa	125	1
2.	E. Eagling	126	
3.	G. Gregory	156	
Str.	R. G. Holmes	145	
Cox	J. Abbey	120	

I.—"PELICAN."

		lbs.	
Bow.	J. Figuereido	125	2
2.	J. de Bosschere	133	
3.	C. Gunn	138	
Str.	E. L. Squire	143	
Cox.	D. L. Abbey	114	

Time, 7.1.

Both crews got away well but Holmes soon went in front and maintained his lead to the end, winning by about 1½ lengths.

Race No. 5.....SENIOR FOURS.—1 Mile.

I.—"FLAMINGO."

		lbs.	
Bow.	J. Moss	138	1
2.	F. Stone	135	
3.	G. B. Spain	154	
Str.	W. E. Detmold	175	
Cox.	D. L. Abbey	114	

II.—"SWAN."

		lbs.	
Bow.	J. P. Abbey	120	2
2.	L. Stornebrink, Jr.	140	
3.	R. C. Bowden	155	
Str.	C. L. Timm	158	
Cox.	G. Kenderdine	145	

III.—"DARTER."

		lbs.	
Bow.	R. Wallace	130	3
2.	W. Talbot	142	
3.	C. von Fallot	187	
Str.	J. L. Graham	150	
Cox.	W. Graham	134	

Time, 9 2⅕.

They started on pretty even terms and at the half mile there was little to choose between, Detmold being perhaps a little in front and giving place later to Timm, Graham being two lengths astern of both at the Wharf. Detmold was ahead and increasing his lead won by between 2 and 3 lengths.

Race No. 6.....JUNIOR PAIRS.—¾ Mile.

II.—"SCOTTER."

		lbs.	
Bow.	D. Drummond	155	1
Str.	L. Stonebrink jr.	140	
Cox.	J. Abbey	123	

I.—"SCAUP."

		lbs.	
Bow.	J. F. Helm	121	2
Str.	G. Charlesworth	128	
Cox.	D. L. Abbey	114	

III.—"SHELDRAKE."

		lbs.	
Bow.	A. Gorman	127	3
Str.	G. Neville	145	
Cox.	G. Graham	134	

Time, 8.15½.

The race was rather easy for "Scoter," which soon went in front and won by about 2 lengths.

Race No. 7....SENIOR DOUBLE SCULLS.—¾ Mile.

II.—"BOAT NO. 1."

		lbs.	
Bow.	J. L. Graham	150	1
Str.	G. B. Spain	154	

I.—"BOAT NO. 2."

		lbs.	
Bow.	G. Kenderdine	145	2
Str.	C. von Fallot	187	

Time, 7.56.

Instead of the mile as arranged this race was rowed over the quarter mile course. Both boats steered badly. Spain soon assumed the lead and increasing it won by between 2 and 3 lengths.

The usual Scratch Fours closed the programme.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE SCOTCH WHISKY CASE.

The text of the Judgment of the Osaka District Court in the proceedings for infringement of Messrs. Buchanan's "Black and White" Whisky trade-mark is now available, says the *Kobe Herald*, which appends a translation:—Accused: Nishikawa Teigi, 40 years of age, dealer in foreign spirits and wines, of Wakaze-minami, Wakaye-mura, Naka Kawagori District, Osaka Fu.

In the action as to an infringement of the Trade Mark Law brought against the above named, Procurator Suzuki Toyojiro was concerned. After consideration Judgment is given as follows:—The charge against the accused Nishikawa Teigi is dismissed. The articles confiscated shall be returned to the persons to whom they belong.

REASONS.

The principal point in the accusation in this case is that the accused had used a trade-mark consisting of European letters forming the words "Black and White" and which is used for the whisky made by Mr. James Buchanan, British subject, of the Black Swan Distillery, No. 26, Holborn, London, England, and is regist red as number 20,851 in the No. 20 Register of the Patent Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, for whisky sold by the accused without the sanction of Messrs. Buchanan during the period from July to about December, 1906. The trade mark which the accused used, however, has in its centre in big letters the European words "The House of Commons" in red, and between the words "House" and "of" two lions face each other, holding between them a red ball with the design of a hawk on it. The European words "The House of Commons" and the red ball are designed in such a way as to particularly attract people's attention. This trade-mark has no resemblance to that registered by Mr. James Buchanan and therefore the action of the accused in using such a trade-mark does not constitute any crime. On this ground the Court gives judgment as above in accordance with Article No. 224 of the Law of Criminal Procedure, and in regard to the articles confiscated in accordance with Article No. 202 of the same.

May 15, 40th year of Meiji.

Signed by
Judge, presiding, YAOI HIDESAKU.
Judge KAWASAKI SAIICHIRO.
„ MUROKI MAGOJIRO.
2nd Criminal Department,
Osaka Chiho Saibansho.

PETITION AGAINST THE LIQUIDATOR OF THE JAPAN BREWERY CO.

The case instituted by Mr. J. H. Rosenthal against the liquidator of the Japan Brewery Company Ltd. petitioning for cancellation of a resolution passed at a general meeting of shareholders held on Feb. 13th, came up again on May 18th in the Yokohama District Court.

Judge Muraoka gave an interlocutory judgment dismissing the contention of defendant that the Japan Brewery Co. is exempt from Japanese laws.

Defendant is reported to have decided to appeal against the foregoing decision.

THE "AGENOR" CASE.

The condition of Charles A. Hill, one of the accused in the *Agenor* case, who is undergoing treatment at the General Hospital, is reported to be very serious; consequently the appeal which was fixed to take place on May 28th in the Tokyo Appeal Court will, it is said, be postponed,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Cardinal Merry del Val has promised Bishop Thomas F. Lillis of the Leavenworth, Kas., diocese that at some time in the future he will visit the cities in the Middle and Western States. Thus far he has only been in New York.

According to latest investigations, the Japanese of San Francisco number 7,282 in all. Their occupations are: servants in private houses, 1,568; school boys, 657; employees in shops, 419; restaurant keepers, 595; curio merchants, 345; hotel keepers, 327; launderers, 272; employees in factories, 267; boot and shoe makers, 191; grocers, 167; journalists, 95, etc.

Mr. Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, said on May 2nd: "I am a strong partisan of President Roosevelt. If he should be willing to run again there is not the slightest doubt the Republican National Convention would make him the nominee by acclamation. Many believe he can be induced to accept another nomination. I do not believe so. I was with him when he wrote his determination not to accept a third term, as he called it. It was not done impulsively, and he meant it."

The archaeologist, Sig. Boni, doubts whether the fragments of marble presented by Mr. J. P. Morgan to the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art belong to the Forum Julium. He admits, however, that possibly they do, as the site was excavated clandestinely in the last century. The correspondent is informed that the fine arts department has requested the New York Museum to furnish casts of the marbles, with a view to ascertaining by means of comparisons whether they are genuine or forgeries.

Until a year ago France led the world in the manufacture of automobiles, but the United States now has foremost place. In 1906 America turned out 60,000, automobiles, France 55,000, England 28,000, Germany 22,000, Italy 19,600 and Belgium 12,000. In 1901 only 314 cars were constructed in the United States, and in the same year France built 23,711. At the rate of increase which the above figures indicate the United States will turn out and use more automobiles than all of the countries of the old world combined.

All records for the number of emigrants arriving at the port of New York in a single day were broken in the twenty four hours ending at 8 o'clock on May 2nd. By that hour fourteen steamships brought into the harbour since 8 o'clock the previous night 20,729 emigrants from nearly every section of the civilized world. This exceeds by fully 5000 the largest number ever landed in a single day. From Naples five steamers brought 8627 steerage passengers. The steamer *Bulgaria* alone had 2734 passengers in her steerage.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has deeded to the University of Chicago a tract of land, comprising about 10 city blocks and valued at $2,000,000. The tract extends from Cottage Grove-avenue to Madison-avenue, Chicago. With this latest addition to the holdings of the university it becomes possible to carry out the building plan of the late president, Dr. W. R. Harper. Within the past 16 months Mr. Rockefeller has given $16,000,000 to the university, and the total since the founding of the institution amounts to $21,416,000.

In a recent address delivered at Rochester, N.Y., Louis Wiley, advertising manager of the New York *Times*, said the city of New York has a population of about 4,000,000, and the number of copies of New York morning newspapers sold in the city is 750,000. The number of agate lines of advertising space in the New York morning newspapers in February, 1906, was over 3,500.000, while that of the evening newspapers was 2,500,000 lines. Evening newspapers appear six days of the week, while morning dailies publish on seven days. The annual expenditure for advertising in the newspapers of the city of New York is greatly in excess of $10,000,000. The annual receipts from newspaper sales in the city of New York are not much over $3,000,000. The annual expenditures of the New York newspapers are probably about $10,000,000. Receipts from circulation in the main represent the profits of the newspapers. To the newspapers which are sold for 1 cent per copy the news companies pay 50 cents per 100, which rate scarcely pays for more than the white paper used in the production of the newspaper.

The appointment of Mr. Charles Denby, chief clerk in the State Department, to be American Consul General at Shanghai at $8000 a year, is said to be in line with the President's policy to map out markets for American products as a provision against the time when business depression comes to manufacturers at home. Mr. Denby, who is the son of a former American Minister in Peking, lived in China twenty years and speaks the language. He is a brother of Congressman Denby, who, on the Foreign Affairs Committee, has shown a friendly feeling toward the Chinese empire.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, in quoted in an interview as saying that it was only a question of a brief period when the progress of aerial navigation would make it possible to have dinner in America and breakfast the next morning in Europe, covering the distance across the Atlantic in less than twenty hours. Dr. Bell said that he expected that an airship would be perfected capable of making 175 to 200 miles an hour. He was also of the opinion that the next step in aerial fight would take the form of such improvements as would make possible the creation of aerial battle-ships. He was of the opinion that America would be the first country to perfect aerial battle-ships.

A delegation from the Rockaway Beach Taxpayers' Association called upon Arthur J. O'Keeffe, First Deputy Police Commissioner, in Brooklyn on April 26th to ask the police to act as censors of bathing suits worn by women during the coming summer. Attorney George W. Titcomb, who acted as spokesman for the party, declared that for the past few years the "loud" costumes of some women bathers had become a disgrace to the beach. Many women, he said, put on bathing suits with no intention of going in the water. Instead they promenaded through the business streets of Rockaway and were usually to be seen in ice cream saloons. They wore high skirts, low-cut waists and openwork stockings. These displays drew undesirable people to Rockaway.

Artists who have visited the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg are laughing over the altered appearance of many figures in the hall of statuary. The story of how the millionaire trustees of the institute were shocked by the original appearance of the statues has leaked out. When statuary was included in the institute an agents was sent by the trustees to Italy and France to contract for exact replicas of famous statues. Three score or more figures arrived a couple of days before the dedication of the institute, and Director John W. Beatty, of the department of fine arts, placed them on their pedestals. The trustees, when given a view of the marble collection, were shocked because the Apollo Belvedere, Adonis and other characters were modeled too closely in imitation of nature. Local sculptors were summoned, and before the hall of statuary was thrown open to the public, they removed the features to which the modest trustees objected.

A gift of $1,000,000 for the establishment of a rudimentary school for Southern negroes was announced in Philadelphia on April 23. The donor is Miss Anna T. Jeanes, a Quaker of the city. Booker T. Washington, head of Tuskegee Institute, and Hollis Burke Frissell, president of the Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute, are named as trustees of the fund, but neither of the institutions they represent will share in the gift. The income of the $1,000,000 is to be used for the sole purpose of assisting in the "Southern United States community, country and rural schools for the great class of negroes to whom the small rural and community schools are alone available." Washington and Frissell are empowered to appoint a board of trustees in connection with the fund. Miss Jeanes, the donor, is about 80 years old and comes from an old and wealthy family that has been prominent for more than a century in the Society of Friends. She has long been interested in the welfare of the negro and has been a contributor to the institutions for their education.

David Belasco, according to Mrs. De Mille, will bring out next season a play based upon Thomas W. Lawson's novel, "Friday, the Thirteenth," recently reviewed in our columns. It seems that the Boston copper prophet has stipulated that the "lesson of the revelation of the 'system'" shall be kept intact by the dramatiser. Apropos of Mr. Lawson's punctilio is an extract from a review of the story in the London *Athenæum* where the literary manner of the author is referred to as "the forceful, idiomatic style characteristic of many American books." When the attention of a leading American novelist was called to the London judgment, he appeared to be depressed by it. "I must write to my friend, Sir Charles Dilke," he said, "and warn him that his reviewers are not discriminating enough in handling our fiction. Lawson picked up his style while reading the advertisements of haberdashery and lingerie in the Boston papers."

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, widely known for his missionary work among the Esquimaux, gave his views on the affairs of the Arctic region on April 24 before starting for England to spend a few weeks with his mother preparatory to returning to his Labrador field. Dr. Grenfell is surgeon, master mariner, magistrate and agent for Lloyds. He expressed himself against polar exploration, not only because the discovery of the North Pole, if it should chance to occur, would be of no practical benefit, but also because exploring parties have always done great harm to the Esquimaux race. There won't be an Esquimaux living in a few years unless Arctic expeditions cease," he said. "Exploring parties commit awful sins against the northern natives. The Esquimaux race is doomed. The white man is killing them with liquor and vices. Every time an exploring party has gone to that part of the land the immorality of the women there was always marked thereafter. The missionary is the only one who can safeguard the Esquimaux. The explorer won't do it. The Esquimaux are dying by the score as a result of the vices which the white man taught them. There is no land at the Pole—nothing except the open sea which freezes over."

The refusal of the French Government to accept as sufficient for import purposes the tag of the American Agricultural Department affixed to fresh meats has convinced the State Department that an effort must be made to reach a general agreement with France to govern mutual trade relations. Consul-General Mason, at Paris, has called the department's attention to a measure now pending before the French Chamber increasing by more than 400 per cent the tariff duties on American cotton-seed oil, practically a prohibitive rate. Another French proposition to which Mr. Mason calls attention would without doubt completely wipe out the flourishing and growing American shoe trade with France, for it purposes an increase of duty of 60 per cent. These are indications of a purpose similarly to increase the duties on American grains and flour and other agricultural products, and further indications that general pressure is to be brought to bear upon America by the majority of the Continental powers to secure special tariff concessions as the price of admission to their own ports of American products. In view of the failure of Congress to assent to any of the proposed reciprocity treaties to which the State Department has committed itself in principle, the officers are embarrassed in laying out a course of action that will prevent a general tariff war.

The Hudson bay route as one of the great channels of the world's freight traffic is a possibility suggested by Mr. A. P. Low, the Director of the Geological Survey of Canada who has recently made an expedition through that region. The success of the Western Canadian wheat fields

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

depends on cheap transportation, preferably by water. The further population penetrates into upper Saskatchewan and Alberta the longer the rail hauls, and consequently the slower its development. All that is needed to open Hudson bay to commercial uses is a line of rails to carry freight to one of its ports. At present the Hudson Bay Company and the Revillon Fur Company have ships that make its small trading ports a few times a year. On the score of distance this Hudson bay route has much to offer, Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan and an important town on the Canadian Pacific, is just as near Churchill on Hudson bay, the point proposed for a port, as it is to Port William on Lake Superior, and a thousand miles shorter than the distance from Regina to Montreal at the head of sea navigation on the St. Lawrence. The distance from Churchill to Liverpool is almost the same as that from Montreal to Liverpool. Hence there is a saving of distance of 1,000 miles of rail or water carriage in favour of this northern route. Automobiling, it is said, has quickened the market for furs and made the quest for them even more zealous than usual this year. The whale fishery also supports two ships in Hudson bay. Flour for the use of dwellers at the ports on this waterway now reaches them from Winnipeg by way of Liverpool, but if steel rails were thrown across the plains to Churchill it would open a direct trade route to the world. Large areas of wood pulp and merchantable spruce would be tapped. Iron ores and copper-bearing rocks have also been found in various places, besides a valuable mica mine.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. H. P. Pratt has been appointed U.S. Deputy Consul-General at Yokohama, vice Mr. W. H Longsdorf, who has resigned on account of bad health.

It is reported by telegram from Nagasaki that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha intends to purchase the *Minnesota* and to build a sister ship to this steamer at the Mitsu Bishi Yard.

A Base-ball match between the students of the Yokohama Commercial School and some members of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club was played on Saturday when the school won by 8 runs to 2.

Dr. Emerson, who is shortly leaving Japan with his family, was entertained at a farewell tiffin by the Y. C. and A. C. on Saturday. Dr. Emerson has done yeoman's work on the local cricket field and his absence will be greatly felt in the coming season.

A telegram from Hongkong to the *Dempo* says that an extensive collapse or subsidence of ground has occurred in the district of Kueilin, Kwansieh province. There was no earthquake shock before the accident. Some of the houses went down about six feet from the surface. Severe damage was sustained throughout the district. The cause of the peculiar phenomenon is not ascertained.

On the afternoon of May 22nd, about five hundred foreign and Japanese notables were entertained by the Kyosan kwai at the Tokyo Exhibition. Several foreign diplomats and some Japanese Ministers of State were present. At 2.30 p.m. the visitors were conducted to the Music Hall and entertained in accordance with the following programme:—*Koto*, *Samisen*, *Kokyu*, *Shakuhachi*, and *Yokobue* or *Shochikubai* playing; geisha dance, the "Flower of the Country"; and a performance of *O-un-dai* by Baron Sone and Mr. Hiraoka.

It is stated, says the *Kobe Herald*, that as there is at present a large accumulation at London of cargo for Japan, the shipments to this country having steadily increased since the conclusion of the late war, the N. Y. K. has chartered the British steamers *Rangbang* (4,599 tons gross), *Claverhill* (3 956 tons), and *Strathmore* (7,583 tons) for the outward voyage. The N. Y. K. has also decided to temporarily place in the European service as cargo boats the vessels which are to be employed on its new Bombay line. The half-yearly general meeting of the N. Y. K. will be held on the 29th at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. It is expected that a dividend of 12 per cent. will be declared, although the total revenue is smaller than during the previous term.

The expenditure required during this year by the Railway Department is made up as follows:—Construction of central railway station in Tokyo, *yen* 100,000; construction of railway between Ochanomidzu and Yorodzuo-bashi, Tokyo, *yen* 350,000; construction of railway between the present station and the reclamation foreshore, of Kaigan-dori, Yokohama, *yen* 200,000; preparatory works for establishing a second line between Yokohama and Yakitsu, *yen* 50,000; construction of iron bridge over Fuji River, *yen* 90,000; repairs of the Yokohama station, *yen* 140,000; construction of iron bridge on Oikawa, etc., *yen* 1,700,000; establishment of railways between Kobe station and reclamation of foreshore of Hyogo; etc. The total aggregates twenty-six million *yen*.

At 8.45 on Wednesday evening, says the *Kobe Herald*, one of the employés at Kobe Station found two pairs of wooden clogs, such as are used by women and little girls, on one of the platforms. Fearing that something might be wrong, he made a search for the owners of the clogs, with the result that he found a woman about thirty, with a girl child of four years, in front of a train which had just commenced to move. The woman piteously begged the man to permit her to meet her death, but the employé was able to drag them both away in time. The woman explained that she had left Oiso to go to Manchuria, where her husband now is, but fearing that he would not receive her well, as he seemed to have abandoned her, she decided to kill herself and her child instead.

SALE OF RACE HORSES.

At the sale of Race horses held by Jno. W. Hall on Wednesday afternoon the following were sold:—

		YEN.
Sans-Souci, Grey China Pony		35.00
Placid Joe, Bay	do	155 00
Devonia, Grey	do	30.00
Negishi, Grey	do	200.00
Prudence, Brown Australian		310.00
Rummy, Dun China Pony		30.00
Jori-coeur, Spotted	do	65.00
Railleur, Bay	do	40.00
Figaro II, Grey	do	30.00
Omega, Chestnut	do	35 00
No. 12 K, Brown Australian		185.00
Trompette, Grey China Pony		30.00
Mascotte II, Bay Australian Mare		400.00
Lubeck, Chestnut Australian		320.00
Ritzebuttel, Bay China Pony		25 00
Raiden, Black Country Bred		156.00
Formosa, Bay China Pony		35.00

CORRESPONDENCE.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS ETC. IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—As one interested in the above, I regret that I am unable to endorse your remarks concerning the wording of Reuters' telegram in your issue of to-day's date.

If, as you say, a cursory reader of the telegram might suppose that Japanese subjects were flagrantly violating the Trade Mark Laws of Foreign Countries in China (for of course Manchuria is an integral part of that Empire) what can be said as regards the mis-apprehension which your own remarks are likely to cause.

I would like to point out to you that while the Trade Marks' Regulations as drawn up by the Chinese Government have not yet been sanctioned by the Foreign Ministers in Peking, the fault does not lie entirely at the door of the Chinese Government, who made a fairly honest endeavour to produce "Regulations" but which, owing to the various conflicting interests of the Foreign Powers, has resulted in nothing being done.

At the same time there exists in the Empire of China, protection to a certain extent, the general procedure of which is as follows, viz.

1. A Fac-simile of your Trade Mark etc., and all necessary details are noted in the books of the Consulate to whom you owe jurisdiction and the Consul is asked to kindly communicate these details to the Chinese Officials for protection.

2. Under the Treaty made between Great Britain and China, negotiated by Sir James Mackay, a Bureau has been established by the Chinese Government at the Imperial Maritime Customs of China at the ports of Shanghai and Tientsin, also at Peking.

Applications for the Registration of Trade Marks etc., can be lodged at this Bureau and copies deposited.

The Official in charge gives you a memo. for future reference and as soon as the Regulations as drawn up by the Chinese Government are accepted by the Foreign Ministers in Peking, each application which has been lodged at the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs will be taken up and examined, when, if found in order, the necessary papers for protection of your Trade Marks, etc., in China will be issued.

So far these steps have fairly protected Foreign Trade Marks in China and I am speaking from my own personal experiences in China, but unfortunately in the Province of Manchuria things are not quite the same as in the other parts of China.

Now each Foreign Power in China is naturally anxious to protect its own particular interests and it should be equally anxious to allow protection for the interests of others.

In the matter of Trade Marks this has been done between Great Britain and the United States, the Ministers of these two Powers having agreed to mutually protect each other's Trade Marks in the Empire of China. This being so why cannot a similar arrangement be entered into between Great Britain and Japan, so that until the Chinese Government are able to enforce laws for the protection of Trade Marks in China, the British and Japanese Consular Courts in the Empire of China will protect the rights of each other, that is to say, if a Japanese infringes the Registered Marks of a British article then proceedings can be instituted by the British subject in the Japanese Consular Court and if a British subject infringes a Japanese Trade Mark then a similar action can be taken in the British Consular Courts, thus each country mutually protects the interests of the other.

It is just probable that it is this negation on the part of the Japanese Government that the *Times* Correspondent draws attention to, and the result of this negation is that British Foreign Trade Marks are imitated by many Japanese in Manchuria.

An Agreement between the British and Japanese Governments as to the mutual protection of Trade Marks in China would tend to mitigate the evils now existing and which, according to the *Times* Correspondent at Peking, are likely to impair good feeling between Japan and those with whom she is allied.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT W. BORTHWICK,

Yokohama 20th May, 1907.

HERR FRIEDENTHAL'S RECITAL.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—If you will grant me the courtesy of your columns I will avail of your kindness to say that I was present at a pianoforte recital given last evening by Professor Friedenthal. Amid the sad and depressing surroundings: a shabby, squalid room, devoid of acoustical quality, and a scanty audience, the talented professor gave life, light and being to a selection from the works of some of the greatest composers, Beethoven, Mendelsohn, Chopin, Liszt and Wagner, entrancing his hearers, surprising them by the brilliancy of his masterly rendering, and evoking bursts of spontaneous applause. I only give expression to the opinions of others present when I add that in our experience finer interpretation of the works of the masters cannot be heard in the great capitals of the world; therefore we tender a grateful expression of thanks to Professor Friedenthal who may derive some transient pleasure from the knowledge that his performance commanded the highest appreciation of his hearers.

I am, &c.,

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

THE GREAT BELL OF SEOUL.

By Dr. G. H. Jones.

Korea has had something of a reputation for the manufacture of bells. To visitors to Nikko, Japan, the old Korean bell, a gift of Korea to one of the Shoguns, is well known. There are numerous bells throughout Korea showing that the people have paid some attention to the making of bell metal and the casting of bells, and there are many traditions

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

connected with the more famous among them. Doubtless Buddhism with its need for bells as part of its temple furniture has greatly helped in this. It is said that at the time of the construction of the great East Gate a large bell was unearthed which caused the Dynastic Founder to cast a mate to it, and both were hung at the Temple at the tomb of Queen Kang. On the removal of the Tomb from the city, these bells were placed in the Wun-gak Sa, the temple which contains the Marble Pagoda. This temple falling into ruins, the authorities, at the suggestion of the Buddhist enthusiast Kim An-no, transferred them, one to the South Gate and one to the East Gate. These bells have apparently disappeared, but there is a disposition to identify the Great Bell 㫆 Chong-no with the bell cast by the Dynastic Founder in 1396, and which later is reputed to have hung in the South Gate. This, however, is incorrect as the Great Bell at Chong-no bears an inscription cast upon it which gives the date of its making as 1469 and also gives the names of the prominent men connected with the undertaking. This would give the bell an age of 438 years. There is therefore no question as to its venerable character, which is further enhanced by the claim that it is the third largest bell in the world. Its construction was due 㫆 the genius of King Se-jo who had it hung within the palace grounds. It was moved outside the palace for a time, but was finally located at its present place, at the heart of the city in the midst of the Guild Houses, in 1746.

No reliable estimate of its weight is known. Approximately it is eight feet in diameter, and ten feet high exclusive of the hanger. It is very plain, the only ornamentation being some rings and the inscription. It is hung by a dragon suspended by iron bands. A large beam hanging from chains is used to sound it, being hung low so as to hit the base of the bell. The sound is a deep melodious bass with just a slight rattle when one stands close to it, but at a distance this is unnoticeable and the sonorous sound floats far out over the city, being distinctly heard at a great distance.

The bell is called the In-kyung or the "Man Guide." Another rendition of this name is "Human Bell" and thereby hangs a legend which has two versions. It is said that at the time of its casting a levy was made on the country for material with which to make the Bell, and an old woman was met who said she had nothing to give except the babe on her back—a grandchild—but that she would offer him if needed. At the casting of the bell all efforts to make the parts unite proved unavailing, and on appealing to the sorcerers the answer was given that only the blood of a child could cause them to join. A search was had for the old woman and the child secured. It was cast into the boiling metal and afterward the bell united in its parts and was perfected. After the bell was completed, however, and sounded, it was found to have a weird sound which to the superstitious seemed to be the word *ô-muilé, ô-muilé*,—"Mother, mother"—the cry of the child in the metal.

Another version of this legend says that, after the bell was cast, its immense bulk made it impossible to hang it, and the officials in charge were at a loss what to do. There appeared an old woman leading a boy who watched the operations with interest. Perceiving the predicament in which they were he said: "It is not necessary to raise the bell off the ground to hang it. Just build a frame to support it as it stands on the ground, fasten it securely to this frame and then dig the ground away from under it and it will be suspended, so that no difficulty will be experienced in sounding it." This simple expedient filled them with amazement. Such wisdom, especially in a child, was regarded as superhuman. He was looked upon as an uncanny visitant from the underworld, and killed on the spot before the bell. Afterward the strange tremulous but deep tone of the bell seemed to formulate the wail of the little boy, and the superstitious hear the cry of a human voice in it.

But aside from these legends, if legends they be, the bell has always served a useful purpose. The Ming Envoy who visited Seoul officially in 1489, in a most interesting account of the city as he saw it, says: The bell swings in the tower of the city where the roads join from four points. It calls all men to rest, to rise, to work, to play." This gives us a glimpse of the functions of the bell four centuries ago. It was the curfew of the city for long years, and in the old days when times of trouble and unrest occurred, it was usual to compel all men to retire from the streets on the ringing of the bell. This gave rise to the report so widely circulated and believed, that it was the Korean custom to "bell" all men off the streets at a certain hour at night and let the women have a chance to go about. This of course was incorrect except as related in connection with times of political uncertainty. The bell formerly rang for the opening and closing of the city gates. As this is no longer necessary it rings at midday and mid-night.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE)

STRIKE ON THE RAND.

London, May 16.

Owing to the strike on the Rand the Volunteers at Pretoria were ordered to be ready to mobilise at an hour's notice.

THE AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS.

The gains of the Socialists and the defeats of the German and Czech nationalists are general throughout Austria. The Social Democrats won 57, and the Anti-semites or Christian Socialists, 59 seats.

CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

Later.

Mr. R. B. Haldane, Secretary for War, speaking in London, said it was an undisguised fact that India caused the Government great anxiety, but he warned his hearers against attaching exaggerated importance to the present occurrences. Should the necessity arise to arm, the Crown in India would be found as strong if not stronger than it was fifty years ago.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS SUPPRESS COMPETITION.

London, May 16.

The American Interstate Commerce Commission finds that railway competition is suppressed over an area of one-third of the United States and advocates the annulment of the agreements between railways and effective laws to prevent the inflation of securities.

SAN FRANCISCO'S CORRUPTION.

A sensation was caused in San Francisco yesterday when "Boss" Abraham Ruef pleaded guilty to the charge of extortion in connection with the municipal corruption which has long permeated all branches of the civic life of San Francisco.

LORD CURZON ON OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The Chancellor of Oxford University, Lord Curzon, presided over a meeting in London with the object of formulating a scheme to raise a quarter of a million sterling on behalf of Oxford University. The sum of £5,600 is already promised.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Prince Fushimi has started for a week's tour in the North.

STRIKE ON THE RAND.

Serious strike disturbances have broken out on the Rand owing to the arrival of non-unionists from Pretoria. The non-unionists were stoned; barricades were torn down; and one shot was fired. The miners' association declares a general strike imminent.

FRENCH DEMANDS IN MOROCCO GRANTED.

The Moorish Foreign Minister has written to the French Minister a letter which the latter considers as satisfying French demands.

RIOTING IN RUSSIA.

London, May 18.

Terrorist robberies in Russia are of almost daily occurrence. A band attacked a mail car at Lodz, killing or wounding four Cossacks and policemen, the robbers escaping with two thousand roubles. A Cossack patrol which arrived a moment later dashed into an adjacent cotton mill, and shot down workmen indiscriminately, killing fifteen and wounding over thirty-nine.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

The West Ham guardians have been sentenced in the Central Criminal Court to terms varying from two years to six months for corrupt practices and conspiracy.

AGITATION AMONG THE WINE GROWERS OF FRANCE.

An agitation among the wine growers in the south of France, seeking legislation to prevent the adulteration of wines, culminated in an outbreak at Beziers, where a mob sacked and burned down the town hall. Troops dispersed the rioters.

THE DOCKERS STRIKE AT BELFAST.

In connection with the dockers' strike at Belfast the police made charges with their batons and troops posted at the docks were provided with ball cartridges.

THE OPEN DOOR IN MANCHURIA.

The *Times* correspondent at Peking draws attention to Japanese negation in practice of the policy of the open door in Manchuria, by the wholesale employment by Japanese of imitated British foreign trade marks, also breaches of copyright. He adds that these questions are impairing good feeling between the two peoples.

THE LODZ RIOTS.

Later.

Altogether twenty-two were killed and forty-eight wounded in the riots at Lodz.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.

London, May 19.

The Times Paris correspondent says that it is stated in diplomatic circles that the Russo-Japanese treaty will very likely be finally concluded within a week or ten days, and the Franco-Japanese treaty at about the same time.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

H.I.H. Prince Fushimi has been entertained at luncheon by the Lord Provost and Corporation of Edinburg.

CHANGE OF AMERICAN AMBASSADORS.

Reuter's Washington correspondent wires that Mr. Thomas O'Brien, Minister to Copenhagen, succeeds the Hon. Luke Wright as American Ambassador in Tokyo in September.

A LONDON SENSATION.

The disappearance of the partner in an important firm of city solicitors led to the discovery of serious defalcations. This has occasioned a number of sensational reports. It is understood the sum involved does not exceed a hundred thousand pounds, and the losses, which fall on well-to-do folks, are already liquidated

DEATH OF MR. CONGER.

London, May 20.

The death is reported of Mr. Conger, late American Minister to China.

RIOTS IN PERSIA.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says that telegrams from Teheran report that serious disturbances have taken place at Tabriz, Resht, Kerman and Shiraz, the people calling on the Shah to confirm the constitution.

THE SPANISH CHRISTENING.

The Spanish Crown Prince has been baptized with elaborate pomp. There was a long procession to the Chapel which included King Alfonso, Princes, Foreign Representatives and Grandees of Spain. King Alfonso decorated the little Prince with the Golden Fleece and other orders.

LOCK OUT IN BERLIN.

London, May 20.

At Berlin the demand for an eight hours working day culminated in a lock-out

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

fifty thousand men in the building trade, beginning to-day. Fifty thousand more will probably be rendered idle.

THE STRIKES AT JOHANNESBURG.

A meeting of delegates of twenty-seven mines have decided to call a general strike of Whites at all producing mines except the Robinson group, which complied with their demands.

OBITUARY.

Sir Benjamin Baker.

Baker, Sir Benjamin, K.C.B., *cr.* 1902; K.C.M.G., *cr.* 1890; LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; joint-engineer of the Forth Bridge; *b.* 1840. Consulting engineer of Nile Reservoir (1st Class Medjidie).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Queen Alexandra, returning from Corfu, had to take refuge at Messina owing to stormy weather.

BRITISH MUNICIPAL MEMBERS VISIT TO FRANCE.

President Fallierés and his Ministers at Lyons entertained members of English and Scotch municipalities. Speaking at a banquet of six hundred M. Fallierés said such a visit consolidated reciprocal confidence and strengthened the *entente cordiale* which guarantees the world's peace.

INDIAN LOYALTY.

In view of the present unrest in the Punjab the Sikhs have issued a manifesto proclaiming their loyalty and contempt for the agitators.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

London, May 21.

The Times' Peking correspondent telegraphs that the development of the anti-opium movement is encouraging. The last opium den in Peking closed its doors on Friday. All manufacturing Powers, except Japan and Germany, have assented to the prohibition of the importation of morphia, except for medical purposes.

SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

Japan has placed orders in America for twelve million dollars worth of equipment for the South Manchurian railway. High prices have been paid to ensure rapid delivery.

JAPANESE CRUISERS.

The Japanese cruisers *Chitose* and *Tsukuba*, under Vice-Admiral Ijuin, have left New York for Germany,

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

The Commissioners' report to President Roosevelt says that the history of the Standard Oil Company shows that it has obtained a virtual monopoly by deliberate destruction of competition by less than a dozen men who reaped enormous profits.

FORMATION OF AN AMERICAN JAPAN SOCIETY.

London, May 21.

At a luncheon given by General Kuroki, the Japan Society of New York was organized. Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador, will be President and General Grant and Admiral Dewey among the Vice-Presidents. The object of the Society is the cementing of Japanese-American friendship. The new Society invites Prince Fushimi to visit New York.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Prince Fushimi during his visit to Glasgow inspected the armour plate-making works and lunched with the Corporation.

YALE AND KUROKI.

Baron Kuroki received a huge ovation from the students of Yale.

THE IRISH BILL.

Later.

Three thousand delegates have arrived in Dublin to attend to-day's Irish National Convention whereon depends the fate of Mr. Birrell's Irish bill.

SPANISH NAVAL PROJECTS.

The Spanish Minister of Marine announces increased naval estimates to provide for the construction of three 15,000 ton battleships, several submarines, besides the renovation of the dockyards.

AMERICAN WHEAT SHORTAGE.

New York experts forecast that the winter wheat crop of the United States will be 166 million bushels below that of last year.

TO REVISE THE VULGATE.

London, May 22.

The Pope has issued a decree entrusting the revision of the whole Vulgate to the Benedictine Order.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER SATISFIED.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, leaves England to-day. He visits France, Italy, and Switzerland. He states that he is perfectly satisfied with the result of the Colonial Conference.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

A delegation from London University is visiting Paris. They are the honoured guests of the Municipality. M. Pichon attended a luncheon in their honour at the Hotel de Ville. He toasted the British Sovereigns and the *entente* in the most cordial terms.

THE IRISH AND DEVOLUTION.

London, May 22.

The Irish National Convention in Dublin unanimously adopted Mr. Redmond's motion to reject Mr. Birrell's Bill. This decision is regarded by the Radical and Unionist papers alike as a serious blow to the Government. It is generally expected that the Bill will be dropped.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

The University of Oxford conferred the degree of D.C.L. on Prince Fushimi during his absence. The Prince visited the Vickers-Maxim works at Barrow to-day and inspected the Russian cruiser *Rurik*.

NATIVE EDITOR ARRESTED IN INDIA.

Pindi Dass, the editor and proprietor of the Punjab newspaper *India*, was arrested yesterday morning and brought to Lahore on a charge of exciting disaffection against the Government and inciting the native army to mutiny.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

London, May 23.

Dublin newspapers rejoice at the vote of the Irish National Convention. The Unionists say that the English people have absolutely no excuse for pretending not to understand the real nature of Nationalist claims, while the Home-Rulers declare that no other position could have been arrived at consistent with the unimpaired existence of the movement for complete self-government. They hope the Government will recast its plans for grappling with the problem.

CRICKET.

Middlesex has beaten Somerset by 166 runs. Trent did the hat trick twice in one innings, with the third, fourth, fifth and sixth wickets taken, this feat is the world's record.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

JAPANESE MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS.

New York, May 15.

General Baron Kuroki and his party arrived here at 1.30 p.m. on May 15th. They put up at the Astor House. Baron Kuroki visited the Mayor after which he had an interview with about twenty journalists.

At 5.30 p.m. to-day, the Japanese cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* arrived at New York. Mr. Koike, Japanese Consul-General, and many other Japanese notables visited the squadron.

This evening several hundred Japanese residents gave a dinner party in honour of the Japanese military and naval officers. Those present included Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador; Mr. Jacob Schiff, the well-known American banker; Mr. Morton, a former Vice-President; Mr. Hughes, Governor of New York; and Admiral Davis. The guests numbered one thousand. Under the leadership of the Japanese Ambassador, an enthusiastic *banzai* was given for the Emperor of Japan and the Military and Naval services. Baron Kuroki and Admiral Ijuin and their staffs will inspect New York in motor cars.

JAPANESE LABOURERS.

San Francisco, May 15.

A large number of Japanese labourers have arrived at the mines near Vancouver. Anxiety is being entertained among the white labourers, and they are intimidating Japanese, saying that they will attack them if they do not leave the district at once. It is said that about three hundred Japanese are in a critical position.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The competition between Mr. Foraker and Mr. Taft in Ohio as presidential candidates is growing in intensity. At the present moment, all the signs are favourable to Mr. Taft.

COLONIAL PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

The meeting of Colonial Premiers has terminated. It is said that disappointment is being felt by some the Colonial Premiers owing to many of their views expressed at the assembly not being realized. The Premier of the Australian Commonwealth is reported to have said that the admission of Japanese emigrants into the country without limitation will be regarded as self-destruction in the colony.

JAPANESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Municipality of San Francisco are abstaining from granting business permits to Japanese. Whenever the Japanese Consul makes a protest, the city authorities reply that the permits will be issued at once. But the American officials are always putting-off the granting of the Japanese applications; thus permits are not easily obtainable.

AMERICAN SQUADRON IN THE EAST.

San Francisco, May 17.

The American warships *Denver*, *Cleveland* and another vessel have been ordered to join the Pacific Squadron.

JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

The Californian State Attorney states that by virtue of the Nationalization Law promulgated last year, Japanese like other foreigners have the right of becoming American citizens by naturalization.

RUSSIA.

London, May 18.

It is generally believed that the Russian Government will conclude agreements respectively with Japan and Great Britain within a fortnight.

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

It is reported by a Paris telegram that the negotiations between France and Japan

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

are said in diplomatic circles to be making satisfactory progress. The conference will probably be concluded this week or within ten days.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Prince Fushimi proceeded with Sir Audrew Noble to Chillingham by motor carriage. *En route* he lost a jewel box. Thence His Highness started by special train for Edinburgh, arriving on the evening of Friday. He was received by the commander-in-chief of the forces, and Magistrates and officials of the city and at once proceeded to a hotel by carriage. Highlanders formed the Guard of Honour. The Lord Provost assured the Prince that the citizens appreciated the high honour he paid them by his visit. The streets through which he passed were crowded, and they cordially cheered him. In the evening, His Highness dined at the Castle with the British officers of the garrison. To-day, Saturday, His Highness, as the guest of the Duke of Montrose, will visit the lakes.

GERMAN FINANCE.

It is reported by a German telegram that the shortage of income of the German government this year will aggregate over four million pounds sterling if there is no special increase in the revenue.

WINE IN FRANCE.

A Paris telegram says that the stocks of wine in the southern districts of France are super-abundant the reason of which superfluity is attributed to over-manufacture and adulteration. The closing of foreign markets has caused profound anxiety in French financial circles and widespread economic distress.

BARON KUROKI AND ADMIRAL IJUIN.

Norfolk, May 17.

The prominent American citizens of this city held a banquet at 7 p.m. on May 17th at the Astor Hotel in honour of General Baron Kuroki, Vice-Admiral Ijuin, and their staffs. Admiral Dewy presided and twenty-five hundred distinguished guests were present, including Viscount Aoki, Ambassador; Mr. Koike, Consul-General; and over fifty Japanese notables. A band from the Japanese cruiser *Tsukuba* played selections. To-morrow, May 18th, an entertainment will be held on board the *Tsukuba*, when about two thousand Americans will be present. Theatrical performances, wrestling and fencing tournaments will be provided.

The Japanese cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* are anchored in the upper Hudson, not far from the tomb of General Grant. Many Americans are every day. visiting the warships.

MR. LUKE E. WRIGHT.

San Francisco, May 18.

It has been decided that His Excellency Mr. Luke E. Wright, American Ambassador to the Imperial Japanese Court, shall retire on September 1st and that Mr. O'Brien, American Minister to Denmark, shall succeed him.

JAPANESE MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS.

On the evening of May 17th, prominent citizens of New York gave a dinner in honour of the visiting Japanese Military and Naval officers. Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador; General Baron Kuroki, Vice-Admiral Ijuin, and their staffs were present. Mr. Oscar P. Strauss, Secretary for Commerce and Labour, in the course of a speech referred to the historical relations between America and Japan. The Secretary added that the Japanese will generously ignore the unpleasant educational affair which had been created by lack of sense and propagated by injustice.

DEATH OF MR. CONGER.

Mr. E. H. Conger, formerly American Minister in Peking, has died in Pasedena, California.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, May 20.

Prince Fushimi spent Saturday sightseeing in Edinburgh. He visited the Parliament House, and Holyrood Palace and lunched at the Council Chamber. The Chairman, toasting Prince Fushimi, hoped that Britain and Japan would be found fighting shoulder to shoulder if ever compelled to do so in defence of their hearths and homes.

Prince Fushimi in his reply rejoiced to find at Edinburgh as elsewhere that good will and friendship were shown to himself and Japan. The scenery of Scotland reminded him of Japan.

Later the Prince sailed up the Firth of Forth and viewed the Forth bridge, proceeding afterwards to the Duke of Montrose's Castle. He went on Sunday by yacht upon Loch Lomond.

All arrangements are completed for Prince Fushimi's visit to Portsmouth on Friday. He will go on board the *Dreadnought* and witness manœuvres by submarines, and have luncheon at Admiralty House. He will also visit the Gunnery School and dine with the Commander-in-chief.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

The dinner given in New York to General Kuroki, Viscount Aoki and Admiral Ijuin on Friday was one of the most remarkable demonstrations of cordiality toward a foreign nation ever seen in America.

Mr. Straus, Secretary for Commerce and Labour, speaking on behalf of President Roosevelt, deprecated attaching undue weight to the San Francisco incident, "which was fomented by ignorance and propagated by injustice."

On Sunday General Kuroki lunches with prominent Americans All arrangements have been completed for the organization of an American Japan Society in New York. Viscount Aoki will be the Honorary President and the members will be leading Americans and Japanese. The Committee of the Society have invited Prince Fushimi to visit the United States.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS.

New York, May 19.

At 9.30 a.m. on May 19th, the Japanese cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* left New York for England. Previous to their departure, the Kaiser, it is said, asked the Japanese Government if the warships could not pay a visit to Germany. The request was at once acceded to. The King of the Belgians has tendered to the Japanese Admiralty a similar request. Perhaps after visits to France and Germany, the cruisers will proceed to Belgium and Holland. According to a Japanese officer, foreigners are very desirous of inspecting the *Tsukuba*, which was built in Japan.

MR. LUKE E. WRIGHT.

San Francisco, May 19.

The reported resignation of Mr. Luke E. Wright, Japanese Ambassador in Tokyo, is attributed to difference of views between himself and President Roosevelt.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, May 20.

Prince Fushimi visited the Clydebank shipyard and received a silver model of the battleship *Asahi*. He inspected all the works and the new liner *Britannia* and the warship *Inflexible*. He donated £100 for the benefit of the workmen in the Yard. Afterwards he sailed up the Clyde to Glasgow, where he received an address of welcome. The Prince was heartily cheered as he drove through the streets to the Municipal Chamber. In reply to the toast of his health, given after lunch, he said that the name of Glasgow was so closely allied with the foundations of the Japanese Navy that the fact lent special interest to his visit. Subsequently the Prince visited Parkshead Forge, where he saw an armour plate rolled for his benefit. He inspected the Argyle Motor works, visited every department and asked many question. He returned to the Duke of Montrose's seat in the evening.

THE SPECIAL SQUADRON.

The New York correspondent of the *Nation* learns that the squadron under Admiral Ijuin will visit Germany at the personal request of the Kaiser. This ready compliance with the Kaiser's wishes will be received with pleasure as it was said that the new *ententes* were specially against Germany.

BARON KUROKI IN AMERICA.

New York, May 20.

At 1 p.m. on May 19th, General Kuroki gave a luncheon at Astor House to fifty American and fifteen Japanese notables, including Major-General and Mrs. Grant; Mr. and Mrs. Harriman; Mr. Andrew Jacob Schiff; Mr. Fineday, President of the New York University; Mr. Koike, Japanese Consul General, Dr. J. Takamine, etc.

At the suggestion of many Americans who have close connexion with Japan, a union under the appellation of the Japan Society has been organised with a view to commemorating the visit of General Baron Kuroki to New York and of strengthening further friendly relations between America and Japan. Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador and Professor Fineday, were elected as presidents of the new Society and Major-General Grant and Dr. Takamine as Vice-Presidents. Secretaries, etc. were appointed among Americans and Japanese. About a hundred distinguished persons joined the society.

Baron Kuroki visited the tomb of General Grant in company with the son of the deceased general. It is reported that at the time when General Grant visited Japan, Baron Kuroki was Major, and commanded the guards of honour attached to the American general.

This morning, Baron Kuroki paid a visit to the Yale University. To-morrow, or next day he will leave for home via Boston.

THE SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

The Japanese Government has ordered in America rails, locomotives, axles, etc, amounting to several tens of millions of dollars, for the South Manchurian Raiway company.

WINE MANUFACTURERS.

In connexion with the revision of regulations with reference to wine manufacture in France trouble has broken out among the vinyardists. A demonstrative movement has been made in Paris.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, May 22.

Prince Fushimi proceeded by special train to Barrow where he was welcomed by the Mayor and Corporation. He visited the works of Vickers and Maxim and inspected the shipyards where the Brazilian *Dread-*

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

nought and a dozen merchant ships are building. He was deeply interested in the engineering and ordnance departments where machinery and guns for several warships are being completed. He afterwards, by permission of the Russian authorities, inspected the *Rurik* and then witnessed exercises by some submarines. The Prince afterwards dined with Messrs. Vickers & Maxim.

The degree of D.C.L. was conferred on the Prince on Tuesday by Oxford University by diploma.

SPANISH NAVAL MEASURES.

From Madrid comes news that it is proposed to spend eight millions sterling, spread over eight years, on reorganising the arsenals and defences and providing a few modern warships as training schools for officers and crews.

FATE OF THE IRISH BILL.

The Irish National Convention rejected the Government's devolution bill, which may now be considered as dead. The result is regarded as seriously embarassing the Government and destroying its prestige.

BARON KUROKI.

New York, May 21.

General Baron Kuroki, will leave here at 1 p.m. to-morrow for Boston. He and his party will visit, on their way home, the Niagara Falls, Chicago, various American military posts, etc. On June 13th, they will leave Seattle by the *Kaga Maru* for home.

TROUBLE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, May 21.

At 7 p.m. on May 20th, about a hundred and fifty Americans attacked a Japanese restaurant, destroying furniture and other property and also injuring the Japanese waiters. Subsequently the Americans made a similar raid on a Japanese bath-house opposite to the demolished restaurant. The Americans intend to carry out a similar raid this evening. Japanese residents have asked for police protection.

JAPANESE NATURALIZATION.

A Japanese, on May 21st, was granted naturalization papers by the judicial officials of Los Angeles.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, May 23.

Liverpool heartily welcomed Prince Fushimi. The Lord Mayor entertained him at luncheon at which were present Baron Komura and many prominent Lancastrians. Prince Fushimi, in response to the toast of his health, declared that the Japanese nation trusted that Anglo-Japanese commerce might assume an important part in the trade of Liverpool. After the lunch H.I.H. visited the docks and then went to Knowesley Park on a visit to Lord Derby.

BARON KUROKI'S SUCCESSFUL VISIT.

New York, May 23.

Baron Kuroki has gone to Boston on a visit to Harvard University. He returns home on Saturday via Niagara, Chicago and Seattle. Large crowds tendered him a cordial farewell in New York. It is no exaggeration to say that his visit to the United States has been the most successful of any ever paid by a distinguished foreigner.

(RECEIVED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

FISHERY TROUBLES.

In the waters adjacent to Hsiungyochin a party of Japanese fishermen and some members of the Chinese Kaiping Fishery Company have put out in steamers and are quarrelling. The Japanese are led by Homma, who was arrested by the Chinese in connexion with the Kaiping affair and afterwards released at Mukden, and by others. The Japanese Consul at Newchwang has hastened to the scene to investigate.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

THE TRAINING SQUADRON.

The Training Squadron arrived yesterday (20th inst.) at Singapore.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Chou, President of the Shanhaikwan intermural and extramural Railway, who has been appointed Chinese commissioner for the transfer of the Hsinmintun-Mukden line, leaves Tientsin on the 24th inst., and, reaching Tairen on the 26th, is to meet the Japanese commissioner and take over the road. With the railway there will be handed over 3 locomotives, 5 passenger-cars and 50 goods-waggons. It is expected that the transfer will be effected on the 27th instant.

COMPLEXION HANDS AND HAIR

Preserved Purified and Beautified by

Cuticura SOAP

The World's Favorite Emollient for rashes, blemishes, eczemas, itchings, irritations, and scalings. For red, rough, and greasy complexions, for sore, itching, burning hands and feet, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, is priceless.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for every Humour, from Pimples to Scrofula, from Infancy to Age, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills may be had of all chemists. A single set often cures. London Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure for Skin, Scalp, and Hair."

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of China 1	Sa. May 26
Hongkong...	T. Y. K....	H'kong Maru 2	M. May 27
America.....	P. M.....	Siberia 3	M. May 27
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Aki Maru 4	Th. May 30
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Monteagle	F. May 31
Europe	N. L. D....	Scharnhorst	Sa. June 1
Europe	M. M.....	Australien	W. June 5
Tacoma.....	B. & S....	Oanfa 5	Tu. June 6
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Korea	M. June 10
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Th. June 13
America.....	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru	M. June 17
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Tremont	Th. June 20
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Athenian	Tu. June 25

1 Left Vancouver on the 14th inst.
2 Left Hongkong on the 18th inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 10th inst.
4 Left Seattle on the 15th inst.
5 Left Tacoma on the 20th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. L....	Gneisenau	Sa. May 25
Tacoma.....	O. S. S....	Bellerophon	Sa. May 25
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K....	Yamaguchi M.	Sa. May 25
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Su. May 26
Hongkong...	P. & A....	Aragonia	M. May 27
Europe	N. Y. K...	Kamakura Maru	W. May 29
Seattle	N. Y. K...	Tosa Maru	W. May 29
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Siberia	W. May 29
America.....	T. K. K...	H'kong Maru	W. May 29
Europe	M. M.....	Oceanien	Sa. June 1
Australia ...	N. Y. K....	Kumano Maru	Sa. June 1
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Monteagle	Sa. June 1
Europe	P. & O....	Nubia	Tu June 4
Portland.....	P. & A....	Arabia	Th. June 6
America.....	P. M.....	Korea	W. June 12
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Th. June 13
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru	W June 19
Tacoma	B. T.....	Tremont	F. June 21
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Athenian	W. June 26

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimidzu, 17th May,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 17th May,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Devanha, British steamer, 4,785, T. H. Hide, 17th May,—Bombay via ports, and Kobe, 16th May, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Hitachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 4,163, W. Townsend, 17th May,—London via ports, and Kobe, 16th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,065, C. A. Lee, 19th May,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 19th May,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., 2nd May, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Amiral Jaureguiberry, French steamer, 3,012, Jouan, 19th May,—Taku via Hakodate, General.—G. Thouronde.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, A. Dixon, 19th May,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 18th May, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Shawmut, American steamer 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 19th May,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Flintshire, British steamer, 2,476, C. C. Cundy, 20th May,—Antwerp, Middlesbro. and London via ports, and Kobe, 18th May, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Gneisenau, German steamer, 5,003, G. Bolte, 20th May,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe 19th May, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Prometheus, British steamer, 3,583, G. Moir, 20th May,—Swansea and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 19th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker 20th May,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Igawa, 20th May,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Oceanien, French steamer, 2,104, Magnin, 20th May,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 19th May, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,462, P. H. Going, 20th May,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Kilkerran, British steamer, 2,413, T. Smith, 21st May,—Dunkirk and Antwerp via ports, General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Benledi, British steamer, 2,509, J. Potter, 21st May,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Keemun, British steamer, 5,727, R. Conradi, 21st May,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 20th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, T. Irisawa, 22nd May,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 22nd May,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 21st May, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,250, H. E. Laver, 22nd May.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,881, N. Matheson, 23rd May,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 23rd May,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Jingu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,861, S. Nagata, 17th May,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aldershot, British steamer, 1,354, W. W. Adam, 17th May,—Muroran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanouchi, 18th May,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tourane, French steamer, 1,338, Lancelin, 18th May,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 18th May,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Muramatsu, 18th May,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Eastern, British steamer, 2,272, W. G. McArthur, 18th May,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.

Shokwa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,904, S. Kobayashi, 18th May,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimizu, 19th May,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

On Sang, British steamer, 1,787, Wheeler, 19th May,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Dolores, American schooner, 120, J. Bruce, 20th May,—Guam, General.—A. E. Fischer.

Normant Prince, British steamer, 2,235, W. C. Barnett, 20th May,—New York via Suez and ports, General:—American Trading Co.

Zingara, British steamer, 2,211, L. C. V. Thompson, 20th May,—Moji, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 20th May,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 20th May,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Tango Maru, Japanese steamer, 4,627, A. E. Moses, 20th May,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ajax, British steamer, 4,478, H. Batt, 21st May,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Nore, British steamer, 4,100, G. Phillips, 21st May,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Hitachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 4,163, W. Townsend, 21st May,—Nagasaki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker, 21st May,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Alacrity, British despatch vessel, 700, Com. Eustace La T. Leatham, 21st May,—Kure.

Amiral Jauréguiberry, French steamer, 3,012, Jouan, 21st May.—Honolulu, General.—G. Thouroude.

Coptic, British steamer 2,744, A. Dixon, 22nd May,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,065, C. A. Lee, 22nd May,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

D'Entrecasteaux, French armoured cruiser, 8,114, Captain Tracon, 22nd May,—Shanghai.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, R. Nomome, 23rd May,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, J. Deguchi, 23rd May,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Igawa, 23rd May,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kosai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Miss M. E. Tracy, Mrs. Viloudaki and child, Miss Gahan, Mr. J. C. Drummond, and 8 Japanese, in cabin; 4 Japanese, and 3 Chinese, in second class.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, from Vancouver:—Mr. J. A. Brooker, Mr. W. N. Chandler, Miss E. S. Chandler, Mr. F. M. Chilson, Mr. L. Cooper, Mr. R. Cunningham, Mr. W. C. Dunscombe, Mrs. Dunscombe, Mr. C. E. Fleming, Mr. S. Fowler, Mr. J. Gillen, Mr. F. Kinloch, Mr. J. Kluge, Mr. A. Richardson, Mr. W. Stauffer, Mr. Chang Sounien, Miss W. Willson, and Mrs. J. H. Gadsbie, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Heacock, Miss Heacock, Mr. W. B. Mahoney, Miss M. L. Harris, Miss B. Picton-Warlow, Mr. J. B. Rentiers, Mrs. Merriam, Miss Merriam, Mr. T. W. Williams, Mr. F. G. Robinson, and Mr. J. W. A. Bell, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. B. Fiekelman, and Lieut. Col. C. F. Keate, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Miss N. Larimer, Capt. F. M. Brown, Mr. Thos. Jones, Mr. A. C. Nevington, Rev. G. H. Jagnow, Mrs. G. H. Jagnow, Lieut. C. T. Owens, U.S.N., Mrs. C. T. Owens, Mr. E. B. Davis, Mr. B. D. Tisdall, Mr. J. J. Rubin, Rev. Seyffarth, Mrs. H. Seyffarth and infant, Master P. Seyffarth, Miss Aslang Seyffarth, and Mr. Chas. Hatfield, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Gneisenau*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Lefeber, Miss Hetty Lefeber, Master Arthur Lefeber, Miss Alice Gainsbrrough, Capt. and Mrs. von Becker, Miss Margary de von Becker and amah, Miss Ilse Brehmer. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Beis, Miss F. W. Beis, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Cremer, Mr. B. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Cone, Miss Nelly Cone, Miss Alma Cone, Mr. B. Krause, Mr. C. Wolter, Mr. and Mrs. Kleem, Mr. Aug. Meyer, Mrs. J. E. Weston, Mrs. J. F. Moller, Miss Marie Weston, Miss Katherine Weston, Mr. Geo. A. Scott, Mr. H. C. Normann, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Stark, Mr. F. N. Stark, Dr. W. Mueller, Mr. G. Lainberger, Miss C. Popert, Mr. F. Popert, Mrs. Okai, Mr. Alb. Meyer, Miss Thyn, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Dewolf, Mr. and Mrs. Koskenniemi, Mr. and Mrs. Holoway, Miss Holoway and servant, Mr. Chang, Mr. Chang, Mr. Loo, Mr. Lee, Mrs. Son, Mrs. Kaw, Mrs. Low, Miss Low, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Martinis, Miss Natalia Consuelo, Mr. J. W. Humphrey, Mr. Ham Gurrobumal, Mr. Ng. Tye Ming, Mr. Ting Nom Tai, Mr. Chin Tak Foog, Mrs. Min Shi, Miss Min Shi, and Mr. Ng. Lam Chi, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. E. Ono, Mr. S. Matsunaga, Mr. B. Wolfe, Mr. M. Kamikawa, wife and daughter, Mr. E. J. Hazen, Mr. Frank Hazen, Mr. L. Basset, Mr. D. Yonekura, Mr. Y. Takakawa, wife and child, Mr. L. E. Lievre, Mr. S. Uchida, Mr. Alfonso Pires Carvo Albuquerque, Dr. J. Halla, Mr. J. H. Osborne and wife, Miss E. F. Mowbray, Dr. I. Katsuki, wife and 4 children, and Mr. C. P. Reynaud, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mrs. K. K. Johnsen, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. Alva M. Templeton, Mr. Harry C. Antel, Mr. David M. Warner, Mr. Julius A. Nagel, Mr. Gordon A. Shook, Mr. Walter J. Robb, wife and child, Miss Margaret K. Taylor, Dr. Wm. S. Washburn, Mr. Hector E. Ridgway, Miss Grace Ribelin, Mr. Clifford H. Crowe, Miss Anna P. King, Miss Monnie C. Gordon, Mr. Elbert B. Baldridge and wife, Miss Marion E. Stevens, Mr. C. C. Pyle, wife and 2 children, Mr. Austin L. Berger, Mr. Omar T. Sadler, Mr. W. W. Pettitt, Mr. Bates E. Stover, Mr. W. McLaughlin, Miss E. M. Murdoch, Mr. Samuel H. Deebel, Mr. Oscar H. Charles, Mrs. Charles and infant, Mr. Walter M. Bayless, Mr. E. B. Richards, Miss Delight Rice, Mr. David C. Lansland, Mrs. R. M. Shearer, Mr. Harold V. Lesher, Mr. Tilden R. Wakeley, Miss Harriet Taylor, Mr. Sinron R. Mota, Mr. David M. Thomas, Mr. D. W. Menier, Mr. Albert Wells and wife, Mr. Ortin M. Forsythe, Mr. David E. Williams, Mr. Ernest J. Hall, Mrs. Wm. R. Hager, 2 children and maid, and Mrs. Jane Rush, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mrs. L. B. Miller, and Miss E. Bass, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Minnesota*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. J. Brady, Miss L. Brady, Mrs. Loeb and child, Mrs. Satter and servant, Mr. C. S. Lee, Mrs. C. S. Lee, 3 children and 2 servants, Mr. Norove and servant, Rev. C. Goodrich, Mrs. Goodrich, Mr. E. Owen, Mrs. U. S. Mastin and child, Mr. Ikashima, Mr. A. White, Mr. E. Pauer, Mr. Masajima, Mr. Stone, Mrs. Stone, and Miss Stone, in cabin. For Seattle:—Miss L. Heyden, Mr. M. Joyce, Mrs. M. Joyce, Mrs. C. Irwin, Mrs. W. W. Broughton, Mrs. R. B. Ankeney, Mrs. B. Augustine, Mrs. H. B. Noyes, Miss M. Lebold, Miss B. Lebold, Mr. A. Battle, Mrs. Battle, Mr. H. Birkett, Mrs. H. Birkett, Miss C. D. O'Reilly, Mr. E. F. Du Fresne, Mrs. Du Fresne and child, Mrs. W. B. Walker, 2 children and servant, Dr. W. W. Mayo, Mrs. C. Oudin, Mrs. R. W. Jones, Miss Morrison, Captain Hartman, Mr. C. T. Walker, Miss B. Hogan, Miss M. Hogan, Mrs. P. Powell, Mr. B. Baldwin, Mrs. Baldwin and servant, Rev. W. Edwards, Rev. P. J. Todd, Rev. A. Robb, Miss M. M. Parke, Miss M. Lambuth, Mr. J. Goudy, Mrs. J. Goudy, Mr. J. Beech, Mrs. J. Beech and 2 children, Mrs. W. L. Dunn and child, Mrs. R. C. Morse, Mrs. J. C. Epperly and child, Mr. F. Rawlinson, Mrs. Rawlinson and 3 children, Mr. G. S. Ling, Mr. N. C. Wong, Mr. C. Worth, Mrs. Worth and 3 children, Master Woops, Mr. J. J. Connell, Mrs. Connell, Miss R. E. Wilson, Rev. S. Lewis, Rev. H. V. Noyes, Mr. F. Brockman, Mrs. Brockman and 3 children, Capt. J. W. Neeson, Miss B. G. Travis, Mrs. D. J. Wood, Mrs. B. Lum, Mr. J. Hooper, Mrs. Hopper, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Chenan, Rev. Glover, Mr. E. Bell, Mr. S. Yamato, Mr. Sakai, Mrs. Sakai, Mrs. K Inase, Mr. Giroldi, Mr. M. K. Sang, Mr. L. Sin, Mr. J. W. Hays, Mr. E. Saniford, Mr. E. C. Davies, Mrs. A. Durgee, and Mrs. M. Durgee, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Tourane*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. J. Ballieux, Mr. and Mrs. Reval, Miss Louise Perrot, Mr. Louis Monnier, Mr. Morikichi Taguchi, Mr. and Mrs. T. Rupert, Mr. Philip Rupert, Miss Edna Rupert, Mr. Wan Eng Kiat, Mr. Goon Chong Eng, Mr. H. F. Teverson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Moreau, Mr. L. Cotte and infant, Mr. Nowlson Parham, Mr. and Mrs. Eymard, Mr. R. Schmid, Mr. O. Soolaiman, Mr. C. Rashi, Mr. T. Lekhraz, Dr. R. R. Martin, Mr. Shen Yung Nan, Mr. C. Tharvomal, Mr. Vayva, Mr. Capitaine, Mr. Keromnes, Mr. Morel, Miss T. Ema, Mr. Chan So Sing, Mr. D. Caratze, and 1 Chinese, in cabin; 3, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Nore*, for London via ports:—Mr. F. West, Major D. S. Buist, Mr. and Mrs. Pease, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Cotter, Mr. Strout, Mr. Brown, Mr. Peachey, Mr. Butt, Mr. King, Miss Hanser, Miss Granville, Miss Spiers, Miss Crosby, Miss Love, Mr. Hendrick, Mr. Eden, Capt. Pike, Mr. M. S. Llay, Mrs. and Miss Lender, Dr. D. N. B. Emerson, Mrs. Emerson and children, Miss Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mellon, Mr. A. Woolley, Miss Doughaday, and Miss Griswold, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. C. F. Alexander, Mr. W. D. Barnes, Mrs. F. K. Beynon, Mr. T. H. Billings, Mrs. A. Stuart Black and maid, Mr. R. W. Braithwaite, Capt. F. M. Brown, Mr. E. L. Beers, Mrs. E. L. Beers, Mr. N. H. Butler, Mrs. N. H. Butler, Mr. D. J. Campbell, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. H. Cotesworth, Mr. E. B. Davis, Miss E. Downes, Mr. B. Eickelman, Mr. M. H. Fitzgerald, Mrs. M. H. Fitzgerald, Miss Fitzgerald, Mr. M. G. Goodman, Mr. Chas. Hatfield, Mr. E. L. Heinemann and valet, Mr. W. A. Hunton, Rev. G. Jagnow, Mrs. G. H. Jagnow, Mr. Thos. Jones, Miss M. P. Jones, Lieut. Col. C. R. Keate, Miss Koetsier, Miss M. E. Koetsier, Mr. A. de Koning, Miss N. Larimer, Mr. R. Leiner, Mr. Alex. Logie, Dr. E. Mackin, Mrs. P. Mackin, Mr. W. A. Mahony, Mr. A. T. Mieg, Mr. H. Munro and valet, Mr. A. C. Nevington, Lieut. C. T. Owens, U.S.N., Mrs. C. T. Owens, Miss Alice Penn, Mr. Thos. Podioski, Mr. J. J. Rubin, Mrs. E. Schofield, Rev. H. Seyffarth, Mrs. H. Seyffarth and infant, Master P. Seyffarth, Miss Aslay Seyffarth, Dr. Jos. Sichra, Mrs. Jos. Sichra, Mrs. L. Sinclair, Mr. Otto Sus, Mr. W. Talcott, Mrs. W. Talcott, Mr. W. A. Talcott, Miss E. Talcott, Mr. B. D. Tisdall, Mr. Ross Thowson, Mrs. Ross Thowson, Mr. D. Watson, Mrs. D. Watson, Mr. E. Wellmann, Mr. M. S. Wood, Dr. A. Wuorinen, Mrs. H. Yajima, Miss Yajima, and Miss K. Yajima, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Shawmut*, for Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—Mr. Geo. Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Cutter, Mrs. Cutter, Miss Wright, Miss Cretcher, Mr. Kirtland, Mrs. Kirtland, Mr. O. E. Woodbury, Dr. Fairbanks, Mr. A. J. Eveland, Mr. G. F. Richmond, Judge Trent, Mrs. Trent, Mrs. Wood and child, Miss Culler, Mr. Rinker, Mrs. Rinker, Mr. W. G. Masters, Mr. H. H. Barratt, Mr. F. E. Raub, Mr. J. T. Schang, Mr. B. L. Smith, Mr. H. Whitford, Mr. C. L. Nash, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Russell, Miss Cretcher, Miss Reid, Miss Coulter, Mr. J. Miller, Mr. J. H. Neil, Mr. M. Ratcliffe, Mr. J. G. A. Braden, Mr. F. Hazard, Mrs. Hazard, Mr. J. G. Swartney, Mrs. Swartney, Mr. O. G. March, Mrs. March, Mr. M. M. Williams, Mr. Pellill and child, Miss Drake, Mr. A. Cady, Mr. R. Cady, Com. W. J. Colquhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Vahl, Mr. S. Nakamura, Com. W. Clarkson, Mr. N. Niki, Mr. J. S. H. Frank, Dr. E. P. Tignor, Mr. K. Tamazono, Mr. W. H. Longsdorf, Mr. G. H. Gregori, Mrs. J. L. Zimm, Mr. Jas. Macdonald, Mr. R. Osachi, Mr. A. Maneses, in cabin.

CARGO.

Per American steamer *Shawmut*, for Tacoma:—

TEA.

From	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total
Hongkong ...	—	—	—	30	—	30
Yokohama ...	—	—	1,398	—	—	1,398
Total ...	—	—	1,398	30	—	1,428

SILK.

	New York.	S. Manchester.	Boston.	Total.
Hongkong	—	.....	—	.....
Yokohama	10	.....	—	10
Total	10	.....	—	10

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Tourane*:

	Raw.				Waste.			
	Marseilles Option.	Lyon.	Russia.		Marseilles	Lyon.	Italy.	Milan
Ulysse Pila & Co...	—	52	—	—	1	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co...	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber Wolf & Co....	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eynard	2	—	—	—	194	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—
Total	17	126	—	—	195	—	44	—

Silk shippers by *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, 16th May :—

	Bales.
Ulysse Pila & Co.	200
Vivanti Bros.	172
Siber, Wolff & Co.	44
Bavier & Co.	27
Cornes & Co.	25
China & Japan Trading Co. Ltd.	15
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	181
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	148
,, (Spun Silk)	2
Hara Yushutsuten	10
Doshin Kaisha	6
Total	830

Per British steamer *Nore*, for London via ports :—Waste Silk for Europe, 170 bales; 123 (refuse) bales.

Per American steamer *Shawmut* for Tacoma, Jewett and Bent, 10 bales.

Silk shippers by *Coptic*, for San Francisco, 22nd May :—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	56
Bavier & Co.	50
Otto Streuli	35
Boyer, Maaet, Guilliee & Co.	21
J. Brett & Co.	2
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	61
Doshin Kaisha	11
Total	236

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, May 24.

American raw cotton has gone up in price. Business in cotton and woollen goods continues very dull. The import of combed wool on government account continues.

RAW COTTON.

	per picul.
American Middling	35 00 to 36.50
Indian Broach	30.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	26.30 to 30.00

COTTON YARN.

	per lb.
Nos. 2/00, Gassed	1.00 to 1.05
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	1.00 to 1.30
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	1.05 to 1.35

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	per piece.
White Shirtings—{ 40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in. }	6.50 to 6 75
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	Y. 5.00 to 5.75
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	5.60 to 5.70
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	6.05 to 6.15
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9 15 to 9 65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18 40
	per piece.
Turkey Reds—4lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	3.15 to 3.20
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y. 0.75 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.50 to 0.53
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8 75 to 9 50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	3.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb	1.05 to 1.65
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
,, ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,	0.56 to 0.63
,, ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
,, ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,	0.41 to 0.45
,, ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

The market remains quiet and there are no changes in price.

	per picul.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y. 5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.00 to 5.10
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅜" to 1¼")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.50 to 8.00
Tin Plates, 50lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7 60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Reden"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

No change.

American	Y. 3.50 to 3.69
Russian	2.80
Langkat	2.00 to 2.60

SUGAR.

Business in this line is active and the market generally shows an upward tendency.

	per picul.
Brown Takao	Y. 8 25 to 8.30
Brown Manila	8 50 to 9 00
Brown China	7.30 to 12.05
White Java and Penang	8 50 to 13.50
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 15.65

INDIGO.

Brisk enquiries for artificial dyes continue from the interior.

	Yen.
Calcutta first	260
,, second	215
Java, first	300
,, second	290
Madras, first	160
,, second	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	218
Artificial "Kenshin"	214

COPPER.

According to late London telegrams, serious fluctuations are being felt in the copper market. Japan is not affected, however.

	per 100 kin	Yen.
Refined		69.00
Bessemer		64.00
Electric refined		72 00

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, May 23, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—Another quiet week has to be recorded. The business has been mostly of an investment nature, and there are but few changes to report. Grand Hotels are obtainable at *yen* 160, offers for shares are wanted. Engine and Iron Works can be had at *yen* 98½. Club Hotels, no transactions, sellers at *yen* 80. Helms are obtainable at *yen* 90. Nickels, sellers at *yen* 41.

CHINA STOCKS.—According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $208 sellers. Indo-Chinas Tls. 51½ sales. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $110 sellers. Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Ltd., $7 sellers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $84 sellers. Hongkong Lands $107½ sellers. Humphrey's Estates, $11 sellers. Green Island Cements $19 sellers. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tls. 78 sales. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 104 sellers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.	28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.06	8%	for 1	10 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.07	7%	,, ,,	80 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	500,000	5000	100	100		Y. 13,990.77	31.12.06	6%	,, ½	160 Sa.
Helm Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50	22,500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	,, 1	90 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		,, ½	45 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.	† 500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	,, 1	41 S.
Y. E. & Iron Works	* 500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 16,282.42	31.5.06	35%	,, 1	92½ S, 75 N.
Oriental H'l. Ltd. ord.	250,000	3200	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	,, 1	
,, ,, pref.		2000	50	50				8%		64 Sa.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd.	‡ 1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390.000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	106 N.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	110 S.
Union Estate & Investm'nt Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,
Share and General Broker.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Business is favourable, as usual at this season.

	Yen.
Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.	2 55
Carbolic acid cryst ,,	0.38
Glycerine ,,	0.26
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*	7.20
Nitrate Soda ,,	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb.	0.57
Quinine sulphate ,,	0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb.	5.15
Iodoform lb.	6.00
Iode Kal lb.	3.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Being affected by the speculative business which has lately dominated the exchange, prices for actual transactions have gone up.

A quantity of new raw silk was brought from Idsu to Ogawa-Shoten, Yokohama on May 22nd. The quality—12½ deniers—is reported to be excellent.

On 23rd inst., stocks were: filatures 6,472 bales; Re-reels, 46 bales; Orikaishi 10 bales; and Sundry, 52 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,350 to 1,370
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,335 to 1,350
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,340 to 1,350
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,275 to 1,300
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,265 to 1,270
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	—
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse	1,230 to 1,250
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	—
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	—
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½	—

QUOTATION ON THE EXCHANGE.

May delivery	—
June ,,	—
July ,,	—

WASTE SILK.

The market was active throughout the week. Considerable enquiries for *Kibiso* have come in from abroad.

On the 23rd inst., the stock was: Noshi, 3,077;

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

bales; Kibiso, 4,126 bales; Degara (pierced cocoon) 5 bales; and sundry 468 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	225 to 230
Noshi—Filatures, Good	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	200 to 210
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	140 to 150
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	130 to 135
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 120
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Rereel—Fair	90 to 100
Rereel—Best	70 to 75
Rereel—Good	— to —
Rereel—Medium	— to —

TEA.

Business in active in tea of the grade between *yen* 40—45. Owing to the scarcity of stocks, prices are steady.

Though direct export from Shidzuoka is being carried out it is not affecting business in Yokohama.

Up to the evening of May 22nd, 3,344,000 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 103,200 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y.	60 upwards
Choice		55 to 60
Finest		50 to 55
Fine		45 to 50
Good Medium	Nominal	35 to 40
Medium		30 to 35
Good Common		32
Common		30

HABUTAE.

A moderate business in proceeding. Prices are steady. Stocks still scarce.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—
22½	11.40	10.85	10.80
27	11.10	10.95	10.80
36	—	10.85	10.57

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	10.70	10.55	10.55	10.80	10.65
27″	11.15	11.00	10.90	10.90	10.85
36″	10.65	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.40

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½″	—	—	—	—
22½″	11.60	10.85	10.65	—
27″	11.20	10.55	10.45	—
36″	10.80	10.45	10.40	—

RICE.

No special change throughout the week. Prices show a downward tendency alike in Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,342,484
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	121,509

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
May	16.27
June	16.54
July	—

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku*.
Superior	Yen 17.30
Medium	16.10
Common	14.70
Average	16.03

koku; 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
May	15.40	May	15.555
June	15.86	June	15.91
July	16.36	July	16.36

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Through the scheming of speculators, the market, has seen several complications this week with slight falls. It is generally felt in stock business circles that prices have now reached bottom; that the financial aspect is growing favourable; and that the anxiety so long entertained by capitalists regarding general commercial and industrial enterprizes is passing away.

The following table shows the fluctuations of prominent shares during five years:—

Company.	1902 Feb. 5	1903 June 10	1904 Sept. 8	1905 Mar. 1	1906 Jan. 18	1907 May 17.
Nippon Railway	64.80	87.15	79.20	110.00	102.05	—
Wansei Railway	33.00	44.50	37.30	50.25	75.25	—
Kyushu Railway	48.30	61.35	56.20	78.95	82.20	—
Hokkaido Colliery & Railway	59.80	95.50	81.70	109.75	172.80	103.00
Tokyo Electric Railway	62.00	79.25	72.50	95.50	117.70	74.45
Nippon Yusen	60.20	102.50	78.90	101.50	149.90	94.70
Tokyo Stock Exchange	128.20	245.00	179.00	423.80	780.00	130.05

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama May 23

London silver ¼ higher and China sterling quotations ¼ to ⅜ higher have caused local rates on China to rule easier, otherwise there is no change.

London—Bank T/T	4/0 7/16 @ 3/16
— — Bills on demand	2/0 15/16 @ 1/16
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 3/4 @ 11/16
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 5/8 @ 11/16
— — 6 months' sight	2/0 1/16 @ 15/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256 1/4 @ 6
— Private 4 months' sight	261 @ 3/16
— — 6 months' sight	262 1/2 @ 3
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	107 1/4
— Private 10 days, sight do	105 1/4
Shanghai—Bank sight	68 1/4
— Private 10 days' sight	70 1/4
India—Bank sight	151 1/4
— Private 30 days' sight	153 1/4
America—Bank sight	49 3/16
— Private 30 days' sight	50 1/4
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	208 1/2 @ 8
— Private 4 months' sight	2:3 @ 3/16
Bar Silver (London)	30 3/4

Now at 1.

(毎土曜日一回発行)
編輯人 エフ ブリンクリー
発行兼印刷人 エー ピー クラオン
発行所 横浜市山下町五十五番 ジヤパンメール新聞社

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

"Here's to the health of every man, woman, and child in the land." BOVRIL

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Stiff Joints, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps, Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 76, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.), London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

日本週報 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一週刊行

No. 13. REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, JUNE 1ST, 1907. 明治廿五年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可 VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 581
Korea ... 582
The Oguri Bank ... 583
Funeral of Mrs. H. Hayashi ... 583
China ... 584
Manchuria ... 585
Commercial Topics ... 589
Germany in the Far East ... 587
San Francisco ... 588
Formosa ... 588
A Decaying British Industry ... 589
Notes on Current Events ... 589
The Bookshelf ... 590
Nippon Yusen Kaisha ... 590
Shipping Accidents ... 590
Monthly Summary of the Japanese Religious Press ... 591
Sudden Death of Rt. C. F. Minoni ... 593
Memorial Day ... 593
Methodist General Conference ... 594
Japanese Fire Insurance Union ... 595
Empire Day in Yokohama ... 597
Herr Friedenthal's Concert ... 597
The Law Courts ... 597
Plague at Yokohama and elsewhere ... 598
Fires ... 598
News of the Week ... 599
Spring Meeting of the Tokyo Race Association ... 599
Administrative Reforms in Korea ... 600
Telegrams ... 605
"The Mikado" ... 607
Latest Shipping ... 608
Latest Commercial ... 609

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 1ST, 1907.

DEATH.

At the Yokohama General Hospital, May 30th, Mr. E. LAGUILLE.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL GOTO, who has been ill for some weeks at Kobe, died on May 21st.

MANY counterfeited 5-*sen* nickels are now in circulation in Tokyo and Yokohama.

THE Training Squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Tomitake left Singapore on May 24th for Macao.

THE twin daughters of Prince Fushimi who were born on May 18th were named Atsu and Tamo respectively.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. MATSUKAWA, of the General Staff Office, and three staff officers, have been ordered to proceed to Korea.

ON May 21st, a floating mine was observed three miles off Matsumae, Toshima; and another in the neighbourhood of Hiura.

THE Nippon Kerosene Oil Company has decided to purchase the business of the International Oil Co. in Niigata prefecture. On May 23rd a contract was arranged by which the business and property will be purchased for *yen* 1,750,000 and be delivered on June 1st.

THE 15th annual ordinary general meeting of the Nippon Red Cross Society will be held on June 6th at the Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

A QUANTITY of new raw silk was received on May 27th by the Nakazawa-Shoten, Yokohama, from Satsuma. The quality is reported to be excellent.

AT 10 a.m. on May 26th, snow and hail visited the districts around Fuji, including Shidzuoka. Damage is reported to have been sustained by the crops.

ON May 25th, deposits at the prominent banks of Tokyo amounted to *yen* 222,716,000; their credits, *yen* 218,322,000; and cash on hand, *yen* 27,562,000.

PRINCESS KAN-IN left Uyeno on May 26th by the 8.55 a.m. train for Yamagata to be present at a meeting of the local branch of the Ladies' Patriotic Society.

A THUNDERSTORM was experienced in Shidzuoka on May 26th. Telegraph and telephone lines were damaged and consequently communication was stopped for some hours.

MR. INANO YOSHITOSHI, the well-known painter, died on May 27th, in Osaka. The deceased joined the *Osaka Mainichi Shimbun* in 1893 and continued that connexion till quite recently.

A LONDON telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* says that Prince Kuni arrived in Berlin on May 24th. His Highness will join the German Imperial Body Guards in pursuit of his military studies.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the South China Squadron has removed his flag from the *Takachiho* to the *Naniwa*. It is said that the *Takachiho* will leave within a few days for Yokosuka.

THE armoured cruiser *Ibuki*, the construction of which commenced on May 22nd at Kure, is expected to be launched in November this year. It is said that the construction of the keel has been completed.

GENERAL BARON KUROKI, the Japanese Military representative at the Jamestown Fete, will leave Seattle on June 11th by the *Kaga Maru*, which is expected to arrive at Yokohama on the 24th or 25th of the same month.

A CASE of small-pox is reported among the crew of the steamer *Atago Maru* which arrived at Kuchinotsu on May 26th from Shanghai. The ship was removed on the following morning to the Nagasaki quarantine station.

UNDERWRITERS lose £170,000 by the blowing up of the *Silverlip* in the Bay of Biscay. She was the first to carry a bulk cargo of benzine through the Suez Canal since the regulations of the Canal management were relaxed.

AN explosion of gun ammunition occurred at 2.42 p.m. on May 28th at North Konya cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, with the result that a woman was killed and nine persons were more or less injured by fragments of shells. It appears that seventy-four rounds of old ammunition were recently brought from the Army Office to a shed belonging to C. Tanaza, an iron merchant, for the purpose of replacing the old material, and that the accident occurred through negligence on the part of coolies who were employed in carrying them.

ACCORDING to the *Nichi Nichi*, Vice-Admiral Breusing, formerly commander-in-chief of the German squadron in the Far East, has been appointed superintendent of the Imperial Shipbuilding yard of the Wilhelm Naval Station.

A QUANTITY of new cocoons was put on the Toyohashi market on May 24th, the price being *yen* 7.30 per *kwanme*. The same day, some of the staple was brought to Shidzuoka. The quality proved excellent and the price realised was *yen* 7.

K. FUTAHASHI, an employee of a wood material dealer, Choja-machi, Yokohama, on Sunday evening attempted to commit suicide at the Hogetsuro, in Magase-cho, by drinking a quantity of sulphuric acid. He was at once removed to the Yokohama Hospital.

THE Crown Princess has decided to leave Shimbashi on June 4th for Kyoto by the 7.30 a.m. train. Her Highness will put up at the Nijo Castle in Kyoto, where she will await the arrival of the Crown Prince who is now in tour in the western districts.

ACCORDING to Tokyo papers, the price of the Kobu Railway which is to be nationalized in the near future is *yen* 13,665,858. It may be remembered that the capital of the railway company is *yen* 5,500,000 and that a dividend of 8 per cent. has been hitherto paid.

TWO Japanese who were arrested at Harbin on a charge of murder were brought to Nagasaki by the *Satsuma Maru*. They were removed to the District Court. The accused had been staying at Fusan, Korea, for a long time, but after the restoration of peace removed to Harbin.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Tetorikawa Maru*, which went ashore on May 21st at Botomari, Awa province, has been abandoned as there is no chance of floating her owing to the high seas prevailing. The ship will be sold by auction under instructions of the underwriters.

SOME leading citizens of Yokohama intend to construct a public garden at Kamon-yama, Noge, near the Railway Station, in honour of Ii Kamon-no-Kami, the famous adviser of the Shogunate who was assassinated by re-actionaries. The promoters contemplate erecting a bronze statue in the garden.

ABOUT three hundred villagers of Takamiya and Kaga, near Hikone, fought on the night of May 24th in a dispute arising over the water-supply to their rice fields. Four men were injured. The trouble was settled by police from Hikone who were sent to the scene immediately after the outbreak.

IT is said by the *Nichi Nichi* that the Japanese cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chitose*, which left New York on May 19th for England, will call at Kiel, Germany, on their way home. France, Spain, and one or two other countries of Europe have asked the Japanese Government to give instructions to the warships to visit their ports.

THE 4th and final payment of the Yokohama City Loan amounting to £31,700, which was issued in London on February 1st this year, was received on May 27th through Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. The money was at once deposited with the 74th and five other banks of Yokohama on similar conditions to those of the previous deposits.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Friday, May 24.

The new Korean cabinet has been organized with unexpected expedition. Marquis Ito is said to have repaired to the Palace at 5 p.m. on the 22nd instant, and to have remained there until 9 p.m., by which time an understanding had been reached. The inclination of the Throne was to appoint one of the Elder Statesmen as Mr. Pak's successor, but Marquis Ito recommended Mr. Yi Wanyong, who held the portfolio of Education in the former Cabinet. The Resident General is reported to have urged that Mr. Yi had the advantage of being thoroughly conversant with current events and that his progressive policy was proved by facts. The Emperor then suggested that even if Yi were made Premier, it would be well to include some of the Elder Statesmen among the portfolio-holders, but here also Marquis Ito raised a natural objection, namely, that, if unanimity of procedure was to be expected from the new cabinet, the choice of its members must be left entirely in the hands of the Premier. Finally the following selections were made and the selected statesmen were reported to have agreed:—

Premier (concurrently with holding the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce), Yi Wanyong, (hitherto Minister of Education).

Home Minister, Yi Chiyong (who held the same post in the former cabinet.

War Minister, Major-General Yi Pyongwon (who succeeds Yi Keunthak.)

Minister of Education, Yi Chaikon (hitherto Minister of the Household.)

Minister of Justice, Yi Hwayong, formerly Korean Representative in Japan, (who held the same post in the former Cabinet.)

Minister of Finance, Min Yonghwi, (who held the same portfolio in the former Cabinet).

We must explain that this list is not absolutely trustworthy. We have collated it from various telegrams which differ more or less. It will be observed that five out of the six Ministers mentioned have the name of "Yi." That is also the family name of the Emperor of Korea, but we do not suggest any inference. It is evident from all the accounts that Marquis Ito had a determining voice in the selection of the new Ministry. The *Mainichi Dempo's* correspondent wires that this reconstructed Cabinet is not regarded with great confidence. It consists of second-rate statesmen, and it does not include any representative of the Il Chinghoi who were influential in bringing about Pak's downfall. According to this correspondent the original idea was limited to a change of Provinces, the resignations of the other Ministers being a mere matter of form. But events proved too strong for any such partial measure, and something like radical reconstruction had to be undertaken. As to the cause of Pak Chehson's resignation, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* correspondent alleges that Pak, though nominally pro-Japanese, was really of exactly the opposite mood, and that all his acts were contrary to Japanese interests. It is therefore untrue to say, as has been more than once alleged, that Marquis Ito urged him to abandon the idea of resignation. On the contrary, Marquis Ito fully recognised that Pak must go, but apparently the Marquis did not originally contemplate such an extensive change of portfolios as was ultimately necessary. It is indeed easy to understand that if, on the one hand, Marquis Ito was reluctant to witness the overthrow of the Cabinet which came into power on the stepping-stone of the November Convention, on the other the Cabinet itself, confronted by the unpopularity of its attitude towards that Convention, may have sought to win back the people's hearts by a substratum of anti-Japanese procedure while maintaining a pro-Japanese superficies. It remains to be seen whether the new Premier, as head and front of the Government, will have the courage of the opinions by which he was influenced at the time of the Convention's signature. On that occasion he was the first of the portfolio-holders to record his vote in favour of the Convention, and as the resolute action of one leader often determines the trend of a doubtful event, it has generally been said that Yi Wanyong was the father of the Convention. Its signatory, however, on Korea's behalf was Pak Chehson, and if Pak when in office had not moral strength to practise the views that brought him into power it is possible that Yi may make a similar record. By this time, however, there is beginning to be a gleam of hope that the Koreans recognise the futility of kicking against the Japanese pricks. The sole and only hope for Korea is to co-operate heartily with Japan. By that means she may possibly educate capacity for independence. Otherwise absorption is her inevitable fate. We may add that according to the *Kokumin Shimbun's* Seoul correspondent the new cabinet has the suffrages of the leading foreigners in the capital.

Saturday, May 25.

It appears that there were some errors in the names of the new Korean portfolio-holders as telegraphed on Friday. The correct list is said to be as follows:

Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Yi Wanyong.
Minister of Home Affairs	In Sonsu.
Minister of Finance	Min Yonghwi.
Minister of War (as before)	Yi Pyongsun.
Minister of Education	Yi Chaikeuk.
Minister of Justice (as before)	Yi Hwayong.

Very flattering notices of the new Premier are sent across the wires by Japanese correspondents. They describe him as a man of commanding intellect and say that ever since the days of the Tai-won-kun he has been marked as certain to attain the highest official position at some time or other. He is a man of about fifty years of age who has travelled a good deal and is said to be conversant with the languages of Japan, England and France. As to his policy, he is alleged to be entirely progressive and to be persuaded that Korea's only hope lies in working hand in hand with Japan. He is stated to have enunciated this policy clearly to the Emperor before accepting office as well as to his colleagues in the Cabinet, and to have received the consent of all parties. On the other hand it is confidently alleged that the anti-Japanese intrigues of the former Cabinet have been clearly brought to light and that its continuance in office would have been quite intolerable.

Sunday, May 26.

The fact that the new Cabinet does not include a representative of the Il Chinghoi is attributed to the bad relations which exist between that party and the Court, but it is thought tolerably certain that the Il Chinghoi leader, Song Poyngchun, will ultimately be appointed to the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce which is now held *ad interim* by the Prime Minister. It is at all events certain that the influence of the Il Chinghoi had much to do with the change of ministry.

It will have been observed that two members of the old Cabinet retain their portfolios in the new, namely, the Ministers of War and Justice, but the latest telegrams indicate that these two will not consent to survive their former colleagues and that their remplacants will be appointed shortly. As soon as the portfolios are all definitely filled the Ministers will meet at the Residency General to receive a statement of Marquis Ito's policy.

Monday, May 27.

It is evident that Marquis Ito had a determining voice in the selection of portfolio-holders in the new Cabinet, and doubtless a good deal will be heard on this subject from the critics who profess to think that Japan has no manner of business to interfere with Korea's domestic politics. What seems to have chiefly influenced the former Premier's resignation was the attack made on him by the Il Chinghoi. He regarded this body as practically under Japanese control, and he therefore interpreted the attack as inspired by the Japanese, a theory to which he clung tenaciously. It is said that he tendered his resignation again and again, commencing from the beginning of May, and that he assigned as his motive the impossibility of carrying out Japan's programme of reform so long as a man of his inferior capacity remained at the head of affairs. Marquis Ito repeatedly induced him to nominally abandon his purpose, but Pak's persistency finally carried the day and his resignation was accepted on the 20th of May, being followed by that of all his colleagues on the following day. On the 22nd, Marquis Ito, accompanied by Major-General Murata, repaired to the Palace and recommended Yi Wonyang as Pak's successor, urging at the same time that the new Premier should be left to appoint his own colleagues. The Resident-General is further said to have insisted with much emphasis that all Court interference with administrative affairs should cease henceforth, and it is considered a highly promising feature of the new Cabinet that it does not include any element of the Court or of the Elder Statesmen. What is plain, however, is that Marquis Ito has a practically sovereign voice in these matters, and the fact is to be heartily welcomed, we think, for if Korea is ever to have a future she must surbordinate herself to Japan at present.

Meanwhile there have been some further changes of portfolio-holders as was predicted. The Minister of Finance, who had retained his seat, has now resigned it and been succeeded by Ko Yonghwi, formerly Korean Representative in Tokyo; the Minister of Education has adopted the same course and has been succeeded by a gentleman whose transliterated name is not quite clear except as to its first part, Cho, and who is said by some authorities to have been a teacher in the language school in Seoul while others identify him as a former student in Japan. Finally the Premier Yi, who, it will be remembered, retained the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce, has handed over that portfolio to Song Pyongchun, the leader of the Il Chinghoi.

It is alleged that the Throne offered considerable assistance to the nomination of some of the new Ministers. There was special objection to including the names of Song, the Il Chinghoi leader, and Cho, the new Minister of Justice. The Premier was obliged to declare that unless these names appeared on his slate he must abandon the attempt to form a ministry, and confronted by this threat the Court yielded. This was on the 23rd, and the following day rumours began to be

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

current that a plot to overthrow the new ministry by the former Premier Pak and the much spoken of Yi Keunthaik was being fomented, but this scanty intelligence alone has come across the wires. Of course the Japanese papers have a good deal to say about this political event, but the gist of their remarks may be very briefly summed up: they think that a very distinct advance has been made towards consummating the programme of reform, since a cabinet thoroughly amenable to Japanese guidance and fully cognisant of the true situation has been organised. We except from this summary the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, which under the inspiration of Mr. Takenokoshi, the well-known author of "Twenty-five Centuries of Japanese History" and also an eminent Christian, writes in its usual strain and predicts that the velvet glove will have to be replaced by the mailed fist in dealing with Korea, and that ere long it may be found necessary to appoint a Korean Cabinet of Japanese statesmen after the example of the French in Tunis.

Wednesday, May 29.

Marquis Ito is quoted by the *Asahi Shimbun's* Seoul correspondent as saying that there were weak points in the former Cabinet which necessitated its resignation. The new Cabinet had not been organized without some difficulty, but the task had finally been effected with comparative rapidity. It was inevitable that Korea should lean on her neighbour if she hoped to make any real progress, and this fact was fully understood by the new Premier, Yi Wanyong, who had, indeed, clearly enunciated it in the presence of the Sovereign as the guiding principle of his Ministry's policy. The Resident-General hoped, therefore, that the new Cabinet would cooperate heartily in the work of developing Korea, materially and intellectually.

The *Jiji Shimpo*, commenting on this change of Ministries, thinks that the weak point in the situation is the difficulty of counting on the Court's support. Our contemporary hints that all the efforts hitherto made to confine the Court within its own legitimate sphere, and to prevent its interference with the Administration have proved more or less abortive. If one door be shut in the face of the interfering courtiers they manage to obtain ingress by another, and the Cabinet can not count on security against plots which may at any moment force it into an attitude of seeming antagonism to the Throne. The *Jiji* does not say, what nevertheless must be evident to all, that the Emperor himself is the *fons et origo mali*. If his Majesty's ear were not open to plotters of all descriptions, if he were not at heart anti Japanese and if he were not prepared always to lend his support and countenance to any anti-Japanese scheme, there can be little doubt that a very different state of affairs would have been witnessed long ago in Seoul.

Thursday, May 30.

The Il Chinghoi have evidently acquired an access of strength owing to the recent change of Cabinet. They held a monster meeting at Hwangju on the 27th instant. It is said to have been attended by five thousand of their own adherents and the total audience is estimated at ten thousand. Lectures were delivered on costume and on local administration. The gentleman who discoursed on the latter subject is said to have exhibited some bloodstained garments as evidence of the sufferings he had undergone at the hands of the Il Chinghoi's enemies in the days of this society's early struggles. This dramatic feature appears to have produced considerable effect. The meeting rose to a high pitch of excitement and 87 members docked their top knots then and there. It does not appear that the Il Chinghoi's leader, who is now Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the new Ministry, attended the meeting, but a letter of sympathy was read from him.

The restless Yi Kunthaik's attempts to overthrow the new Cabinet are said to have been unsuccessful thus far, though rumour alleges that he obtained a sum of 100,000 *yen* from the privy purse to promote his designs. The strings of the Korea privy purse seem indeed to have an almost automatic trick of opening to admit any anti Japanese fingers. Yi's indictment of the Cabinet is related to have taken the form of a vehement impeachment. He declared that the new Ministry had for basic policy the overthrow of the Imperial House and that the nation would not for a moment tolerate the entrusting of its affairs to such traitors. But these accusations have not accomplished much, though the fact that they were formulated suggests that the new Cabinet may have some difficult navigation before it.

THE OGURI BANK.

Some commotion was caused in Tokyo on the 27th May. by news that the Oguri Bank had suspended payment. This bank has its head-quarters in Nagoya and it takes its name from that of one of the representatives of the chief tax-payers of Owari. It has branches in various parts of the Empire, and on the 25th inst. a run was made upon the Kokura branch, followed immediately by a run upon the Kanazawa branch. It is said that the origin of the trouble was losses upon the Stock Exchange. The Bank's capital is only 300,000 *yen*, but it has comparatively large deposits, the amount of these in Nagoya alone being stated at three and a quarter million *yen* and in Tokyo at about 1½ million. These sums have, however, been partly withdrawn and rumour says that other banks will not suffer to any considerable extent as they all hold negotiable securities. The Bank has closed its doors nominally for a week only, but there does not seem to be any solid ground for expecting its rehabilitation. Of course this incident produced a more or less depressing effect upon the somewhat feeble upward movement recently displayed by the share market, but the fall did not exceed a point or a point and a half. Had such a suspension of a bank occurred a few weeks ago, there can be no doubt that its effect would have been felt much more.

It seems probable, according to statements in the Tokyo press, that the affairs of this Bank will be wound up without any loss to depositors or customers. The Bank is an unlimited liability concern and the Oguri family declare their determination to surrender their property to the last *sen* in liquidation against the claims of the Bank. The trouble has been felt by another bank also, namely the Kamakura Ginko. This is a comparatively small concern with a capital of only 100,000 *yen* and its business has been limited chiefly to financing the Tokyo magnates who have summer resorts at Kamakura and to receiving small deposits from local farmers and tradesmen. These latter depositors conceived a notion that the bank would be involved in the downfall of the Oguri Ginko and there resulted a run on the former on the 28th inst. Something of the kind had, however, been anticipated by the proprietors of the Bank and apparently the call for funds is being met smoothly. Of course these incidents have suggested to publicists that certain minor banks have been departing altogether from their proper province by speculating in shares. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a very strong article on the subject, but we greatly doubt whether any important bank has engaged in such business. It would seem that these incidents produced more effect upon the share market than was at first supposed, for a small slump took place on the 28th inst., even gilt-edged securities falling from two to three points.

The *Mainichi Dempo* may be quoted in this context. It has a very strong article on the present depression of stocks and shares, the general argument being that no exceptional remedies whatever are needed and that a marked reaction may be looked for before long. It cannot be doubted that the steps taken by the Treasury in redeeming a large quantity of its bills and in preparing to pay interest on some of the nationalized railways, have eased the situation more or less. But our contemporary denies that there is any stringency in the money market. Its conviction is that the extreme reserve shown by the banks is largely responsible for the depression and that the dawn of better things will come from causes already clearly in sight. These causes are, first, an altogether exceptional promise in sericulture, a promise such that this year's export of silk is expected to reach something like 150,000,000 *yen*; secondly, that the tea crop also is remarkably good, and thirdly that the yield of barley, which is now on the point of being garnered, will also be quite out of the common. These factors cannot fail to produce a state of prosperity which will make itself felt in the share market and will give new life to the spirit of the post-bellum enterprises. The *Shogyo Shimpo* writes in a similar strain of strong confidence.

There is no further news about the Oguri Bank, but the other banking institutions of Nagoya are said to have combined for the purpose of protecting themselves against the consequence of their colleague's failure.

FUNERAL OF MRS. H. HAYASHI.

The obsequies of the late Mrs. J. Hayashi (*née* Miss Minnie Sonoda) took place in Tokyo on May 24th. The untimely death of this beautiful and accomplished lady on the very threshold of life gave a profound shock to the community of the capital, where she was beloved not only for her own sake but also for the sake of her universally respected and esteemed parents. It seemed but yesterday that all Tokyo went out to meet the fair young bride and to pray for her long happiness and prosperity, and now the city was called on to follow her to the grave, and to mourn with her bereaved husband and parents, as well as with her two little children, happily still too young to appreciate their irreparable loss. The funeral service was performed at St. Andrew's Church and was attended by an immense concourse of people of all ranks, who subsequently followed the bier to the Aoyama Cemetery. The Rev. W. C. Gemmill, the Rev. A. F. King, and the Rev. J. Imai performed the service, which was partly in English and partly in Japanese, and under a brilliant spring sun, fitting type of her own bright and joyous disposition, this universally mourned lady was carried to her long rest.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Governor Chao of Mukden continues to send urgent messages to Peking about the Kaiping affair. His Excellency claims to have been informed by the Governor-General of Kwantung that orders were twice issued requiring the Japanese steamers at Kaiping to withdraw, but that these instructions had been neglected and that the steamers continue to behave in a lawless manner. He goes on to say that the Chinese along the coast are arming for purposes of resistance, that a serious collision may take place at any moment, and that he repudiates all responsibility in that event. This message having been conveyed by the Waiwupu to the Japanese Representative in Peking and forwarded by the latter to his Government, is said to have elicited a reply that an imperative order for the withdrawal of the steamers has been sent. We are not disposed to accept all these statements without reserve. They differ very much, it will be seen, from the news previously received, namely that the Japanese steamers were merely protecting their own fishermen against the danger of pirates, that the Chinese fishing boats received similar protection at their own desire only, and that prefectly smooth relations existed between the Japanese and the Chinese. Neither does it seem at all probable that the Governor-General of Kwantung or the authorities in Tokyo would have taken the action ascribed to them without fuller investigation. The natural course would be to send a gunboat to the Kaiping coast empowering her commander to take whatever steps the situation might seem to demand. The *Chuo Shimbun*, discussing this matter, quotes some anonymous persons as attributing the Governor of Mukden's curiously obstructive and stalwart attitude to German inspiration. The idea is that in view of the ententes which are tending to isolate Germany, her politicians have laid out for themselves the programme of courting China's good will. The fact is that Germany is regarded with some suspicion just at present in the Occident and Orient alike, but so far as we can see it is a case of the old story, the demon born of one's own doubts.

The latest investigations into the circumstances of the Kaiping fishery affair go to show that both sides are in fault. If the Japanese have carried their operations to the Chinese coast, Chinese fishermen on their side have invaded the leased territory and if the Japanese have been selling protection for Chinese fishing boats, Chinese armed steamers have been doing the same. The matter is now in official hands and the Japanese Government has announced that all necessary steps will be taken. Meanwhile Governor Chao of Mukden seems to be in a very disgruntled condition. He has deliberately laid aside the discussion of all pending questions in which Japan is concerned and has declared his intention of not taking them up again until this fishery complication is disposed of. In these circumstauces the Japanese Government, according to Tokyo papers, has thought it necessary to make friendly representations through its Representative in Peking, pointing out that such action on Governor Chao's part not only needlessly delays the settlement of problems whose solution has already been greatly protracted, but also is calculated to impair the interests of the two Powers. China is said to have recognised the amicable character of this suggestion and to have instructed Governor Chao accordingly.

One account (*Hochi Shimpo*) throws a new light upon the affair. It says that the fishing ground at Hsiungyoching, which is the principle scene of dispute, lies at a distance often leagues from any Chinese territory and being thus in the open sea cannot lawfully be protected by China. From the same source we learn that the Chinese troops on the Kaiping coast have been behaving with great brutality towards Japanese fishermen since the 20th inst. When Japanese fishing boats approached the shore they were attacked by Chinese soldiers and not only were their contents pillaged but their crews in some instances were treated with almost murderous violence. In the sequel the Japanese had to withdraw to Kinchow within the leased territory. Nevertheless the affair seems to have been nothing more than a fisherman's quarrel, such as we have long been familiar with on the coasts of Japan. Governor Chao seems to have taken a very exaggerated view of it, which is much to be regretted since he appears to have been disposed to come to an amicable arrangement prior to his removal from Mukden of all outstanding questions between Japan and China in Manchuria.

The latest information tends to show that the initiative in providing armed protection for fishermen was taken by the Japanese but, that the same system was adopted by the Chinese in turn. It appears that the season for the *guchi* lasts only one month, but as the capture of this fish is an important industry, steps must now be taken once for all to prevent the recurrence of disturbance. There can be no question that some measure of armed protection is necessary against the pirates who infest these coasts. So long as the situation was in the hands of the military no trouble arose, but now that civil administration has been substituted, the absence of due protection has been at once felt.

It appears that the Chinese Government has really made up its mind to adopt the gold standard. Telegrams from Peking say that in the sequel of several conferences the authorities have decided to put this system into practise at an early date. Gold coins will be the standard and silver and copper will be subsidiary. Such is the skeleton statement sent across the wires. Nothing is said about the methods to be pursued or whence a gold reserve is to be obtained. Japan's experience shows that a country may have the gold standard although it scarcely ever uses gold as a circulating medium. Nevertheless a substantial gold reserve is essential. Since all prospect of having two buttresses instead of one to the world's coinage has now to be abandoned, China could not take any wiser step in her own commercial interests than to join the company of gold using countries.

The *Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams from Peking indicate that Tsen Chun-hsuan is wielding immense influence in the Chinese capital. This, it will be remembered, is the statesman who succeeded recently in creating so much commotion and who was subsequently said to have come to an understanding with Viceroy Yuan. The last statement seems to be correct so far as can be judged from the continued absence of any open collision between these two viceroys. But in other directions Tsen is wielding paramount power. This has been displayed noticeably in two instances. The first relates to the disposal of the funds handed over by Japan and Russia on account of the customs dues at Newchwang. Japan paid in 1,600,000 taels, and Russia 600,000. The Minister of War, Tieh Liang, endeavoured to have this money appropriated for the maintenance of the military school at Paoting, but Tsen memorialized the Throne in the sense that the whole amount, less 360,000 taels, should be appropriated for the reconstruction of the Mukden-Hsinmintun Railway and this memorial received the Throne's sanction. Again, in the matter of the nationalization of railways, Viceroy Chang Chih-tung supported by Governor Tang Shaoi recommended that one-half of the lines throughout the Empire should be made State property and the other half left in private hands. Against this proposal Tsen memorialized and again the Throne accepted his advice. It is stated indeed that Tsen is virtually supreme in Peking.

The Japanese Government is said to have directed the Governor-General of Kwantung to order all the Japanese fishing boats at Hseungyochin to return to Tairen where a strict investigation will be held into the circumstances of the recent disturbances. On the whole it seems to be felt that some blame attaches to the conduct of Mr. Homma and his comrades, but at the same time it is pointed out that the protective measures adopted this year were precisely the same as those taken last season, and that the only exhibition of violence has been on the Chinese side. Whatever be the exact truth, it is at all events evident that the Japanese Government has determined to institute a strict inquiry. Some critics say that the Japanese fishermen showed want of tact and of political judgment in proceeding to the fishing ground while the Kaiping affair was still on the tapis. This would be evidently a valid comment had it been possible for the fishermen to arrange that the *guchi* would also defer their visit to Hseungyochin instead of repairing thither at their customary season.

There are various telegrams about the riots in south China but beyond the fact that considerable disturbance exists it is difficult to make out anything clearly. Much alarm evidently exists in Swatow, where the Chinese merchants are said to have suspended all transactions and to be sending their supplies of ready money to Hongkong for safe-keeping. As usual the hands of the rioters have been turned against the missionaries, but there does not appear to have been any casualty to life or limb, though the house of a German pastor at Pehhai near Lienchow is said to have been wrecked. As to the origin of the disturbance, it was originally said to be a mere protest against taxation, but, according to the latest telegrams received by the *Mainichi Dempo*, the Triad Society (Sanfu-hui) are said to be the instigators and if that be true, the movement is of course anti-dynastic. Rumour puts the number of the insurgents at 30,000 and alleges that they made their appearance first at Kwankong and from thence proceeded to attack the walled town of Jaoping which they carried by assault and put to death all the civil and military officials. This account says that the insurgents are determined to refrain from outrages against Christians, but other intelligence does not bear out that statement. Jaoping is on the sea coast of Kwangtung Province within easy reach of Swatow, and it is quite on the cards that the rioters may make their way to Swatow and thence march upon Canton. But the accessibility of both Swatow and Jaoping from the sea renders it certain that strong

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

resistance to the spread of the movement will be speedily organised.

The latest news seems to indicate that the insurgents in the province of Kwangtung are gathering force. It is confidently affirmed that they are for the most part members of the Triad Society and that they are under the leadership of the well-known Sun Yihsien, who first became known to the general public in connection with his illegal seizure by the Chinese Legation in London and his subsequent release at the instance of the British Government. Meanwhile three foreign ships of war, a French, a German and an English, have reached Lienchow to protect foreign life and property, and three others, including the *Naniwa*, two British and one French, are at Swatow. A telegram from New York to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the United States Government has sent orders to Manila requiring that troops and ships shall be held in readiness to proceed to Canton at a moment's notice, from which fact it may be inferred that the insurrection is regarded in a grave light by the Washington authorities.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a telegram from Hongkong which represents the insurgents as deficient in arms and provisions, and says that they suffered a defeat at the hands of the Government troops on the 27th instant, so that Swatow is secured against them. Other telegrams, however, do not confirm this. They say that the insurrection is gaining force and that it is causing much consternation in Peking, where it is regarded as esssentially an anti-dynastic movement. The fact that no outrages have been perpetrated against foreign life or property is held to indicate that the Manchu Throne is the sole object of animosity. There is much uncertainty as to the whereabouts of Sun Yihsien, who is supposed to be the inspirer of the movement. He was in Tokyo until the spring of this year, and it will be remembered that when a member of the *Kokumin's* staff called on him at Ushigome in connection with the conduct of Chinese students in Japan, he spoke prophetically of an anti-dynastic movement which would be soon witnessed. Some accounts locate him now in Hongkong, others put him in Shanghai, but all agree that he is the impelling power. The Triads, who seem to constitute the bulk of the insurgents, have been the invelterate enemies of the Manchu dynasty for more than a hundred years, and their influence secretly wielded in the provinces of Southern China has been a constant source of anxiety to the Government. The most stringest laws and their most merciless execution have entirely failed to root out this stubborn association, and it would probably have become much more formidable long ago had it striven to win popular esteem instead of alienating public sympathy by extortion, against which the people fear to appeal, knowing that the second state would be worst than the first. On the other hand, the Triads have never resorted to the weapons of the secret assassin. They have often killed officials, but the act has been open and defiant of consequences. Some publicists claim for them that they have stood between the people and the latter's official oppressors, but that view is not conclusive. One point to be noted in connexion with any insurrection located in Southern China is that the Yangtze lies between it and Peking, and that, without reaching Peking, nothing final can be effected. The Yangtsze may be said to have proved fatal to the Taipings, for it enabled Gordon and the Imperial Generals to avail themselves of riverine transport for concentrating troops, the insurgents having no flotilla to oppose to such manœuvres. Very much more conclusive would be the advantage now derived from the possession of the great water-way by the Government and from the monopoly of steamers and gunboats. In the circumstances it seems virtually impossible for any body of insurgents to make their way from Kwangtung to Pehchili, unless, indeed, the whole nation rose in revolt. Another weak feature is that the insurgents are not known to have any really potential leader, and that the day is past when it was possible to conjure with the name of the deposed Mings.

It appears that another blow is to be struck at Chinese students who have been educated abroad. Hitherto the plan has been to stifle their progressive aspirations by appointing them to offices of an insignificant nature and with emoluments barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. Then, when a lengthy period of this kind of probation had fumigated them from the atmosphere of their foreign sentiments, they were considered fit for promotion. But an even more drastic step is now to be taken. The Educational Department in Peking is said to have decided that these youths shall receive the title of *Chiujen* only, and shall not be appointed to any administrative posts whatever until an indefinite period has passed. This scheme has not yet obtained the approval of the Government but there can be very little doubt that it will do so, and naturally great consternation has been produced among the students. It is farcical that China should thus undo with her right hand what she had previously done with her left, but these kind of anomalies may be said to be permanent features of her modern history. Perhaps in this case the plan she is said to have resorted to may be merely a process of selection, but certainly it cannot tend to encourage recourse by students to foreign education.

The Chinese Government has seized five hundred rifles which Chinese revolutionaries imported at Newchwang from Japan. It is said that the Waiwupu has lodged a protest with Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister in Peking, as to the sale of arms to the revolutionaries.

MANCHURIA.

The news recently received that the Chinese authorities rejected an extension of the Hsinmintun Railway as far as the banks of the Amur receives confirmation by latest telegrams. It appears that this is part of a scheme for enabling Newchwang to compete successfully against Tairen. The Taotai of the former place is said to be the chief mover in this project. His idea is to organise a powerful company for dredging the Liao River and rendering it navigable for small steamers up to the neighbourhood of Changchun. The Shanhaikwan-Hsinmunten Railway would then be extended to Fakamun and thence northward via Tsitsihar to Aigun on the Amur, thus running nearly parallel to the South Manchuria Railway. Such a line, if suitable arrangements were made for transferring the goods carried by it to small steamers plying from the neighbourhood of Changchun to Newchwang, would prove a formidable competitor of the South Manchuria road, though in point of fertility and prodnctiveness of regions traversed the advantage would be all on the Japanese side. The *Kokumin Shimbun* mentions in this context that the recently circulated rumour as to Russia's intention of selling her section of the East China Railway to the Middle Kingdom has more truth in it than was at first supposed. According to our contemporary, which professes to be semi-officially inspired in this matter, Russia has determined to carry out her original plans of building a road entirely within her own territory, that is to say along the northern bank of the Amur River. As soon as the new road is completed she will, according to this story, sell to China the whole of the lines lying within Manchuria, and China will then link them up with her Peking system according to the plan above described. This programme is said to have been elaborated by Viceroy Yuan, Viceroy Hsu of Manchuria and Tang Shaoi, the new Governor of Mukden. Their idea is to raise a domestic loan of 20 million taels for the preliminaries of the work. It may be here mentioned that the latest telegrams from Peking speak of a rapprochement between Tsen Chunhsun and Viceroy Yuan. Tsen is supposed to be responsible for all the commotion that recently occurred in the Chinese capital and telegrams to Japanese papers have hitherto represented him as one of the reactionaries, but it is now stated that he shares Yuan's progressive policy and that pourparlers have been taking place between the suites of these two magnates and a meeting of the men themselves will soon be arranged at Tientsin whither Tsen is to proceed for purposes of railway inspection. Another story from Peking is that the chief of the palace eunuchs, Li Lienyung, has stated that the charges recently preferred about bribery and corruption in high circles were not altogether baseless, but that the Court decided not to press them too closely.

The Governor of Mukden is becoming more and more stalwart in his pursuance of the rights-recovery programme. Telegrams say that, in accordance with instructions received from him, the various Chihsien throughout Manchuria issued on the 25th inst. an order to the people in their districts in the sense that all mining operations by Japanese are illegal; that the matter is now under discussion by the two governments; that pending its settlement no sales of mines are to be made by private persons to Japanese subjects, and that with regard to mines already sold endeavour should be made to obstruct their working. It is not clear what mines are alluded to as having been already sold to Japanese, but doubtless the Penhsihu mine now exploited by the Okura Company is among the number. It would be legitimate enough on the part of the Governor to instruct Chinese subjects in Manchuria against disposing of mines to the Japanese pending final decision of the questions now under diplomatic discussion, but it is intolerable that his Excellency should direct recourse to obstruction in the case of mines already sold. Governor Chao is leaving a disagreeable legacy for the new administration in Manchuria.

The Times correspondent in Manchuria is quoted by the *Kokumin Shimbun* as expressing views not at all eulogistic of Japanese enterprise in that part of the world. He says that in Shanghai he found everyone expressing the conviction that commerce in the Three Eastern Provinces was entirely under Japanese control and that the policy of the open door had become a dead letter, but on reaching Manchuria he found that the actual conditions were not at all con-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

sistent with that theory. In fact, according to him the Japanese have failed to utilize their opportunities, nor is there any official discrimination in their favour. Had England or America acquired in a foreign country the position now occupied by Japan in Manchuria, London or New York would long ago have been the central market for the products of that country. But so far from this being the case with the Japanese in Manchuria, it may be affirmed that, with the exception of the Mitsui Company, not a single Japanese mercantile firm of any consequence has established itself in Manchuria. The *Jiji* also quotes the same correspondence and as it is of considerable interest we reproduce it in full:—

Southern Manchuria, March 8.

It is now very many months since the southern half of Manchuria was occupied by the Japanese, and I came to the country fully expecting to find the major portion of its trade in Japanese hands. In Shanghai nearly every one, and especially nearly every American, was talking of the impossibility of competing with the Japanese, and of how long-established European business firms would inevitably have to see their profits dwindling, and how, in a few years' time, the slow and carefully built-up trade relations would be undermined by the competition of the "hated Japs." Shanghai is unfortunately just now passing through rather bad days. It has suffered from an American invasion, and this host of American business men, shop-keepers and barkeepers, not to mention the very large number of those pursuing trades one does not write about, has had a bad influence on Shanghai. The newly established American Court has had its hands full, and, judging by the number of convictions during the past weeks, it will not be long before Shanghai is rid of many of these undesirables. It was from Shanghai, it will be remembered, that General Dessino and M. Pavloff, the Russian ex-Minister to Korea, issued their wonderful telegrams, and a legacy from these gentlemen still remains in the shape of a reptile Press of the worst description, in which every incident possible is seized upon and distorted to the calumny and disadvantage of the Japanese. The Japanese, in their turn, are accused of writing articles in the Chinese Press against Europeans and Americans, but this accusation has not been proved. However, the result of all this is that the feeling against the Japanese in Shanghai is extremely strong, so much so that a strenuous movement was got up to prevent the Japanese from wearing their kimonos, on the grounds of indecency, in the public park, where the Portuguese and the lesser élite of the Europeans assemble on summer nights to listen to a Filippino band, and inhale the breezes from the muddy river. This, of course, is a most trivial incident in itself, but is an illuminating one. As I had lived for some years in Siberia and China and had paid very frequent visits to Japan, I discounted all the charges I heard against the gallant Islanders; but on my arriving in Niu-chwang I was prepared for eventualities, as I concluded that under a cloud of smoke of jealousy and malice I should probably find a flame, burning brightly and dangerously enough.

In Niu-chwang most of the merchants had made very large sums by tendering for contracts for the Russians. Beef, flour, and rice seem to have been the chief articles, and as the prices were fixed as high as possible, their recollections of the Russians are of the most roseate—or, perhaps, gilt would be a better word—description. Land values rose very much, too, under the Russian *régime*, and this is gratefully remembered. Feeling in Niu-chwang was even more inflamed against the Japanese than in Shanghai, people at the same time extolling the Chinese. I think that the reason of this is that the Japanese by his civilization and progress claims equality, and justly enough, with the European and American in China. When one sees that some of these are people of no education or position, and that their manners and morals leave much to be desired, one cannot be surprised at the Japanese claim. When the Chinese in the course of a few years, backed by education and arms, will no longer submit to their present treatment by nations and individuals, I think that the present much-professed love for their race will vanish. But what was of more importance was that trade had not apparently suffered at all. When I said I was going into the interior to do business in some of the inland towns, one said, "How we pity you; you will have no end of troubles with the Japanese * * * they will spy on you, damage your business, and you will have a dreadful time." All this was six months ago. Since that time Niu-chwang has been handed back to China, and I have travelled by railway and cart over a large part of Southern Manchuria. I state unhesitatingly that British and American trade is better now in this part of Manchuria than it ever has been, and that the Japanese in no way interfere with or hinder European or American merchants.

FAILURE OF JAPAN TO SEIZE THE TRADE.

There has been a lot of talk about preferential tariff on the railway. Residents in Niu-chwang declared that a Japanese could secure a freight car at a much lower rate than a Chinese or European, but only a week ago I was talking to the Chinese manager of the largest transportation company in these parts and to the manager of one of the oldest established British shipping firms, and they both said that, after careful investigation, as such a state of things would seriously affect their businesses, they were quite certain that there were was absolutely no foundation for the accusation. What struck me most has been the utter failure of Japan to take advantage of her position and get into her hands the great trade of Manchuria. This she has not done, and in towns where there are as many as 2,000 Japanese civilians you will not find any large or important Japanese firms, with the exception of Japan's premier firm, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Seeing the vast wealth there is yearly exported from Manchuria, much of it actually being carried by their ceded half of what used to be the Chinese-Eastern railway, it is incomprehensible that the Japanese should not by now have a firmer commercial footing than they have. The Japanese in Manchuria is a contractor to the Japanese army, a restaurant keeper, a barber, a general storekeeper (whose customers are nearly all Japanese), or he may keep a porcelain store or wine depôt, where again he supplies only Japanese needs. With the above-mentioned exception of the Mitsui and perhaps one other firm, you cannot find among all the thousands of Japanese any equivalent to the large export and import firms that Europeans and Americans have started in other parts of China. On speaking to Japanese about it you are always met with the same phrase, "want of capital"; and, although this is partly true, it is my opinion that want of enterprise and business instinct should be added. If a European Power or America had commanded the commercial position that Japan did and still does command, we should find prosperous business firms in the large Chinese towns, and a large part of the exports finding their way to the public auction rooms of London or New York. The Japanese in Manchuria belong mostly to the lower rougher classes, and their demeanour towards Europeans, especially if these behave in an arrogant way, is often exceedingly impolite and unpleasant—in fact, any one who has seen the Japanese in their own delightful country could hardly credit that these men are of the same race, and it is this rude behaviour of the lower classes in Manchuria that has no doubt, to a large extent, produced the intense dislike with which the Japanese are regarded. The much more serious and more talked about trade competition does not, however, exist, and at present, notwithstanding their strategical position, they have signally failed, while the few enterprising European and American firms trading in this part of the world have seen with gratification their business and profits steadily increasing. But this is no reason why the merchant, as he is only too prone to do, should congratulate himself and do nothing. The days when the "Taipan" could sit in his counting-house in Shanghai or Hongkong, engage a "compradore," and order goods after having exhibited a few samples are passed and gone. With the progress in China itself the competition among Europeans, Americans, and also Japanese, and the opening up of the country by railway and treaty, these methods will no longer do. Chinese-speaking salesmen, a closer knowledge of Chinese wants, and a more close adaptation of foreign goods to Chinese requirements are imperative for imports, while for exports, by means of Chinese-speaking *employés*, the merchant would get into much closer touch with the market, buy his goods at a cheaper rate, and could relegate the compradore—useful enough in some ways—to a subordinate position.

Nobody grudges Japan her fair share of commercial success, especially from the country in which she has sacrificed so much of her life's blood, with such splendid political results to herself. But the Japanese do not in any way hinder foreigners, and there is no reason why they should not share largely in this newly opened and very rich market.

The United States Consul General in Manchuria, Mr. Straight, writes in the same sense. These appreciations throw a new light on the situation in Manchuria and are very difficult to reconcile with the charges hitherto so freely levelled against Japan's abuse of the open door, and her alleged discrimination in favour of her own people.

It was a mistake to say that Tsen, the Minister of Communications in Peking, had been appointed Viceroy of the Two Kiang. The "Two Kwang" seems to be the proper reading of the telegram. Thus Tsen goes back to his old viceroyalty. Our readers will remember that he was originally Viceroy in Canton and that, in connexion with the railway complication, he was removed to Szechuan, whither he did not proceed. He is now to be sent back to Canton, and accounts differ as to the proper interpretation of this change, some saying that the failure of his various indictments of high officials, including Prince Ching, has rendered the capital too hot for him; others alleging that the Jaoping insurrection is the proximate cause of his resumption of provincial duties, the Empress Dowager being persuaded that the present Viceroy of the Two Kwang, Chou Fu, is too weak for his post. Tsen is said to have refused to accept the Viceroyalty but the Throne insisted. The *Shogyo Shimpo's* telegrams affirm that Chu Hungchih, one of Tsen's great enemies, being consulted by the Empress Dowager about the Triad insurrection, seized the opportunity to recommend that Tsen should be sent to quell it. However this may be, all accounts agree that the Peking Administration is in the parlous state of a house divided against itself.

Speaking at a meeting of the Oriental Society in Tokyo on the 28th May, Mr. Kawakami, Japanese Consul-General in Harbin, described the condition of the latter city as strikingly different from what is was before the war. Witte once described it as the Moscow of the East, but the loss of Port Arthur and Dalny has entirely changed its prospects, and, instead of themselves building a metropolis there, the Russians are planning to encourage the ingress of foreigners with whose assistance they hope to save the situation in some partial degree. Mr. Kawakami further stated that the organization of the East China Railway Company is now much too large for its greatly reduced opportunities. The Company is losing heavily. The gross outlays on the lines worked by it are 30,000,000 roubles annually, to which must be added 12,000,000 for the maintenance of the railway guards, whereas the gross earnings total only 26,000,000. The most disastrous of all the lines financially speaking

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

is that from Vladivostock to Habarovsk. As to the Russo-Chinese Bank, which according to this authority did a yearly business of 900,000,000 roubles with a capital of only 5,000,000 prior to the war, the times have now radically changed for it. One of the Bank's most extensive undertakings was the financing of the Harbin flour mills, which, so long as they had to supply the wants of a million men more or less, naturally enjoyed great prosperity, whereas now their metier is almost entirely gone. Mr. Kawakami does not despair of the future of Harbin, but he thinks that it will owe its growth to hands other than Russian.

COMMERCIAL TOPICS.

The recent recurrent talk about failures among cotton merchants has been partially justified by the bankruptcy of Mr. Takayama Nihei, a tradesman of Kawagoye in Musashi Province. Speculative purchases since the beginning of the year are said to have been the cause. The bankrupt's liabilities are stated at half a million *yen* and it is thought that some of those engaged in the same trade in Tokyo may share his fate. Cotton spinning industry has indeed suffered considerably during the present year, but its prospects are now at length brightening. Accumulated stocks have been cleared off and the exceptional promise of the barley and silk crops helps to lighten the situation.

Japanese newspapers continue to take an optimistic view of the state of the share market. They think that the bottom has at last been re-inserted and that there will be no more debacles. The general opinion seems to be, however, that some time must elapse before the nervousness which the recent slump occasioned, is replaced by a feeling of confidence; in other words, that shares will not immediately attain their normal level. The *Shogyo Shimbun* calls the present time an era of adjustment. The share market has a certain automatic action. At a time of great depression many speculators step in and buy but are too nervous to hold their purchases for a real rise. They hasten to snatch at a small profit when it offers, and thus a fringe of depressing transactions attaches itself to the margin of the market and tends to drag back its upward impulse. But just as shares up to the end of last February stood at a point incompatible with the arithmetic of investment, so they are now far below that point, and it is reasonable to look for a steady if slow appreciation at no very distant date.

Tokyo papers publish what purports to be the text of an agreement concluded for the purpose of establishing a match trust in Japan. On the foreign side Dr. Rutherford Harris, representing the Consolidated Japanese-Anglo Company, and a German firm whose transliterated name we cannot clearly decipher, are the principals. The object is to combine the whole of the match manufactures of Japan into one association having a capital of from five to ten million *yen*. As we read the agreement a central company will be established for the purpose of gradually absorbing the minor factories. All the concerns now in existence will make a valuation of their plant and buildings and will receive one third of the amount in cash and two thirds in shares of the new association. For the purposes of this assessment, four commissioners will be appointed, two of them being the presidents of the Kobe and Osaka Chambers of Commerce, and the others nominees of the latter. In the event of failure to agree on the part of these commissioners, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce will be invited to act as referee. It is intended to extend the market for Japanese matches to Australia and Europe, which part of the export business will be in the hands of the British and German promoters, the Oriental markets being left to Japanese exploitation as hitherto. It need hardly be said that the programme includes the employment of foreign experts to improve the methods of manufacture. We presume that this arrangement will effectually choke off the other schemes recently reported as having been undertaken with a similar object.

Tokyo newspapers confirm their previous statement that the International Oil Company has sold out its wells and plant in Echigo to the Nihon Oil Co. for a sum of one and three quarter million *yen*. The International started business in Echigo with a capital of ten million *yen* and the powerful backing of the Standard Company, and although the most skilled experts were employed and no necessary expense was spared success does not seem to have been obtained at any time. There used to be a number of small companies engaged in this business in Echigo but they were gradually bought out by the Nihon and the Takarada. Of these two last the Nihon has hitherto been the less prosperous, but its purchase of the International's wells and machinery at a rate which is considered exceedingly cheap will, it is said, enable the Company to pay hereafter a certain dividend of 20 per cent. The International Company does not withdraw altogether from the field, according to our Tokyo contemporaries. It contemplates a large extension of the importation of American oil in bulk by tank steamers, so that if the Japanese have bought out a local rival they have not by any means stifled competition.

According to the *Mainichi Dempo* the Government has determined to grant a charter for an electric railway from Shinano in the suburbs of Tokyo via Kawasaki and Kanagawa, to Kodzu. Application for this charter was made some time ago by several members of the House of Peers, but the Government plainly declared in the Diet that to sanction the construction of any road parallel to a State railway would be contrary to the policy of nationalization. There is therefore some surprise that this Shinano-Kodzu line should be permitted, and the question is naturally asked, what will become of the Amenomiya project for joining Osaka and Tokyo by an electric line. It is to be observed, however, that the Shinano-Kodzu charter has not yet been sanctioned and that the newspapers are basing their intelligence on an event still in the future.

A charter has actually been granted for the construction of an electric road from the Ueno suburb of Tokyo to Oji.

It is now denied, as we suggested in our last issue, that the Government has sanctioned the building of an electric railway from Shinano-machi to Kodzu. On the other hand, in addition to the Oji line which has just received its charter, another line has been similarly sanctioned, namely, the Keisei, from the Sugamo suburb to Narita. These two last lines will link up with the Tokyo railway system and thus the suburban roads of the metropolis will be virtually completed. All these things should tend to increase the traffic by the Tokyo Tetsudo.

As a consequence, it is said, of the failure of the cotton-piece-goods' merchant Takayama of Kawagoye, there has been a run upon the Tokurozawa Bank, a small concern in a place of the same name. The amounts involved are very insignificant and as yet there is no talk of the bank closing its doors.

Meanwhile there is much talk of financial measures to relieve the depression of the stock market, and the consequent arrest of industrial expansion, but the rumours circulated on this subject are still vague.

GERMANY IN THE FAR EAST.

In our last issue we alluded to rumours circulated in some quarters in the sense that Germany is intriguing to place herself between China and the other foreign Powers. We ventured to express the opinion that this was a theory born entirely of subjective suspicions, and, curiously enough, the *Mainichi Dempo* this morning publishes a telegraphic precis of an article in the *Cologne Gazette* which confirms our idea. That paper states in effect that China is getting altogether out of hand; that her attitude towards the treaty Powers is becoming intolerable; that Japan has abandoned all hope of leading her into the right path and that the only instrument capable of averting serious trouble is a coalition of outside States to compel her adoption of a more reasonable policy. The *Cologne Gazette* is a journal of high authority and if the German Government contemplated an intrigue of the kind referred to above it is in a last degree unlikely that an article such as the *Mainichi Dempo* quotes would have been published. From time to time within the past three months we have referred to an evidently growing anxiety in Japan as to the probable outcome of China's rights-recovery programme. Nothing is less likely than that the Chinese Government itself would insist on pursuing that programme at the risk of a collision with foreign Powers in combination or singly. It is not there that the danger lies. The danger lies in the gradual development amongst the Chinese people of a spirit of anti-foreign lawlessness such as that which preluded the Boxer outbreak. Seven years ago the Chinese Government was not openly displaying any symptoms of such an anti-foreign mania as that which now possesses it. There were indeed suspicions, since confirmed, that officialdom included a party more or less in sympathy with the Boxers, but it is as certain as anything can be that had the shadow of the rights-recovery programme been projected over the length and breadth of the Empire in 1898-1899 as it has been for the last two years the Boxer émeute would have attained very different dimensions. That is the really dangerous element in the situation, namely that the Chinese Government is incompetent to control the people and the latter may at any moment develop a mood of murderous outrages against foreigners.

The repair of the battleship *Mikasa* is in progress. The repair of the hull has been completed and that of the interior commenced. She will be taken out of dock and will be tried in August. The whole repair work will be completed this year. The repairs of the *Hisen* (formerly the *Rehisan*) are about finished. The guns will shortly be placed. The *Tsugaru* (formerly the *Pallada*) is undergoing repairs. The cruiser *Tone*, which is under construction, will be launched at the end of September or a little later. The displacement of this ship is 4,100 tons. The construction of three docks is going on. Their lengths are 780ft., 700ft., and 600ft. respectively. The work will be completed in 1906.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SAN FRANCISCO.

Telegrams from Mr. Matsubara, Vice Consul at San Francisco, confirm the news that on the 20th, 22nd and 23rd inst. attacks were made upon Japanese restaurants and bath houses. The original intelligence spoke of 150 rioters having engaged in the affair on the 20th inst. but the Consul's report puts the number at 50. The rioters approached the scene in two goods waggons and effectually wrecked a restaurant and a bath house, administering also a severe beating to the customers. On the 22nd and 23rd the disturbance was not so great, some police protection being available. Of course the Japanese Government has made the necessary representations to Washington and it is said that President Roosevelt has ordered the employment of troops if necessary to protect the Japanese. Mr. Uyeno, the Japanese Consul at San Francisco, is now in Tokyo. Interviewed by a member of the *Asahi* staff he explains that the riot was probably planned by the American rivals of Japanese restaurants. Great success has attended the Japanese in this kind of enterprise and there is naturally much jealousy. Mr. Uyeno does not believe the stories about the police demanding bribes for their protective services, neither does he credit the statement that the Japanese residents in San Francisco are arming for their own protection. Their best plan, as they must well know, is to employ as special constables some of the men who exist in considerable numbers in San Francisco, having the status of policemen but not performing police duties except at special request. Mr. Uyeno does not regard the matter as likely to prove serious.

The *Jiji Shimpo* writes in its characteristic strain of moderation about the San Francisco affair. It says that the Japanese will not fall into the error of mistaking the lawlessness and animosity of a small section of the United States for an index of the sentiment of the American people at large. These comparatively petty incidents cannot affect Japan's esteem for her friend, America, so long as the latter's Central Government adopts proper measures of protection for Japanese residing in its borders. This country, our contemporary continues, must look back upon its own history and recall the fact that not so many years ago the anti-foreign party in Japan subjected American citizens to violence and outrage, but that these misdeeds were regarded with indulgence by the Government of the United States in consideration of the special circumstance of the time. Were San Francisco a place like Morocco, inhabited by semi civilized people, it might be expedient to adopt strong measures such as were recently resorted to by France in the case of the African city, but America stands in the very foremost rank of civilized nations, and while that fact makes it all the more disgraceful that such happenings should disfigure her record, it also constrains other Powers to trust her with the full management of her own affairs and to rely upon her high sense of order and justice. In a word the *Jiji Shimpo* counsels patience and we are bound to say that such a long-suffering tone has rarely been adopted by a leading journal in the presence of outrages so flagrant.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* thinks that the radical fault lies with the American political system. It declines to formulate any complaint about the San Francisco incident in particular, and confines itself to exposing the factors which contribute to render such things possible in a great and highly civilized country. We gather that our contemporary arraigns chiefly plutocracy and party-politics. Universal suffrage has given a dominant voice in the elections to the riff-raff of the people, and the monied classes find it easy to play upon this corruptible string. In short the system is one which eludes the control of the Central Government and lends itself readily to abuses.

Meanwhile, according to the latest telegrams published by the *Asahi Shimbun*, the spirit of outrage and riot has not been by any means quelled in San Francisco. There were evidences of its recrudescence on the 26th inst., but the vigilance of the police prevented any destructive outbreak. From the same source we learn that five or six of the ring-leaders of the original disturbances have been identified, but as the State authorities of California refuse to proceed against them, no legal remedy is available. It is thought that if the Central Government interferes forcibly, a situation of great difficulty will be created, and the present impression is that Washington will simply pay compensation to Japan and allow the matter to rest there. That would be indeed a lame ending, well calculated to bring the American administration into ridicule. But it is evident, as *The Times* says, that some administrative remodelling will have to be done, if treaties concluded by the Central Government with foreign Powers are to be binding on the States.

American journalists certainly stand easily at the head of the world's romancists. Some time ago an attempt was made to forge Japanese war-notes for circulation in Manchuria. The scheme was discovered while still in its infancy, and the chief plotter, Anjo Jinshiro, was arrested at Dalny before any of the forged notes had been uttered. This very petty affair is magnified by the *San Francisco Call* into the most colossal act of forgery ever witnessed since the creation of the universe. The skill of the forger is said to have been so extraordinary that scarcely any possibility exists of detecting the fraud, and the public is informed that the Russo-Chinese Bank, the Hongkong and Shanghai Corporation, the Imperial Bank of China and the Indo-Chinese Bank of Shanghai have appealed to the Bank of England and to the American Bank Note Company for the assistance of skilled experts to assist in unravelling the mystery. "The Orient is thoroughly upset financially by this counterfeiting," we are told; "the banks are unable to recognise their own currency," and the amount already forged is estimated at a hundred and sixty million *yen*. Of course it is plainly hinted that the Japanese Government has been more or less privy to these gigantic frauds, and "the little brown men" are accused of "securing a goodly portion of their fighting expenses from the four banks referred to above." Such a tale is not more remarkable for inventive genius than for faith in public credulity.

FORMOSA.

The immediate objective of the Japanese advance in Formosa may be roughly described as the east-coast section of the island comprised between Giran on the north and Korisha on the south. If a line be drawn straight along the middle of the island from south to north, and deflecting due east from Toyen *viâ* Shinko, then all the space to the westward and northward of this medium line represents pacified country, while all the space eastward of it as far as the coast is in the hands of the aborigines. These are distinguished as Northern and Southern savages. They occupy equal portions, approximately, of the long strip of territory comprised between the median line and the eastern coast, but whereas the Northern Barbarians—the Head-hunters—have hitherto shown themselves absolutely implacable and amenable to force only, the Southern Barbarians are comparatively gentle and will listen to persuasion. It is against the Northern Barbarians, therefore, that the extensive military movement inaugurated by order of the Viceroy, General Sakuma, last autumn, is directed. The district occupied by these Head-hunters lies at the eastern shoulder of the coffin-shaped island, and Korenko, on the east coast, may be described as the point of the shoulder. It is said to be the intention of the Viceroy to deal finally and permanently with the Northern Barbarians, who for centuries back have defied all invaders, and who, numbering only 100,000, inhabit five-twelfths of the unsettled strip along the east coast. The force employed totals 5,000 of all ranks, and is composed as follows:—

Police Officers (Japanese)	26
Assistant Police Officers (Japanese)	70
Constables (N.C. Officers, Japanese)	399
Assistant Constables (Chinese)	76
Aiyu (Chinese)	4467

The cost of the expedition is estimated at 700,000 *yen*, and since last autumn, when the movement commenced, the district occupied is said to measure 1875 square miles. No estimates are published as to the time that will still be needed to effect the subjugation of the whole district, but evidently there remains a very arduous task before the little Aiyu army, as the savages, recognising doubtless that the curtain has risen on the last scene of the drama, are fighting desperately. In the region immediately southward of the territory occupied by the Head-hunters, timber-felling concessions have been granted to two Japanese companies, the Kajima and the Fujita, and it is stated that the forests exploited by them are capable of yielding 1,500,000 *yen* worth of timber for an almost unlimited period. Trees are spoken of measuring 23 feet in diameter, and it is stated that, apart from mineral wealth, which is still a *terra incognita*, the forests in the regions of the Head-hunters represent a practically inexhaustible mine of wealth.

It is reported by an official telegram that the operations by the Aiyu army against the aborigines in the districts of Shinko and Toyen are making satisfactory progress. There is no special alteration in the condition of the native lines. On May 25th or 26th, the second operation was to be commenced.

The fighting continues briskly in the Shinko and Toyen districts of Formosa where the Aiyu-sen is pushing forward into the country of the savages. These are reported to have murdered four men engaged in collecting camphor, and it appears that they are offering something like organized resistance, for the telegrams speak of parapets and rifle-pits. The Aiyu commenced their second forward movement on the evening of the 27th and by dawn on the 28th they had captured, five of the savages' positions. Nothing is stated as to the casualties on either side, but it is plain that the Ataial are fighting desperately under the conviction that unless they can beat back this attack their fate is finally sealed.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

A DECAYING BRITISH INDUSTRY.

A book which is arousing a very considerable amount of interest was published in England during April by Messrs. Longman & Co., under the title of "The Causes of Decay in a British Industry." The writers under the pseudonyms of *Artifex* and *Opifex* describe the rise and decline of the Birmingham Gun Trade and having a very intimate inside knowledge of the industry convey to the reader an extraordinarily plain statement of the case. As a reviewer in *The Times* remarks, "no one thinks that all is well with our industries; every one knows that it is not. Some are dead or dying, many are sick, others languid; few are thoroughly robust and vigorous. Opinions differ as to the extent of the sickness, but none denies its existence, except perhaps on the platform, where men have to say what they do not think. The unemployed are still with us, on the crest of a rising wave of good trade and at the end of winter, to an extent unknown in other industrial countries, and all the sophistry and statistics in the world will not explain away that fact. Why are so many of our industries sick and languid? Why are they less buoyant than they used to be, or than the same industries are in other countries? Much inquiry has been made into these questions, much study has been expended on them, and many answers have been given. But this is the first attempt to take a particular decaying industry and submit it to a thorough and minute examination at the hands of technical experts familiar with all its ramifications."

Gun-making started in Birmingham in 1683 when the first Government contracts were obtained for muskets. London was an older centre, and the London makers, who were organized in a guild, strongly objected to the competition of the Midlands; but the trade grew and flourished in Birmingham notwithstanding, and became of so much importance that in 1798 the Government erected a proof house there. During the Napoleonic wars Birmingham was by far the largest producing centre for small arms in the world; it supplied over 3,000,000 barrels, while the Royal factories and the London trade only produced 845,000 muskets together. On the occasion of subsequent wars in the last century Birmingham was again very busy in this branch of manufacture. And, meantime, still greater success was attained in sporting weapons. One improvement after another emanated from the Midlands; in 1875 Birmingham guns took all the prizes at the London Gun Trials, and that success has been frequently repeated. For many years they have been at the top in quality, design, and workmanship. "In the markets of the world to-day Birmingham guns have no peer, and for twenty years their superiority as weapons has never been seriously questioned. Yet for all that the industry has entered upon its decline." The fact of the decline is fully discussed, and the evidence set forth at length; it is summarized thus:—

> A lessening output at the British centre of the industry; increased outputs at foreign centres of production; British exports of fire-arms are decreasing in number and value; British imports are increasing; the number of fire-arm manufactories is less than it was 25 years ago, but the number of retailers and merchants has increased; certain branches of the trade have disappeared; the industry is less prominent than it was; it is not so profitable as it used to be.

The chief competitor is Liege, which is compared with Birmingham in great detail. The output of the two centres for a long period of years is set out in tables and a chart, from which it appears that Liege first began to wrest the premier position from Birmingham in 1874, but it was not until 1886 that a great upward movement began in the former accompanied by a progressive downward movement in the latter. The following figures summarize the divergence:—

OUTPUT OF FIRE-ARMS.

	1885.	1895.	1905.
Birmingham Proofs...	501,634	328,791	337,457
Liege Proofs.....	840,085	1,786,206	2,682,111

With regard to the causes of decline, the authors dismiss two which are often alleged to have injuriously affected British industries, and are so closely connected that they may be classed together under the head of Labour. They are the relative inefficiency of workmen, whether intentional or not, and the interference of trade unions. The gun-trade has been very free from the latter; it has had very few strikes or labour disputes, and this is attributed in part to "the level-headedness of employers and employed," in part to the falling demand for labour. As to the men, their employers give them an extraordinarily high character.

> The Birmingham gun-worker compares favourably with those of other countries. He is usually sober, frugal, very independent in character, and heart and soul in his trade . . . the most highly efficient producer of any in the industry at home or abroad . . . he is without a peer in the amount of work he will perform with unerring precision in a given time.

The men have stood by their employers in bad times, and "even have continued to work when their employers have been unable to find any money for wages week after week." Nor can slackness or unwillingness to adopt machinery and other improvements in the method of production be alleged against the employers; they know what is going on elsewhere, and they adapt their methods to the most economic and efficient production that the conditions permit. And yet they are failing to compete.

The reasons are analyzed shortly as follows:—

> (1) Production is rendered costly and unprofitable by national and municipal extravagance. (2) Home legislation is constantly adding to the burdens of the manufacturer, disturbing the relations between masters and men, and restricting the liberties of all classes. (3) By taxes, licences, certificates of registration, and multitudinous regulations the Government restricts trade in home manufactures, and prevents the export of English made goods. (4) In manufactured goods the free trade policy of Great Britain favours the middleman's commerce at the cost of the English producer. (5) The existing patent law encourage the inventor to manufacture abroad and sell the products of his invention in the open markets of Great Britain. (6) Foreign tariffs have closed particular markets to certain British manufactures, whilst British legislation favours foreign manufactures. (7) The British Government has made no serious attempt to preserve any market at home or abroad for British goods, whilst foreign Governments have been intent upon finding and maintaining protected outlets for the produce of their countries. (8) Special regulations have forbidden the sale of British products in India, whilst permitting the importation and sale of the same types and classes of goods of foreign manufacture.

In summing up its review *The Times* observes:—

> A point of great importance is the effect of free importation in fostering commerce at the expense of production. In this lies the key to the riddle of the combination of great apparent prosperity, shown by statistics of imports and exports, with the continued presence of the unemployed. Production is continually waning while commerce waxes; the trader multiplies and grows rich while the manufacturer falls out or has more and more difficulty in carrying on; and skilled labour is progressively replaced by unskilled. Manufacturers are not wholly free from blame for this movement. They have left the marketing too much to the middleman, who does not care where the goods come from so long as he secures his turnover. A very marked difference between British and foreign manufacturers in many industries is the energy displayed by the latter in seeking their own markets compared with the traditional easy-going practice of the former in leaving it all to the merchant.

The picture drawn by *Artifex* and *Opifex* is very sombre, but no one with any knowledge of present day industrial conditions can deny the accuracy of its details.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The Banker's Club entertained Messrs. Wakatsuki and Takahashi on the evening of the 23rd inst. with the object of bidding good-bye to the former and welcoming the return of the latter. Mr. Wakatsuki, as many of our readers are aware, goes to London and Paris as Japan's Commercial Agent, which office Mr. Takahashi may be said to have recently filled. The healths of these two gentlemen were proposed by Mr. Hayakawa who spoke in high terms of the ability shown by Mr. Wakatsuki in connection with various financial questions, and predicted that his presence in Europe would contribute materially to Japan's interests. Mr. Hayakawa alluded also in eulogistic language to the work done by Mr. Takahashi in negotiating Japan's war-loans, and declared that such work deserved to rank with the achievements of the army and navy. Mr. Wakatsuki made a very modest reply, deprecating the allusions to his competence and saying that he could not hope for more than to remove some of the misapprehensions now existing between Japan and Europe. Mr. Takahashi in turn entered into some particulars as to the state of the money market when he visited the West, and in the latter part of his speech he spoke of the stock markets abroad, especially in connection with the caution they exercised in lending money on the security of shares.

The Hon. F. H. May, who is administering the government of Hongkong until the arrival of Sir F. Lugard, presided over a meeting of the Legislative Council the other day and made some interesting statements regarding the finances of the Colony. The year 1906 closed with a surplus of $202,400 on the working for the year, and an excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st of December of $652,246, not including arrears of revenue and over-payments amounting to $143,260.65, making a total excess of assets of nearly $800,000. Continuing, the Acting Governor said:—In addition we have had a large windfall this year in the shape of the probate duty, amounting to over $260,000 on the estate of the late Sir Robert Jardine, whose name has been long and honourably connected with the history of this Colony. This sum enables us without any difficulty to provide at once the Government's contribution to the Typhoon Relief Fund. That contribution will be devoted to the construction of a new Typhoon Shelter. Thus what we gain by the demise of an old and justly respected colonist we are not inappropriately devoting to the benefit of the shipping of the Colony in building up whose prosperity his enterprise and ability had a very large share.

During the war with Russia there was one fact which forced itself very clearly into public observation, namely that the enemy's ships were able to negotiate the Tsugaru Straits without let or hinderance. The strait is of course too wide to be commanded effectually from forts on shore and its defence was limited to the posting of a torpedo squadron at Ominato, in the north of the main island, and to the construction of batteries on Gagyu-san, near Hakodate If these precautions were considered suffi-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

cient before the war they certainly proved quite inadequate when put to the test of fighting and it is stated that the Japanese Naval and Military Authorities are now concerting measures such as shall constitute a thorough system of defence. The Straits of Tsugaru are often obscured by fog and always rendered difficult to navigation by rapid currents. These natural features do not specially contribute to the defensive facilities of the place and no hint is given as to the system likely to be adopted.

May the 27th inst., was the second anniversary of the Battle of the Sea of Japan which is now regarded in this country much as the Battle of Trafalgar is regarded in England. There were great demonstrations of rejoicing in Tokyo, Yokosuka, Kure and at all the other naval stations throughout the Empire.

The *Mainichi Dempo* prints in doubt-leaded type a statement that the Russo-Japanese entente is now at a standstill. Japan put forward a series of proposals which, not being approved by Russia, were definitely rejected, St. Petersburg substituting a schedule of its own which is described as bearing the high-handed character not infrequently shown by Russia at the outset of international negotiations. Both sides are desirous of reaching an understanding but for the moment there is a deadlock. As to the Japanese-Franco entente, which has been described by rumour as likely to be published on the 31st of May, our contemporary's information is that some time must still elapse before that event. The matter will not be finally settled until Marquis Ito visits Tokyo, as he is expected to do by the middle of next month, and until General Terauchi returns from Manchuria where he is now travelling.

In our issue of the 27th May we quoted from Tokyo journals a story of great brutality on the part of the police, who were said to have stripped a number of women and searched them to discover whether they had secreted a sum of 97 *yen* said to have been lost by a youth charged with the duty of paying his employer's taxes. On inquiry we find that the tale is a libel. The women —it may be mentioned that they were examined at their own request—were not stripped or submitted to any indignity whatever. The examination, conducted with due regard to decency, was limited to loosening the women's girdles and searching the folds.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Poems, by MARGARET KIRBY. Tokyo, the Kyobunkwan. (Privately printed).

READERS of Miss Kirby's former volume, "East and West," will be very glad to possess this slender brochure, bound so appropriately in primrose tinted covers. They will find that she has gathered strength of flight, has deepened the resonance of some of her more serious cadences, has broadened her outlook, while maintaining the delightful freshness of thought and loveliness of expression which were the distinguishing characteristics of her first essay. Many of these poems have already appeared in our columns, but there are several others whose acquaintance we now make for the first time. They enhance Miss Kirby's reputation as a sweet singer possessed of no uncertain note. The volume under review is dedicated "to Kathleen" and we quote the pretty verses which bear that title.

'And even in my kindly angel's face,
There was a look of one I loved a while
Who died before Life's summer came to her."
(God's Garden)

Though you are dead and gone Kathleen,
And long it is since first we met,
Yet as years speed can I forget
How much I loved you once, Kathleen?

How kind you were to me, Kathleen,
A lonely child, who looked on you
With your bright hair and eyes so blue,
As on God's angel, my Kathleen.

How far those sad days seem, Kathleen,
When harsh pain chilled you with his touch.
When ere I knew you suffered much,
They told me you were dead, Kathleen.

Then looking down from Heaven, Kathleen
If in these pages you see aught
That pleases you in word or thought
Take them for yours from me, Kathleen.

How to Shoot, by E. J. D. NEWITT. London, Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co.

FROM the moment that Lord Roberts advocated the training of the rising generation of Englishmen in the art of shooting and the establishment of Rifle Clubs, the interest in the subject has increased beyond all expectations, and now hardly a town or village in the old country is without its miniature Rifle Range. The appearance of this work, issued at a price within the reach of all, will undoubtedly fill a long-felt want. It has been prepared in harmony with the official military system, and is written in simple language to assist the youth of England in learning how to handle the Rifle, and to aid Instructors, Schoolmasters and others in teaching the fundamental principles of marksmanship. The work, which is illustrated by most practical diagrams, is edited by the well-known authority, Mr. E. J. D. Newitt, and published at the low price of 6d. net.

Eurasia, by WILLIAM A. RIVERS. Shanghai, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

IT is singular what a hold the abnormal, squalid, and distressing side of life has upon the contemporary foreign novelists of China and Japan. The books and sketches which have been written about the lighter, happier aspect of human existence in the Treaty Ports of China, in particular, can be counted on half the fingers of one hand, while tales of the seamy side seem perennial in their output. "Eurasia" is written by Mr. William A. Rivers, who achieved some success a few years ago in his "Anglo-Chinese Sketches," though these were mostly morbid in their appeal. The personage who gives the title to the book is a half caste foundling girl who is brought up by the Sisters of St. Vincent and St. Paul till she reaches a marriageable age. Then her supposed mother—a Chinese midwife—puts in an appearance and, substantiating her claim, carries her off to Shanghai. Here a rich English merchant is persuaded that Eurasia is the result of a former indiscretion with the Chinese woman and the rest of the book is taken up with the schemes of Mr. Vidal and a French friend to keep knowledge of Eurasia's existence from Mrs. Vidal and her daughter, for Mr. Vidal is fully prepared to bear the burden and the perils of his supposed parental obligations as far as possible. By so doing he gets himself into much trouble, gets mixed up with the plotting of a nefarious gang of black blooded criminals in the Chinese city, only to discover in the end that he has been imposed upon after all. The book gets very melodramatic and exciting towards the end, but everything works out satisfactorily so far as Eurasia is concerned. We cannot pretend to say that the author has written a convincing tale, though he has described one aspect of Shanghai—and for the matter of that Oriental—life which one seldom talks about outside the confines of bachelor messes. He also fails from an artistic standpoint. Does he mean his readers to imagine that a Shanghai mid-wife going to a French up-country convent would speak to the Sisters in pidjin English, that her conversations with a half-caste girl acknowledged to be a fluent Chinese speaker would also be in the delectable patois of the Shanghai foreign mixing servant? Chinese and Japanese women of this class are more prone to use their own vernacular under the circumstances which he depicts.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha held its ordinary general meeting at its head office, Tokyo on May 26th. The accounts for the first half of this year —from Oct. 1st, 1906 to March 31st, 1907— were submitted to the shareholders as follows:

	Yen.
Balance brought from the previous accounts	774,212.56
Net income of the present account period	1,280,514.10
Total	2,054,726.66

Of the total, the following allotments are to be made.

Reserve	64,025.71
Allowance to Directors and auditors	71,358.11
Interim dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum	1,100,000.00
Special dividend, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum	220,000.00

The balance to be carried forward to next account.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha held their 22nd half yearly general meeting at 2 p.m. on May 29th at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. After the accounts for the six months from November 1st 1906 to April 30th 1907 had been submitted to the shareholders, Mr. R. Kondo, President of the Company, gave a speech. He said that the business of the period under review had been considerably inactive, and accordingly the accounts were seriously affected. As the natural result after the war, a depression was unavoidable, which effect had been anticipated at the previous general meeting. This pessimistic view was not only entertained in shipping business circles but also in general commerce. The foreign shipping firms which have services in the Far East, especially two prominent German shipping companies, are experiencing some difficulty with the lines to Japan. The Japanese shipping companies must endure with patience at the present critical time and must await the recovery of general business. The present condition of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is not very favourable, yet the business is five times as large as it was ten years ago. There is no doubt that the company will accomplish further development in the future. Owing to the position of the Island Empire, further improvement in the shipping business seems to be natural, and on the other hand, a further development of general commerce is attainable. The whole property of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, at the present, is valued at forty-seven million *yen*. Referring to the accounts (which have been published in these columns) Mr. Kondo went on to say that under negotiation with the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Hunan Steamship Company, and Daito Steamship Company, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has joined with the China-Japanese Steamship Company which was recently established. The Yusen Kaisha had transferred their service on the Yangtsze River to the new union. The Chairman further said that a German journal of New York had taken in mistake a speech which he delivered at a general meeting held last year in which the speaker sincerely welcomed the friendly relations between Great Britain and Japan. The newspaper commenting on the speech concluded that Japan is desirous of interesting herself in the interests of India and that consequently Great Britain must pay close attention to the attitude of Japan towards the Indian Empire, although there is an alliance between the two Powers. Mr. Kondo much regretted the foregoing misunderstanding.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Taichu Maru* went ashore at noon on May 25th off Dairi on her way from Moji to Kobe. She was floated at 4 30 p.m. the same day and subsequently left for her destination. No damage was sustained.

Early on the morning of May 24th, the steamer *Chefoo Maru* on her way from Moji to Kobe collided with the sailing vessel *Maiho Maru*, laden with coal, off Oshino Lighthouse, Iyo province. The sailing ship was cut down but her crew were all saved by the *Chefoo Maru*.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The following remarks on "the Future of the Dōshisha" appear in the leading columns of the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* (Congregational) At the ceremony held to celebrate the installation of Mr. Harada Tasuku as President of the institution, Dr. Davis made an extremely earnest speech in which he said that since the death of Dr. Niijima the outlook for the Dōshisha had never been so bright as it is now. There are many others who hold the same opinion. This seems to be a suitable occasion for defining precisely what mission the Dōshisha was originally designed by Dr. Niijima to fulfil. He wished it to contribute largely to the financial independence and autonomy of the Kumiai Churches and he wished it to become a great centre of high class, liberal education, with the special object in view of giving such a moral training to young men as they could not in that time obtain at any other college. Now, the first of these two objects may be said to have already been realized by the steps recently taken by the Kumiai Churches towards thorough self-support and self-government. Could Mr. Niijima be called back from the grave to witness this realization of his desires, he would be immensely gratified. But when we come to high class education, it must be confessed that since Dr. Niijima's death, from one cause or another, the Dōshisha has made a very poor show at fulfilling the lofty ideals of its founder. But the many changes that have taken place in the country since Dr. Niijima's death must be taken into consideration. In his days high-class schools that could successfully compete with the Dōshisha were comparatively few. But to-day, besides the two Imperial Universities, there are two powerful and highly developed private universities, the Waseda Daigakkō and the Keiōgijiku Daigakkō, not to mention a number of other high class law colleges and technical schools. These institutions have turned out a number of fine men. But in respect of the moulding of character they cannot hold a candle to the Dōshisha of old times Now the only chance of success in competition with other high-class schools that the Dōshisha has to-day lies in the possibility of her assuming her old *rôle* of combining high-class teaching with the implanting of lofty ideals in the minds of students. Can she do that now? Teaching theology to 30 or 40 students is not giving effect to what is desired by the well wishers of the institution. The whole school must be turned into a great spirit moving agency. The demand for moral instruction is certainly as great to day as it was in Dr. Niijima's time and the supply throughout the country is quite inadequate. Now, in the matter of general education it is very questionable whether the present Dōshisha can immediately rise to the standard of other private universities. In our opinion it would be wise not to make any preparations for this until the institution has fulfilled a far more important function than imparting high-class secular education. What the Dōshisha ought to do first is to convert itself into a great Divinity Hall that shall be worthy of ranking with the schools of theology in other lands. It is deeply to be regretted that Protestant Christians in Japan have no institution to which highly educated young men can go to take a course in theology as they habitually do in Europe and America. At our Imperial University no Chair of Christian Theology exists or is likely to exist. We Christians must have a first-class theological seminary of our own. This the Dōshisha could supply. Home and foreign support for the carrying out of such a scheme would be readily given, we feel sure. This is the special mission that, in our conception, the Dōshisha should seek to fulfil. Then success would be sure. But if on the other hand, the institution, instead of doing this, tries to become a first-class school for the imparting of secular education while serving the cause of Christianity in such ways as are open to it, it will resemble the hunter who tried to chase two hares at the same time and caught neither.

"The Religion of Future Japan" is the title of a well-thought-out editorial appearing in the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* of May 16th, of which we give the gist below:—There are two distinct sides to Christianity, one its militant side and the other its peace-loving and peace-promoting side. In its earliest days it had to fight for its existence: first among the Jews, then among the Romans, then in later centuries among Mohammedans and Buddhists. Unaccustomed to be tolerated, no sooner did it obtain civil power than Christianity treated alien religions much as it had been treated. Persecution and religious wars went on for centuries. Is it only in comparatively recent times that Christianity has to a certain extent learnt to be tolerant. Ancient and mediœval Christianity was for exterminating other creeds if it could be done by law or by force of arms. In trying to foresee what is likely to be the religion of Japan in the future, it is very important to note that the Japanese nation when left to itself has invariably been very tolerant of foreign creeds. Had not the Roman Catholics meddled with politics in Hideyoshi's and Ieyasu's time, they would have been allowed to teach very much what they pleased. Christianity in Japan was not persecuted as a religion pure and simple, but as a creed which was mixed up with political designs that were deemed dangerous to Japan. The tolerance of the Meiji era is not new at all. It is simply the continuance of what always existed. Tolerance of alien creeds is one of our most permanent national characteristics. We are Christians and we believe that Christianity in a thoroughly Japonicised form will be the religion of the Japanese people in the future. To day this is how things stand. Shintoism has the advantage of being practically, if not legally and formally, the State religion. Its connection with the Imperial House and with ancestral worship generally gives it great strength. Buddhism's forte is its position among the lower orders, its command of large numbers compared with other creeds. Christianity has its great energy; its connection with Western civilisation and its readiness to adapt itself to the progress of the modern world to depend on. These qualities in Christianity will in our opinion secure its final success. But instead of exterminating existing creeds, it will certainly embody all that is best in them in its own form of belief. With the large importations that this will imply, Japanese Christianity in future will differ materially from any form of Christianity known to history. It will have borrowed from Confucianism much of its fine moral teaching. It will be indebted to Buddhism for ideas which it has done far more to elucidate, emphasize and apply than Christianity has attempted, and from Shintoism it will take such elements as are part and parcel of Japanese nationality. This new form of Christianity will have little resemblance to the European and American form originally introduced into this country. All traces of the narrowness, the bigotry, the dogmatism, the intolerance of difference of opinion, which stand out so prominently in the history of Western Christianity will have been removed and for Christianity a new heaven and a new earth will have been created. Time will of course be required for reaching this grand consummation, but that it will eventually be reached we entertain no manner of doubt. Even now there are many straws which show which way the current is flowing. Even to-day a movement towards a grand union of earnest-minded religious thinkers has begun In taking part in this movement we Japanese are following our natural national instincts, but at the same time we cannot but feel that by our action in this matter we may be able to render a service to religion from which the whole of Christendom will derive immense benefits.

* * *

In the *Gogyō* (Methodist) we find various comments on the recently effected union of three Methodist Sects and the probable consequences of the step that has been taken. Mr M. Matsumoto, M. A., says that it is likely that in Mexico, Brazil, China and Korea, and perhaps even in the United States, the Methodist bodies which have hitherto been working separately will follow Japan's example and unite. Mr. Matsumoto discusses the position that foreign Methodist missionaries in this country will occupy *vis-à-vis* the newly organized Church. He says that he was informed by one of the missionaries whom he consulted that it was likely that the missionaries would not become members of the Annual Japanese Conference, but attend simply as visitors, and the reason this missionary gave for this was that if the missionaries were members the independence and self support of the Japanese Church would be hindered thereby. This remark was resented by Mr. Matsumoto as insinuating that the Japanese pastors were always too ready to rely on foreign aid. But Mr. Matsumoto, after confessing that his temper was ruffled by the above remark, goes on to admit that there are some pastors who do not seem to regard with favour financial severance from the foreign mother Churches. This cannot of course be effected at once, proceeds Mr. Matsumoto, but the six officers who have been appointed to make arrangements for the establishment of an independent Japanese Methodist Church should certainly never bring themselves to go on accepting foreign money for any length of time. In order to attain to pecuniary independence sooner, Mr. Matsumoto thinks more attempts should be made to convert business men, while not neglecting students, among whom most of the work of the Church is now done.

A Methodist layman writes to the *Gokyō* to urge the importance of revising the Methodist Creed and bringing it up to date. There are, he alleges, many articles in it which hardly anybody either believes in or practises, such, for instance, as an article enjoining fasting. The new Japanese Church should start afresh, drawing up a creed such as expresses the sincere belief of Japanese Methodist Christians to-day. The majority of these care not one straw for the many "isms" that have sprung out of old controversies in Europe and America. They are in point of fact neither Wesleyans nor Calvinists and are not at all interested in the predestination and free-will controversy. Methodist laymen, says the writer we are quoting, look to the leaders of the new Church to make use of the unique opportunity afforded to them for getting rid of the fossilized parts of the Methodist creed which were imported into this country from the West by the missionaries, but which no Japanese church acting independently should dream of retaining.

In the *Gokyō* of May 18th Dr. Takagi, the editor, expressed the hope that at the General Methodist Conference to be opened on May 22nd, the subject of establishing a Divinity Hall would be discussed and that it would be decided to allow the Japanese heads of the Church to settle certain details connected with the manning and the organization and character of this institution. Dr. Takagi seems apprehensive that an opposite course may be taken and that the whole affair may be entrusted to foreign missionaries. Their co-operation is, he says, quite necessary, as the Japanese Methodist Church has not the funds to found a Divinity Hall unassisted. But since it is most desirable that an institution of this kind should in every way meet the special wants of Japanese young men to-day, Dr. Takagi trusts that the action taken by foreign missionaries will be of a kind to meet with the hearty approval of the Japanese heads of the Church.

* * *

The *Fukuin Shimpō* (Presbyterian) sums up the purport of the various speeches that were made at the meetings of the World's Christian Students' Federation by Christians from various parts of countries under two headings:—(1) The need of believers establishing their own Churches and (2) the need of developing Christianity. During the first stages of the propagation of Christianity the converts play the part of receivers only. Their attitude is essentially a passive one. But when religion takes hold of their minds they become aggressive and engage in the dissemination of the new doctrines. As time goes on they feel that they need no longer keep to the exact forms in which the Christian creed was made known to them. They see that in the outside world in everything progress and development are going on. They perceive that the twentieth century thinkers have discarded most of the theories of the eighteenth century in favour of theories based on modern discoveries, and they naturally ask. Is Christianity alone not to undergo age

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

development? Is it incapable of adapting itself to new situations? They are persuaded that though creeds may alter Christ lives on in the hearts of all believers. Religion in every country can only flourish when it is a living power growing and expanding with the development of nations.

* * *

As regards the amount of permanent good that will result from the World's Christian Students' Federation Conferences and General Booth's visit to Japan there is a wide difference of opinion. Most of the Protestant organs write in a very optimistic tone about the whole proceedings. But a few writers have pointed out that ordinary Christian work is not helped much by demonstrations such as took place in Tōkyō and elsewhere. Mr. Uchimura Kanzō addressed an English letter to the *Yorozu Chōhō* on this subject. In the Protestant Episcopalian magazine the *Nichiyō Sōshi*, we find the following remarks:—No such display as took place under Christian auspices in Tōkyō during the month of April this year has ever been witnessed in Japan before. In some ways it eclipsed the Exhibition and attracted more attention than the brightness and verdure of spring. That the big demonstration produced impressions of a certain sort on a great many people goes without saying, but the question is. Were the impressions produced of any real value and will they last beyond the proverbial seventy-five days?* This is by no means certain. We fear that that there will be no direct permanent effects of the whole movement. Speaking honestly, it was no more than an outward display. (*Eikyū no inshō ni atai suru ka inaya ni tsuite wa, moto yori gimon de atte, shichijū-go nichi to iu koroi no nichigen ga sugite nochi made mo eizoku subeki chokuseisu no kekkwa wa, osorakuba yoki*(預期) *saremai to omou. Shōjiki ni iwaba, ketki ga tsukerareta to iu ni suginai.*) Had the visitors been able to spend a few months in looking into the real state of affairs in Japan, they doubtless would have been in a position to give us good advice. But this, we regret to say, was impossible. But now the whole thing is over we Christians find ourselves confronted with the question, what to-day and what to-morrow are the steps it is necessary to take to render permanent any passing impressions that may have been received from the display of Christian forces that has been made?

In an article entitled "A Turning-point in the History of the Protestant Episcopal Church," the *Nichiyō Sōshi* first reminds its readers that it is now 20 years since the Japanese Protestant Episcopalians became one Church under the title of the Nippon Seikō-kai, and then goes on to make in substance the following observations: The first twenty years of a Church's existence are usually a period of organization, of putting the house in order, of getting rid of dust that accumulates, of extending the field of operations, of establishing communication between various Churches with a view to their co-operation. For these modern times when progress is so rapid, 20 years are equal to a hundred years in former ages, and so we may reasonably expect that two decades hence our Church will have undergone surprising development. There are signs even now that we are about to enter on a new era. Hitherto our provincial Church bodies have been working independently of each other to an undesirable extent. Many of them have, too, been depending on funds supplied from abroad. What now it is proposed to do is to bring all our workers under the control of a central missionary organization. Those Churches who do not join the union and go on depending on foreign mission funds should be regarded by the United Protestant Episcopal Church as outside her pale (除外) *jogwai*, as not regularly organized Churches. It may seem harsh to treat them thus, but real union can never be obtained as long as each provincial church works independently of other churches. It might be best to abolish our provincial Church Conferences and establish Mission Districts under one central governing body in their stead.

*The allusion is to the proverb, *Hito no uwasa mo shichi-jū-go nichi.*—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

In the May 1st number of the *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church) we find a full report of an interesting address delivered by Archbishop Nicolai at a meeting of welcome held in honour of Bishop Andronic. In his speech on this occasion the Archbishop gave a detailed account of his missionary career and the fruits which it has borne in this country. We furnish below a full summary of his remarks without altering the form in which they were made:—Fifty years ago when I was still at college two or three books on Japan which I read first aroused my interest in the people of this country, and it was then that I first found myself growing fond of them. Not long after that I heard that a chaplain was needed for our Hakodate Russian Consulate. I applied for the post and got appointed. My idea in coming to Japan was to spread Christianity among the people, but when I arrived in the country I found that Christianity was strictly forbidden and that mission work was out of the question. So I settled down earnestly to the study of the Japanese language. For nine years I did nothing but study. I read Japanese books extensively, especially histories, works on religion and the lives of Japan's great statesmen and generals. This enabled me to trace the development of Japan though successive ages down to the present time. It enlightened me as to the amount of religious and moral culture which the Japanese people had undergone in pre-Meiji days. I read novels and popular war stories in order to find out just what notions were entertained by the masses and what customs prevailed throughout the country. After thus studying the life and the history of the people for some time, I asked myself the question: How is it that Japan managed to ward off the degeneration and decay which overtook Persia, Egypt, Greece and Rome? I could not but perceive that virtue preserved her though the long centuries of her history, just as vice destroyed the four above-mentioned States. I recognised that it was to such people as the Japanese that St. Paul referred when he spoke of Gentiles which have no law doing by nature the things of the law, being a law unto themselves. They did not know God, but He was watching over them and protecting them all the time. They were following Him without knowing it. The teaching of the three ancient creeds of Japan, Shintoism, Confucianism and Buddhism agrees with the teaching of Christianity in many important particulars. For instance, the mirror which is to be seen in Shintō temples is intended to remind worshippers that all that is in their hearts is as clear and open to the Gods as are their faces when seen reflected in the mirror. Hence it is their duty to act sincerely and to keep their hearts pure. The message which Buddhism brings to mankind is one of love. Be merciful, be kind, show feeling for everything that has life. Confucianism dwells on five great virtues: benevolence, integrity politeness, intelligence and mutual trust. The teaching of the three religions has so moulded the mind of the nation that the Japanese mind is to-day just what these creeds have made it. The respect which Japan has won for herself throughout the world is to be attributed to the fact that she has so deeply imbibed the teaching of her creeds (*Korera no kyōkun wa tozen ni* [meaninglessly] *tsutawatte kita no de wa naku, mata reitan naru shisō no uchini zonjite aru no demo naku, jitsu ni Nihon kokumin no shinketsu to natta no de gozaimasu* [They have come to form the very heart and life-blood of the Japanese nation]. But none of these man-made religions can reveal to the Japanese what is the true nature of God. The Shintō gods are nothing else but ancestral spirits. That you Japanese should worship these spirits is quite natural, and one of the reasons of the stability of your empire lies in the fact that you revere your ancestors. But Shintōism throws no light on the nature of the Creator nor on the origin of the world. Buddhism has much to say on ways of saving people from the ills of life and preaches compassion to all mankind. Its explanations of many of the phenomena of the world are very plausible; but nevertheless, when examined closely, it proves to be no more than a system of pantheistic philosophy with no living God as its centre. He who looks out on the world from the Buddhist standpoint sees nothing clearly. He is like a man trying to discern the true shape of objects from the midst of a mountain mist. Confucianism does not profess to throw light on any of the higher problems. It distinctly refuses to assume the function of a solver of these problems. "Not knowing thoroughly the things of this world, how should I know the things of the next?" said Confucius. Japan's religions have not solved the world's great problems, that of the origin of evil, that of the destiny of man, and that of the relation of the Creator to the universe. These things are known to God who has revealed them to man. Without recourse to this revelation Japan cannot solve the riddle of the universe.

After going over the history of the first introduction of Christianity into Japan and speaking approvingly of the political wisdom of Hideyoshi, Ieyasu and Iemitsu in prohibiting its propagation here in their time, Archbishop Nicolai concluded his address by maintaining that neither learning nor philosophy can take the place of supernatural Christianity in the hearts of men. He ridiculed the notion that Japan can found a new religion of her own by combining all that is best in existing creeds and predicted that Christianity will go on making converts throughout the whole of Japan.

* * *

In the May *Taiyō* Mr. Toyabe Shuntei, the writer of the *Character Sketches* that appear every month, devotes six pages to a discussion of the career and character of Archbishop Nicolai. As we have not space for a full epitome of the article, we extract such of Mr. Toyabe's remarks as seem to us to merit attention. Among missionaries the names best known in Japan such as those of Verbeck, James, Clark, Brown, Harris,* and others, are American. These gentlemen, while preaching the Gospel of Christ, relied largely for their influence over the Japanese on education. Most of them taught many other subjects besides religion, and this was one reason for the rapidity of their success. Archbishop Nicolai did not adopt that method. All the first years of his residence in Japan were spent in study. He went deeper into the history and literature of our people than any other missionary has done. His training for his life work among us was such as few if any other missionaries have undergone. For nine long years he was content to study, and so earnest was his study that it seemed sometimes that he had no other mission to Japan but to examine her literature and religion (*Ichiji hatondo fukyō* (布教) *no shimei wo wasuren to suru ni itariki*). The method of carrying on mission work adopted by Father Nicolai differed essentially from that followed by the American Missionaries. They seemed to have aimed at Europeanizing Japanese while converting them to Christianity. In some cases they Europeanized only. They turned out a good many noted scholars, and controversialists, but their religious influence was weak and on the whole comparatively limited. (*Karera wa chimei no gakusha ronkaku* (論客) *wo haishutsu seshimetaruki; shikamo karera no shūkyō-teki kankwa wa wariai ni hakujaku ni shite katsu kyōai nariki.*) In the spread of foreign learning as a means of conversion to Christianity, Archbishop Nicolai never believed. His school at Surugadai was established for the purpose of teaching Christian workers only. It differed essentially from the schools started by the American Protestant missionaries. This explains the fact that the type of Japanese attracted by the Protestant Missionaries and those drawn to Father Nicolai differed widely. The craze for European learning in Japan at the time of which we write brought to the doors of the dispensers of this learning a number of characterless, fickle youths, most of whom made poor material for the manufacture of pastors and evangelists. In contrast to this, some of the first converts made by Father Nicolai were men well known for their strong characters and deep seriousness of mind. Such was Mr. Sawabe Takuma, a man of the warrior type, intimately connected with Sakamoto Ryūma. He was originally a fervent Shintoist, and a hater of foreigners. His first interviews

* Mr. Toyabe omits the name of the good old Dr. Hepburn, probably through inadvertence.—WRITER OF SUMMARY).

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

with Father Nicolai were most stormy, but eventually he was converted to Christianity and became one of the mainstays of the infant Hakodate church. It was chiefly through him that a number of daring spirits who were opposed to the overthrow of the Bakufu and who plotted what might have proved to be a troublesome rebellion against the Government were induced to change their minds, relinquish their plot and turn preachers of the Gospel of Christ. The great success of the Greek Church is largely owing to the character of Father Nicolai himself and to the strong personalities of his early converts. It is now 36 years since Surugadai became the headquarters of the Greek Church mission. There are now over 260 separate churches connected with the mission and over 200 Christian workers, and as for the converts they number 29,289. Their best men have come from the North-Eastern part of Japan, from among a class of Japanese who are noted for blunt honesty rather than suavity of manner. Through out the Prefecture of Miyagi wherever one goes one meets with signs of Greek church activity (*Koto ni Miyagi-ken no gotoki wa kaku chōson* (町村) *itaru tokoro kyōkai no settchi arasaru nashi.*) Just as the Protestants have made Chūkoku their chief centre and the Roman Catholics have held on to Kyūshū, so it seems that the Greek Church has established unrivalled pre-eminence throughout the North-Eastern part of Japan. As has often been related, the Greek Church for many years had to encounter serious opposition owing to the nationality of Archbishop Nicolai. But it was eventually abundantly shown that there was no ground at all for these suspicions and in recent years the work of the Greek church has not been hindered by stupid and ignorant prejudice against everything Russian. . . . How far Archbishop Nicolai understands the real sentiments and views of the Japanese people we are not prepared to say. But he has always very strongly held to the opinion that evangelistic work should be carried on in this country exclusively by Japanese and he has striven hard to render the Japanese Branch of the Greek Church quite independent. The money hitherto used in the mission has not come from the Russian Government but has been subscribed by Russians interested in missions. The Greek Church in Japan will soon be strong enough to stand alone and it will then cease to be connected in any way with the Russian Church. Archbishop Nicolai's whole attitude during the late war elicited the admiration of the Japanese people. The part he had to play was no easy one and was not unattended by danger, but he neither resorted to flight nor to seclusion, and the result was that he met with no harm. This was the kind of courage that tells in Japan. In reference to the form of the Christian faith that Archbishop Nicolai has propagated in this country, is it capable of being finally assimilated by our people? How far can it blend with those permanent religious sentiments that constitute the psychological essence of the nation? These are questions that it is not easy to answer. The Russian form of Christianity is a mixture of Slav customs, superstitions and habits of thought with the teaching of what is known as the Eastern Church. For such a creed to succeed here certain conditions are absolutely necessary. One of the chief of these is the eradication from it of all the many Russian accretions with which it is hampered. It must be unRussified, if we may be allowed the term, and then thoroughly Japonicized in order to give it permanence in this country. This can only be effected by allowing the whole management of the Church to be in the hands of the Japanese. There must be a Japanese Archbishop and Japanese Bishops. The Russians must retire altogether. The Archbishop has for some time past been engaged in bringing out a new translation of the Bible, which, it is said, will be a more faithful rendering of the original than any version that has appeared in this country. This is probably the last great work the venerable prelate will see through. He is now over 70 and has spent 45 years in this country. His command of the Japanese language is astonishing. His delivery is at once impressive and convincing. The well-known Slav ardour displays itself in his speech. With this ardour he has too some of the irascibleness and impulsiveness of the Slav, but his anger never lasts long, and it is said that such offence as his manner may occasionally cause is quickly made up for by his subsequent readiness to give utterance to the "soft answer that turneth away wrath." Mr. Toyabe concludes his sketch by a quotation from one of Archbishop Nicolai's recent sermons on the need of repentance, the language of which is full of spirit and fire, and then remarks that in this venerable man we have embodied the fervent devotion of the saint together with the vivid imagination of the poet.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. C. H. HINTON.

The last American Mail brings news of the death of C. H. Hinton, who will be remembered by old residents of Yokohama, as the first Head Master of the Victoria Public School, at 179 Bluff, which was founded in 1887, and who remained in charge of the school until shortly before its dissolution in 1896. The son of a man who, though not widely known, was nevertheless esteemed by those could appreciate him as one of England's clearest thinkers, Mr. Hinton was one of the cleverest mathematicians of his time, and had he not been obliged, by an unfortunate domestic occurence, to leave England, he would doubtless have made an unusual career in England. He graduated from Balliol Collge, Oxford, and at the time he left to come out to Japan, was Head Master of Modern Side of Uppinghant, under Thring. On his arrival in Japan in 1887, he was first located at Wakayama, but in three months time came up to Yokohama, to start the Victoria Public School, which was formed by the leading British residents in Yokohama to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee. The Committee, consisting amongst others of Messrs. W. B. Walter, James Walter, J. Johnstone, C. D. Moss, E. F. Kilby, J. F. Lowder, and Rev. E. C. Irwine, raised about *yen* 15,000, and further had the promise of certain Masonic funds, which however were never used. After much opposition on the part of Mr. Lowder and the Rev. Mr. Irwine, the school was opened to all nationalities, and it is thought the mixed quality of the school was one of the causes of its short existence. The school stopped in the end for lack of funds, but it might have continued for some years, had it been generally known at the time that a certain Mr. Green, an old employee of the British Legation, had willed his money (amounting to some *yen* 20,000), to the school; as a matter of fact this was known to some of the Committee. Mr. Green died only a couple of months after the school had been dissolved. After leaving the Victoria Public School, in 1894, Mr. Hinton taught for two years at Kanazawa, and then went to the United States, where he took up the position of Professor of Mathematics at the University of Minnesota. Later he became Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Harvard, and latterly had been Assistant Examiner of Patents at Washington, D.C.

Mr. Hinton was a man of extraordinary personality, and his literary and scientific works brought him considerable fame, particularly with regard to his treatises on "The Fourth Dimension of Space." His first work, a "Romance of Flatland" (1884), made quite a stir. In 1887 he published "What is the Fourth Dimension." Later the "Fourth Dimension" and "Stella."

Before coming to Japan he married Mary, daughter of Professor Boole, Physicist and Mathematician, well known for his discoveries in electricity.

We extract the following from an American paper dated the 1st May, 1907, Washington, D.C.

Within a few minutes after an address before his fellow-members at the annual banquet of the Society of Philosophical Inquiry, Charles H. Hinton, second assistant examiner of patents, was stricken with heart failure in the lobby of the main floor of the new Young Men's Christian Association Building about 11 o'clock last night, dying almost instantly.

Mr. Hinton had just stepped from the elevator from the sixth floor, where the banquet was held. During the descent he remarked to W. S. Heath, a member of the society, that he did not feel well, and leaned against the wall of the car for support. Although he appeared to be suffering considerable pain, Mr. Hinton made no further remark and attempted to step from the elevator unassisted.

He had hardly set foot on the main floor when he faltered and held out his hands for help. Mr. Heath and the elevator attendant sprang to his side just in time to prevent him from falling. Seeing his condition, his friends immediately placed him at full length on the floor and hurriedly summoned medical assistance.

Dr. Edward E. Richardson, one of the members at the banquet, and Dr. Butler, who resides at the building, rushed to the side of the prostrate man, but after a hurried examination found that their services could be of no assistance, life being quite extinct. The body was carried to one of the parlors adjoining the lobby, where it was placed on a temporary couch made of cushions.

The banquet of the society last night, which was given in honor of Rene des Cartes, was attended by twenty-two of the members, including the president, Dr. J. M. Steretz, Dr. Sewell, Dr. Frazer, Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, Dr. Randolph, and the Rev. Dr. Lewis. Mr. Hinton's address on the occasion, entitled "Women and Philosophy," was the final number of a programme of highly intellectual talks, and was enthusiastically received.

Although Mr. Hinton was not subject to such attacks, it is thought by the physicians who attended him that it was brought on through exhaustion following his address. This, along with the downward motion of the elevator, was thought by Dr. Richardson to be the immediate cause of the attack.

Mr. Hinton is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Hinton, and four sons, Cebastian, George, William, and Eric. Cebastian and George Hinton are students at Princeton and California universities, respectively.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Memorial Day was celebrated in Yokohama on May 30th. Unfortunately heavy rain fell throughout the day. For the occasion the Public Hall was adorned with the Stars and Stripes, while in front of the platform were placed a large number of wreaths, crosses and cut blooms sent by American residents and arranged by the ladies committee. The service was attended by a number of marines from the Naval Hospital and the U.S. warships in port, as well as by a number of American citizens. H.E. Luke E. Wright, the American Ambassador, presided, being supported on the platform by Mr. H. B. Miller, U.S. Consul-General; Mr. N. F. Smith, President of the American Asiatic Association; Bishop Harris, Tokyo; Rev. H. Loomis, Rev. T. N. McNair, Dr. du Bose, of the U.S. Naval Hospital; and Captain Ward, of the *Pennsylvania*. The combined brass and string bands of the *Pennsylvania* and *Maryland* were present and played several selections and also accompanied the singing.

The service opened with the "Star Spangled Banner," played by the band, followed by "Columbia" by all present. A portion of Scripture, read by the Rev. T. N. McNair, was followed by the hymn "Nearer, My God to Thee," and prayer offered by Bishop Harris. After another selection by the band, the whole audience joined in singing "My country 'tis of thee," and the Rev. H. Loomis pronounced the Benediction.

No oration was delivered on the occasion.

After the "Marche Funèbre" played by the band, during which the audience remained seated "Taps," sounded by a ship's bugler, brought the service to a close.

The flowers were then taken to the Cemetery abd placed on the graves of those Americans who have died in the service of their country.

We understand that eight special floral emblems were prepared by the ladies' committee. Four of these, including a shield, were placed on the graves of those lost in the *Oneida*; one was placed on the grave of Colonel Hill; one, in the form of an American flag, was placed on the grave of Dr. Eldridge; one on the grave of Mr. Bates; and one on that of "an old veteran." Flowers were also sent to Ikegam to be placed on the graves of the men whose remains are resting there.

At noon minute guns were fired by the U.S. warships in port in honour of "Memorial Day."

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the General Conference of the Japan Methodist Church convened in the Aoyama Gakuin Chapel at 4 p.m., on Wednesday.

The Rev. Dr. A. Sutherland, Commissioner of the Methodist Church, Canada, took the chair.

After singing hymn No. 215, Rev. U. Sasamori led in prayer.

The afternoon session was ordered for the purpose of having presented to the Conference the Basis of Union agreed upon by the Commissioners representing the three uniting churches, and of hearing a report of the committee appointed to nominate members of the various standing committees.

In the provisions of the Basis of Union presented to the Conference, the essential features of Methodist polity and doctrine are embodied, and the relation of the commissioners to the first General Conference, and of the missionaries to the Japan Methodist Church, is defined.

It is fully expected that the matter treated under the provisions of the Basis will in due time come within the control of the General Conference. It was the hope of the Commissioners that the perfecting of an organization most practicable in character be recognized as the need of the present time, waiting for the benefits of deliberation and experience before changes of moment are given consideration. The parts of the Basis of most general interest are those which relate (1) to the powers and term of service of the Bishop in the new Church, the point concerning which the divergence in polity is greatest between the Methodist Church, Canada and the Methodist Episcopal Churches in the United States; and, (2) those which determine the relation of the missionaries to the Japan Methodist Church. The articles agreed upon, touching these two points, are as follows:

PRESIDING OFFICERS.

1. The General Conference shall elect from among the travelling elders as many General Superintendents (Kantoku) as it may deem necessary.

2. The General Superintendents shall preside in the General Conference in such order as they may determine; but if no Kantoku be present, the General Conference shall elect one of its elders to preside *pro tempore*.

The presiding officer of the General Conference shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the General Conference, which appeal shall be taken without debate. He shall also decide questions of law, subject to an appeal to the Judiciary Committee hereinafter to be provided for.

THE RELATION OF FOREIGN MISSIONARIES TO THE NIPPON METHODIST KYOKWAI.

1. The supreme and only reason for the presence of Methodist Missionaries in Japan, is to aid in bringing Japan to Christ at the earliest possible day. In order to carry out this purpose, the Methodist Churches of the United States and of Canada must continue to bear their part of the burden which rests upon the Methodist Church of Japan, and continue to send foreign missionaries to Japan, under the three Boards of Missions taking part in this Union, in such numbers and for such periods as may by these Boards be deemed necessary for the accomplishment of the object above stated. These missionaries shall hold their Conference relation in their home conferences and shall be supported wholly by their respective Boards of Mission until recalled.

2. In recognition of this aid from the American Churches, and of his services to the Church in Japan, every such missionary shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of membership in the Annual Conference to which his work for the preceding year has been related, except on questions in which the character or Conference relation of Japanese preachers are involved.

3. All foreign missionaries shall continue their present assignments until otherwise appointed by arrangement of the missionary authorities of their respective churches.

The third session of the General Conference of the Japan Methodist Church was held at Aoyama Gakuin, Thursday afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. Bishop A. W. Wilson, Chairman of the Commission of the M. E. Church, South, presided. After prayer was offered by Rev. T. Hiraiwa, Rev. S. Ogata read Col. III. 1-17, as the scripture lesson. Hymn No. 1, in the English hymnal, was sung and Rev. G. C. C. Newton led in prayer.

The progress of the afternoon session was marked by a certain amount of confusion and hesitancy, owing to the unfamiliarity of a large proportion of the delegates with the structure and procedure of a General Conference, and also to delay in the adoption of Rules of Order.

Discussion was occupied for the most part with the method of breaking up the work into committees, the classification of measures, and the proper allotment of these to the committees for consideration.

As only one resolution, thus far, has reached the calendar, the Article of Religion proposed for adoption by Rev. N. Bessho, on the subject of Civil Government and suited to Japanese Methodists, it is not likely that reports of committees will come before the conference for debate and adoption before next week.

H. A. Coates and D. Hatano were nominated by the secretaries as their assistants and the nominations were confirmed by the conference.

The conference set apart Monday evening of next week as an occasion for the reception of fraternal messengers and requested that Bishop M. C. Harris, D.D., be appointed to preside at that session.

Greetings from the Pacific Coast were read to the Conference body in the letter sent by Rev. H. B. Johnson, D.D., and were presented personally by Mr. S. Yoshioka.

Bishop Harris stated to the Conference that he had called on General Booth and received from him warm hearted greetings for the delegates assembled in Conference.

The Conference adjourned at 5.30 p.m. with the benediction pronounced by Bishop Wilson.

The General Conference was called to order, at Aoyama Gakuin, at 2 p.m. on Friday, by Dr. A. Carman, Chairman of the Commission of the Methodist Church, Canada.

Rev. T. Ota read a part of the Second Chapter of Philippians and led in prayer. Dr. Geo. H. Jones of Korea and Mr. Frank A. Arter of Cleveland, Ohio, were introduced to the Body and invited to seats on the platform.

After a short session, it was decided on motion, to adjourn, that the Standing Committees might have opportunity to do their work.

The General Conference was called to order at 2 p.m. on Saturday, at Aoyama Gakuin, by Dr. A. B. Leonard, commissioner of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. J. Soper read the thirteenth chapter of first Corinthians and Rev. M. Yamaji led in prayer. Hymn 181 was sung after which the minutes were read of the preceding session.

The call was made by Conference for resolutions and memorials. None were submitted.

The call was then made for reports of the standing committees. The Committee on Episcopacy had no report. The Committee on Discipline submitted report No. 1, on the composition and powers of the General Conference.

The Committees on Missions and Publishing Interest made no report.

The Committee on Boundaries submitted report No. 1, in which the formation of four Annual Conferences, to be known as the Tohoku, Chuo, Kwansai and Kyushiu Conferences respectively, was recommended and their boundaries were defined.

Like boundary questions always, the report precipitated a fiery debate. That the first debate of the General Conference should be on boundaries was a piece of good fortune, for in the heat of the discussion a new consciousness was formed and the mind of the Conference cast in a new mould. In fact, it may be said that the Japan Methodist Church had its origin in more real sense in the passion and intensity of the Saturday afternoon session than at the solemn occasion when the declaration of the commissioners was read, authorizing the formation of a United and Independent Church.

On motion, the question of the number of conferences was set for discussion first, the determination of the boundaries being left for later consideration.

Among the speakers were T. Hiraiwa, H. Nakamura, J. C. Davidson, K. Kosoku, T. Sekizawa, T. Soper, M. Ishizaka, H. H Coates, T. Kugimiya, K. Takaki, S. E. Hager, G. F. Draper and K. Usaki. The debate was manly and energetic and the arguments were marshalled on both sides with skill and power. The speakers avoided all personalities and reflections upon one another's motions, though very vigorous language was used in protesting against the attempt of the Conference to limit the line of each speech to five minutes. No one who followed the discussion would have any doubt as to the ability, readiness and eloquence of Japanese speakers in debate, nor of the capacity of the Japanese language as a means of clear and forcible expression.

A substitute motion was offered, and a minority report read, favouring two Conferences instead of four. The result of the debate was a tie vote both on the substitute and the original motion; hence the matter will come up for consideration at a future Session. Announcements were made for the services on Sunday and the Conference adjourned at 6 o'clock.

The General Conference met at Aoyama Gakuin on Monday afternoon at two o'clock, with Dr. W. R. Lambuth, commissioner of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the chair.

Dr. S. H. Wainright read the fifth chapter of the first Epistle of Peter, and after Hymn 95, commencing "All hail the power of Jesu's name" was sung, led in prayer.

The committee on Fraternal Relations submitted a report, recommending the appointment of delegates to the next session of the general conference of the mother Churches. Bishop Earl Cranston suggested that the consideration of the report be deferred until the organization of the Japan Methodist Church was consummated. On motion it was ordered that the report lie on the table.

The Committee on Episcopacy submitted report No. 1. In the report it was recommended (1) that one bishop be elected at this General Conference, (2) that the bishop chosen be required to give himself exclusively to the duties of the office, and, (3) that May 29 be the time set for the election.

Bishop A. W. Wilson, who had in the meantime taken the chair, called attention of the Conference to the fact that the discipline had not yet been adopted. In view of this, it was voted, on motion, that the report of the Committee on Episcopacy lie on the table.

Bishop Cranston rose at this juncture, upon a question of privilege, specially as a commissioner of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and said: "Since you desire to know the exact situation regarding Bishop Harris, elected by the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as bishop of Japan and Korea, you will remember that, in the Basis of Union, there is appended a declaration of the M. E. Church commissioners, which they found it necessary to place early before the commission. Their embarrassment was a very real and very serious one. The commission of the M. E. Church could neither take away Bishop Harris' commission or accept his resignation. All they could do was to place the matter in this shape until there should become an actual necessity of action on the part of Bishop Harris. It would have been folly for us to have gone forward, but for one possible solution. We knew how anxiously Bishop Harris was looking forward to this day—the day on which the three Methodist Bodies should become one. There will be no General Conference till May 1908. We had no power. We trusted to Bishop Harris to give us the solution of the difficulty, and whenever the matter was mentioned, Bishop Harris said: "Go forward with the negotiations without any regard to myself." As to what remains to be said, the correspondence between the commissioners and Bishop Harris will be the best explanation. I will ask the Secretary to read the correspondence."

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The following were the communications referred to, which were presented and read :—

Tokyo, Japan, May 19, 1907.

Rev. M. C. HARRIS, D.D.,
Missionary Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Japan and Korea.

DEAR BISHOP,—You are aware that the General Conference of 1904 by which you were elected Missionary Bishop for Japan and Korea also directed the appointment of a Commission fully authorized to confer with like Commissions from other Methodist Bodies supporting Missions in Japan, for the purpose of framing, if practicable, a Basis of Union, by which the several Conferences and Missions of the Churches concerned might be organized into one body constituting the Methodist Church of Japan. Of the desire of the Japanese Methodists leading to the above action, and of the measures since taken by the duly appointed Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church in connection with like representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of the Methodist Church of Canada, looking to such union, you are also thoroughly advised, the Commissioners of our own Church having, from time to time, freely communicated with you touching the progress of negotiations, and having been also encouraged in their work by your earnest advocacy of the movement.

At the outset of these negotiations the Commissioners representing your own Church and the General Conference by which you were elected, placed upon the records of the proceedings of the Joint Commissioners the enclosed statement setting forth your official status and consequent relation to the matter in hand, and their construction of the limitations and conditions upon which they might proceed with the negotiations, in view of the facts recited. With this action you are also acquainted.

The agreement reached in Buffalo, New York, in July last, has already been in your hands for some months. Nothing has transpired since that action by which your rights have been compromised. Now that representatives of the several Commissions are in Japan with full authority to conclude the negotiations and to organize the Church in Japan in accordance with the agreed Basis of Union, it becomes necessary before the final steps are taken by the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that they shall be officially advised as to your desire and purpose in the premises. The cordial assurances given the Commissioners, from time to time, of your ready acquiescence in any plan they might deem expedient, cannot, of course, invest them with the powers they have disclaimed. Nor do they feel authorized to represent the General Conference even to the extent of accepting the resignation of your jurisdiction in Japan, as has been suggested.

The missionaries remaining on the field would naturally and lawfully be under your supervision, until the General Conference shall determine your future status and jurisdiction, should you choose to retain your relation to the home Church. Should your decision be otherwise, that point will remain to be considered by the Commissions. Under the conditions you will percieve the importance of a prompt and definite statement of your decision.

In conclusion the Commissioners beg leave to express, not only their appreciation of the delicacy of your position at this important juncture, but their admiration for the earnestness with which you have advocated the Union so greatly desired by our Japanese brethren, while all the while aware that the success of the movement must inevitably precipitate this crisis in your personal and official life.

With fraternal regards,

(Signed) EARL CRANSTON,
A. B. LEONARD, Commissioners.

The following reply from Bishop Harris was then read :—

Tokyo, Japan, May 24th, 1907.

The Rev. BISHOP EARL CRANSTON, D.D., LL.D.
The Rev. A. B. LEONARD, D.D., LL.D.,

DEAR BRETHREN,—Your letter, requesting me to inform you as to my decision concerning my future relation to the Methodist Episcopal Church in view of the impending organization of the Nippon Methodist Kyokwai, has been prayerfully considered.

After serious deliberation I feel compelled to reply that I have decided to continue in my present Church relations until the meeting of our next General Conference, not feeling at liberty to vacate the office conferred upon me by that body during the quadrennium. While my sense of duty to my own Church compels this conclusion, I am at the same time ready to serve the cause of Methodism in Japan in any way that you or the Nippon Methodist Kyokwai may deem to be both lawful and consistent with the above decision.

I take this occasion to express my deep sense of appreciation of the great courtesy and consideration shown me in the negotiations and deliberations resulting in a plan of organization for the new Church which, I believe, will meet the conditions in Japan and satisfy the three Mother Churches.

May the Head of the Church grant you and your associates sure guidance in the discharge of your solemn duties.

Sincerely and fraternally,

(Signed) MERRIMAN C. HARRIS.

On motion it was decided to invite Dr. Jno F. Goucher to address the Conference, on Tuesday morning, before taking his departure from Japan.

The question of boundaries was resumed and on motion it was determineed that eight members, two from each conference delegation, he added to the committee on Boundaries and the recommitment of the report be authorized.

The Conference adjourneed at four o'clock, Bishop Wilson pronouncing the benediction.

The session of the Conference for the reception of fraternal delegates was held Monday evening in the Aoyama Gakuin Chapel.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Drs. V. C. C. Newton and T. Honda. Bishop M. E. Harris took the chair.

Speeches were made representing Methodism on the Pacific Coast by Rev. S. Yoshioka, Methodism in Korea by Dr. Geo. H. Jones, the United Brethren by Rev. Jas. Cosand, the Nippon Seikokwai (Episcopal Church of Japan) by Dr. M. Motoda, the Nippon Kirisuto Kyokwai (Presbyterian Church of Japan) by Dr. Ibuka and the Kumiai Church (Congregational) by Dr. Kozaki. Dr. Motoda also bore the greetings of the Y.M.C A. and Dr. Kozaki of the Evangelical Alliance (of Japan) and the Sunday School Union.

The meeting adjourned and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Wilson.

The General Conference was opened Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Aoyama Gakuin Chapel, by Bishop Earl Cranston who presided during the session. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. D. Hatano who read 1 Cor. XII., and led in prayer after the singing of hymn 165.

In response to an invitation from the Conference, Dr. Jno. F. Goucher addressed the Body in a few parting words of farewell, which were interpreted by Mr. M. Suganuma.

Dr. Goucher said in part that he could not express the joy he had experienced in what he had seen and heard and felt since coming to Japan, nor the profit and inspiration of delightful intercourse while here. He desired to congratulate the delegates upon the official relation they sustained in this epochal event of Methodism and upon the vast opportunity which lay before them and the far reaching significance of what they were doing. He supposed it was the most critical period in Japanese history in which they now lived. False religions, with organized means of activity such as they had never possessed before, stimulated by Christianity, to great zeal and buttressed by tradition, art, architecture, literature, habits and social customs, made wisdom and consecration on the part of Christians all the more necessary. The mere forms and virtues of Christianity, however extensively adopted, cannot be regarded as an interpretation of the Christian religion, when welcomed because of expediency or utility and not by reason of loyalty to Jesus Christ.

He desired to congratulate them upon the magnitude of the educational problem. The opportunity, as regards Chinese students, lost by the United States, had become Japan's responsibility. The responsibility of the Christian people in Tokyo for the 16,000 Chinese students said to be in this city was very great. He desired also to congratulate them because God had given problems, to grapple successfully with which exceeded the possibilities of human strength and wisdom. God honours us by giving us impossible tasks that we may have Him share with us our burdens. He has given you problems no mind is able to solve and burdens no heart is able to carry. But He also gives you His grace and His spirit.

I may be permitted to voice a fear. With the great possibilities before you, you may be led to undertake more than you are capable of performing. The error into which the Church has more than once fallen in her history is the attempting to do what cannot be accomplished by human strength. Do not be in too great haste. The mind should not anticipate too largely. Let God give the Church the privilege of spiritual evolution. Plans for the polity of the Church also should be a growth filling in gradually outlines adopted on the beginning.

May we have a united Methodism; united to God, united in spirit, united in purpose; and so united as to interpret God.

The Committee on Discipline submitted the following report, which was adopted :—

1. Whereas the full discussion on the floor of the Conference of the report of the Committee on the Book of Discipline will require more time than this Conference can possibly devote to the same and,

2. Whereas, it is necessary that the Book of Discipline prepared for the Japan Methodist Church receive the sanction of the Commissioners of the three uniting Churches before final adoption and,

3 Whereas, according to the Basis of Union the adoption of such a Book of Discipline is necessary to the organization of the Japan Methodist Church, and the election of the Kantoku (Bishop),

It is hereby recommended that the Committee on Discipline be authorized to request the commissioners of the three uniting Churches to co-operate with them in compiling and fixing the complete Book of Discipline, which shall be the law of the Japan Methodist Church for the next four years, and that their action thus taken be final.

All reports on Discipline were referred to this Committee. It is hoped by the adoption of this course to have the difficult task of preparing a law for the Church solved for the present General Conference within two or three days.

The report on boundaries, the recommitment of which had been ordered, was presented, recommending the formation of four Central Conferences. The minority report, signed by six members, was submitted, in which two conferences were recommended. The minority report finally prevailed by a majority of two votes. The line was so fixed dividing the two, that all west of Gifu, Aichi and Owari provinces, and including these, should belong to the Seibu or Western Conference; and all East of this line to the Tōbu or Eastern Conference.

Rules of Order were submitted and adopted.

A report of the Committee on General Conference expenses was adopted.

JAPAN FIRE INSURANCE UNION.

The Tokyo, Nippon, Yokohama, Kyodo and Meiji Fire Insurance Companies have organized a union under the appellation of the Kwazai Hoken Kyokai, with a view to improving the business, which is in a bad condition owing to serious competition among all the fire insurance companies throughout the Empire. The inauguration meeting was held on the evening of May 25th at the Imperial Hotel. The directors of the foregoing five insurance companies, Mr. R. Murakami, Director of the Insurance Bureau, and some ten notables were present. Mr. M. Takei, president of the Tokyo Fire Insurance Company presided and gave a brief speech. Referring to the history of Japanese insurance business, he said that the union aims to accomplish an improvement in the enterprise. Mr, T. Abe, president of the Meiji Fire Insurance Company, said that insurance premiums were so low that the progress of the business was considerably impeded. Such a serious result was due solely to the competition among the insurance companies throughout the country. The union, he added, would struggle to abolish this self-destructive business. The speaker believed that all the other insurance companies would join the union, appreciating the purpose of its organization.

It is said that the five insurance companies in the union will shortly hold a meeting of their representatives of branches, and agents, and will make an alteration in the rates of insurance premium.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

EMPIRE DAY IN YOKOHAMA.

The first celebration of Empire Day—May 24th—in this part of the world took place in Yokohama on Friday under the auspices of the British Association of Japan and proved highly successful. The weather was delightful, sunshiny and calm, and throughout the former Settlement much bunting was flown. Several firms gave their staffs a half-holiday in honour of the occasion. Proceedings began at noon with a gathering of British subjects at the Cricket Pavilion, when Mr. A. E. Wileman, acting British Consul-General, proposed the health of His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India. The toast was received with three hearty cheers, while the Town Band played "God save the King." An adjournment was then made to the tiffin room upstairs where about one hundred sat down under the Presidency of Mr. Montague Beart, Chairman of the British Association, who was supported by Mr. Wileman, Mr. H. C. Litchfield, Dr. Wheeler, Mr. C V. Sale, Mr. L. J. Healing, Mr. Williamson Jones and others, Mr. A. G. Morey Weale and Mr. F. J. Lias being in the vice-chairs. An excellent repast was served by Wright's Hotel and when full justice had been done to this, Mr. Wileman rose at the call of the chair and proposed "The King." This having been duly honoured, Mr. Healing called on the Chairman for a few remarks concerning Empire Day.

Mr. BEART, who on rising was loudly cheered, said: Gentlemen,—It was resolved by the Committee of the British Association of Japan that an attempt should be made to celebrate to-day by inviting all loyal British residents in Yokohama to meet here without ceremony and enjoy themselves (applause). It was decided that speeches would handicap the pleasure of our informal gathering, and, in response to your call on me, I therefore rise only to thank you for your presence here. But I take the opportunity of anticipating the query which many of you will entertain as to the usefulness of the Association, by briefly assuring you that your committee are not neglecting the duties expected of them. In due course you will be informed of difficulties which have had to be dealt with since the inauguration of the Association, and which have necessarily embarrassed our progress, but which I may tell you have now been overcome (Loud Applause). We have not yet put together a big score, but we hope to do so before our innings close, and we are at present playing very carefully that we may not be caught in the slips! (Applause).

Mr. C. V. SALE next rose and said—"Compared with other nationalities, the average British born subject is singularly reticent in the expression and demonstration of patriotic feeling, and yet in the depths of his heart no man living is more devoted to his native land, or prouder of the record and position she maintains in the Councils of the World—(applause).

"There are doubtless many reasons for this reticence, but chiefly it is to be attributed to the assured sense of security arising from centuries of unimpeded occupation of the island fortress which we call 'home.' Other powers find it necessary to maintain great military forces. Others still must assimilate year by year many tens of thousands of immigrants from all parts of the world. Each of these peoples is thus knit together by a common need demanding the constant prominence of all that is symbolised by the flag. These factors do not exist in the case of the Briton—hence a strong sense of individualism operating against the demonstration of patriotism.

"But although our Kingdom is old, and our history reaches into the dim ages of the past, as an Empire we are young; it is only within the last generation that the transformation has taken place, that the scattered colonies and possessions have become a group of free nations. Every influence which assists us to realize the heritage we have received, our responsibility for its future destiny, and the necessity for unity, should be welcomed and encouraged. Mr. Chamberlain has said 'It falls upon us, the living generation, to maintain the Empire'—(applause).

"The importance in this respect of celebrating Empire Day cannot be over-rated. It will assist in the movement for uniting the 'Mother Country and the Colonies into one mighty Confederacy, girdling the earth in its whole circumference.' The idea originated in Canada and has spread with marvellous rapidity. It has received the official sanction of all self-governing colonies and of 27 Crown colonies and dependencies.

"We are greatly indebted to Mr. Beart, and I am sure you will join with me in grateful thanks to him for initiating this celebration in Yokohama; it is the first year in which a celebration has taken place in a community residing in a foreign land, and I think we should feel proud of the fact that, under the leadership of the Chairman of our British Association, we are in the front ranks of this movement.

"Before asking you to drink the health of our Chairman will you permit me to read some verses specially composed by the Poet Laureate for the "1900 Club" banquet given on the 18th April, 1907, in the Royal Albert Hall, London, to His Majesty's Ministers of the Self-Governing Colonies. The sentiments are, I think, very appropriate to this occasion":—

ENGLAND'S WELCOME.

I.

WELCOME: Welcome, yet once more,
Welcome unto England's shore,
Faring hither from afar,
Southern Cross and Western Star,
All of British birth and blood,
Linked by loving brotherhood.

II.

As the waves, that ebb and flow,
Whether under Arctic snow,
Or 'neath equatorial sun,
Everywhere are only one.
So, upon the ocean wide,
We are one, in ebb, in tide.

III.

One in heart, one in hand,
One in counsel and command,
Far as breeze and breakers reach,
One in purpose as in speech,
Facing, fearless, good and ill,
One, but by unfettered will.

IV.

Closer, closer let us draw,
Knit by Liberty and Law,
Severed nor by sea nor zone,
Loyal to one King, one Throne,
With Imperial Flag unfurled,
Winged with Peace to all the World.

—(Loud applause.)

Mr. BEART briefly responded and after songs from Mr. G. G. Brady, Mr. P. Colman and Dr. Wheeler, the company adjourned to witness the cricket match.

The teams were captained by Mr. Duff and Mr. Lias respectively, and victory fell to the latter. During the afternoon many ladies graced the ground with their presence and tea was served to them in the Pavilion. Scores:—

MR. DUFF'S TEAM.

C. Thwaites, c. Cooper, b. Brady	0
J. Buckle, c. Lias b. Cooper	0
P. C. Colman, c. Lambert, b. Cooper	0
E. B. S. Edwards, c. Cooper, b. Brady	7
C. von Fallot, l. b. w., b. Brady	3
L. J. Healing, b. Cooper	3
C. M. Duff, c. Lambert, b. Brady	37
C. T. Mayes, c. Lambert, b. Brady	4
W. J. White, c. Gillon, b. Brady	1
B. R. Berrick, b. Lambert	3
A. Vadre, not out	23
A. H. Hearne, b. Brady	2
Extras	15
	98

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls	Runs	Maidens	Wickets
Cooper	48	15	3	3
Brady	100	35	5	7
McClure	36	17	1	0
Lambert	18	16	0	1

MR. LIAS' TEAM.

J. McClure, l.b.w., b. Edward	59
H. Lambert, c. von Fallot, b. Buckle	21
F. Jones, c. Duff, b. Buckle	0
A. E. Cooper, not out	26
G. G. Brady, b. Edwards	0
E. C. Squire, c. Healing, b. Thwaites	1
O. T. Gillon, st. Duff, b. Thwaites	0
V. A. Hearne, b. Edwards	19
O. White, c. von Fallot, b. Edwards	0
F. J. Lias, b. Thwaites	7
A. J. McClure, b. Thwaites	9
J. Lendrun, b. Thwaites	7
Extras	4
	138

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls	Runs	Maidens	Wickets
Van Fallot	30	38	0	0
Buckle	54	38	2	2
Edwards	54	40	1	4
Thwaites	30	18	—	5

Three cheers and a tiger from all assembled brought the day's proceedings to an end.

YACHTING.

Two races were arranged for Saturday afternoon by the Yokohama Yacht Club but that for the 39-raters proved somewhat of a fizzle, though a large fleet of Larks went out and sailed over one of the courses of this class. The wind was about N.E., light at the outset but freshening to about a moderate breeze towards the close. Rain fell heavily all the time and the crews got well drenched.

Two yachts only started in the big class, *Mary* and *Maid Marion*, but the latter gave up about the Lightship and *Mary* sailed over the course alone. They started thus: *Mary* 2.01.09, *Maid Marion* 2.05.58, and *Mary* finished at 5.15.25. The course was Lightship, Widow Buoy and Nagahama Buoy.

The Larks had fairly good racing but the wet weather was dispiriting. The times were:

Nos.	Finish. h.m.s.
4	4.45.26
5	4.40.33
6	—
7	4.46.35
9	4.46.43
10	4.39.09
11	4.47.30
12	—
13	4.48.32
15	4.39.31

Four of the Mosquito Yacht Club also sailed over the Widow Buoy Course. They all gybed at the Lightship and ran for some distance with a light beam wind, which drew ahead after a bit, and at the Widow Buoy three minutes and twenty seconds covered them all. *Pele* led throughout and finished first even without the time allowance accorded her on a light wind scale. Times:

	Start. h.m.s.	Finish. h.m.s.	Corrected. h.m.s.
Pele	2.15.26	4.51.56	4.50.56
Sunbeam	2.19.27	5.06.35	5.00.35
Winsome	2.23.04	4.58.28	4.58.28
Chocko	2.15.44	5.04.59	4.52.59

THE CHARITY CLUB FANCY DRESS BALL.

We have received the following for publication:

The Committee of the Charity Club take pleasure in announcing the result of the Children's Fancy Dress Ball, held at the Public Hall on May 8th, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

Tickets	219.50
Donations	10.00
Fish Pond	31.90
Lemonade	9.25
	270.65

EXPENDITURE.

Rent of Hall	90.00
Hire of Crockery, etc.	23.25
Refreshments	81.60
Toys, etc.	13.28
Printing and advertising	50.25
	258.38

C. I. MERRIDIAN,
Hon. Treas.

Examined and found correct.

WM. L. KRAUL.

The Committee take this opportunity to thank Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., the local press, and all those who by their kindly assistance helped to make the ball a success.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

HERR FRIEDENTHAL'S CONCERT.

Yokohama made full amends on Friday evening for the scant reception given Herr Friedenthal at his first concert by filling the Public Hall with a large and representative audience and again the pianiste proved himself a musician and *virtuoso par excellence*. The programme submitted was a varied one, wisely selected to suit the tastes of all, even the most exacting. Every item was followed with the keenest of interest and the hearty bursts of applause which followed the various numbers well illustrated the pent up enthusiasm of the larger section of the audience. The music-lovers of Yokohama are under an obligation to Herr Friedenthal for giving them such a masterful insight into the various hidden beauties of the compositions presented last evening.

An artiste of Herr Friedenthal's calibre has every right to render the works of the various masters in a manner he may think correct for the realization of the proper interpretation of the composers' ideas, and provided the pianiste does not overstep the bounds of good taste, or wander into the realms of musical extravagance a worthy and intellectual rendering of the composer's thoughts will consequently follow. Throughout the evening Herr Friedenthal kept himself well under control, the result being a masterly performance of the several numbers presented on the programme. In all Herr Friedenthal's playing in the Recital, the masterly technique, full and sonorous tone, and in general qualities of intelligent musicianship were constantly in evidence, in other words Herr Friedenthal showed himself one of the past-masters of piano playing of the present period. That his art is one sided to some little extent, is merely its human limitations, but at least all those who like powerful tone on the pianoforte, brilliant passage work, and general brilliancy, combined with a large amount of intelligence and occassional illustration of fine taste, can depend upon having all these qualities illustrated in Herr Friedenthal as completely as they are ever likely to hear them.

The Recital was opened with Schubert's too little known Fantasie in C. op. 15 which contains some excellent variations on the composer's song "Der Wandered"—needless to say this difficult work was splendidly rendered, especially the finale allegro in fugato-form.

Group 2 contained three well selected pieces showing Chopin in his brightest vein, of these preference fell on Fantasie-Impromtu, which was given with great verve and brilliancy. The prelude in D. flat was charmingly and most sympathetically rendered, the Ballad in A flat op. 47 No. 3 was somewhat marred by an excessive *tempo* which was taken at allegro speed instead of allegretto. In response to an enthusiastic recall Herr Friedenthal delighted the audience with Chopin's Waltz op. 34 No. 2. A spirited performance of two of Brahms' Hungarian Dances brought the Recital to the close of the 1st Part. Part II., after an interval of 10 minutes, opened with a group of four selections. The first, No. 4 from Schumann's popular Nachtstück op. 23 was, in our opinion, decidedly disappointing, for the soft, poetical conception of this dainty *soupcon* was entirely overlooked. Grieg's Norwegian Dance op. 35, No. 2 suffered somewhat by too great a contrast being made between the first and second sections. Rubenstein's Barcarolle in G. was finely and daintily rendered whilst Schulz-Evler's concert arrangement of Strauss', "Blue-Danube" Waltz was a veritable *tour de force*, well suited to show to advantage Herr Friedenthal's marvellous technique, for the various difficulties presented in the work were surmounted with comparative ease. Leopold Godowsky's transcription of Rameau's "Tambourine" was a welcome number but suffered in contrast with Friedenthal's fine arrangement of Corelli's "Gavotte-antique"; this latter item with its dainty double *glissando* passages called forth such a storm of applause that the pianiste was compelled to repeat the number. The Recital was brought to a close by a truly magnificent rendering of Liszt's 11th Rhapsodie, a work well deserving the name. In answer to the persistent calls of the audience for an encore Herr Friedenthal gave Mendelssohn's ever welcome "Spring Song" op. 62, No. 6, thus finally closing a most enjoyable musical evening which we feel sure will remain long in the memories of those who were fortunate enough to have been present. We trust it will not be long before Herr Friedenthal will return to us and give us such another treat as Friday's Recital.

BOYS' BRIGADE SPORTS.

The rain predicted for Friday by the weather-prophets fell on Saturday instead and though it interfered somewhat with the comfort of the competitors it did not interrupt the second annual athletic sports of the 1st Yokohama Company of the Boys' Brigade, which were held on the grounds of the Y.C. and A.C. There was a very good attendance of spectators, including many ladies. All the events on the programme came off with the exception of the thirteenth, throwing the cricket ball, and as the details given below will show the Yokohama lads have beaten their Shanghai confrere's hollow in nearly all the contests. Indeed the fine spirit displayed by the Yokohama Company in everything that they undertake is most commendable and should carry some of them very far forward in the game of life.

The following gentlemen kindly undertook official duties:—Judges:—Messrs. E. W. G. Dickinson, J. Martin, V. A. Hearne and Captain H. W. Kilby; Starter, Mr. J. J. Drummond; Clerk of the Course, Lieut. J. L. Graham; Handicappers, Captain Kilby and Lieut. Graham; Timekeepers, Messrs. Cyril Allen, A. G. Hearne, and Lieut. Nicolle. During the afternoon tea was served in the pavilion, the following ladies presiding at the tables:—Mrs. Kilby, Mrs. Owston, the Misses Kilby (2), the Misses Blundell (2). Miss Reah Kenderdine and Miss Thompson. Details:—

100 YARDS OPEN:—Prize presented by Mr. L. D. Tebb.

Heat I.—Corporal Neville, Corporal Hornstein—a bye.

Heat II.—Private Neville (2,) Private Tresize (2.) Time 10 3/5 secs.

Final; Private Tresize (8 yds.) 1, Private D. Neville (8 yds.) 2. Time 10 4/5 secs. Scratch man's time 11 secs. Shanghai time—12 1/5 secs.

HIGH JUMP:—First Prize presented by Mr. J. Williamson Jones.

Corporal Hornstein (receives 5in.)—5ft. 3in.
Private H. Hornstein (receives 5in.)—5ft. 2in.
Corporal Neville (scratch)—5ft.
Private Holmes (receives 5in.)—4ft. 11in.
Private Worden (receives 5in.)—4ft. 10in.
Shanghai Jump—4ft. 5in.

100 YARDS JUNIOR.

Heat I.—Private Bailey (scratch) 1, Privates T. Jewett (3 yards) and Cummings (5 yards) (dead heat) 2.

Heat II.—Private Bamberger (1 yard) 1, Private Wilgress (scratch) 2.

Dead Heat run off and won by Jewett.

Final: Private Bamberger (1 yard) 1, Private Bailey (scratch) 2. Time 13 seconds.

SACK RACE:—First prize presented by Mr. H. T. Wilgress.

G. Binder, 1, O. Binder, 2. Eight starters.

220. YARDS:—First Prize presented by Mr. W. Donnenburg.

Private D. Neville (receives 10 yards) 1 Corporal Hornstein (scratch) 2, Lice-Corporal Tresize (8 yards), Private T. Jewett (10 yards), Gorman (10 yards), Wilgress (30 yards), Bamberger (30 yards), Cummings (35 yards).

Time 24 4/5 seconds. Shanghai's time 29 2/5 seconds.

LONG JUMP:—First Prize presented by Mr. H. T. S. Green.

Private Neville (receives 2 ft. 6 in.) 17 ft. 9 in. Private Gorman (receives 2 ft.) 16 ft. 11¾ in. Corporal Hornstein (scratch) 16 ft. 11 in. Lce.-Corporal Tresize (receives 1 ft. 6 in.) 16 ft. Private Jewett (receives 3 ft.)—16 ft. 8¾ in. Shanghai Record 15 ft. 8 in.

440 YARDS:—First and Second Prizes presented by Ladies of Yokohama.

Corporal Neville (scratch)—1, Private Neville (10 yards)—2. The other entrants were Corporal Hornstein, Privates Holmes, T. Jewett, H. Hornstein, Wilgress, and Dearing. Time 56 4/5 secs. Shanghai time 66 2/5 secs.

GIRLS' RACE (Handicap):—Prize presented by Mr. J. T. Hamilton.

Miss Grace Weaver—1, Miss Marjorie Edwards—2.

BOYS' RACE:—First Prize presented by Mr. W. H. Talbot.

George Watt—1, Rohald Hill—2.

HALF MILE:—First prize presented by Mr. G. G. Brady.

Corporal Neville (scratch)—1. Private Neville (20 yards)—2. L'ce-Corporal Tresize (20 yards), Private Jewett (25 yards), Corporal Hornstein (scratch). Time 2 min. 19 secs. Won by two yards.

ONE MILE:—First prize presented by Mr. A. W. Read.

Private D. Neville (25 yards)—1. L'ce-Corporal Tresize (20 yards)—2, Corporal Neville (scratch). Privates. O. Binder, Bamberger and G. Binder also ran. Time 5 min. 18 secs.

At the close Mrs. F. Owston presented the Ladies' Prize to the happy winner, the rest of the prizes being handed to the successful lads by Mrs. Nicolle. Capt. H. W. Kilby took occasion to announce at this time that he thought the Yokohama Company had beaten the Shanghai Company by something like six or seven points. Cheers for the ladies brought the proceedings to a close.

THE LAW COURT.

JAPAN BREWERY Co. v. TIPPLE.

The case in which the Japan Brewery Co., Ltd. claim six hundred *yen* from Capt. R. Tipple came up again on May 24th in the Yokohama District Court.

Mr. Hara, chief civil engineer of the Yokohama City Office, was examined as an expert witness. He gave his opinion as to the stone wall on the premises of Capt. Tipple's residence, the collapse of which he investigated on May 14th under the instructions of the Court. The essential point of his statement was that the base of the stone wall was not perfect; the wall was comparatively too high, and consequently the collapse was unavoidable. As to the well at the foot of the collapsed wall, witness said that the construction of the well seemed to have damaged the stratum at the base of the stone wall but there was nothing now to be seen on which to come to a decision as to the amount of the damage.

After the conclusion of the examination of the witness, the Judge declared that judgment would be given on May 31st.

ALLEGED THREAT.

Y. Fuji, an assistant engineer of the Yokosuka Naval Arsenal, was arrested on May 23rd on a warrant issued by the preliminary examination Judge of the Yokohama District Court on a charge of threat and attempted fraud. It is said that he asked Vice-Admiral Y. Ito, now Commander-in-chief of the Takeshiki Naval Station, for twenty-five thousand *yen*, menacing him in an unpleasant manner. The officer consequently prosecuted the engineer through Mr. Tadehara, a lawyer of Tokyo.

PETITION AGAINST THE LIQUIDATOR OF THE JAPAN BREWERY CO.

The following is the formal judgment given in the Yokohama District Court in the case presented by defendant's Counsel in the petition lodged by Mr. J. N. Rosenthal against the liquidator of the Japan Brewery Co., Ltd., asking for the cancellation of a resolution passed at a general meeting of shareholders.

GIST.—The objection made by the defendant is dismissed.

FACTS.—Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for a decision cancelling a resolution passed at a general meeting of shareholders held on Feb. 13th this year, which resolution ordered that twenty thousand *yen* be given as a special reward to the directors of the Japan Brewery Co., in recognition of their meritorious services in carrying on successfully and prosperously the business of the Company and also for their efforts in transferring the firm and factory to the Kirin Beer Joint Stock Company. Counsel further asked the Court for judgment ordering defendant to bear the costs. As to the cause of the petition, Counsel said that

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

on Feb. 13th this year, the Japan Brewery Company held a general meeting where the foregoing resolution was passed. Yet no statement was set out in the circular convoking the general meeting as to this monetary grant. On the proposal of Mr. H. C. Litchfield, one of the shareholders, the resolution was brought about. Such a decision could not be brought up at an ordinary general meeting in accordance with the regulations of the company. Consequently plaintiff, as one of the shareholders, asked that the resolution be declared null and void. Counsel further went on to say that on Feb. 13th this year the defendant firm held an extraordinary meeting at which the shareholders decided to wind up the association. On the 28th of the same month, another extraordinary meeting was held and the resolution with regard to the dissolution of the company was then confirmed. On the following day, the registry of the dissolution was made. The company is now under liquidation. Counsel availed himself of Exhibits A-1, 6-11, and B-3.

Asking for judgment dismissing the petition of plaintiff, defendant's Counsel presented an objection as to the status of the Court. Counsel said that on April 8th, 1899, the Japan Brewery Co. Ld., was established at No. 15, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, in accordance with the laws of the British Colony, and opened its branch at No. 123, Yamate-cho, Yokohama. The object of the company was to carry on in Hongkong, China, Japan, Russia, Korea, Formosa, Philippines, etc., the brewing of beer, the manufacture of malt, water distillation, sale of wine, general spirits, mineral water, and other beverages, the manufacture and sale of casks, boxes, corks, etc., printing of labels, the business of hotel, restaurant, boarding house, dairy-keepers and the sale of tobacco. Counsel added that the company had no head office in Japan and had no intention of carrying out its main business in the Empire of Japan. Consequently the petition against the company could not be heard in any of the Japanese Courts. Counsel availed himself for evidence of Exhibits B-1 to 4 and No. 2 of A-2.

REASONS.—The defendant contended that the company was established in accordance with foreign law and had no head office in Japan, and that consequently it should not be pursued in a Japanese Court. Nevertheless there are facts conflicting with this contention. It is proved beyond doubt that the firm was established in Japan as a brewery company, that the brewing work was carried out in Yokohama; according to Exhibit A-2, all the directors of the company lived in Japan; defendant admitted that the general meetings were held in Yokohama only; according to Art. 143 of the company's regulations, information to be given to the whole or a portion of the shareholders must be advertised thrice in the local newspapers; it is provided in Art. 141 of the same regulations that information to those shareholders who have no registered domicile in Japan shall be deemed to have been properly made on the expiration of twenty-four hours after the affair is notified on the bulletin of the Company's office—Exhibits No. 1 of A-1 and A-10; the information of the general meeting of shareholders with regard to the present case was advertised in the *Japan Daily Mail*, a newspaper published in Yokohama—Exhibit A-1; and all the general meetings were always held at the office of the defendant firm as notified in every such information. Collating the foregoing facts, it must be inferred that the Yokohama office of the defendant company since its establishment as a firm, must be taken as its head office.

Defendant's Counsel held that the head office of the defendant firm was established in the British Colony of Hongkong, and produced as evidence Exhibit B-1 to 4 to support his contention. But the place of the head office must be taken from existing facts. Registry conflicting with the facts can not be admitted. Consequently evidence B-1 and 2 is not valid in the view of the Court. A copy of the Hongkong *Official Gazette*, Exhibit B-3, which contains an advertisement with regard to the general meeting of the defendant firm is also invalid as fixing the place where its head office was provided. Exhibit B-4, the regulations of the company, which set forth the various kinds of business of the company, did not show that these several kinds of business were commenced in Hongkong and other places, and the evidence can not be admitted that the head office was established at Hongkong. Defendant's Counsel availed himself of No. 2 of Exhibit A-2 which shows that the company, taking itself to be a foreign association, had increased its capital without paying regard to the provisions of the Japanese Commercial Code; but inasmuch as the registry is against existing fact, as already said, the registration can not be taken as reliable evidence locating the head office in a foreign country.

There is no dispute among the parties that the defendant firm was established before the enforcement of the Japanese Commercial Code, and that the promoters were all foreigners. As the head office is situated in Yokohama in the recognition of the Court, the company should have made its regulations and articles of association to conform with Japanese Commercial Law within six months after the Code came into force, as notified in Art. 2 of the Imperial Edict promulgated in 1899, in connexion with Art. 92 of the law regarding the enforcement of the Commercial Code. The defendant firm, however, did not act in compliance with the provisions of this Imperial Ordinance. According to Art. 4 of the same Imperial Ordinance, any association must be taken as if in existence so long as an order of dissolution has not been confirmed and also such association must be held to be a legal person with due capacity. Therefore it is held that the defendant firm must be dealt with in the Japanese Courts, that being the place in which it is concerned. The objection of defendant is reasonless and is accordingly dismissed.

At the first civil section of the Yokohama District Court, this judgment is given. T. Muraoka, Judge presiding, and M. Tamura and W. Goto, Judges associate. May 21st, 1907.

THE "AGENOR" CASE.

The trial of the appeal in the *Agenor* case, which was to have taken place to-day, May 28th, in the Tokyo Appeal Court, has been postponed on the petition of Dr. Masujima, Counsel for A. Lewis and C. A. Hill. The reason is that Hill is still very ill and quite unable to be present in Court.

The date for the trial is not yet fixed, but it is believed that the case will come up again in about a month.

PLAGUE AT YOKOHAMA AND ELSEWHERE.

A case of bubonic plague was reported in Yokohama on May 25th. The patient was a rice merchant named S. Kuriya (44) residing in West Tobe. According to the Tobe Police, he was suffering from fever since May 22nd and was undergoing treatment by Dr. J. Osawa. The patient died the following day. As there were suspicious symptoms with regard to the cause of death, Dr. Okawa and other sanitary authorities of the Kanagawa prefectural office carried out a *post mortem* examination, when they found plague bacteria in a boil at the side of the chest. The family and some twenty persons who had gathered in connexion with the funeral were all removed to a quarantine station. Later the family of the deceased was removed to the disinfection hospital. Seven houses together with the house of the rice-dealer were segregated.

Regarding the plague case in Yokohama, further news is given by the Tobe Police that disinfecting measures have been carried out in some six hundred houses, at West Tobe, Yokohama. The occupants of all the dwellings were examined and four or five persons suffering from ordinary illness were reported.

Seventy-four persons living in twenty-one houses which were segregated after the appearance of the plague case were all removed to an isolated house at Kanagawa. At the present time the sanitary authorities are carrying out the usual disinfecting measures on the premises of the segregated houses, some of the people removing to the quarantine station at Kanagawa.

Two cases of suspected plague are reported at Hodogaya, near Yokohama. It appears that on May 25th two girls named Shika and Rin died suddenly after suffering from fever for a short time. Dr. Yuasa, who attended the patients, believed the cause of their death to be congestion of the brain. On his certificate, the victims were buried in the usual way. There is however, said to be a doubt as to the cause of death, as the symptoms resembled those of the plague case which recently appeared at West Tobe, so the sanitary authorities of the prefectural office visited the houses where the deaths occurred and carrid out disinfecting measures. It is said that after making a further examination, the sanitary authorities will, if necessary, exhume the bodies and make a post-mortem examination.

A fresh case of plague is reported in Yokohama. The victim, who was a woman, Yo Ogawa (24), residing in West Tobe, died at 2.30 p.m. on May 29th. It appears that the patient was suffering from fever for three days past and was undergoing treatment by Dr. Nakamura. After her death, the doctor having a suspicion as to the cause of death, informed the Tobe Police Office. Subsequently the sanitary authorities of the Chief Police Office carried out a *post mortem* examination and found plague bachili in a boil on the right thigh. Further bacteriological experiments were made with a dog, after which the nature of the disease was confirmed. The body was cremated at Kuboyama the same evening. Meantime, K. Ogawa, the husband of the deceased, and her child, as well as three employees, were removed to the Manji Disinfection Hospital. Thirty-one houses adjoining the dwelling of the deceased, containing 164 occupants in all, were segregated.

It is reported that a dead rat infected with plague was found in the street where the two cases already reported occurred. In spite of heavy rains, the sanitary authorities on Thursday were carrying out disinfecting measures in the town.

On Thursday another case of plague appeared in Yokohama. The patient is a boy named Akisuke, son of a rice dealer who died from the same disease last week. The victim was at once removed to the Manji Hospital.

On May 24th a case of plague was reported at Saseho, the patient being a child.

A telegram from Sakai says that a case of plague appeared in the city on May 23rd.

FIRES.

According to telegrams received by the Tokyo papers, a serious fire broke out during a performance in a theatre in Hongkong on May 23rd. The flames at once spread throughout the building. Five hundred persons in the audience and ten of the actors were killed. As to the cause of the shocking accident, it is rumoured that a bomb secreted under the floor of the theatre by Chinese rioters exploded through the heat of a furnace which was recently set up in the building.

Fire occured on May 25th in a village in the district of Uyekita, near Aomori. Traffic on the railway traversing the place was stopped and twelve houses were burned down.

Early on the morning of May 26th, fire broke out in Hiroshima destroying fifty-nine houses.

At 2 p.m, on May 27th, fire broke out in the compound of the Oji Paper Mill, Shidzuoka, destroying four buildings.

Three fires occurred on May 29th in Tokyo. One broke out early in the morning in Teramachi, Ushigome, destroying fourteen houses. Three persons were severely and seven slightly injured. Another broke out in a factory at Mita, Shiba, with the result that two buildings of the factory, and ten adjoining dwellings were destroyed. The cause of the two accidents is reported to have been negligence. An outbreak of fire occurred at 4.20 p.m. at Nakanogo, Hojo. Owing to the strong southerly wind, the flames at once spread. Fifty-seven houses were burned down and thirteen damaged. Sparks from the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

chimney of the Toyo Glass Factory originated the fire.

Early on the morning of May 27th, fire broke out in the village of Kotomari, North Tsugaru, not far from Aomori. Some fifty buildings were burned down.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. S. Ikuma, an assistant civil engineer of Ehime prefecture, has been appointed civil engineer of Kanagawa prefecture.

Mr. S. Nakanuma, a lawyer of Kyoto, has been elected assistant to the Mayor of Yokohama in place of Mr. Takagi, who recently resigned.

T. Sato, the manager of the Nirazaki branch of the Tenth Bank, Yamanashi, has been arrested on a charge of having embezzled fifty thousand *yen* belonging to the bank.

Owing to the strong southerly wind of May 29th, two buildings at Asakusa, Tokyo, collapsed. Damage was also sustained in the capital to fences, sign-boards, trees, etc.

A report from Shanghai, in Japanese papers, says that M. Collin de Plancy, French Minister at Bangkok, will be appointed Ambassador at Tokyo in the near future, replacing M. Gerard.

At noon on May 24th, prominent Japanese traders and bankers of Yokohama entertained at the Bankers' Club Mr. J. H. Lind, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who will shortly leave for its head office.

Some leading ship owners are contemplating the establishment of a Marine insurance company for sailing vessels with a capital of a million *yen*. The promoters have opened an office for preliminary affairs in Tokyo.

According to a London telegram under date May 28th, the price of copper has fallen by £2 to £97.10.00. In connexion with the foreign report, it is reported from Osaka that owing to the scarcity of stocks, the markets of Japan maintain the usual grade.

A telegraphic report was received on Friday morning at the Chief Police Office of Yokohama to the effect that an express passenger train which left Shimbashi at 10 p.m. the previous day was derailed at Ofuna causing damage to the line and to the carriages. Traffic was stayed for about five hours.

On May 29th Marquis Ito, Resident-General, entertained Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore at Seoul. It is said that the British officer commanding the squadron on the China station will give a dinner to the Resident-General and his staff to-day, May 31st, on the *King Alfred* now at Chemulpo.

General Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army arrived in Yokohama at 12.34 p.m. on May 24th from Tokyo, and at once drove to the English Hatoba and proceeded to the steamer *Minnesota*, which left at 3 p.m. for Seattle. Previous to his departure, General Booth presented his photograph with his autograph to Governor Sufu.

We learn that the investigations made by the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau with reference to the stocks of tobacco held by the Yokohama United Club have resulted in the return of the cigars temporarily seized by the officials. These comprised 700 cigars, and all have been returned without comment, so that the incident may properly be regarded as closed.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt in Yokohama at 11.06 p.m. on May 26th and at 7 a.m. the following day. The motion of the former was gentle, the duration being four minutes and the direction from west to east. It is believed from the nature of the shock that the centre of the earthquake was far distant. The latter shock was comparatively severe. Two seconds after the start, the motion became violent, lasting for thirty-six seconds. Gradually the shock slackened and assumed a slight vertical motion. The whole duration was three minutes and forty-three seconds and the direction E.S.E. to W.N.W.

A young woman named Matsumoto Kodzui (21) one of passenger on the steamer *Hinoura Maru*, early on the morning of May 27th committed suicide by jumping into the sea while the vessel was running off Atami on the way to Tokyo. The steamer was at once stopped, and a boat lowered to rescue her. When the body was found, it was already lifeless. No definite cause is assigned for the rash act.

The trial of S. Suyeki, who is charged with having misappropriated *yen* 5,495 belonging to the Yokohama City Office while in the employ of the office as an accountant, took place on May 29th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata. After the examination the Court decided, on the request of the accused's Counsel, to summon Mr. Saito, a clerk of the City Office, as witness. The case was adjourned till June 5th.

With regard to a Berlin telegram under date of May 16th, which reports that M. Pichon French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has declared in the Chamber of Deputies that the text of the Franco-Japanese *entente* will be introduced in the House on May 31st, the *Jiji* says that after making enquiries at the Foreign Office the report seems to be baseless. According to the Japanese government authorities, adds the Tokyo paper, the agreement is not yet signed by the delegates of the two countries.

It is reported by telegram from Otaru that the whole Russian committee of the Saghalien delimitation has been changed. M. Lilieff has been appointed the chief of the committee, but he has not arrived in Saghalien. The Japanese committee are awaiting at Alexandrovsk the arrival of the Russians. The telegraphic report adds that one-third of the whole houses throughout the city are unoccupied. The general condition is uneasy. On May 18th, one of the Japanese soldiers was shot.

The negotiations between Japanese and foreign habutae silk traders of Yokohama regarding the proposed reforms in the habutae business are still unsettled. On May 22nd, the representatives of both parties met at the Social Club, when the Japanese submitted their views with regard to the quality, weight etc., of the staple. Since then, the foreign committee has been considering the proposals. The foreign union has decided to hold a meeting on June 4th to formulate a definite reply to the Japanese.

Ellen Terry's marriage, already briefly referred to, is thus reported in a New York telegram dated May 5th: The *World* says: That Ellen Terry, the famous English actress, was married secretly on March 23rd last, at Pittsburg, to her leading man, James Carew, was stated to-day by Carew in this city. Miss Terry sailed yesterday for England and Carew, who remained here to attend to personal business mattters, says he will follow her this week. Miss Terry is 59 years old, and some time ago was reported to be a grandmother. Carew states he is 32, but he looks even younger. He is six feet tall, broad shouldered, with a ruddy, clean-shaven, handsome face. Carew, who is a native of Indiana, has been an actor eight years. He became acquainted with Miss Terry two years ago while playing in England. She is to continue on the stage. This is her third marriage.

A St. Petersburg telegram dated May 4th said: —Newspaper statistics published to-day give the number of sentences imposed under the drumhead court-martial law, which expires to-day. From these figures it appears that 1444 persons were executed, 79 sent to the mines for life, 710 were condemned to minor terms of imprisonment and 71 were acquitted. In spite of Premier Stolypin's order suspending the activity of the law after the convocation of Parliament, except in the gravest cases, 39 persons have been executed since March 5th. The highest monthly number of sentences was 261, in November last. Three hundred and twenty-four persons were executed in the Baltic provinces, 212 in Poland, 195 in the Caucasus and 103 in other provinces. These statistics, however, are incomplete, as sentences were subject to the confirmation of the Governors General only, who do not make any returns to St. Petersburg.

"What a pity you are engaged so young, my dear," said the maid who was beginning to carry weight for age. "You will never know what fun it is to refuse a man."

"No, I suppose not," rejoined the fair debutante, "but you can't imagine how much fun there is in accepting one."

A SAN FRANCISCO despatch says:—Secretary of War Taft has taken a stand with married army officers against their mothers-in-law. The military chief has ruled that a mother-in-law cannot be classed as a member of an officer's family; therefore she must be debarred from riding free on transports plying between this port and the Philippines. Enforcement of this order is causing much quiet rejoicing in Officers' Row at the Presidio.

SPRING MEETING OF THE TOKYO RACE ASSOCIATION.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 25TH.

Overcast weather favoured the early hours of the Spring Meeting at Ikegami on Saturday, and before the afternoon was over rain began to fall steadily. There was a very fair attendance of visitors on the Stands and Lawn and fair fields turned out for many of the events. The results were as below:—

1.—For AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF AUTUMN, 1906; value 600 yen, the Second to receive 150 yen and the Third 75 yen; weight for age; winners of 3 Races or more at N.R.C. and/or T.R.A. Autumn Meetings, 1906 excluded; of 2 Races or less 5 lbs. extra for each win. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Azalea	Sugiura	1
Mr. B. Runge's Walkure	Sugiyama	2
Mr. Cotton's Tagoto	Tokyo	3

Time: 1.20²³/₁₀₀.
PARI MUTUEL paid 90.50 yen.

2.—For ALL COUNTRY BRED HORSES; value 600 yen, the Second to receive 150 yen and the Third 75 yen; winners of 3 Races or less at N.R.C. Meetings and/or T.R.A. previous Meeting weight for Age; of more than 3 Races 4lbs. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 12lbs. in all. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Nancho's Hinode II	Nihonyanagi	1
Mr. Kawakita's Matsukaze	Shigematsu	2
Mr. Kawakita's Yayeyama	Moriya	3

Time: 1.23⁷/₁₀₀.
PARI MUTUEL paid 168 yen.

3.—For ALL AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES; value 600 yen, the Second to receive 150 yen and the Third 75 yen; winners of 3 races or less at N.R.C. Meetings and or T.R.A. previous Meeting weight for Age; of more than 3 Races 4lbs. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 12lbs. in all. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Top's Gold Star	Higaki	1
Mr. Kanagawa's Countess	Miyagawa	2
Mr. Norfolk's Patricia	Sato	3

Time: 1.20 ³/₁₀₀.
PARI MUTUEL paid 8.50 yen.

4.—For COUNTRY BRED SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF SPRING, 1907; value 500 yen, the Second to receive 125 yen and the Third 75 yen; weight for Age. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Tsuji's Hayate	Hirayama	1
Mr. Astral's Tsubame	Sugiyama	2
Mr. Nancho's Sotoyama	Kawasaki	3

Time: 1.29 ²/₁₀₀.
PARI MUTUEL paid 46 yen.

5.—For AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF SPRING, 1907; value 500 yen, the Second to receive 125 yen and the Third 75 yen; weight for Age; winners at the N.R.C. Meeting excluded. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Mr. New's Radical .....Nakamura 1
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Camella .....Sugiwara 2
Mr. Snipe's Takasaki .....Shibata 3
Time: 1.21.
PARI MUTUEL paid 41 yen.

6.—For ALL COUNTRY BREDS AND AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES; value 600 yen, the Second to receive 150 yen and the Third 75 yen; winners of 3 Races or less at N.R.C. Meetings and/or T.R.A. previous Meeting weight for Age; of more than 3 Races 4lbs. extra for each win over 3 wins not exceeding 12lbs. in all; winners at the Meeting 7lbs. extra. One Mile.

Mr. Kawakita's Hitachi.....Ebano 1
Mr. Snipe's Mont Blanc .....Shibata 2
Mr. Top's May-Mie .....Higaki 3
Time: 1.49 80/100
PARI MUTUEL paid 11 yen.

7.—HURDLE RACE FOR MILITARY HORSES, COUNTRY; First Prize, a set of 3 Gold Cups, the Second, a Gold Cup, and the Third, a Gold Cup, weight 145lbs.; to be ridden by Military Officers. One mile.

Thirteenth Regiment Cavalry, Denko.....
Lieut.-Major Kita 1
Imperial Guards' Zenrei .....Lieut. Yoshida 2
First Regiment Cavalry, Nodzu .....Lieut. Kato 3
Time: 2.04 20/100
PARI MUTUEL paid 13 yen.

8.—For ALL COUNTRY BRED HORSES; value 600 yen, the Second to receive 150 yen and the Third 75 yen; winners of 3 Races or less at N.R.C. Meeting and/or T.R.A. previous Meeting weight for Age; of more than 3 Races 4lbs. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 12lbs. in all; winners of Race No. ■ excluded. One Mile.

Mr. Sonoda's Hanazono.....Horiuchi 1
Mr. Yasuda's Suiten .....Satake 2
Mr. Kawakita's Matsukaze .....Shigematsu 3
Time: 1.5267/100.
PARI MUTUEL paid 14 yen.

9.—For ALL AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES; value 600 yen, the Second to receive 150 yen and the Third 75 yen; winners of 3 Race or less at N.R.C. Meeting and/or T.R.A. previous Meeting weight for age; of more than 3 Race 4lbs. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 12lbs. in all; winners of Races No. 3 and No. 6 excluded. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Snipe's Melbourne II. .....Jimba 1
Mr. J. Kimura's Otowa .....Tsubouchi 2
Mr. Kawakita's Fujiyama.....Satake 3
Time 2.29.
PARI MATUEL paid 6.50.

10.—For COUNTRY BRED SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF SPRING, 1907; value 500 yen, the Second to receive yen 125 and the Third 75 yen; weight for Age; winner of Race No. 4 excluded. One Mile.

Mr. Kioda's Hinomaru .....Tamaya 1
Mr. R. Loonen's Porte Bon .....Kurosaka 2
Mr. Seki's Karigiru .....Hirayama 3
Time 2.29.
PARI MUTUEL paid 26.50 yen.

11.—For AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF SPRING, 1907; value 500 yen, the Second to receive 125 yen and the Third 75 yen. Weight for Age; winner of Race No. 5 excluded. One Mile.

Mr. States & Koerting's New Hampshire ...Kato 1
Mr. Sphynx's Lyonnaise .....Fujisaki 2
Major Trick's La Cantiniere .....Tomomura 3
Time 2.9.35/100.
PARI-MUTUEL paid 12.90 yen.

12.—For COUNTRY BRED SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF SPRING, 1907; value 500 yen, the Second to receive 125 yen and the Third 75 yen; weight for age; winners ■ the meeting excluded. Five Furlongs.

Mr. Tage's Wakana .....Higaki 1
Mr. Astral's Tsubame .....Sugiyama 2
Mr. Wada's Oyama .....Sano 3
Time: 1.1857/100.
PARI MUTUEL paid 19 yen.

SECOND DAY, SUNDAY 26TH, MAY, 1907.

A much larger number of persons were present than on the opening day. A gentle breeze from the North-west prevailed at the commencement of the racing, without raising the dust, and the racing proved very enjoyable. At a ¼ to 10 o'clock their Imperial Highnesses Princes Kitashirawka, Higashi, Kuni, Asaka and Takeda arrived on the course and received an ovation. An accident occurred during No. 11 race, Tagoto colliding with another pony and injuring her hind legs; her jockey was thrown but received no injury. Details are appended:—

1.—For AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF SPRING, 1907; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125 and the Third yen 75. Weight for Age; winners at the Meeting excluded. Seven Furlong.

Mr. Sphynx' Lyonnaise .....Fujisaki 1
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Begonia .....Miyagawa 2
Mr. Suiyo's Musashino .....Kanno 3
Time 1 4437/100.
PARI MUTUEL paid 8.50.

2.—For ALL COUNTRY BRED HORSES; value yen 700, the Second ■ receive yen 200 and the Third yen 100; winners of 3 Races or less at N.R.C. Meetings and or T.R.A. previous Meeting, weight for Age; of more than 3 Races 4lbs. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 12lbs. in all; winners at the Meeting 5lbs extra. One Mile a Half.

Mr. Sonoda's Hanazono .....Tsubouchi 1
Mr. Nancho's Akitsu .....Kawasaki 2
Mr. Nancho's Hinode II .....Nihonyanagi 3
Time 3.1813/100.
PARI MUTUEL paid 7.

3.—For ALL AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES; value yen 700, the Second to receive Yen 200 and the Third yen 100; winners of 3 Races or less at N.R.C. Meetings and or T.R.A. previous Meeting, weight for Age; of more than 3 Races 4lbs. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 12lbs. in all; winners at the Meeting 5lbs. extra. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Snipe's Melbourne II. .....Jimba 1
Major Trick's La Vivandiere .....Tomomura 2
Mr. Snipe's Mont Blanc .....Yasu 3
Time 3.06.
PARI-MUTUEL paid 6.50 yen.

4.—For COUNTRY BRED SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF SPRING, 1907; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125 and the Third yen 75. Weight for Age; winners at the Meeting 7 lbs. extra. One Mile.

Mr. Kioda's Hinomaru.....Tamatani 1
Mr. S. Sato's Kotaka .....Ebano 2
Mr. R. Loonen's Porte Bonheur .....Kurosaka 3
Time 2.10 80/100.
PARI MUTUEL paid yen 18.

5.—For COUNTRY BRED SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF SPRING, 1907; value yen 500, the Second ■ receive yen 125 and the Third yen 75; weight for Age; winners at the Meeting excluded. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Astral's Tsubame .....Sugiyama 1
Mr. Cotton's Miyuki .....Tamazo 2
Mr. Nakadai's Kiodo .....Kawauchi 3
Time 1.3020/100.
PARI-MUTUEL paid 13.50 yen.

6.—For ALL COUNTRY BRED HORSES; value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 150 and the Third yen 75; winners of 3 Races or less at N. R. C. Meeting and/or T.R.A. previous Meeting, weight for age; of more than 3 Races 4lbs. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 12lbs. in all; winners at the Meeting excluded. Seven Furlongs.

Mr. Yamashita's Hakodate .....Higaki 1
Mr. Sonoda's Hokuyen.....Kanno 2
Mr. Kawakita's Matsukaze .....Shigematsu 3
Time: 1.46 97/100.
PARI MUTUEL paid 9.50 yen.

7.—For AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF SPRING, 1907; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125 and the Third yen 75; weight for age; winners at the Meeting excluded. One Mile and a Furlong.

Major Trick's La Cantiniere .....Tomomura 1
Mr. Sport's Last Shot .....Hanzawa 2
Mr. Snipe's Takasaki .....Yasu 3
Time, 2.1619/100.
PARI MUTUEL paid 7 yen.

8.—For ALL COUNTEY BRED HORSES; value yen 600, the Socond to receive yen 150 and the Third yen 75; winners of 3 Races or less at N.R.C. Meetings and/or T.R.A. previous Meeting, weight for Age; of more than 3 Races 4lbs. extra for each win over 3 wins not exceeding 12lbs. in all; winners at the Meeting excluded. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Yasuda's Suiten .....Satake 1
Mr. Yokura's Takatama (late Kasumi II.) Masujiro 2
Mr. Mr. Sonoda's Kikio .....Takahashi 3
Time, 2.2034/100.
PARI MUTUEL paid 8.50.

9.—For COUNTRY BRED SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF SPRING, 1907; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125 and the Third yen 75; weight for Age; winners at the Meeting excluded. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. R. Loonen's Porte Bonheur.....Kurosaka 1
Mr. Kawakita's Benkei .....Ebano 1
Mr. H. Suzuki's Daimaru .....Sasaki 2
Mr. Silk's Take .....Masajiro 3
Time 2.2877/100.
PARI MUTUEL, Porte Bonheur 3.50 yen and Benkei 16.50 yen.

10.—HURDLE RACE FOR MILITARY HORSES, COUNTRY BREDS ONLY; First Prize, a Set of 3 Gold Cups, the Second 2 Gold Cups, and the Third a Gold Cup; weight 145lbs.; to be ridden by Military Officers. Placed Horses at the Meeting excluded. Seven Furlongs.

1st Regt. Cavalry Urawa .....Sub.-Lieut. Makino 1
Imperial Guards Seishi.....Sub.-Lieut. Naito 2
Imperial Guards Shunsai.....Lieut. Yoshida 3
Time 1.56 80/100.
PARI-MUTUEL paid 11.00 yen.

11.—For AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF AUTUMN, 1906; value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 150 and the Third 75; weight for Age; winners of 3 Races or more at N.R.C. and/or T.R.A. Autumn Meetings 1906 excluded; winners at the Meeting 7lbs. extra. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Astral's, Doey .....Sasaki 1
Mr, Kawakita's Genroku .....Ebano 2
Mr, R. Loonen's Amoureuse.....Kurosaka 3
Time 2,3284/100.
PARI MUTUEL paid 113.

12.—For AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF SPRING, 1907; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125 and the Third yen 75; weight for Age; winners at N.R.C. and/or Meetings 7lbs extra.

Mr. News' Radical .....Nakamura 1
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen.....Miyagawa 2
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Tourmaline.....Nakazumi 3
Time 1.2765/100.
PARI MUTEEL paid yen 85.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS IN KOREA.

AUTHORIZED TRANSLATION OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The present compilation is a condensed summary of business reports for the 39th year of Meiji (1906) received by the Resident-General from the Residency General and its subordinate Offices and Bureaux, and also from the various Advisory Boards of the Government of Korea. As its chief aim is to give a general idea of the kind of assistance the Government of Japan ■ extending to Korea in carrying out administrative reforms in that country, it omits all particulars relating exclusively to the resident Japanese there as regards the organs of administration, and railway and other communication services, these being matters falling properly and directly within the jurisdiction of the Imperial Japanese Government. The following, which are given here in place of the contents, are the subjects briefly dealt within the succeeding pages:—

1.—Reconstruction of Roads.
2.—Waterworks undertaking.
3.—Extension of Educational System.
4.—Hospitals and their establishment.
5.—Police System and its reorganisation.
6.—Purification of the Imperial Court.
7.—Reforms of Local administration.
8.—Reform in the Judiciary.
9.—Financial reforms.
10.—Codification of Laws.
11.—Mining administration and its reform.
12.—Protection of Emigrants.
13.—Encouragement of Productive Industries.

A SURVEY OF THE WORK OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN KOREA.

In virtue of the Japan-Korea Agreement, signed on the 23rd February, 1904, it is the duty of the Imperial Government of Japan to give to the Government of Korea such advice as is judged necessary in carrying out administrative reforms in the latter country. For this reason, the Resident General, since assuming office in Seoul in March last year, has been unremitting in his exertions to faithfully discharge this duty. It goes without saying that the word reform as employed here, does not mean merely rectifying or removing old political abuses, but also includes the work of developing the State interests of Korea and promoting the welfare of its people. Hence it follows as a matter of course that, on taking up his duties, the Resident General, before all things, had to face the question of raising funds; for the depleted condition of the Korean exchequer at that time was such that it could not bear even a small portion of the expenditure required for prosecuting the new plans of reform. In consequence of this the Resident-General persuaded the Korean authorities to contract with the Nippon Kogyo Ginko (Japan Industrial Bank) a loan of 20,000,000 *yen* on the guarantee of the Korean Customs receipts, subject to conditions that the annual interest should be at the rate of 6¼ per cent, that the actual proceeds of the loan should be at the rate of 90 *yen* per 100 *yen*, and that the loan should be left standing for five years and be redeemable within the five years following. ■ was agreed, further, that the bank should immediately hand over one half the amount of the loan, the remaining half being receivable by Korea as the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

need for it arose. In this way, the sum of 4,600,000 *yen* was obtained in 1905, and put to the following services :—

	Yen.
Reconstruction of roads	1,496,000
Chemulpo Waterworks	1,800,000
Extension of Educational System	500,000
Subsidy to Agricultural and Industrial Banks	800,000
Pyeng-yang Waterworks	500,000
Construction of hospitals	300,000

Below is the programme in outline adopted for each of the undertakings above stated.

RECONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

It requires no explanation to say that the nature of the roads has a most important bearing on the military, agricultural, and commercial interests of a country. It so happens that the roads of Korea are as a rule in such a condition of neglect and ruin that they are totally unfit for horse and carriage traffic. Some of them were more or less improved during the Japan-China war and also during the late war but such improvements, having been the result of the necessities of the campaigns, were necessarily confined to only small portions of the roads in general, and are far from satisfying the need for accommodating the transportation and communication traffic of the country at large. It has hence been decided to use the amount appropriated, namely 1,500,000 *yen*, in cutting and laying the following four main roads :—

1.—Road running through Yan-Gan-Kang (river) Valley to Mok-po.

2.—Road between Tai-ku and Yan-il Bay, by way of Kyang-Jyu.

3.—Road between Chinnam-po and Won-san, via Pyeng-yang.

4.—Road running through Keun-Kang (river) Valley to Kun-san.

These four roads, when made fit for traffic, will traverse regions of great promise in Korea, connecting them with its principal harbours and railway centres. Surveying is now in progress for all these roads. As to tributary roads branching from these main highways, it need hardly be said that their improvement is urgently desired ; but it is quite impracticable for the national Exchequer of Korea to bear the whole of the expense that would be involved. Consequently, the course now adopted is for the Exchequer to supply a portion of the money required, and to make a levy on the people of the localities destined to be directly benefitted.

WATERWORKS.

The cities and towns of Korea are as a rule lacking in supplies of drinking water, which, where existing, are generally of very inferior quality. The dangers the people must face in consequence of this are very serious in times of epidemics. The construction of waterworks to supply the municipal inhabitants with wholesome drinking water is thus one of the most urgent of sanitary measures that Korea stands in need of, and especially is this the case in a port like Chemulpo, where the population like its trade is yearly increasing, and where the absence of waterworks makes it impossible for ships to obtain full supplies of drinking water. Such being the state of things, the Korean Government, in compliance with the Resident General's advice, decided lately to lay water mains in Chemulpo at an expenditure of 2,300,000 *yen*, with the double object of promoting the development of the place as an open port on the one hand, and on the other of creating a new source of revenue for the national Exchequer by running the waterworks on business principles. For this purpose, the Bureau of Waterworks has already been instituted in the Department of Finance, while the work of surveying the town is now being carried on with dispatch. In Pyeng-yang, the peculiar geological formation makes it unfavourable for well sinking and its inhabitants are in the habit of using the water of Tadong River for drinking purposes. In view, however, of the great and rapid increase of the population of this city, it has been deemed necessary for the town to have its own water supply, and as in the case of Chemulpo, the Korean Government has decided to build at Pyengyang a waterworks, as an official undertaking, at an outlay of 1,300,000 *yen*. Surveying is now proceeding under the direction of the Waterworks Bureau. Fusan, the key of intercourse, so to say, between Japan and Korea, also wants a waterworks, and the work of laying mains was started last year, as a joint undertaking, the Korean Government bearing a part of the outlay to the extent of 350,000 *yen* and the local Japanese residents contributing 1,170,000 *yen*. Why a similar plan has not been adopted for the national capital, which is noted for its bad water, is because the Korean Government has forfeited its right to conduct a waterworks in Seoul, having a me time ago granted such a concession to a foreign concern.

EXTENSION OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Prior to the establishment of the Residency General, nothing worthy of notice—at least in the modern sense—existed in regard to education in Korea. What was in vogue was the Confucian system of education—if it can be so called ;—given in *Syo-dang* or *Syo-dang* by a sort of village domine who gathered around him the children of his neighbourhood, and taught them the rudiments of reading and writing. There were some ten thousand of these modest institutions scattered throughout the peninsula. As for the higher seat of Confucian learning, Seoul had its *Lyöng-Kyän-Koan*, where the students learned the three "Primary', and four "Middle Classics," and were given lessons in history, geography, composition, and mathematics. In 1895 the Korean Government promulgated what it called "The Primary School Ordinance," with the intention of introducing the Western system of education ; but no serious attempt was ever made to put it in force and the law has been a dead letter from the moment of its birth, so that after the lapse of ten years, there is nothing to show any good result. In place of the intended "Primary Schools," what in the meantime sprang up were nearly all the old *Shobo* in character. In regard to middle grade education, Seoul could boast of a Middle, Normal, Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial, Medical, and Foreign Language School. But of these the last named institution alone possessed any sort of equipment, the rest being schools in name only, with nothing whatever to bear out their pretensions. The educational measures now taken in hand are styled expansions, but in reality they are nothing less than the establishment of an entirely new system of education for Korea. It aims at securing practical results by being simple in method and easy in its course of study, the place of first importance being given to disseminating common education under Japanese teachers. The period of school attendance has been reduced to four years, with an arrangement for graduates who desire advanced education to enable them to be directly admitted into schools of the middle grades. Regarding the old-fashioned Confucian institutions, any attempt to effect radical changes or to close them altogether was judged unwise in the prevailing condition of things, and in putting in force the present measure all interference with the Kyöng-Kyun, Koan and *Shobo*, which come under that category, has been avoided. Below is given an outline of reforms effected or proposed for the different schools of other descriptions :—

1.—The former primary Schools have been renamed "Common Schools." The "Common School" Ordinance and Regulations have been drawn up and put in practice, the ten "Primary Schools" of various kinds in Seoul having been turned into Government Common Schools. The class work under the new *Regime* was begun in September 1905 in all these schools. It has been arranged, further, to establish Public Common Schools in 29 principal cities and towns of the provinces in April this year.

2.—The former "Middle Schools" have been renamed "High Schools," and the "High School" Ordinance and Regulations issued. The period of study in these schools has been fixed at four years, and graduates of the Commons Schools are to be taken without examination which is required, however, in the case of other candidates for a vacancy. The number of regular course students in each of these schools is fixed at 200, with a proviso that they may open a Hoshu-kwa class (or *interim* class for those who need to complete their qualification before taking up the regular course.)

3.—Reforms and the expansion of the scope of work, judged necessary and advisable, have been effected for the normal, the Foreign Languages, and the Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Schools, which all retain their old names, while the Medical Schools has been attached to the Tai-han-ui-oön.

4.—Out of the 500,000 *yen* provided for the extension of the educational system, a sum of 340,000 *yen* has been expended in newly constructing, renovating, or extending the Common School buildings. The remaining 160,000 *yen* has been put in part to the service of new buildings for the Normal, the Agriculture and Foresury, and the Commercial Schools, and in part to that of necessary construction work and equipment for the Schools of the middle grade.

5.—Besides those described above, a special institution bearing the name of "Syu-hak-uön" has been established for giving education to the children of the Imperial and aristocratic families. It has been placed under the superintendence of the Minister of the Household. The regular number of scholars receivable in the institution is fixed at twenty. The course of teaching given is not dissimilar to that in the Common Schools.

HOSPITALS AND THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.

Seoul, the capital of Korea, has a population of 200,000. Withal the city possesses not a single organization of any consequence for the protection of the health of its inhabitants. At present the following three hospitals and one medical college exist :—

1.—Koan-chöi-uön :—This is a hospital belonging to the Home Department, it having originally been established with the object of extending medical aid to the sick at large, and of popularising vaccination. It enjoys an annual allowance of something over ten thousand *yen* for maintenance, and has been in existence for seven years.

2. Seoul Medical College and Hospital attached :—Both are under the jurisdiction of the Education Department. They are also about seven years old, and maintained at a yearly expenditure of about ten thousand *yen*. The college has only one Japanese instructor and so far has sent forth only 34 graduates since its foundation. The hospital is a nominal affair, no patient having ever been treated. 3.—The Korean Red Cross Hospital :—This hospital belongs to the Household Department. Opened in the autumn of 1905, it enjoys an annual grant amounting to 24,000 *yen*.

All these hospitals are too limited in accommodation and equipment to be of any real service, beside being defective in management. It has been decided to amalgamate them into one large institution with extended means to meet the health and medical requirements of the city, and the sums of 280,000 *yen* and 123,600 *yen* have been provided respectively, of construction and maintenance expenditure. The new institution is to be known by the name of Tai-han-ui-uon, or Great Korean Hospital. A site having been secured and the construction already begun the buildings are expected to be completed in the course of the present year. The hospital will engage in work pertaining to medical treatment, training for the medical profession, and hygienic and sanitary administration.

THE POLICE AND REORGANIZATION.

In olden times Korea had practically no police system. Under the central Government there was indeed the "Burglar Capture Office," while the provincial Governors were privileged to exercise police powers for the maintenance of peace and order. But the evil practice of selling offices being prevalent, the officials made it their business to extort unjust exactions, and the people enjoyed no security of life and property. In the year 503 of the Korean national era (1894) the "Burglar Capture Office" was closed and replaced by a "Kyong-mu-chyong" (Police Office), the latter being entrusted with the work of administering and superintending the police and prison affairs within the city of Seoul. The capital was then divided into five wards, with a police station in each. Further, the Korean Government engaged advisers from among police inspectors of our Metropolitan Police Board, and put in force, various laws and ordinances, defining and regulating the duties of the police force, besides adopting fixed uniforms for men and officers, all in imitation of the Japanese system. At the same time the "Kyong-mu-koan" was created in the provincial Governors' Offices, for the exclusive management of local police affairs. Since then numerous changes followed and the Japanese police advisers were dismissed. In 1895 the Kyong-mu-chyong was abolished, and a new Department of Police was established. The police administration of the whole was centralized in the hands of the Minister of Police. The innovation was, however, but short lived and the Kyong-mu-chong came to be resuscitated, the whole police system being now placed in the control of the Minister of Home Affairs. At that time, in virtue of her treaty with Korea, Japan not only took her own means of protecting her subjects residing in that country, but dispatched police officials required in carrying out her rights connected with her Consular Courts. Subsequent to the Japan-China war, the number of Japanese resident in Korea steadily increased, and as years went by a similar phenomenon took place with regard to the number of our police attached to the Consulates, so that the latter had finally to have a regular police station within each consular compound. Thus it happened that by the time of the Russo-Japanese war Korea had come to have two police systems in force in the land. When the war broke out Korea engaged Japanese advisors for her police administration, and everything connected therewith, large or small underwent changes in accordance with their views. At that juncture there was the necessity, for military reasons, of introducing in Korea Japanese military police or gendarmerie, so that the country has since come to simultaneously have within her bounds three police organizations, namely the native police, the Japanese Consulate police, and the gendarmerie.

On the establishment of the Residency-General, after the termination of the war, all three systems were brought under the unified control of the Resident-General, in such a manner as to promote the national tranquility of Korea, each complementing the work of the other. Under the new arrangement all ordinary police work is placed in the hands either of the Japanese or of the Korean police, to suit the needs of the localities concerned, while the gendarmes are to look after the higher class of police affairs or those relating to acts that tend to endanger the safety of the Korean Imperial House, or to defy the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

authority of the Korean Government or disturb the friendly relations between Japan and Korea. At one time the gendarmerie was divided into twelve sub-companies, and fifty five detail stations were established for them. Under the new *regime*, 184 men have been honourably discharged, they having been retained in the service beyond their regular term or belonging to the reserve. At the same time the number of detail stations was reduced to thirty-two. The need of augmenting the strength of the Japanese and native police being increasingly felt, measures are being steadily taken in this direction within limits that circumstances allow. The following summary gives an idea of the work in progress in this connection :—

1.—The Japanese police force: Formerly there were one Inspector, 20 captains, and 250 constables, the first being attached to the Legation, and the rest distributed among the Consulates. But as the result of the establishment of the Residency-General and the Residencies, the number has been changed to one Chief of Police and two Police Inspectors attached to the Residency General, five Police Inspectors among the more important Residencies and fifty Police Captains between the Residency General and the Residencies. The number of constables, has been fixed at 500 by a Residency-General Ordinance.

2.—At an outlay of 300,000 *yen* a Police Advisory Board has been established under each of the thirteen Provincial Governments, each board to consist of one Inspector, one captain and a number of policemen. Further Branch Boards have been established to superintend 26 stations, which in turn are to have under them 122 sub-stations, each with its own sphere of jurisdiction and an allotment of Japanese and Korean constables. This new plan of police organization was completed and put in force in November 1906, and as the result, the number of Japanese police now engaged by Korea are in all 21 Inspectors, 54 Captains, 46 Interpreters, and 613 Constables, while those of the native force have been doubled, to wit 22 Inspectors, 65 Captains, and over 2,000 Patrolmen.

Purification of the Imperial Court.

One thing that should be especially recorded along with the police reform is the purification of the Imperial Court, which singular operation the Resident-General caused to be resolutely carried out in July 1906. In years preceding Korea experienced a series of troubles within and worries from without and the anxieties of the Emperor were incessant and painful. Taking advantage of this state of the Imperial mind, men and women of uncertain origin and questionable character, but all with stories to catch His Majesty's ears, had in a considerable number come to find their way into the royal palace, until the latter had become a veritable rendezvous of adventurers and conspirators. Divining, fortune-telling, and spirit-incanting found favour there and knaves and villains plotted and intrigued within the very gates of the Court, in co-operation with the native and foreign schemers without. By cheating and chicanery, they relieved the Imperial treasury of its funds, and in their eagerness to fill their pockets never stopped to think of what dangerous seeds of disorder and rapine they were scattering broadcast over the benighted peninsula. In view of this perilous trend of affairs, the Resident-General waited on the Emperor and explained to His Majesty the imperativeness of henceforth enforcing strict scrutiny of those gaining access to the Imperial abode. He proposed to place the guarding of the palace in the hands of the Advisory Police, which as a matter of fact constituted the life of Korea's police administration. Having obtained Imperial consent to the proposal, the Resident-General forthwith ordered the Police Adviser to detail police officers at each of the court gates to keep rigorous watch and shut them against all those not possessing permits. At the same time the Resident-General appointed a Committee to deliberate on grave questions relating to the purification of the Court or measures to clear the palace of objectionable elements infesting the Imperial surroundings, and by promulgating the "Palace Precincts Ordinance" caused special passes to be issued to persons having legitimate business with the Court. This was an extraordinary step to adopt; but it was unavoidable as the only available plan to insure the safety of the Imperial House and the peace of the country. In Court circles there were no doubt some who at first felt alarmed at this radical turn of affairs; but the sterling sincerity of the Resident-General's solicitude becoming gradually better known, the force of resentment has since slackened, until no voice is now heard in open opposition.

Reform of Local Administration.

One thing that has defied satisfactory solution ever since the beginning of the present Yi dynasty is the problem of the political division of Korea. Soon after the Japan-China war Pak Yong-hyo, who was then the Minister of Home Affairs, tried a radical change by turning the country into 23 prefectures. It was an innovation indeed, but short-lived, for not long after the country returned practically to its former division of 13 provinces, one crown district, three prefectures and 341 districts (excepting Han-Yang *pu*), with a Governor for each province, a Crown Commissioner for the crown district, a Magistrate for each district, a Prefect for each prefecture and a Superintendent for each open port. Nor has this division seen much change since. It is true that the question of local administration was one of the many that confronted the Residency General, when it set out on its work of politically regenerating Korea. A special Commission was instituted, and under the direction of the Resident-General its members carried investigations deep into the root of the evils and abuses to be removed. As the result all changes sudden and radical, from fear of unnecessarily provoking popular excitement, were carefully avoided. Having in view, however, the new condition of things, the Commission decided on a plan of provincial reform, which took the form of an Imperial Ordinance proclaiming a "New Official Organization" and "Detailed Rules" for its operation. These were issued on the 28th September last and put in force on the 1st October. The principal features of the reform were as follows :—

1.—The office of Superintendent, who formerly ruled over the treaty ports, was abolished and his functions were transferred either to a *Do* Governor or a *Pu* Prefect. The Korean Minister of Home Affairs issued an instruction to the effect that, whereas in connection with matters relating to foreign countries or people which require immediate attention or are of serious character, the Resident General will have occasion to issue orders and directions to the *Do* Governors, *Pu* Prefects or *Kün* Magistrates concerned directly, these officials who act accordingly shall report on the course of events after their settlement to the proper authorities.

2.—The Crown Commissionership of Chyöi-jyu was abolished.

3.—The three former Prefectures of Hoang-jyu, Kang-hoa, and Kai-syöng, have been re-rated as Districts (*Kün*) and all the districts containing open ports have been elevated to Prefectures, making the total political divisions of the country 13 *do* (Povinces,) 11 *Pu* (Prefectures), and 333 *Kün* (districts)

4.—The District boundaries have been re-adjusted, the detached tracts of land incorporated into Districts in which they are situated, and all irregular, zig-zag boundary lines straightened and simplified.

5.—Regulations and rules fixing the qualifications of provincial officials and regulating their appointment have been adopted, and it has been decided to put a stop to the evil of selling offices by holding examinations for official candidates.

6.—The office of "Chan-yö-koan" (Councillor) has been created in the Home Department, the post to be held by a Japanese who superintends local administration.

7.—An increase of salaries and expenditure, including social allowances and office disbursements, has been effected for the provincial Governors and their subordinates in order that they may enjoy the same rates of pay as the officials of the central Government.

8.—A new official organization has been adopted for the provincial Governors and their subordinates, classifying the nature of business to be managed by them and defining the powers of issuing administrative orders, of levying local taxes and of conducting other affairs. The number of officials forming the regular staff of the local administration has been increased, as may be seen from the following comparison :—

FOR DO (PROVINCE).

Under New Organization.

1 Governor, by Imperial appointment, 2nd or 3rd class.
1 Sam-Yo-Koan (Councillor,) appointed by recommendations, 2nd class or lower.
1 Police Advisor, ditto.
5 or less Secretaries, appointed by Governor.
4 or less Police Captains, ditto.
4 or less Assistant Interpreters, ditto.
Clerks, Policemen and other Employés.

Under Old Organization.

1 Governor, by Imperial appointment, 1st, 2nd or 3rd class.
6 Secretaries, appointed by Governor.
1 Police Captain.
Clerks, Policemen and other Employés.

FOR PU (PREFECTURE).

Under New Organization.

1 Prefect, appointed by recommendation, 1st or 2nd class.
1 Secretary, ditto, 2nd class or lower.
1 Interpreter, ditto
4 or less Chief Clerks, appointed by Governor.
1 Police Captain, ditto.
Assistant Interpreter, ditto.
Clerks, Policemen and other Employés.

Under Old Organization.

1 Prefect, appointed by recommendation.
Village Chiefs, Clerks, Policemen, and other Employés.

FOR KUN (DISTRICTS).

Under New Organization.

1 Magistrate, appointed by recommendation, 2nd class or lower.
1 Chief Clerk, appointed by superior.
Clerks, Policemen and other Employés.

Under Old Organization.

1 Magistrate, appointed by recommendation.
Village Chiefs, Clerks, Policemen and other Employés.

Beside the above changes, the Residency General has already established or is going to establish a Residency in each of the provincial capitals. Further, the Local Administration Investigation Commission is now making enquiries into Village Assembly regulations, and other village association systems, handed down from olden times. From the data thus obtained, a plan will be drawn for the ultimate introduction of the system of local autonomy. As to the reorganization of the Law Court system, the independence of the Department of Justice, the separation of tax collection from routine executive business as the result of the establishment of a new Taxation Bureau with a chief of its own, etc., these form no doubt a part of local administration reform; but owing to their importance they will be treated in the following chapters, each under its own heading.

Reform in the Judiciary.

The way in which justice has been administered in Korea is too revolting to all sense of decency to be told in detail. Her political development has never yet attained that stage when the executive and judiciary branches of government separate and become independent of each other. The privilege of meeting out justice has always remained in the hands of executive official, and abuses have grown up in consequence of this. Justice, which should always be fair and upright, has generally allowed itself to be influenced by the amount of bribe offered and right and wrong often changed place according to the power and influence of the parties concerned. The conviction of innocent people, the confiscation of their property, and the liberation of the guilty, all under a travesty of trials, have been common occurences, and very frequently, too, contributions in money or in kind have been extorted under threats of litigation. Korea indeed possesses a law promulgated in 1895, and according to it the courts are of the following descriptions :—

1.—Teuk-pyöl-pöp-uön—Special Court of Law (tries crimes committed by members of the Imperial family.)

2.—Phyöng-I-uön (Court of Cassation.)

3.—Syun-Hoi-chai-puan-so (Circuit Courts.)

4.—Han-yang Pu (Seoul) and Trade Port Courts (courts of first resort.)

5.—Ti-pang-chai-phan-so—District Courts (courts of first resort) and their branches (when needed.)

The truth is, however, that organization exists merely on paper, the only courts in actual existence being the *Phyong-I-uon* and Seoul court. In the provinces, the Governors, Commissioners and Superintendents are, as of old, also judges and hear and judge civil and criminal cases. The *Kün* Magistrates, too, retain their judiciary powers, which are, however, limited in extent. Even at the independent courts such as *Phyöng-I-uon* and Seoul court, judges and prosecutors are men to fully deficient in legal knowledge and training and their judgements often end in the miscarriage of justice. It is not surprising that justice is generally made the object of ridicule and contempt in Korea both by the natives and foreigners. Treaties give foreigners from the West the right to bring an action against the natives in the Korean courts on cases of a certain description, but none of them has ever made use of such a right. When any legal dispute arises, these foreigners always make an international question of it and bring it before the Residency General. Leave the situation as it at present is, the day will never come when Korea may be freed from the system of extra-territoriality. It being evident that the chief cause responsible for this regrettable state of things lies in the judiciary in force and the incompetency of judges, the Resident-General has decided to first effect reform on these two points, with others to follow gradually. The reforms he has already put in practice for the purpose may be outlined as follows :—

1.—Created the post of Councillor (incumbent to be a Japanese) in the Department of Justice. The Councillor is invested with power to take active part in the administration of judiciary business and to superintend the revision of laws and ordinances.

2.—Increased the number of Judges, Procurators and Chief clerks for the *Phyong-I-uon* and Seoul Court, and appointed a Japanese Legal Assistant for each of these courts, to help justice to be properly ministered.

3.—Newly appointed a Procurator, special Chief

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Clerk, Clerk and also a Japanese Legal Assistant for each of the 13 *Do* courts, the Governors retaining judgeship as hitherto.

4.—Elevated the post of special assistant Procurator in Chyōi-jyu Island Court to that of full Procuratorship and newly appointed a special chief Clerk, and Japanese Legal Assistant, the Magistrate retaining judgeship as hitherto.

5.—Ordered the Prefects of the eleven Prefectures to act as Judges, with the Prefectural Secretaries acting as Procurators, and appointed a Japanese Legal Assistant for each Prefecture.

6.—Increased or newly provided office and traveling expenses for the Department of Justice and the various law courts.

7.—Instructed the Judiciary Department of the Residency-General, the Residencies or their Branches, to supervise and assist the Japanese Legal Assistants in their work.

8.—Adopted rules applicable to judiciary officials, so that care may be exercised in their appointment.

9.—Decided to open a Branch Residency in different *Kuns*, its jurisdiction to extend over the whole or part of the district, with an Assistant Police Advisor (Japanese Police Captain) to act as its Sub-Legal Assistant.

Financial Reform.

Conformatory to the Convention signed between Japan and Korea on the 22nd August, 1905, the Korean Government engaged subsequently a Financial Adviser recommended by the Imperial Japanese Government. Various measures of a financial character have since been put in practice, but to refer to them in detail is beyond the scope of the present compilation. Below are given in outline such of them as are deemed the most important, relating to the Government Budget, the Currency system, the Treasury Safe system, monetary organs and tax collection.

Prior to the engagement of the Financial Advisor the national finances were in a state of the utmost disorganization. Even after his assuming office, the custom receipts were omitted from the annual Budget, this anomaly being made unavoidable by the fact that, in the time of the former Customs Inspector General, Mr. Brown, the entire Customs system was under his sole control, the Finance Department not daring to interfere with its proceeds and disbursements, and his successor had for the time being to follow this principle. Neither the total Budget estimates for 1905-6 amounting to 7,480,000 yen, nor those for the following fiscal year amounting to 7,060,000 yen included customs receipts. But the impropriety of leaving out of the Budget such an important source of revenue as the Customs receipts being obvious, it has been decided to include them in the Budget for the 11th year of Koang-Mu (1907). The following is a comparative table giving figures for the fiscal years 1906 and 1905.—

EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary.	1907	1906	Increase or Decrease.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Imperial Household	1,309,000	1,300,000	9,000
Elders' Council	17,993	15,805	2,188
Cabinet	62,993	37,475	25,522
Privy Council	12,642	16,406	—3,763
Home Department	1,296,126	960,856	334,270
Foreign ,,	—	204,021	—204,021
Finance ,,	4,282,126	2,170,349	2,112,527
War ,,	1,522,209	1,379,617	142,592
Justice ,,	146,336	46,259	100,077
Education ,,	286,853	154,942	131,911
Agl. Com. & Ind,y. Dept.	277,358	29,596	247,762
Communications	—	9,012	—9,012
Total	9,214,390	6,324,338	2,893,052

Extraordinary.	1907	1906	Increase or Decrease.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Cabinet	77,953	...	77,953
Home Department	1,023,050	189,372	833,678
Finance ,,	3,134,437	1,326,974	1,807,463
Justice ,,	78,000	...	78,000
Education ,,	267,015	86,704	180,311
Agl. Com. In'y Dept.	168,190	40,000	128,190
Total	4,748,645	1,643,050	3,105,594
Grand Total	13,963,035	7,967,388	5,995,647

REVENUE.

Ordinary.			
Taxes	8,181,653	6,422,744	1,758,909
Land	5,866,109	5,208,228	657,881
House	269,404	234,096	35,308
Courier service	105,000	105,000	...
Fishery	3,500	13,030	5,720
Salt	13,540		
Marine Product.	1,620		
Vessel	12,390	12,390	...
Mining	40,000	...	40,000
Harbour	1,870,000	850,000	1,020,000
Stamps	158,000	30,000	128,000
Gov't Undertaking..	13,450	74,000	—60,550
Hospital	9,450	...	9,450
Official Gazette	4,000	4,000	...
Printing Bureau..	...	70,000	—70,000
Miscellaneous	12,000	6,000	6,000
From arrears	1,200,000	952,000	248,000
Enterprise funds	...	480,000	—480,000
Total	9,565,103	7,964,744	1,600,359
Extraordinary.			
Transfered Enterprise Fund	2,325,868	—	2,325,868
Customs House Construction fund transfered	1,298,365	—	1,298,365
Total	3,625,333	—	5,224,592
Grand Total	13,189,336	7,964,744	5,224,592

The work of reforming the currency system was commenced in the course of the year before last, and has since been steadily progressing, the model being taken from Japan. The first step taken was the adoption of the gold standard, followed by the promulgation of a law strictly prohibiting the private minting of nickel coins, and endeavours to recall that currency in circulation. Measures were also taken to popularise the circulation of notes issued by the Dai Ginko (First Bank), and enlarge the sphere of circulation for the coins newly introduced. The organs for the circulation of money and the collection of taxes having been fairly provided, efforts will now be made to restrict and ultimately prohibit the circulation of fractional cash in use in the three southern provinces, by encouraging the employment of notes in accordance with the Law of Currency.

As regards the bank notes issued by the General Office of the First Bank in Korea, the Korean Government has officially sanctioned their compulsory circulation. But it being deemed desirable to have said Government grow firm and content in the idea that the notes are the national currency, a contract was caused to be concluded in July last year between the Government and the First Bank, the effect being that the pattern and denomination of the notes be subject to the approval of the Resident-General and the Korean Minister of Finance; that the amount of their issue and of the reserve be reported every week to the said Minister; that the Korean Government have the power to institute enquiries and examinations with respect to the issue of notes; and that the Bank be under reasonable obligations in return for the exclusive privilege of issuing notes.

A matter most important to the monetary world along with the readjustment of currency is undoubtedly the establishment of organs for financial operations. As one of the means to satisfy this need warehouse companies have been established as wholly official or Government subsidized enterprises. Other innovations introduced are the formation of the Note Association, which undertakes to popularise the circulation of reliable negotiable bills, the establishment of Agricultural and Industrial Banks at different centres to accommodate long loans, and the readjustment of the management of the *Han-syŏng*, *Thyon-il*, and *Han-il* Banks, in such a manner that they will all do their share in promoting the harmony of operations in different local money markets and in assisting the work of reforming currency.

The management of all business relating to revenue has always been left in the control of the provincial administrative organs. Great abuses have long since arisen in this connection, as the officials concerned are under no restraint and have it in their power to resort to extortions to suit their own sweet will. To-day the people at large are in a state of utter exhaustion and the finances of the country have reached almost the lowest depth of confusion and dislocation. To remedy this dangerous state of things a new Revenue System has been established and compara on effected between the organs of tax collecting and those of local administration, the former being brought under the direct control of the Minister of Finance. The unification of management of business relating to the collection of taxes being aimed at, the following functionaries have been created:

1.—Superintendent of Revenue Business:—He superintends all affairs pertaining to revenue within the revenue district under his jurisdiction.

The Provincial Governors are for the present to act as Superintendents of Revenue Business.

2.—Revenue Officials:—These manage all business pertaining to revenue within their revenue district. They despatch Revenue Clerks to the *Kŭns* to carry out the provisions of the Law Revenue.

3.—Revenue Clerks:—These carry out the directions of their superiors and attend to affairs relating to revenue.

All these officials attend, however, only to enforcing taxes, and the handling of money proceeding therefrom is left to the Treasuries and Post Offices.

With the progress of the work of readjustment, need was felt for laws and regulations relating to finances and the following measures have been adopted: the Laws of Special Accounts, the Rules of Settling the Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure, the Audit Regulations, and Rules, Regulations and Ordinances governing or relating to ordinary Banks, the Agricultural and Industrial Banks, the enforcement of taxes, and the revenue from stamps.

The General Office of the First Bank at Seoul, in the capacity of the Central Treasury of the Government of Korea receives into and pays out of the exchequer funds. But the bank possessing in all only eleven branch and sub-branch offices, the Communications Department of the Residency General, in compliance with the request of the Korean Government, has caused the postal organs through the country to handle the exchequer funds. This arrangement is calculated to prove extremely opportune in facilitating the business of the national Treasury, besides being of great help in promoting the financial reform of the country.

Codification of Laws.

Korea is still very young as a law-governed nation, the Criminal Code being the only written law she possesses. But to codify various kinds of laws all at once is obviously a task that cannot be readily undertaken, and the Resident-General is proceeding cautiously. The work now receiving his assiduous attention, as the first step in this direction, is the law affecting real estate. This law has been taken up before all others; because, despite the fact that in the present economic condition of the country immovables form the most important object of ownership, Korea as yet possesses no law of any real efficiency to protect rights relating to real property. For instance, in selling and buying a piece of land or in mortgaging it, the parties concerned have nothing to go by but to follow the old custom of handing over and receiving the *bunki* or title deeds, which are generally in the form of a file of documents vouchsafing the transaction. It so happens that the country is now flooded with forged *bunkis* and there is really no security for property. For this reason in July last, the Resident-General caused the Korean government to institute a Real Property Law Investigation Commission, and urged the investigation of established customs and usages pertaining to immovables, with a view to drafting with the utmost dispatch a law of real property of a simple and concise character. The Commission made rapid progress in its work, and in consequence of this the Land and Buildings Certification Regulations (Imperial Ordinance) and the Detailed Rules of operation thereof (Japanese Department Ordinance) were promulgated respectively on the 31st October and the 7th November following. According to the Regulations, in the case of transfer of land lots and building by sale, exchange, or gift, and in that of mortgaging them, the contracts are certified by a *Kun* Magistrate or *Fu* prefect, and a contract thus certified constitutes a full legal document by virtue of which the transfer may be validly carried out without decisions of any law court. When, however, one of the parties to the contract happens to be alien, not a Korean subject, the document needs to be additionally examined and certified to by a Resident, otherwise the document is lacking in legal efficacy. When neither of the parties are Korean subjects, certification by a Resident alone is sufficient. Simple as the law is, its effect is far reaching. To give an instance, originally treaties with Korea took cognizance of a foreigner's right to possess land only within the settlements and one *ri* zone around them, and hitherto all foreigners have experienced considerable difficulties in securing landed property in the interior of the country; but now, the above Regulations recognize the right of foreigners to possess land in the interior, and the result of their promulgation is the practical opening of the whole empire to foreigners.

Following this line of action, the Real Property Investigation Commission is steadily working on laws of various descriptions and it is expected that before long that body will be able to recommend some plan to place the land system of Korea on a solid and fair basis. As soon as the Real Property Law is drawn up and promulgated in a perfected form, the codification of other laws will be taken in hand.

Mining Administration and its Reform.

Of Korean mineral products gold, especially gold dust, occupies the chief place, followed by silver, copper, graphite, and coal. There are no statistics to show anything like the exact amounts of these products, but judging by the amount of gold exported, it seems certain that in the aggregate they do not go below six million *yen* a year in value. But conducted without order or principle there is now no law or system to govern the mining industry. Nor is there any uniformity or definite line of policy as to the jurisdiction and superintendence of mines and mining districts. Some mines are under the direct control of the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry;

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

with others again the subordinate officials on the spot have it in their power to allow or disallow their working;—and to make confusion worse confounded there are even mines operated under patents secretly granted by the Emperor without consulting the Cabinet. This chaotic state of things is bad enough, but it does not stop here. For in some cases the concessions granted are cancelled without compensation, while sometimes one and the same mining district has been leased to several persons one after another until it has become utterly impossible to tell which is the rightful concessionaire. Then, again, there are cases in which the Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial, the Finance, and the Imperial Household Departments, severally and independently have levied mining taxes to suit their own convenience; while in others the provincal authorities quite arbitrarily collect imports. In the midst of this indescribable confusion, the cunning and unscrupulous have not been slow to make the most of the situation, by having free recourse to bribery, instigation, intimidation and all other unlawful schemes, until vast tracts of mining land have come under their control. It will be seen from this that even in mining affairs alone Korea is dangerously near a state of no government. Urged thus by the necessity of recovering order and system, laws for the purpose were drafted and the Korean Government was advised to promulgate them to remedy the situation. As the result the Mining Law was proclaimed on the 12th July last as Law No. 3; the Detailed Rules for its operation on the 28th of the same month as Ordinance No. 43 of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry (forms for application, registration, etc. being issued on August 11 as Ordinance No. 45 of the same Department); the Placer Mining Law on the 28th July as Law No. 14; and the Detailed Rules for its operation on the 11th August as Ordinance No. 46 of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, (forms for application, etc. being issued on August 14 as Ordinance No. 47 of the same Department). These measures opened up a new era for the mining industry of Korea, having placed it on a definited basis. They were all put in force on the 15th September last.

The principal features of the Mining and Placer Mining Laws are.—

1.—Mines already in operation, abandoned mines and mine ditches of which the ownership cannot be definitely ascertained, become state property.

2.—To anticipate evils of monopoly, mining districts may be of limited extent and mining is prohibited in prescribed localities to protect public interests; but on the other hand, in case of necessitous mining operations private lands may be compulsorily expropriated.

3.—Full protection to be extended to mining concessions hitherto held insecurely and their cancellation to be disallowed except in cases where the law provides otherwise. The concession rights may be made the object of transfer by sale, gift or succession, and of mortgage.

4.—Taxes to be levied on mining products and mining districts unifying the hitherto diversified impositions and fees to be charged on application for concessions.

5.—In case a concession is competed, grant to be made according to the priority of application in order to put a stop to the former evils of arbitrarily granting concessions as the result of questionable scheming and agitation.

6.—The boundaries of mines belonging to the Imperial Household to be re-defined and publicly announced.

It should be especially noted here that the mining concessions hitherto granted and other measures put in operation in connection with the mining industry are all of them cases of misdirection of affairs, and they not only interfere injuriously with the rights and interests of the parties concerned, but tend to spoil the national sources of wealth. The situation must be remedied, and matters are so arranged now that all measures to be taken in connection with the mining industry shall have the consent of the Resident General. In this way the Resident General hopes to prove faithful to his duty of guiding and counselling Korea.

Thus laws and regulations have been provided; but what kind of fruit they will bear depends entirely upon how they are put to service. It so happens that the Korean Government has never been remarkable for the competency of its executive officials. Consequently these new mining laws to be in proper operation could not be expected to be put in the hands of the native boards and offices in existence, and the Korean Government was advised to newly establish a Mining Bureau, with the result that the official organization of the bureau was promulgated on the 9th August last year and put in force on the 1st September. The bureau is presided over by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, with officials and scientific experts under him. The affairs of the bureau are by request chiefly managed by Japanese, and it is hoped that the future will have something to show in the development of mining industry.

Protection of Emigrants.

In comparison with the extent of its territory, Korea may be regarded as thinly populated and it has no political necessity of encouraging emigration. It is human nature, however, to be attracted by the prospect of gain, and four or five years ago, at the instance of an American, some 8,000 natives,—8,000 men and 400 women were induced to emigrate to Hawaii. Subsequently in 1905 a Mexican prevailed upon 1,300 natives to go over to his country. Those who went to Mexico, after their arrival, engaged in a series of differences with their employers, owing largely to misunderstandings arising from the lack of a common language. At that time Korea had no authority charged with the care of the interests of the natives going abroad and could devise no means of helping the emigrants out of their trouble. Taught by this experience, the Korean Government in April 1905 issued an order prohibiting the emigration of labourers, after the principle that no native labourer be allowed to go abroad until such time as the Government will have enacted a law of emigration and provided means of protection for emigrants abroad. The situation has changed since, and on its establishment, the Residency General saw the unreasonableness of the prohibition. It found it advisable to at once permit free emigration and provide means of protecting emigrants, at the same time emigration agents are kept under strict control. "The Emigrant Protection Law" and "Detailed Rules" of its operation were accordingly drawn and the Korean Government was persuaded to promulgate them in July 1906. The laws came in force on the 15th of September. The chief points of the Protection Law are:—

1.—No emigrant can go abroad unless permitted to do so by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. When deemed necessary the Minister may stop the departure of emigrants, or cancel the permission.

2.—Those who desire to be emigration agents must also obtain the permission of the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry; and no party other than emigration agents can arrange emigration or advertise for emigrants.

3.—Emigration agents are obliged to deposit with the Minister a prescribed amount of surety money. When emigrants fall sick or get into trouble abroad, the agents who assisted them to go are under obligation to rescue the emigrants or bring them home.

4.—Emigration agents should have their representative or agent at the place from which emigrants are sent out through them, and cause the representative or agent to look after the interests of the emigrants.

5.—Emigration agents can make no levy on emigrants, except a prescribed fee approved by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.

6.—When collecting or rendering office to contract emigrations agents should enter into written contracts with the emigrants on the basis of conditions previously approved by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.

7.—When emigration agents are guilty of unlawful acts, they may be suspended, their licence cancelled, or punishment inflicted.

8.—Emigration affairs relating to a foreign country, all steps the Korean Government takes in that connection should have the Resident General's consent.

Encouragement of Productive Industries.

The Residency General is directing its entire energy toward developing the productive industries of Korea. It has written its organization the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, presided over by a high official of *Choku-nin* rank or of Imperial appointment who superintends administrative business bearing on agriculture, commerce and industry, and whenever advisable assists the Korean Government with his views. As a subordinate institution the Residency General has the Model Industrial Farm situated in Syn-uŏn. The Farm covers an area of 87 *cho*, wholly devoted to experimental farming for all kinds and descriptions of agricultural products, with the object of contributing toward the agricultural products of Korea. This Model Farm was originally conceived by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the Imperial Japanese Government; but the Residency General being established in the meantime, took it on itself to work out its plans. About the same time it being learned that the Korean Government were contemplating the establishment of an agricultural experimental farm, also, in Syn-uon, Thinking it foolish to have two model institutions in the same district, the Residency General persuaded the Korean authorities to forego their project and to take over our model farm from the 40th fiscal year of Meji with its staff of officials and employees. As to the reports on the results of the experimental farming, they would take up far more space than is available and are omitted here.

The climate of Korea is thought to be well suited for cotton cultivation. Whether through misjudgement in the choice of the seed or blunders in the method, the experiments made in this direction have, however, been so far fruitless of satisfactory results. Taking this fact to heart, the Japanese and Koreans interested in the matter, some time ago, formed a Cotton Cultivation Association and memorialized the Korean Government of their resolution to carry through their aim. Lending its ears to their memorial, the Government decided on a plan to open a cotton nursery, to be first sown with the imported continental cotton seeds, then to distribute among planters at large the seeds obtainable from the crop, and to start a cotton ginning factory, with the special object of preventing seeds from being wastefully thrown away. It was then arranged for this purpose to disburse a sum of 100,000 *yen* distributed over several years commencing in 1906. The management of the undertaking was first placed wholly in the hands of the Cotton Cultivation Association and the Resident General entrusted the supervision of the Association's work to the Residency General's Industrial Model Farm. In turn, however, the Association asked the Farm to take over the entire business primarily placed in its control. The request being granted the Farm opened a branch office at Mok-pho on the 15th June 1906, calling it the Kwangyo Mohanjo Mok-pho Branch. The Shutchojo selected ten sites for cotton beds (covering altogether 51 *cho* of *tan* land in Mok-pho), and forthwith commenced work. The site for the Cotton Ginning Factory was chosen in Mok-pho, and its buildings are now completed.

Korea abounds in mountain ranges; but no forestry law having ever been in existence, they have all become denuded of trees as the result of indiscriminate lumbering. Thus it happens that, seen from the economic, sanitary, or political point of view, one of the greatest needs of Korea at present is the rehabilitation of its forests. Such being the case the Residency General persuaded the Korean Government to start model forests and also to encourage arboreal industry among its people, at the same time it devised means of protecting the forests in existence. The Government itself has awakened to the importance of the matter and opened a Forestry School placing it under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. The school commenced lectures on the subjects of agriculture and forestry in September 1906. Below are given the names of localities and the sizes of the model forests so far established with their outlays:—

Koan-ak-san and three other places in the vicinity of Seoul. Total area 2,060 *cho*. Outlay, about 152,000 *yen* distributed over five years commencing 1907.

Tai-syong-san and two other places in the vicinity of Pyeng-yang. Total area 610 *cho*. Outlay about 63,000 *yen* distributed over five years commencing 1908 (nursery beds expected to be opened in 1907).

On-yong-san and one other place in the vicinity of Taiku. Total area 650 *cho*. Outlay about 63,000 *yen* distributed over six years commencing 1908 (nursery beds expected to be started in 1907).

The outlays for the three projected forests come up to 278,000 *yen*, and when the preparatory and maintenance expenses are added, the total will amount to 293,900 *yen*. When these undertakings are fairly under way, the second period of forestry programme will in the present calculation be taken up by selecting sits in the vicinities of Wŏn-san, Kai-syŏng and establish a model forest in each of these places.

Quite early in her history Korea attained considerable advance in the arts of weaving, pottery making, metal casting and skin dressing. In not a few instances Japan borrowed models from that country in these lines of industry. But since the middle ages the Koreans have undergone various vicissitudes of national life and to-day all their industries are in a state of decay and decline. It is urgent, therefore, that their young generation be brought under Government guidance and given proper training in industrial arts. Besides being taught the rudiments of necessary sciences and their application, so as to gradually bring the art and activity back to their manufacturing trade. Prompted by this need the Residency General engaged Prof. Hiraga recently, and after ascertaining his views, advised and persuaded the Korean Government to newly establish a special school, now known as the Industrial Training Institute. The Institute has been given a plot of ground inside the Eastern Great Gate of Seoul and its buildings are now in course of construction. Its intintory expenditures are estimated as follows; Construction 57,405 *yen*, machides, machinery and apparatuses 50,213 *yen*, and maintenance 37,850 *yen*. Below are the courses of training given in the Institute: (1) Cying and weaving (bleaching, plain dyeing, printing and weaving of cotton, hemp, silk and wool); (2) Pottery and porcelain; (3) Metal work (casting, and finishing); (4) Carpentery (building, joinery, and wheelwright work); (5) Applied chem-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

istry (paper making, skindressing, oil extracting and chemical analysing). (6) Civil engineering (surveying and drawing). The subjects taught in common for all courses are Japanese language, elementry English, arithmetic, free hand drawing, physics, and chemistry.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

A RESULT OF THE "JENA" ENQUIRY.

London, May 23.

As a result of the enquiry into the *Jena* explosion an Admiralty order directs the immediate installation of a new system of ventilation in the magazines of British warships by means of carbonic acid gas.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Prince Fushimi has inspected the Docks at Liverpool.

THE STRIKE ON THE RAND.

The Whites employed in forty-three Rand mines have struck and the management is recruiting rural Boers to replace them.

TARIFF REVISION IN AMERICA.

At the New York Convention the National Association of Manufacturers adopted the committee's report in favour of immediate tariff revision.

NATAL NATIVES SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Seven natives in Natal, convicted of the murder of whites during the rising, have been sentenced to death.

A WELL-DESERVED HONOUR.

London, May 24.

King Edward received and unexpectedly knighted Mr. John Kirk, who has been connected with the Ragged School Union since 1873.

A HIGHLAND HERO.

Thousands from all parts of the Highlands attended the inauguration of Hector McDonald's national memorial at Dingwall. There was a short religious service and a bagpipe lament. The Marquis of Tullibardine performed the inaugural service.

RISE IN PRICE OF BREAD.

Owing to press reports of damage to crops in Russia, Roumania, and America the rise in the price of bread has become general. It is expected that bread will rise to 5½d. a loaf.

EFFECTS OF THE RAND STRIKE.

London, May 23.

In view of the strike situation on the Rand Imperial troops have been dispatched to Johannesburg from Pretoria.

The strike is affecting South African Bank shares. Any stoppage in the regular supply of gold will seriously affect the monetary position in Europe.

THE LAND PROBLEM IN RUSSIA.

The Premier, Count Stolypin, addressing the Duma, definitely declined to consider any scheme for the expropriation of land on behalf of the peasants.

HONGKONG'S NEW GOVERNOR.

The China Association gave a banquet in honour of Sir Frederick Lugard, the new Governor of Hongkong. Mr. R. S. Gundry, chairman of the Association, presided. Sir Frederick was accorded an ovation. In the course of a speech he dwelt upon the necessity of modern colonial governors co-operating with the commercial interests. Especially in view of the problems connected with the awakening of China and Japan and the opening of the Panama Canal British representatives in the East must be on the alert. Sir Clementi Smith, a former Governor of the Straits Settlements and a Hongkong cadet, eulogised Sir Matthew Nathan as the most popular Governor of Hongkong.

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

London, May 24.

The race for the Manchester Cup resulted as follows:—1, Beppo; 2, Peculiar; 3, Veno.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

The American explorer Wellmann sails for Spitzbergen on the 1st proximo, whence he starts in a mammoth airship towards the pole, at the end of July. The airship carries a dozen men, boats, sledges, dogs, and provisions for ten months.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Prince Fushimi visited the battle-ship *Dreadnought* at Portsmouth.

DERBY BETTING.

London, May 25.

The betting on the Derby is five to six against Slieve Gallion, sixt one against Galvani, seven to one against, Bezonin, eight to one against Woolwinder one hundred to eight Orby, one hundred to seven Ouadihalfa.

THE RAND STRIKE.

The situation on the Rand threatens to revive the South African potitical controversy. The London Conservative papers, while not sympathising with the strikers, refer to the edifying spectacle of British cavalry charging Britishers at the behest of a Dutch government. The Radicals declare that the miners are fighting an alien plutocracy for the freedom of the empire.

Later.

Four hundred men of the Cameron Highlanders have arrived on the East Rand; two hundred of the Border Regiment on the West Rand and two hundred Queen's Bays at Johannesburg. Meetings of strikers have been prohibited in the vicinity of the mines. The Queen's Bays charged a crowd attempting to make a demonstration at the Cresus mine. The leader of the movement was threatened with arrest if the demonstrations were renewed.

THE IRISH BILL DEAD.

It is understood that the Government regards the Irish Bill as dead.

THE SAN FRANCISCO RIOTS.

London, May 26.

Reuter's New York correspondent wires that it is officially announced in Washington that following representations made by Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador, to Mr. Root, Secretary of State, the Department of Justice telegraphed to the U.S. representatives at San Francisco to immediately investigate the recent abuses of Japanese restauranters.

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

London, May 26.

M. Pichon at a meeting of the French Cabinet read a telegram from the Ambassador in Tokyo stating that France and Japan are now in complete accord regarding the agreement which they are on the point of concluding.

THE TSAR AND PEACE DELEGATES.

The Tsar received the Japanese delegates to the Hague Conference as they passed through St. Petersburg en route.

THE STANDARD OIL CO.

The Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Missouri has recommended the expulsion of the Standard Oil Company and its contributory companies from the State.

THE SAN FRANCISCO TROUBLE.

New York, May 26.

Reuters' Washington correspondent wires that Mr. Secretary Root has instructed the Governor of California to protect Japanese according to the provisions of the Treaty.

THE ATTACKS ON JAPANESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

London, May 27.

Japan has complained to Washington of the ill-treatment of Japanese restaurant-keepers in San Francisco. Mr. Secretary Root has ordered an immediate investigation.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

A serious situation has arisen in Portugal. Meetings of the Peers and of the Deputies at Lisbon yesterday adopted resolutions declaring the present government by decree to be dangerous to the dynasty and to the nation. Seven Councillors of State have written to the King protesting against government of an absolute character. The Legitimist party is showing signs of activity.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN TEXAS.

London, May 27.

A tornado has visited Texas resulting in seventy persons killed or injured and great destruction of property.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

In the French Cabinet, M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, read the Moorish reply promising satisfaction to all the French demands. The French Minister at Tangier was instructed to ensure the effective accomplishment of these promises.

THE RAND STRIKE.

Now nine-tenths of the underground white miners in the Rand are out on strike. The engineers are taking a ballot on the question of joining them.

OBITUARY.

The widow of the late President McKinley is dead.

THE JAPANESE IN FORMOSA.

London, May 28.

The Japanese in Formosa have resolved finally to subjugate the whole of the regions on the east coast. The natives number only 100,000 but hold 7,000 square miles of the richest territory.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Prince Fushimi, accompanied by Prince Arthur of Connaught and Lord Roberts, inspected the Household Brigade in London to-day.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in Sir Edward Grey's absence, said papers in regard to the anti-opium regulations by China would be laid before the House. Until the information at hand was sufficiently definite the Government would be unable to reply. The Chinese proposals regarding India were still under consideration but the Government hoped to be in a position shortly to reply.

ENGLISH EDITORS IN GERMANY.

Representatives of English editors have arrived at Bremen on a visit, returning that of the German editors to England in 1906.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

London, May 28.

At the fourth International Cotton Congress, opened at Vienna, 250 European delegates and American planters represented discussed efforts to check illegitimate speculation in futures. The Chairman, Mr. Macara, described the increase of East Indian cotton

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

as the most remarkable development of the year. The Emperor received the delegates and wished the deliberations every success.

THE RAND STRIKE.

The Rand is now completely garrisoned. Many miners are resuming work.

ANTI-OPIUM REMEDY.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Pike Pease (Conservative member for Darlington) asked for the appointment of a committee to investigate the reported discovery, at Selangor, of an anti-opium remedy. Mr. Winston Churchill in reply stated that the Government analyst of the Straits was unable to find any special constituents in plants wherefrom such a decoction could be made. The Imperial Institute was conducting further analyses, pending which the appointment of a committee would be premature.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, May 29.

Prince Fushimi gave a dinner at the Embassy. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught were present.

NEW EGYPTIAN MAIL STEAMER.

The Egyptian Mail Company's steamer *Heliopolis*, has been launched at Glasgow for service between Marseilles and Alexandria. She has accommodation for 500 first class passengers. She will reduce the journey to Cairo by two days to one.

PRINCE FUSHIMI AT ALDERSHOT.

London, May 29.

King Edward, accompanied by Prince Fushimi, witnessed a great sham fight at Aldershot.

AN OLD LANDMARK REMOVED.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China have bought Richard IIIds old palace, Crosby Hall, in Bishopsgate Street, London, which will be demolished and new offices erected.

THE COTTON CONGRESS.

The Cotton Congress at Vienna has discussed methods for strengthening direct relations between the actual growers in America and the spinners in Europe, to the exclusion of market manipulators. The European delegates, while welcoming closer union, made it clear that they could not afford any slackened efforts to extend cotton growing in other countries. There was too much risk in keeping the supply subject to the climatic conditions of one country.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, May 30.

Mr. Chamberlain is confident that he will be able to attend next Parliamentary session.

CRICKET.

Kent has beaten Darbyshire by one innings and 100 runs. The match between Yorkshire and Hampshire has been drawn.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that dealers in India opium at Shanghai were informed last April that it was not possible to state what action the British Government might take as to the proposals of China with reference to the importation of foreign opium. He added that the request of the opium dealers to be informed at the earliest possible time would be borne in mind.

(Received by the Foreign Office.)

RIOT AT CANTON.

A riot has taken place at Kwangkong in the Jaoping district of Canton. The insurgents are very violent and have already assassinated several military and civil officers. There are symptoms of disturbance near Swatow also and the British Consul has asked to have a gun-boat sent there.

HOSTILITY TO JAPANESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

From 5 p.m. on the 24th instant two or three roughs made their appearance near the Lion Restaurant in San Francisco, but owing to the vigilance of the police the day passed quietly. The police kept guard on White's restaurant also. The Mayor of the city has given assurances that full precautions shall be taken.

THE INSURGENTS IN CHINA.

The insurgents in the Jaoping district of Kwangtung province are growing in strength. They have attacked and taken the walled town of Jaoping. They seem to belong to the revolutionary party under Sun Yikien.

Several ships of the Japanese South China Squadron with the Naniwa for flag-ship have been sent to the scene.

THE REVOLT IN CHINA.

The Kwangtung insurrection is developing strength. The insurgents have captured Chaoan, Pinghwa and Changchow. The Viceroy has sent about two battalions of troops against them from Canton and the Fuhkien Authorities also have sent a force.

PEKING.

Tsen Chunhsuan, now Minister of Communications in Peking, has been appointed Viceroy of the Liang-kiang.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, May 24.

Prince Fushimi has returned to London from the North. He will accompany the King on Tuesday to the field artillery manœuvres at Aldershot.

I understand that at the recent dinner given by Vickers and Maxim at Barrow Prince Fushimi desired that the Russian officers of the *Rurik* should be given preference over Japanese officers of equal rank. He thanked the Captain and the Russian Minister of Marine for the permission given him to make a complete inspection of the cruiser.

FEMALE LEGISLATORS AT HELSINGFORS.

The new Finnish Diet includes 19 women. They are apparently quite at their ease.

RUSSIAN LAND REFORM.

St. Petersburg.

The Government's scheme of agrarian reform is based on the purchase of all estates entering the market, which, with the Crown and state lands, will form a land fund whence the peasants can acquire land at reduced rates, the difference in value being charged to the taxpayers in general.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna.

The second ballots in the general elections show further gains for the Social-Democratic party.

FRESH TROUBLE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, May 23.

Yesterday evening a Japanese restaurant was severely attacked. Rioters dragged customers from the house and treated them cruelly. The house was not damaged. The police are unable to protect the Japanese. The Japanese Consul to-day has addressed a strong protest to the Mayor against this obstruction of Japanese trade. The police officers impudently declare that protection cannot be extended without bribes. The Consul has asked his Foreign Office to defray expenditure for employing American police. There is talk among the Japanese residents of arming themselves for purpose of self-defence. Should the matter be left in the present condition, a serious outbreak might occur.

SUAVE BARON KUROKI.

General Baron Kuroki arrived at Boston to-day. A question was put to him as to his views regarding the rumours of war between America and Japan. General Kuroki, smiling, replied that if America challenged Japan to war, the latter country would take to flight.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, May 25.

Prince Fushimi, accompanied by the First Lord of the Admiralty, and other notables, was received in full state at Portsmouth by the authorities, a royal salute, and a guard of honour composed of sailors and soldiers. The programme included an inspection of H.M.S. *Dreadnought*, a full tour of the Dockyards and other establishments, and manœuvres by a flotilla of twelve submarines. After luncheon at the Admiralty House the Prince visited the new battleship *Bellerophon*, an improved type of *Dreadnought*, the special features of which were explained to him. Prince Fushimi then embarked on the admiralty barge, with the Japanese standard flying, and inspected the old ship *Victory*, on board of which Nelson died, in which he was greatly interested. He then visited the gunnery school and steamed round the home fleet at Spithead, the vessels saluting. In the evening the Prince was entertained at dinner and a reception was held at Admiralty House.

NEW ARMY ESTIMATES.

A Parliamentary paper estimates the additional cost of the new territorial force under Mr. Secretary Haldane's scheme at £625,000 sterling.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS ARRESTED IN BERLIN.

In Berlin a number of Russian students have been arrested on suspicion of associating with revolutionists and German anarchists.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, May 25.

On the protest of Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador, President Roosevelt to-day gave instructions to the Department of Justice ordering a close investigation of the recent trouble in San Francisco in which a Japanese restaurant was attacked.

Some policemen declared to the Japanese restaurant keeper, who sustained damage in the recent affair, that they would protect him if he gave them money; otherwise they would not take steps even if the rioters should appear again. The furniture and other property which were damaged by the rioters have been stolen. The American police, with a view to concealing their negligence of duty, say that the Japanese first brandished a cooking knife at the Americans, from which lawless attitude the trouble arose. The police further say that some children threw stones at the restaurant and caused the damage. As a matter of fact, however, it is said that the Japanese was in great fear from the attacks of the rioters and tried to defend himself. His friends stopped him at a critical moment. The Japanese residents of San Francisco, feeling unsafe with the ordinary police guards, have employed police under a special arrangement. Rioters collect in crowds but do not attack Japanese.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Railroads in San Francisco, and three others, as well as Mr. Schmitz, Mayor of San Francisco, have been committed for trial by the Supreme Court on charges of paying and receiving bribes respectively. The accused were released on joint bail of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE BONDS.

London, May 27.

Despite general dullness on the Stock Exchange there is quiet investment in Japanese and Chinese bonds.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

It is reported that Prince Fushimi left Portsmouth on Saturday by special train for London. All the authorities were present in state. The ships hoisted the Japanese ensign and full royal honours were rendered. In the afternoon Prince Fushimi motored to Hatfield and paid a visit to Lord Salisbury.

THE SAN FRANCISCO RIOTS.

It is reported from New York that the first news that a San Francisco mob had without provocation attacked several Japanese establishments came from Tokyo. San Francisco itself did not send any news, which is regarded as indicating an absolutely irresponsible attitude on the part of the Californians with reference to international relations. All that the Federal authorities were able to do was to telegraph to the Governor requesting him to investigate and to see that California carries out her treaty obligations. Washington is helpless in the face of the State rights of San Francisco. The police excuse themselves for not protecting the Japanese on the plea that they were occupied with strikers. As a matter of fact the police are doing nothing to prevent the disturbances.

The *Times* indignantly condemns the wrong done to the subjects of one of the greatest civilised nations. It declares that the San Francisco authorities must be immediately taught their duty. Everything shows the necessity of investing the Federal Government with fresh powers to secure justice to the Japanese.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AFFAIR.

San Francisco, May 27.

The cause of the recent disturbance in San Francisco in which the rioters destroyed a Japanese restaurant and bath-house is attributed to the withdrawal of police guards which were specially provided in connexion with the recent strike of carmen on the electric railways. Two workmen, it appears, were ejected from the Japanese restaurant, on which the rioters rushed into the building and acted violently. Mr. Gillett, Governor of California, has decided to closely investigate the affair and has promised to protect all Japanese.

With regard to the San Francisco trouble, the American Government to-day received communications from Mr. Luke E. Wright, American Ambassador in Tokyo, and Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador in Washington. The American Ambassador has asked his Government to give instructions to the State Attorney in San Francisco through the Judicial Department to carry out a close investigation as to the trouble and has also urged the giving of further instructions to the Governor of California for the more perfect protection of the Japanese.

Mr. Davis, City Attorney of California, will summon and examine to-morrow all who were concerned in the trouble.

[illegible] of the leaders of the rioters have been detected. The State Government, however, has not prosecuted them.

Last night a number of rioters threatened to attack another Japanese restaurant. Through the efforts of the police nothing serious occurred.

It is generally stated that if the Federal Government interferes too strenuously in the present affair an indignant reaction will take place as in the case of the educational question, and that the central government will make good the damage sustained by the Japanese.

The Japanese who sustained damage in the present disturbances have lodged claims in Court against the Municipality.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AFFAIR.

San Fancisco, May 27.

Mr. Matsuhara, Japanese Consul in San Francisco, has visited the State Attorney at the latter's request. The Japanese official gave a detailed explanation as to the attack on the Japanese restaurant, and at the same time refuted the various false statements presented by the police authorities. The police held that some children threw stones at the Japanese restaurants and caused damage. Yet the rioters, as a matter of fact, drove out a white man who was taking food in the restaurant, and assaulted him. The victim did not belong to the Labourers' Union and is a citizen of the lower class. The furniture of the restaurant which was taken by the rioters was found later damaged by fire on unoccupied ground near by. On May 27th, the Japanese keeper of the restaurant was examined by State Attorney Devlin.

Last night two whites tried to attack two Japanese. Another Japanese, who came to aid his countrymen handled the whites severely. The latter are in a serious condition and their lives are despaired of. The Japanese was at once arrested. Viewing from present conditions, such trouble is unavoidable in the future.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 29.

The Stock Exchange apparently attaches no importance to the San Francisco affair.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Prince Fushimi, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Lord Roberts, spent the morning inspecting the two battalions of the Coldstreams and Scots Guards. He was much interested in the men's quarters. He declared that he was greatly gratified to see such fine troops. Afterwards he reviewed the 2nd Life Guards. On both occasions he received a royal salute.

The Prince gave a luncheon yesterday at York House. The guests included the Governor-General of Canada, the Foreign Secretary, Baron Komura, and Lord Farquhar.

In the afternoon Prince Fushimi visited the Houses of Parliament and in the evening he gave a private banquet. The guests included the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Prince Arthur of Connaught, Baron Komura, Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Salisbury, Lord Roberts, and Sir Claude MacDonald.

THE ANTI JAPANESE RIOTS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

It is reported from New York that the Governor of California has begun to investigate the anti-Japanese riots. He is attempting to put an end to the chaotic conditions in the city, which he declares to be intolerable. All business men, irrespective of [illegible] the preservation of law and order.

THE DUMA.

From St. Petersburg it is telegraphed that the general spirit of the Duma is remarkably modified. The deputies are convinced that persistent denunciation of the Government is not useful, and that it is time to start serious business. A private conference has adopted measures to prevent waste of time.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Vienna reports that the altered situation creates uneasiness owing to the renewal of revolutionary activity in Macedonia and the strained relations with Bulgaria.

REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.

Later.

The King, Prince Fushimi, and the Duke of Connaught, went by special train to Aldershot and witnessed extensive field operations by the troops. Afterwards the King gave a luncheon. The guests included Admiral Yamamoto and Colonel Shiba. Both the King and Prince Fushimi were greatly interested by their visit to the gymnasium and the balloon factory. After tea at Government House the party returned to London, where they were heartily greeted by large crowds. Prince Fushimi concluded his visit on Friday, embarking at Liverpool on the *Empress of Ireland* for Canada.

THE SAN FRANCISCO RIOT.

New York telegrams state that further details show the San Francisco riot was entirely unprovoked by the Japanese, who are naturally beginning to retaliate. Telegrams describe a murderous assault by three Japanese on two Americans. San Francisco papers are doing their best to stir up trouble. The *Call* declares that the time has come when America must fight Japan, and that it would be criminal negligence to ignore the fact.

NORWEGIAN ROYALTIES.

The King and Queen of Norway are visiting Paris. They are receiving an enthusiastic welcome from the press.

"THE MIKADO."

The *Daily Mail* of May 1 published the following statement:—"We are authorised to state that the reason 'The Mikado' has been barred from the Gilbert Sullivan revivals at the Savoy Theatre was because 'it was considered offensive to the Japanese Court.' This view, it is understood, has long been held by the Japanese Ambassador, and the approaching visit to England of Prince Fushimi made the question a matter of some importance, upon which an emphatic opinion was held in the highest circles. In these circumstances the Lord Chamberlain decided to withdraw the license sanctioning the performance. We are further reminded that if a lampoon, of the British Court were put upon the stage in Japan during the visit of a member of the British Royal Family its removal would be expected, if only as a matter of politeness."

It is evident from the home papers now to hand that the prohibition of the famous comic opera has aroused considerable public feeling. According to a London journal, so intense was the dismay that Mrs. D'Oyly Carte, of the Savoy Theatre, received thousands of indignant letters. The following telegrams from prominent theatrical managers have been published by the *Daily Mail*:—

Sir Charles Windham.—The prohibition is beyond my humble intelligence.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree....I think it is Gilbertian, to say the least of it, to disallow "The Mikado" and allow La Milo.

Mr. Cyril Maude.—I most certainly think that it would be a national loss, and cannot help thinking a mistake has been made somewhere

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

because, surely, the Japanese are the most sensible nation in the world.

Mr. Arthur Bourchier.—Most certainly consider that permanent withdrawal would be a national loss.

Mr. George Grossmith, Senior.—National loss certainly; but will a faithful English public tolerate it? I think not. Cave Canem.

Mr. Fred Terry.—Its withdrawal will mean a great loss to the lyric stage, and a pleasure denied to yound and old alike.

Mrs. D'Oyly Carte thus explained the situation to a press representative. "In the first place, representations were made to me to the effect that the production of 'The Mikado' in London just at this time was very undesirable, in view of the existing relations between Japan and this country. I understood that the impending visit of Prince Fushimi made the matter an urgent one. In these circumstances, although I had made all my preparations for the production at the Savoy, and the abandonment caused me much loss and curtailed my season, I at once gave up the idea. No mention was made to me of the fact that performances in the provinces, which I have been giving continuously for twenty-two years, would be involved. It was with the greatest surprise, therefore, that I learnt from the Press that, although I was myself without any official information to that effect, the license of 'The Mikado' had been withdrawn. I am the registered owner of the rights of representation of the opera in both London and the provinces, and no communication withdrawing the license of the opera has reached me. I was willing for patriotic reasons at once to agree to the suggestion not to revive 'The Mikado' at the Savoy. But if this is now to be extended in the shape of an actual prohibition to the provinces, where I have entered into contracts for many months ahead with managers, artistes, and others, the matter becomes a very serious one indeed and disastrous to many interests. Permission has been given by me to many amateur societies throughout the country who are giving performances and charities that have incurred great expense and responsibility, and who will be put to absolute pecuniary loss owing to the unexpected action. From what I have seen in the Press the feeling of the distinguished Japanese who have been consulted upon the subject is not one of resentment at the opera being played, but of amusement at its prohibition. They seem at a loss to understand how there could have been any interference."

On May 1 the following message was sent from Middlesbrough to the Japanese Embassy:—

"A number of Middlesbrough lady and gentleman amateurs have been preparing for months for a performance of 'The Mikado,' which was to have taken place next week, in aid of the local hospitals. All the seats are booked. Could your Embassy graciously sanction the performance, provided the Lord Chamberlain agrees?"

The *North-Eastern Daily Gazette*, by whom the message was sent, received the following reply from the Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in London: "Regret to inform you that the matter does not come within the province of the Embassy, so I cannot take any steps."

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Livingstonia, British steamer, 2,799, W. B. Webb, 24th May,—New York via Suez and ports, and Kobe, 22nd May, General.—Cornes & Co.

Segovia, German steamer, 3,796, Schoenfeldt, 24th May,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 20th May, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 24th May,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bellerophon, British steamer, 5,727, Thos. Bartlett, 24th May,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 23rd May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 25th May,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 26th May,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., 14th May, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Yorihime Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,356, S. Oda, 25th May,—Dairen via ports, General.—Horaiya.

Vine Branch, British steamer, 2,177, H. J. Ritson, 26th May,—Sydney via Manila, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, E. Bent, 26th May,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 25th May, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Yeijio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, M. Winckler, 26th May,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 27th May,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Nubia, British steamer, 3,824, F. J. Fox, 27th May,—London via ports, and Kobe, 26th May, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, K. Kato, 27th May,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pennsylvania, U.S. cruiser, 13,680, Captain Aaron Ward, 27th May,—Kobe.

Maryland, U.S. cruiser, 13,680, Captain C. Thomas, 27th May,—Kobe.

Kowan Maru, Japanese steamer, 856, T. Aihatsu, 28th May,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,654, M. Kitaoka, 28th May,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Siam, Danish steamer, 2,489, Cartsen, 28th May,—Copenhagen via ports, and Tientsin, 22nd May, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 28th May,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taiwan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker, 29th May,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,184, T. Tsuchiya, 29th May,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, Fujiwara, 29th May,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Konoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,354, R. Tanaka, 29th May,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, W. Wada, 29th May,—Hankow via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chinkua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 29th May,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, T. Arakawa, 29th May,—Yokosuka, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Y. Nomura, 29th May,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Decide, French gun-boat, 646, Com. Le Blanc, 30th May,—Kobe.

Nichiyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,427, K. Kadowaki, 30th May,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bandasan Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,245, P. Hollsition, 30th May,—Ocean Island, Phosphate.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Hitachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 4,163, W. Townsend, 30th May,—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Niobe, German cruiser, 2,645, Capt. Witschel, 23rd May,—Kobe.

Kilkenan, British steamer, 2,413, T. Smith, 24th May,—Java via Moji, Ballast.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Keemun, British steamer, 5,727, R. Conradi, 24th May,—Saigon, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 24th May,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 24th May,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Gneisenau, German steamer, 5,003, G. Bolte, 25th May,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 25th May,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, F. McNair, 25th May,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2038, T. Irisawa, 25th May,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benledi, British steamer, 2,509, J. Potter, 25th May,—Singapore, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Decidee, French gunboat, 646, Com. Le Blanc, 25th May,—Kobe.

Colorado, U.S. armoured cruiser, 13,680, Capt. S. A. Staunton, 26th May,—Kobe.

West Virginia, U.S. armoured cruiser, 13,680, Capt. J. B. Milton, 26th May,—Kobe.

Flintshire, British steamer, 2,476, G. C. Cundy, 26th May,—Karatsu, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 26th May,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 26th May,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 26th May,—Kobe, General.—Nipopn Yusen Kaisha.

Aragonia, German steamer, 2,324, Ernst, 27th May,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Bellerophon, British steamer, 5,727, Thos. Bartlett, 27th May,—Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 28th May,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Yorihime Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,347, S. Oda, 28th May,—Otaru, General.—Horaiya.

Goto Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,824, I. Hamada, 28th May,—Hiogo, General.—N. Hiroumi.

Yeijo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, M. Winckler, 28th May,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,798, H. Fraser, 29th May,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,610, K. Kato, 29th May,—Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, E. Bent, 29th May,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Livingstonia, British steamer, 2,799, W. B. Webb, 29th May,—Moji, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Vine Branch, British steamer, 2,177, H. J. Ritson, 29th May,—Vladivostock via Muroran, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 29th May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,650, M. Kitaoka, 29th May,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Segovia, German steamer, 3,796, Schoenfeldt, 30th May,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General—C. Illies & Co.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 30th May,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Ensign W. S. Anderson, Mr. E. L. Brigham, Mr. J. Cairncross, Lieut.-Col. H. B. Campbell, Mr. R. R. Carr-Harriss, Mr. W. L. Russell, Mr. Robt. Coltman, Mr. H. Corbett, Miss L. Corbett, Mr. E. Eddison, Mrs. Eddison, Mr. A. H. Fair, Surg. F. R. Featherstone, Mrs. W. A. Fraser, Lieut.-Com. C. Freemantle, Mrs. Freemantle and maid, Rev. P. Gauthier, Rev. G. Godbout, Com. H. Grenfell, Mr. A. D. Grigg, Mrs. Grigg, Mr. L. F. Haber, Miss Ruth Haber, Rear-Admiral J. N. Hemphill, Mr. J. Hunter, Mr. J. Hutton, Mr. H. A. Jones, Dr. A. L. Kenny, Mr. C. L. Low, Mr. R. H. Lutz, Lieut. D. P. Mannix, Mr. H. S. Martin, Mr. S. Mogi, Mrs. S. Mogi and child, Mr. E. J. Moss, Miss Newton, Mr. A. B. Pollock, Mr. Tan. Saka, Mr. G. Simpson, Senator H. Stone, Mrs. Stone, Miss Stone, Mr. G. Storck, Mr. J. Summers, Senator A. C. Towne, Mrs. Towne, Mr. H. E. Waite, Mr. P. Westendorp, Mr. J. Whittall, Mrs. J. Whittall, Miss Whittall, Miss L. Young, Dr. E. L. Marsh, Mr. R. J. Lovell, Mrs. Lovell, Miss Lovell, and Mr. Lovell, Jr., in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. R. L. Aikin, Mrs. A. Beiger, Mrs. A. M. Brown, Miss Helen Brown, Rev. D. Barayazawa, Rev. S. Tamayo, Capt. E. A. Cumming, Mr. H. U. Harrop, Mr. E. L. Young, Mrs. E. E. Young, Master E. L. Young, Miss Marion Young, Mr. E. B. Henderson, Mr. A. Henderson, Dr. K. Haniel, Dr. A. Peill, Mrs. J. B. Lennig, Miss Maud Lennig, Mr. H. P. Gardner, Mrs. H. P. Gardner, Mr. C. E. Ferguson, Mr. D. N. Gilbert, Mrs. D. N. Gilbert, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. W. B. McDaniels, Mrs. W. B. McDaniels, Mr. Geo. B. West, Mrs. Geo. B. West, Mr. A. Stephenson, Mr. A. C. Maron, and Mrs. A. C. Maron, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. E. A. Douhitt, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mrs. F. F. Brown, Miss Ruth Brown, Miss Sarah Brown, Master Brown, Mr. R. J. Black, Dr. Lucy Hall Brown, Mr. H. T. Crensha, Mr. F. A. Hollahaugh, Mr. R. A. Earnshaw, Capt. A. R. Kirwin, U.S.A., Capt. P. de Nieuadovsky, Mr. L. Shane, U.S.N., Miss Mary Sia, and Mr. T. Okuno, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. G. R. Allen, Mr. F. M. Bay, Mr. C. D. Campbell, Mr. Max Feist, Mr. R. Geisendorfer, Mrs. Mary H. Gray, Mr. R. Hoffmann, Mr. K. Isashima, Mrs. Mary L. Johnson, Mr. W. M. Kelley, Mrs. W. M. Kelley, Mr. C. E. Ketelsen, Mr. S. Konishi, Mr. Adolfo Kuck, Mrs. G. W. Lewis,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Schroder, Mrs. A. W. Schroeder, Mr. B. M. Ward, Mrs. B. M. Ward, Mr. R. Wesselseft, Dr. L. A. Whittle, and Mr. R. Wrigley, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Miss Inez Barnes, Mrs. W. S. Fleming, Miss L. Fleming, Mrs. D. Lattimore, Mr. Mason Wells, Mrs. Mason Wells, Master Edward Wells, and Miss Margaret Wells, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. M. Asuzano, Mr. E. Asuzano, Mr. J. E. Bien, Dr. H. Butts, Mr. A. W. Cain, Mrs. A. W. Cain, Mr. J. Carrigan, Miss May Carrigan, Mr. Chin Choe, Mrs. Chin Choe and infant, Miss Chin May, Dr. I. F. Cohn, Mr. L. A. Cooper, Dr. E. B. Copeland, Rev. C. E. Eckels, Mrs. C. E. Eckels, Miss Mary Eckels, Master C. Eckels, Miss Margaret Eckels, Dr. John Flint, Miss A. Galt, Mr. L. A. Gearhart, Mr. C. H. Hamilton, Mrs. C. H. Hamilton, Miss M. Hamilton, Miss A. Hamilton, Mr. J. P. Heilbron, Mr. A. Henrich, Mrs. E. A. Holmes, Mrs. W. Hunsaker, Miss F. Hunsaker, Mr. V. Hutchings, Mr. A. Jordan, Mr. W. K. Kennedy, Mrs. J. Lashbrooke, Mrs. S. J. Lashbrooke, Mr. B. Levin, Miss M. A. Luttmer, Mr. P. Mapua, Mr. P. Mapua, Mr. H. L. McKenzie, Miss C. E. Neale, Mrs. G. E. Nesom, Mrs. L. Cy and infant, Mr. E. C. Peoples, Mrs. E. C. Peoples, Dr. T. W. Raison, Mr. J. W. Ratcliffe, Mr. E. Reeves, Mrs. J. Schaetzel, Master J. Schaetzel, Mr. W. R. Staats, Mrs. W. R. Staats, Miss B. Taylor, Mr. J. C. Vickers, Mrs. J. C. Vickers, Mr. L. D. Wharton, Miss V. Williamson, Mr. Hugh A. Wilson Dr. C. K. Winn, in cabin....

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Harry C. Antel, Mr. Elbert G. Baldridge, Mrs. Elbert G. Baldridge, Miss E. Bass, Mr. Austin I. Barger, Mr. Walter I. Bayless, Mr. O. H. Charles, Mrs. O. H. Charles and child, Mr. Samuel H. Deebel, Mr. Orrin M. Forsythe, Miss Monnie G. Gordon, Mr. Ernest J. Hall, Mrs. A. R. Hager and 3 children, Mrs. K. K. Johnson, Miss Anna P. King, Mr. Harold V. Lether, Mr. David C. Loveland, Mr. W. McLaughlin, Mr. D. W. Meiner, Mr. Sharon R. Mote, Miss E. M. Murdach, Mrs. L. B. Miller, Mr. Julius A. Nagel, Mr. W. W. Pettitt, Mr. C. C. Pyle, Mrs. C. C. Pyle and 2 children, Miss Grace Ribelin, Mr. E. B. Richards, Mr. Hector E. Ridgway, Miss Delight Rice Mr. Walter J. Robb, Mrs. Walter J. Robb and child, Mrs Jane Rush, Mr. Omar T. Sadler, Mrs. R. ■. Shearer, Mr. Gordon A. Shook, Mr. M. E. Stevens, Mr. Bates F. Stover, Miss H. Taylor, Miss M. K. Taylor, Mr. Alva M. Templeton, Mr. David M. Thomas, Mr. Tilden R. Wakefay, Dr. Wm. S. Washburn, Mr. David M. Warner, ■r. Albert Wells, Mrs. Albert Wells, Mr. David E. Williams, Mr. A. L. Bernheimer, Mrs. B. Campbell, Mr. E. I. Clawiter, Mrs. E. I. Clawiter, Capt. J. T. Conrad, Mrs. J. T. Conrad, Miss Conrad, Mr. A. B. Doe, Capt. W. M. Fassett, Miss Charlotte Layton, Mr. C. B. Meyer, Mrs. L. J. Meyer, Mr. Charles M. Muchnic, Mrs. Charles M. Muchnic, Mr. Fred'd O'Brien, Miss Marie F. Rymon, and Mrs. Hugh Wise, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Minnewata*, for Seattle Wash:—Mr. Awoki, Mr. and Mrs. B. Augustine, Mr. F. C. Atkinson, Mr. H. Andrews, Mrs. R. V. Ankeney, Mrs. W. H. Allen, Miss Alice Behrens, Judge and Mrs. Battle, Mr. Bell, Mr. J. Bell, Mrs. Bell and maid, Master Brockman (2), Mr. and Mrs. Birkett, Mrs. Burt Lum, Mr. and Mrs. J. Beech and 2 children, Miss Bertha Conde, General Booth, Mr. B. H. Backhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Barry Baldwin and servant, Mr. Chas Behrens, Miss Doris Behrens, Mr. E. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Brockman and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Borthwick, Mrs. W. W. Broughton, Mr. W. H. Burt, Miss Norah Behrens, Brigdr F. Cox, Master Boyster Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Connell, Miss Cutler, Miss A. Dargee, Miss Delano, Mrs. Dunn and child, Miss Doernbecker, Mr. and Mrs. Doernbecker, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Dufresne and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Davey, Mr. and Mrs. H. Denster, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dunwoody, Miss L. Durgee, Rev. W. J. Edwards, Mrs. J. C. Epperly and child, Mr. L. A. d'Engelbronner, Mrs. Chas. B. Farish, Miss Annie Fish, Miss A. Forrest, Miss Fenwick, Miss Faille, Mrs. F. W. Fish, Mrs. S. B. Forbes, Mr. J. W. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Gordon, Rev. D. J. Grover, Mr. E. Giroldi, Master Gordon, Master Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Goss, Baroness I. Goto, Mr. and Mr. J. Gowdy, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Gross, Miss B. Hogan, Mr. E. H. Haskell, Mrs. H. V. Henson, Mr. F. J. Hewlett, Miss Ham, Captain Hartnum, Col. Higgins, Mr. Hayes, Miss Hastings, Miss Hasting, Major and Mrs. Hatch, Mr. J. Hayden, Miss L. Hayden, Miss M Hogan, Mr. S. Hirata, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Happer, Mr. J. R. Hopkins, Mr. K. Hanai, Mrs. C. M. Irwin, Mr. Inoue, Mr. Inouchi, Mr. and Mrs. Imanishi and maid, Mr. Kinetaro Inouye, Mr. Kugoro Inouye, Mr. G. N. Joe, Mrs. R. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Joyce, Mr. F. A. Kennedy, Mr. R. Kawada, Mr. Kashiwagi, Mr. K. Kusakari, Mr. M. Kondo, Mr. O. Kosingi. Mr. Chas. F. Lang, Rev. David P. Leas, Mr. G. S. Ling, Rev. S. Lewis, Miss W. C. Lambuth, Miss de Lashmut, Miss Ling, Miss Lenker, Miss M. Lebold, Miss Lebold, Mr. Frank Miller, Mrs. R. C. Morse, Dr. W. W. Mayo, Mr. K. Mori, Miss Morrison, Comdr. A. M. Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Noyes, Mr. Charles Nelson, Mrs. H. V. Noyes, Rev. H. V. Noyes, Mrs. I. Nitobe, Mr. Sven Nelson, Mr. W. Nikki, Master Nitobe, Captain J. W. Nesson, Mrs Ondin, Rev. A. Oltmans, Mr. Y. Okamolo, Master Oltmans, Master Oltmans, Master Oltmans, Mrs. Oltmans, Mr. Okamoto, Miss O'Reilly, Mrs. C. B. Parrish, Lieut. D. W. Powell, Mrs. Powell, Mr. Thos Padlaski, Mr. Wilson Pease, Mrs. Wilson Peas, Miss Park, Miss Patten, Miss Paxton, Rev. A. J. Robb, Mr. C. C. Ramsay, Mrs. Chas. Rehrens, Miss Ramsey, Miss Rumsay, Miss Ruth Rouse, Mr. Jas. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Richards, Mrs. Jas. Rodgers, Mrs. O. Kami and child, Mr. F. Rawlinson, Mrs F. Rawlinson and 3 children, Miss A. E. Summer, Mr. B. L. Smith, Miss B. Sholl, Miss E. L. Smith, Mr. E. S. Stevens, Mrs. E. S. Stevens, Mr. G. H. Serrada. Mr. Johnson Sherrick, Mrs. Sherrick, Mr. Sakai, Mrs. Sakai, Mr. Sin, Mr. Sang, Mr. Saniford, Master Stevens, Miss J. H. Stickney, Mr. J. L. Stack, Mrs. J. L. Stack, Mrs. G. B. Travis, Miss Georgie Tong, Miss Gladys Tong, Miss Harriet Taylor, Mr. Thos. M. Thompson, Mr. Tapp, Mrs. Tapp, Mr. Tait, Mrs. Tait, Miss Taylor, Rev. P. I. Todd, Mr. T. Uyematsu, Mr. A. Watson, Mr. C. Worth, Mrs. C. Worth and 3 children, Mrs. D. J. Wood, Miss R. E. Wilson, Mr. T. J. Walker, Mrs. T. J. Walker, Dr. Walker, H. E. R. Wakatsuki, Mr. Woodward, Mrs. W. B. Walker, 2 children and amah, Miss Wikander, Mr. W. W. Wheeler, Mrs. W. W. Wheeler, Miss Wellesley, Master Woods, Mr. N. C. Wong, Mr.—Albert H. Wheeler, Mrs. Albert H. Wheeler, and Mr. S. Yamada, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Gneisenau*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. E. A. Taplin, Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby, Misses Willoughby (2) Mr. H. J. Ibbotson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kalzenstein, Mr. Ed. Osenbruggen, Mr. Geo. Vivanio, Mr. W. T. Hogue, Dr. F. Kuhlmann, Miss Anna Wey. Dr. Heimann Wex, Mr. E. H. Staples, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Murray, Mrs. G. C. Murray and children, Mr. S. Donnenberg and servant, Mr. L. D. Woolcombe, Prof. Eugene Schroder, Miss Ella Sommer, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Copmann, Miss Mary E. Brown, Miss Margaret L. Brown, Miss Rodgers, Dr. Y. Koshiba, Mr. S. Miike, Mr. K. Aki, Mr. K. Toki, Mr. Gustav Kemna, Mr. Alba. Schafer Hausen, Mr. G. Clifford Hadden, Mrs. C. M. Cady, Mrs. Fitz, Mrs. Rodzevitch, Mr. E. C. Newly, Mr. J. W. Humpherry, Mr. Ng. Chick Sang, Mr. and Mrs. Panfiloff, Mr. F. R. Brouson, Mrs. G. Clifford Hadden, 2 children and amah, Mrs. Jodge, Mr. Chung Yuen Lem, Mr. Chung Nam Chew, Mr. Wong Bon Peng, Mr. On Chi Kin, Mr. Yenn Sho Soy and child, Mr. K. S. Biaw, Mr. O. Brein, and Mr. S. G. Rion, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. S. Greenwood, Mrs. S. Greenwood, Major Payson, Mr. F. S. Michel. Mr. M. Russell, Mr. H. Poser. Mr. H. Bohme, Mrs. R. A. Jackson, Mrs. J. J. Moller, Mr. Farquhar, and Mr. Sherring, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr E. Asuzano, Mr. M. Asuzano, Miss Inez Barnes, Mr. J. E. Bien, Mr. A. W. Cain, Dr. H. Butts, Mrs. A. W. Cain, Mr. J. Carrigan, Miss May Carrigan, Mr. Chin Choe, Mrs. Chin Choe and infant, Miss Chin May, Dr. I. F. Cohn, Mr. L. A. Cooper, Dr. E. B. Copeland, Rev. C. E. Eckels, Mrs. C. E. Eckels, Miss Mary Eckels, Master C. Eckels, Miss Margaret Eckels, Mrs. W. S. Fleming, Miss L. Fleming' Dr. John Flint, Miss A. Galt, Mr. L. A. Gearhart, Mr. C. H. Hamilton, Mrs. C. H. Hamilton, Miss M. Hamilton, Miss A. Hamilton, Mr. J. P. Heilbron, Mr. A. Henrich, Mrs. E. A. Holmes, Mrs W. Hunsaker, Miss F. Hunsaker, Mr. V. Hutchings, Mr. A Jordan, Mr. W. K. Kennedy, Mrs. J Lashbrooke, Mrs. D. Lattimore, Mr. B. Levin, Miss M. A. Luttmer, Mr. P. Mapua, Mr. T. Mapua, Mr. H. L. McKenzie, Miss C. E. Neale, Mrs. G. E. Nesom, Mrs. L. Oy and infant, Mr. E. C. Peoples, Mrs. E. C. Peoples, Dr. T. W. Raison, Mr. J. W. Ratcliffe, Mr. F. Reeves, Mr. J. Schaetzel, Master J Schaetzel, Mr. W. R. Staats, Mrs. W. R. Staats, Miss B. Taylos, Mr. J. C. Vickers, Mrs. J. C. Vickers, Mr. Mason Wells, Mrs. Mason Wells, Master Edward Wells, Miss Margaret Wells, Mr. L. D. Wharton, Miss V. Williamson, Mr. Hugh A. Wilson, Dr. C. K. Winn, Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, Mrs. E. S. Kadoorie, Mr. C. F. Mullins, Mrs. C. F. Mullins, Mr. R. L. Richards, Mrs. R. L. Richards, Miss Steele, Mrs Leonard Wood, Mr. Leonard Wood, Jr., in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. A. B. Bates, Mrs. A. B. Bates, Mrs. F. E. Bates. Mr. J. W. A. Bell, Mr. Peter de Benoit, Mr. R. J. Black, Mr. F. T. Brown, Mrs. F. T. Brown, Miss Ruth Brown, Miss Sarah Brown, Master Brown, Dr. J. H. Carver, Mrs. J. H. Carver, Dr. W. G. Chase, Mrs. W. G. Chase, Dr. P. S. Chancellor, Mrs. P. S. Bhancellor, Mr. H. T. Crenshaw, Capt. E. A. Cumming, Mr. A. J. Davidson, Miss E. Denby, Mrs. P. Dickinson, Miss Dorothy Dickinson, Major A. W. Dunlop, Mr. E. A. Douthitt, Mr. R. A. Earnshaw, Mr. J. H. Empson, Mr. B. F. Fischer, Mrs. B. F. Fischer, Miss M. Ford, Rev. J. Fox, Miss Gallagher, Miss M. P. Green, Dr. Lucy Hall-Brown, Mr. F. A. Hollabaugh, Mr. J. Harrington, Hon. Daniel Hays, Mrs. Daniel Hays, Mr. Chas. N. Heniup, Miss Eva Heniup, Miss Olive I. Hodges, Mr. Fred. K. M. Jones, Mrs. Fred. K. M. Jones, Mr. F. Ashton Jonson, Mrs. F. Ashton Jonson, Miss Just, Miss A. Kent, Capt. A. R. Kirwin, U.S.A., Rev. G. B. Kinkead, Miss C. Kinkead, Miss Emma Klein, Mr. J. D. Ledermann, Mr. L. Lemaire, Mr. F. F. Lincoln, Mr. F. W. Mathieson, Mrs. F. W. Mathieson, Mrs. Geo. C. Merriam, Miss Merriam, Mrs. J. K. McKinley, Mr. H. B. Newell, Mr. R. Nickels, Capt. Paul de Nievakowsky, Mr. A. G. van Nostrand, Mr. T. Okuno, Miss Pettinger, Mr. H. Prescott, Mr. W. H. Reardon, Mrs. W. H. Reardon, Mrs. Gideon Seull, Mr. I. Schmeized, Mrs. I. Schmeid, Mr. L. Shane, U.S.N., Mr. S. H. Shotwell, Mr. W. H. Shotwell, Miss Mary Sia, Rev. Geo. Smith, Mr. O. M. W. Sprague, Mr. Streiff, Mrs. H. Streiff and infant, Dr. W. Tornow, Miss Olive Williams, Mr. T. W. Williams, Miss E. Yewdall, and Mr. Chas. R. van Zant, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Bayern*:—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	Canton, Option.	Lyons.	Marseilles	Milan.	Genoa	Marseilles	Italy.	Trieste.
Siber Wolf & Co....	15	21	—	—	—	198	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nahholz & Co.....	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co. ...	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Knitsu Gomei K'sha	—	23	—	—	37	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co...	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornes & Co.	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Total	178	112	—	8	44	198	—	—

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Sa. June 1
Europe	N. L. D.	Scharnhorst 1	Sa. June 1
America	P. M.	China	M. June 3
Europe	M. M.	Australien 2	W. June 5
Tacoma	B. & S.	Oanfa 3	Tu. June 6
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Riojun Maru 4	M. June 10
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	M. June 10
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th. June 13
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M. June 17
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	America Maru	Th. June 20
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont	Th. June 20
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Su. June 23
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Tu. June 25

1 Left Nagasaki on the 28th ult.
2 Left Hongkong on the 27th ult.
3 Left Tacoma on the 20th ult.
4 Left Seattle on the 25th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Portland	P. & A.	Arabia	Sa. June 1
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamashiro Maru	Sa. June 1
Europe	M. M.	Oceanien	Sa. June 1
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. June 1
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Su. June 2
Europe	P. & O.	Nubia	Tu June 4
Hongkong	P. M.	China	W. June 5
Europe	N. D. L.	Scharnhorst	Sa. June 8
America	P. M.	Korea	W. June 12
Europe	N Y K.	Hitachi Maru	W. June 12
Seatle	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	W. June 12
Hongkong	P. & A.	Nicomedia	W. June 12
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th. June 13
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W June 19
Tacoma	B. T.	Tremont	F. June 21
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa. June 22
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Su June 23
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	W. June 26
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Ningchow	F. June 28

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, May 31.

Moderate enquiries have appeared for gassed yarn, causing a slight rise in price.

Being affected by a rise in America, Bombay cotton has generally gone up. The market is brisk.

There are enquiries for cotton piece goods with the exception of White and Grey Skirtings.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

RAW COTTON.

	per picul.
American Middling	35.00 to 36.50
Indian Broach	30.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	26.30 to 30.00

COTTON YARN.

	per lb.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	1.00 to 1.05
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	1.00 to 1.30
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	1.05 to 1.35

COTTON PIECE GOODS

	per piece.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	6.50 to 6.75
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	Y.5.00 to 5.75
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	5.60 to 5.70
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	6.05 to 6.15
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	4.10 to 5.20
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40

	per piece.
Turkey Reds—4lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	3.05 to 3.20
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y.0.75 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.50 to 0.53
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8 75 to 9 50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb	1.05 to 1.65
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.63
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

The market remains quiet and there are no changes in price.

	per picul.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y.5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.00 to 5.10
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅝" to 1¾")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.50 to 8.00
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

The market is quiet, the aspect rather dull.

American	Y.3.50 to 3.69
Russian	—
Langkat	2.00 to 2.60

SUGAR.

The market is steady. Stocks are generally scarce. Imports of this line from Germany are continuous.

	per picul.
Brown Takao	Y. 8.25 to 8.30
Brown Manila	8 50 to 9 00
Brown China	7.30 to 12.05
White Java and Penang	8 50 to 13.50
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 15.65

INDIGO.

Business in indigo is very quiet. Artificial dyes have good enquiries from the interior owing to reasonable prices.

	Yen.
Calcutta first	260
" second	245
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	218
Artificial "Kenshin"	214

COPPER.

It is reported by a late London telegram that the price of Copper has fallen by £2.15.00 making the quotation £94.15 00. In spite of this serious fall, Japan is not affected owing to the scarcity of stocks.

	per 100 kin	Yen.
Refined		69 00
Bessemer		64.00
Electric refined		72.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A moderate business is going on.

	Yen.
Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb	2 55
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.38
Glycerine "	0.26
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*	7.20
Nitrate Soda "	7 80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb	0.57
Quinine sulphate "	0.40 to 0 51
Iode per lb.	5.15
Iodoform lb.	6.00
Iode Kal lb.	3 50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market condition remains the same as reported Last week. Throughout the week, there was no remarkable business.

The business of the Exchange which was suspended last week in consequence of the trouble between bulls and bears will be opened on Monday. The difficulty has been settled through arbitration. It is said that foreign traders hesitated to make enquiries during the trouble and that after the commencement of business at the Exchange, orders for present delivery will be unexpectedly large.

On 30th inst., stocks were: filatures 6,099 bales; Re-reels, — bales; Orikaishi 10 bales; and Sundry, 50 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,400 to 1,430
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,360 to 1,380
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,340 to 1,350
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,275 to 1,300
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,250 to 1,270
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	—
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse	1,230 to 1,250
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	—
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	—
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—no. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½	—

QUOTATION ON THE EXCHANGE.

May delivery	—
June "	—
July "	—

WASTE SILK.

A moderate business has been carried on throughout the week. No change in price.

On the 30th inst., the stock was: Noshi, 3,181; bales; Kibiso, 4,580 bales; Degara (pierced cocoon) 5 bales; and sundry 625 bales.

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, May 30, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—Another quiet week has to be recorded. The business has been mostly of an investment nature, and there are but few changes to report. Grand Hotels are obtainable at *yen* 160, offers for shares are wanted. Engine and Iron Works can be had at *yen* 92½. Club Hotels, no transactions, sells at *yen* 80. Helms are obtainable at *yen* 90. Nickels, sellers ■ *yen* 41.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.	28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.06	8%	for 1	10 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.07	7%	" 1	80 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	500,000	5000	100	100		Y. 13,990 77	31.12.06	6%	" ½	160 S.
Helm Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50	22,500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	" 1	90 S
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		" ½	45 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd. †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	" 1	42 S.
Y. E. & Iron Works... *	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 16,283.42	31.5.06	35%	" ½	92½ S.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord.	250,000	3000	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	" 1	75 N.
" pref.		2000	50	50				8%		64 Sa.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390.000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,800 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	106 N.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	110 S.
Union Estate & Investm't Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.
Share and General Broker

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good	189 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Rereel—Fair	90 to 100
Rereel—Best	— to —
Rereel—Good	— to —
Rereel—Medium	— to —

TEA.

Generally speaking, the condition is active. There is no remarkable change in price. Stock remains scarce although transportation from the interior is continuous.

Up to the evening of May 29th, 4,505,200 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 88,700 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. 60 upwards
Choice	55 to 60
Finest	50 to 55
Fine	45 to 50
Good Medium	Nominal 35 to 40
Medium	30 to 35
Good Common	32
Common	30

HABUTAE.

The market remains as reported in our last issue.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—
22½	11 30	10 90	10.90
27	11.20	10.95	10.90
36	—	10.90	10.80

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	10.29	10.80	10.75	10.58	10.70
27"	11.30	11.20	11.10	11.00	10.90
36"	10.75	10.65	10.60	10.65	10.70

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½″	—	—	—	—
22½″	11.60	10.85	10.65	—
27″	11.20	10.55	10.45	—
36″	10.80	10.45	10.40	—

RICE.

Fluctuations are being experienced by the Tokyo market. The market of Osaka is stationary and that of Kobe firm.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,321,699
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	121,683

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
June	16.34
July	16.63

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)

	per *koku.* Yen
Superior	17.30
Medium	16.10
Common	14.70
Average	16.03

koku, 40629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
June	15.74	June	15.135
July	16.25	July	16.18

STOCK EXCHANGE

Nothing to be noted.

MONEY MARKET.

Owing to dullness in general trade the market remains dormant. Interest has fallen making an average of *sen* 1.85. It is generally believed that the inactivity will further increase after the end of the present month.

VARIOUS MERCHANDISE.

American flour is steady. Stock is scarce.

Business in foreign wines and spirits is generally brisk.

Enquiries for printing ink are continuous and prices for inferior quality have advanced.

Good business is being done in condensed milk.

Business in imported papers is brisk.

Manure of all kinds is steady. Owing to the scarcity of stocks in Japan and to the advance in price in foreign countries, the tendency is for a further rise.

There is no special alteration in the market for skins, leather and furs.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, May 30

London silver ½ lower but no change in the sterling quotations from China and local rates on China are unaltered. London discounts being lower private paper is more easily negociable.

London—Bank T/T	2/0 3/32
— — "Bills on demand	2/0 5/32
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	2 0 1/2
— — 6 months' sight	2 1 1/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	261½
— — 6 months' sight	263
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100.	108¾*
— Private 10 days, sight do	106⅝*
Shanghai—Bank sight	67⅜*
— Private 10 days' sight	69*
India—Bank sight	153⅛
— Private 30 days' sight	153¼
America—Bank sight	49⅝
— Private 30 days' sight	50⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	208⅝
— Private 4 months' sight	213⅜
Bar Silver (London)	31 1/4

Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARES.

	Paid up. Yen.	1 year. per cent.	Q'otion. Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	100	5	97.30
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	100	5	93.00
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue	100	5	93.00
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	91.00
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	91 00
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	90.00
Imperial 5 per cent. Bonds (Issued 1906)	100	5	92.00
Y'hama City Bonds	100	6	98 50
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	101.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	101 00
Osaka City Bonds	100	6	101.00
Kobe Water Works Bonds	100	6	100.00
Kawasaki Shipyard Debenture 4th Issue	180	6	101.00

ECZEMA COVERED HEAD AND LIMBS

Could Not Rest Day or Night—Felt Miserable From Itching—Cured Before Using One Complete Set of the Cuticura Remedies—Now Says: "It Ought to Be

A HOUSEHOLD WORD THE NAME OF CUTICURA"

"I broke out with ecsema through getting a severe cold. I was covered on my chest, back and limbs for five weeks. I could not rest day or night. I took one vial of Cuticura Pills and used one box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap. I was cured before I had used one set of the Cuticura Remedies. I read about the cures of Cuticura in the papers. I thought what they had done for one they could do for another, but after I had used Cuticura Soap for a day or two I believed it was a priceless remedy for anything, if it was given a trial. In fact, I scarcely believed I was cured in so short a time, and I felt much better and stronger than I did before taking the set of Cuticura Remedies. I shall not forget to recommend them to any one. If any one knew what the Cuticura Remedies can do, there would not be so many doctor's bills to pay, when you can get a cure at a trifling cost. It ought to be a household word, the name of Cuticura. I should like to tell you, before I conclude, the rash made me feel so ill. I itched so and how miserable I was. I used the Soap and Ointment and felt better after the third application. I felt they were doing me good — but to be cured, and not to feel ill! I consider them remarkable remedies, and if only people knew what they can do for them, they all would want to be first to try them. I beg to say I never felt better than I do at present. T. Alfred Watson, Well House, Stockbridge, nr. Sheffield, Eng., Feb. 19, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 4 Rue de la Paix; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Every Humour."

Hokkaido Tanko Steamship	50	12.5	115.00
" " new.	12.50	—	46 50
Yokohama Railway	20	—	29.00
Tokyo Railway	50	—	82.30
Keihin Electric Railway	50	13	103.50
Yokohama Electric Railway	50	3.½	51.70
Hanshin Electric Railway	50	8	160.00
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	74 50
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	85.00
Yokohama Electric Light, new	12.50	15	28.50
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	135.00
Kobe Electric Light	50	10	100.00
Tokyo Water Power	12.50	—	12.00
Tokyo Gas	50	15	112 50
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	23.50
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	12	26.00
Nippon Fire Insurance	12.50	15	39.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	15	57.00
Imperial Marine Insurance	50	12	93.00
Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning	50	16	121.50
Fuji Gasian Cotton Spinning	50	—	99.00
Tokyo Cotton Spinning	50	20	78.00
Nisshin Cotton Spinning	12.50	—	9 00
Hokkaido Hemp Weaving	50	13	60 70
Yokohama Dock	33	15	69.00
Kawasaki Shipyard	50	12.½	87.00
Uraga Dock	50	6.½	19 00
Hakodate Dock	50	—	20.00
Dai-Nippon Beer Brewery	50	—	110.00
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)	50	20	85.00
Hoden Kerosene Oil	50	30	138.00
Y'hama Chuo Godown	50	15	70 00
Yokohama Soko	12.50	—	23 70
Nippon Sugar	50	20	81 70
Imperial Manure	12.50	—	9.00
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	20	115.00

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., June 2nd, the "MONTEAGLE."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, June 1st, at 7 a.m., the "OCEANIEN."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For SYDNEY, and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane, June 1st, at Noon, the "KUMANO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, June 1st, at 4 p.m., the "CHINHUA."—Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, June 4th, at Daylight, the "NUBIA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, June 5th, the "PINOSUEY."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about June 5th, the "CHINA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, June 5th, the "HOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For PORTLAND, Ore., June 6th, the "ARABIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Calcutta, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about June 6th, the "EKE FRANZ FERDINAND."—Hollee Bros.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, June 6th, at 10 a.m., the "KASUGA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, June 8th, at 9 a.m., the "SCHARNHORST."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya and Macassar, about June 11th, the "TJILIWONG."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, June 12th, at 3 p.m., the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, June 12th, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., June 12th, at 2 p.m., the "SHINANO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, June 12th, at Noon, the "HITACHI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., June 13th, at Noon, the "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports, June 16th, the "ALDENHAM."—Cornes & Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, June 16th, at Daylight, the "HYSON."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about June 19th, the "NIPPON MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., June 21st, the "TREMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, June 22nd, the "AMERICA MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki and Shanghai, about June 23rd, the "EMPRESS OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, June 25th, the "SILESIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about June 25th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand via ports, June 26th, the "CHANGSHA."—Butterfield & Swire.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., June 28th, the "NINGCHOW."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji and Manila, about July 9th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Blackheath, British steamer, 1,719, Sherborne, 26th April,—Hongkong via Kobe, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Chinhua, British steamer 1,349, J. B. Harris, 29th May,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Nubia, British steamer, 3,824, F. J. Fox, 27th May,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Oceanien, French steamer, 2,104, Magnin, 20th May,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Prometheus, British steamer, 3,583, G. Moir, 26th May,—Swansea and Liverpool via ports, General,—Butterfield & Swire.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MEN-OF-WAR.

Decide, French gun-boat, 646, Com. Le Blanc, 30th May,—Kobe.

Maryland, U.S. cruiser, 13,680, Captain C. Thomas, 27th May,—Kobe.

Pennsylvania, U.S. cruiser, 13,680, Captain Aaron Ward, 27th May,—Kobe.

BOVRIL

gives you Strength.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion, Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation, and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE; they contain no deleterious matter, and may be taken by the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (Late 533, Oxford St.) London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

For Shimbashi—5.20, 6, 6.30, 7.10, 7.40, 8.17*, 8.28, 8.48*, 9, 9.27, 9.58, 10.30, 11,* 11.23 a.m., 12.05, 12.40, 1.18, 2, 2.28, 3.31, 4,* 4.30, 5.15, 5.46, 6.14, 6.44, 7.50, 8.30, 9, 9.30, 10.10, 10.42 and 11.43 p.m.

For Kodzu—7.34, 10.59 a.m., 1.14, 3.29, 4.40, 5.24, 6.11, 8.49 p.m.

For Kamakura, Dzushi and Yokosuka—5.59,* 8.09,* 10, 10.59 a.m., 12.12, 1.49, 3, 4.20, 5.02,* and 7.46 p.m.

* Express trains.

LEAVE SHIMBASHI.

For Yokohama—5, 5.30, 6.35, 7.10, 7.30, 8.20,* 9, 9.30, 10, 10.30, 11.30,* 11.40 a.m., 12.10, 12.40, 1,* 2, 2.30, 3.08, 3.40, 4, 4.30,* 4.40*, 4.50, 5.10, 5.45,* 6, 6.45, 7.10, 7.50, 8.30, 9.10, 10.20 and 11.20 p.m.

For Kobe—8, 11 a.m., 6.30, 7.30 and 10 p.m.

For Ogaki—6 a.m.

For Nagoya—8.30 a.m.

For Shimonoseki—3.30 and 11 p.m.

LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE

Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all

MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING.

June 1st, 1907. e.o.d. to 31/3/8

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

(毎土曜日一發行)

編輯人 ニフ プリンタリー 發行兼印刷人 ニー ゼー プラオン

發行所 横濱市山下町五十五番ジヤツパンメール新聞社

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 23] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, JUNE 8TH, 1907. 明治四十年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 613
The Insurrection in South China ... 614
Manchuria ... 616
Korea ... 617
The Chinese Students in Tokyo ... 617
Finance ... 618
The Progressists and Foreign Policy ... 620
The Kaiping Affair ... 620
The New Criminal Code ... 620
Count Okuma and the United States ... 621
Notes on Current Events ... 621
China ... 622
The Bookshelf ... 623
The Methodist Conference ... 624
Wedding of Miss Kenderdine ... 626
Association of Foreign Silk Piece Goods Merchants in Yokohama ... 626
Income Taxes ... 626
Dr. H. Otsuka on the Future of Civilization in Japan ... 627
Yachting ... 628
The late Karl Blind ... 628
Yokohama News ... 628
The Law Courts ... 629
Baseball ... 630
Shipping Accidents ... 630
The Asiatic Society of Japan ... 630
Mrs. Pepy's Diary ... 631
The Marine Union Society ... 632
Interport Regatta at Kobe ... 632
Stealing Foreign Hong Names ... 632
Strike at the Besshi Coal Mine ... 633
News of the Week ... 635
Correspondence:—
The Volcano on Oshima (Vries Island) ... 633
The New Criminal Code of Japan ... 633
Science not on the Side of Agnosticism ... 634
"Cut it Out and Forget it" ... 634
American Citizens Abroad ... 635
Telegrams ... 636
Latest Shipping ... 638
Latest Commercial ... 639

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1907.

BIRTH.

On June 2nd, at Mito, the wife of Rev. J CHAPPELL, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On June 5th, 1907, at the British Consulate, Yokohama, before Mr. A. E. Wileman, Acting Consul-General, and afterwards at Christ Church, by the Rev. H. B. Walton, M.A., BEATRICE LILIAN, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Thos. S. Kenderdine, of Yokohama, to ERNEST ROUTLEDGE, eldest son of Mr. Charles Thompson, M.A., of Arnside, Westmoreland.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE gunboat *Uji* has left Nagasaki for Shanghai under urgent instructions.

A CASE of plague was reported on June 5th in Osaka. The patient died the same day.

MR. G. HAYASHI, Japanese Minister of Peking, will leave on June 12th for home via Manchuria.

ALL the workmen employed at the Shinagawa Glass Factory have struck work for higher wages.

ON June 2nd, hail visited the district of Ishikawa, Fukushima prefecture, causing severe damage.

THE armoured cruiser *Ibuki*, which is under construction at Kure, will be launched at the end of September.

A FLOATING mine was observed on June 1st off Kashima, Noto peninsula. The mine was later brought to Fushiki.

Two Chinamen were arrested on May 30th and 31st respectively in Tokyo on a charge of having smuggled and sold opium. On Sunday, the Chinese were removed to the Tokyo District Court.

A QUANTITY of new re-reel raw silk was put on the Shizuoka market on June 5th. The price was *yen* 970 per 9 *kwanme*.

PROF Y. HONDA, of the Aoyama Gakuin, has been elected Kantoku, or Bishop, of the newly formed Methodist Church of Japan.

THE destroyer *Ikadzuchi* on June 3rd went ashore at the entrance of Aomori harbour. The following day she was floated.

SOME Japanese papers report that Mr. Taft, the American Secretary for War, will visit the Philippines in September this year.

THE prices of coal at Moji at present are as follows: First quality, *yen* 9.96; second, *yen* 8.57; and third, *yen* 7.80 per ton.

A FLOATING mine was observed on May 26th by the Fourth Destroyer flotilla on the way from Sado island to Funakawa, Ugo province.

MR. N. MITSUHASHI, Mayor of Yokohama, has issued a warning as to the appearance of plague. He advises the citizens to keep their dwellings clean.

GENERAL BARON KUROKI and his party will leave Vancouver on June 11th by the *Kaga Maru* and will arrive at Yokohama on the 27th of the same month.

A TELEGRAM via Nagasaki says that scarlet fever is prevalent at Tientsin. All the officials of the Japanese Post Office have been attacked by the disease.

MR. ISHII, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, will shortly leave for San Francisco to investigate the condition of the Japanese in America.

A TELEGRAM from Shanghai says that a disastrous earthquake has been experienced in the district of Tientsin, China. Many persons were killed or injured.

THE Emperor was present on May 31st at the Military College where the annual graduation ceremony was carried out. The students that graduated numbered 1,068.

FIRE broke out on June 3rd in the locomotive warehouse, at the Oiwake Railway Station, Sapporo, destroying the building. The damage is estimated at twenty thousand *yen*.

THE crop of wheat and barley this year is estimated at 19,800,000 *koku*. This figure shows an increase of 5 per cent. over that of last year and of 2 per cent. over that of an average year.

MR. K. IWASAKI, a teacher of the Gyosei Gakko, a school which has been established to teach Japan administrative organization to Chinese students, was arrested on June 1st on a charge of embezzlement.

ON the evening of June 4th when the Crown Princess arrived at Shichijo Railway Station, in Kyoto, a certain Y. Tanaka (36) tried to have an interview with Her Highness. The man was at once arrested.

A CARPENTER named G. Matsumoto (62) on June 3rd attempted to murder his wife Miye (50) at the Kusatsu Onsen, a bath house at Kitagata, Yokohama, inflicting severe injuries on her head with a short sword. The woman resisted and in the end escaped. The man gave himself up to the Bluff Police Office. On Tuesday, he was removed to the Public Procurators' Office of the Yokohama District Court. Jealousy is reported to be the cause.

THE Yokohama Specie Bank has given rewards to some of the directors in recognition of their meritorious services: Mr. Y. Yamakawa, *yen* 29,000; Mr. H. Bekki, *yen* 22,000; and Mr. C. Kawashima, *yen* 24,000.

A TAIPEH telegram says that the Aiyu army in Token has collided with a large force of aborigines while advancing into the country of the savage. Desperate fighting took place in which sixteen of the Aiyu were killed.

THE preliminary examination in the case of the Ashio Copper Mine disturbances was concluded on June 3rd in the Utsunomiya District Court. Eighty eight mining coolies were acquitted and ninety-one were committed for trial.

AT 9.50 a.m. on June 4th a passenger train from Shimonoseki and a freight train collided at Shidzuoka. One of the goods cars was smashed and two of the passenger carriages sustained damage. Six of the passengers were more or less injured.

ABOUT three hundred draymen employed in carrying goods from the Customs compound to the various business houses of Yokohama struck on June 3rd asking their employers to increase their wages. The employers are negotiating with representatives of the strikers.

AN armed combat took place on the evening of May 30th between students of the Saga Agricultural School—five on one side against seven on the other. One of the youths was stabbed to death with a sword wound in the breast and four others were more or less injured.

ABOUT 8.30 p.m. on Sunday, June 2nd, fire broke out in Hiranuma-cho, San-chome Yokohama, burning down seven houses. It is said that the flames occurred between houses occupied by two small merchants, B. Yanagi and H. Sato by name, and that it was caused by incendiarists

AN old woman named Koyama Kimi, residing at Enoki-cho, Shiba, in Tokyo, was found on June 2nd strangled to death and packed in a trunk. Her adopted daughter, Sei by name, and the latter's husband are reported to have disappeared. There is no definite particulars as to the crime.

ALL the sawyers of Yokohama and Yokosuka held a meeting at Hiranuma, Yokohama, and decided to ask their employers for an increase of wages. They also agreed to strike if their request was not granted. It is said that the trouble will be settled amicably by a concession on the part of the employers.

IT has been decided, by agreement between the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of War, to send a military mission very shortly to Japan. It will comprise two officers' Capt. Le Rond, of the 32nd Artillery at Orleans, and Infantry Captain Duval, Ordnance Officer of the Governor General of Lille. These two officers will remain two years in Japan.

ON Tuesday, the Crown Princess left Tokyo by the 8 a.m. train for Kyoto where she will meet the Crown Prince, who is now on a tour in the west. The Imperial train passed Hiranuma station at 8.36 a.m. where many distinguished people from Yokohama saw Her Highness off. Mr. Yoshizawa, Superintendent of the Yokosuka Police Office, on behalf of Mr. Yuasa, the chief of the Kanagawa-ken police, attended the Imperial train as an escort to Shidzuoka.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE INSURRECTION IN SOUTH CHINA.

Friday, May 31.

The *Asahi* has a long telegram from Taipeh in Formosa quoting intelligence from Swatow dated the 27th inst. From this we learn that the insurgents took the field on the night of the 22nd and commenced proceedings by attacking the walled city of Kwangkong which they captured without much difficulty, putting all the officials to death. They then seized the Custom House and killed the Chinese Inspector of Customs. Thereafter they moved upon Jaoping of which they took possession on the 24th inst., and subsequently they captured Liuching. On the 26th inst. they attacked the Government troops upon the island of Manwo, but the result of this engagement is not clearly stated. It may be inferred, however, that the insurgents were at least partly successful, for they are continuing their operations on the mainland apparently without encountering any serious resistance, and on the 27th inst. they were reported to be marching in great force on Chaochow whence great numbers of fugitives were escaping to Swatow. The insurgents are marshalled under a banner bearing the inscription "National Army of the Central Flowery Kingdom under Generalissimo Sun Wen" (Sun Yihsien). They are evidently imitating the action of the Taiping rebels, which indeed was based upon precedents taken from history as far back as the Han dynasty, for they have caused to be posted in all districts a proclamation declaring that any one of their followers who offers violence or injury to the people shall be at once put to death, and that anyone desiring to join them will be furnished with arms and accontrements, but anyone wishing to stand aloof may go about his business without fear of molestation. It is said that amongst the leaders of the insurgents there are many who wear their hair in European style. The Government authorities, according to their habitual policy. Are said to be taking steps to prevent the publication of any news unfavourable to their own side, and on the other hand are causing to be published everything that tends to discredit the insurgents. If the latter capture Chaochow they will find themselves in the immediate neighbourhood of Swatow the seizure of which city would be a signal coup. Meanwhile the Government is using all expedition to reinforce the troops at Swatow. Two steamers carrying men are already reported to be on their way thither, and another is on the point of starting from Canton. It is apparent that no truth attaches to the originally circulated stories about anti Christian outrages, There has not been anything of the sort and the rumour probably owed its origin to the fact that several missionaries prudently withdrew from the interior to Swatow. The accessibility from the sea of the region which the insurgents have chosen for their outbreak is obviously a weak point in their campaign, for the Government can easily pour troops into the district from Swatow and other harbours. It was largely because they were not exposed to any such danger that the Taipings managed to gain great headway before encountering serious opposition. On the other hand, we have to recognise that Sun Yihsien has been making preparations for many years and that he will probably have the support of the Triads in every part of the Empire. It will be interesting to see whether at this crisis, if it can be called a crisis, China will persue her old tactics of divided action; that is to say, whether the Yangtsze or the Pehchili armies will be available for service in the South of China.

The *Jiji Shimpo* does not take a very grave view of the situation as far as the outbreak itself is concerned. It recognises that the insurgents are of the type of "Rebels Errant" (rinzoku), namely men who attack rather than defend and advance rather than halt. These have been the neuclus of all great insurrections in China. At first they seem like a feeble torch in widely surrounding darkness, but ultimately a broad flame is lighted which sweeps over the land. In former days such outbreaks might well lead to dynastic changes, but in these days of arms of precision the case is very different. It is scarcely possible to imagine that insurgents so deficient in weapons and commissariat as Sun Wen's followers must be, can make ultimate head against the fully-equipped and amply-provisioned troops of the Central Government. The rebellion therefore will be crushed. But its aftermath is a source of much anxiety. Should it turn out, as present indications seem to show, that the movement was prompted and fostered by the reform party, that is to say, by the advocates of Occidental civilization, conservatism will receive a dangerous access of strength. Already the policy which seemed on the point of regenerating China, the policy of legal reform and self-strengthening (*hampo jikyo*) was abandoned almost at its very birth and succeeded by the policy of rights-recovery, which threatens to cause much friction between China and foreign nations. If then, at this inauspicious moment, the Central Government by force of arms is able to crush a movement which has for double motive the overthrow of the dynasty and the reform of the administration, there will surely be a strong reversion to old-time methods of thought and action, and in this outlook the *Jiji Shimpo* sees much reason to be uneasy.

Meanwhile His Excellency Chen has to leave Peking for Canton despite his strenuous efforts to remain in the capital. On the 29th instant, an Imperial Edict definitely declared that the Throne would not accept his excuses of illness, his services being urgently required to restore order at Jaoping and Lienchow. This is regarded as a resolve on the part of the Crown to keep Tsen at a respectful distance and therefore as an evidence that his intrigues in Peking have failed. On the other hand, the fact that reference is made in an Imperial Edict to the insurrection in the south at such an early stage is not without significance, and it must further be observed that the re-appointment of Tsen to a vice-royalty where he made a signal failure quite recently suggests either that the Throne is surrounded by an atmosphere of plotting, or suffers from a lack of competent statesmen.

Saturday, June 1.

There are no conclusive accounts this morning as to the progress of the insurrection in South China but the available intelligence indicates that the insurgents have not yet suffered any reverses. The local officials in the Yangkiang district report that the trouble is increasing, and from Lienchow comes news that there has been great pillaging of wealthy Chinese, especially rice merchants. This last feature might have been anticipated, for one of the greatest needs of the insurgents must of course be money and provisions. The Viceroy of Canton has thought it necessary to greatly strengthen the troops garrisoned in that place, but from Hongkong comes news under date of the 30th ultimo that the insurgents have been completely routed at a place called Nankong and that order has been fully restored in the regions where the outbreak first made its appearance. This news, however, is not consistent with reports coming from other quarters, and it is difficult to suppose that if the rebels mustered in anything like the strength originally assigned to them, the Government can have so quickly massed a force sufficient to crush them. At all events a telegram from Canton dated the 31st ultimo shows that there was not yet any relaxation of preparations to meet the insurgents, and that troops were still being hurried to the scene by ship. In addition to the banners under which they march, the insurgents are said to wear on their left arm a red badge as a distinguishing mark. They are issuing war notes which they promise to redeem at twice their face-value after the capture of Canton, an event announced to take place within a month. They also promise that if success attends their enterprise the price of rice shall be materially lowered for the people. The assertion is repeated that the lives and properties of foreigners are scrupulously respected, but according to a statement of some missionary refugees from Peh-hai the places of Christian worship in that district were sacked and one native convert was killed. It is observable that the reports coming from Hongkong and Shanghai differ materially. The former are optimistic, the latter pessimistic. Shanghai, indeed, seems to attach much importance to the insurrection if we may judge from statements made by Chinese subjects to the correspondents of Tokyo newspapers. These represent the rebels as consisting not only of the Triads but also the Kaolo-hui and another society (the Hsing Chung-hui) with the name of which we are not familiar. It is also alleged that some of the officers in the Imperial forces are in collusion with the rebels and that this may prove a very serious danger. A manifesto has been issued by the insurgents in the Chinese and English languages. It consists of six counts; first the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, secondly the establishment of a republican government, thirdly the preservation of the world's peace, forthly nationalization of the land throughout the Empire, fifthly the establishment of a union between Japan and China, and sixthly the reform of the Chinese administration and the national systems in general with the aid of foreign Powers. Meanwhile Viceroy Tsen lingers in Peking, declining to proceed to Canton on the plea of illness.

Sunday, 2nd June.

There is no confirmation of the report received on the 1st inst. that a collision had taken place at Nankong between the Government troops and the insurgents with disastrous results to the latter, nor does it appear that the situation has undergone any considerable change. Railway communication between Pehhai and Kinchow as well as between Jaoping and Swatow is interrupted, from which it may be inferred that the insurgents have the upper hand in those regions and that the alleged result of the engagement at Nankong, namely the restoration of normal conditions at Jaoping and elsewhere, is not consistent with facts. It is now stated that the insurgents to the number of thirty thousand are armed with rifles imported via Amoy, that they have their head quarters at Kwangkong, that they do not propose to move upon Fukien but that they will march direct upon Canton, and that they are under

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the immediate leadership of Sun Yihsien who has come from Singapore to take command. They are said to be receiving considerable supplies of money from wealthy Chinese, and the rumour is confirmed that they are carefully refraining from all outrages against foreign life or property. Meanwhile confusing accounts come from Pehhai and Lienchow about the events in the early days of the outbreak but we learn nothing new from these stories except that on the 26th of May Lienchow was already invested by 10,000 men. On the night of the 31st ultimo the missionaries in Lienchow effected their escape to Pehhai, twenty miles distant, but there is no evidence that this flight was in the presence of immediate menace. Pehhai itself was then in danger and there is reason to think that it subsequently fell into the hands of the insurgents. The Government in Peking is said to have addressed a very strong telegram to Chou Fu, Viceroy of the two Kwang. He is warned that if in consequence of his removal from office in favour of Tsen, he does not exert himself fully to quell the rebellion he will be most severely punished, whereas if he succeeds in restoring order he will be correspondingly rewarded. The Peking Administration is certainly in an unhappy quandary. Tsen whom it has appointed to succeed Chou at Canton hesitates to quit the Capital on the plea of ill-health, and Chou is apparently not disposed to prepare for his successor's triumph over the insurgents. The latest story is, however, that Tsen proposes to leave Tientsin for Canton in the middle of June. It cannot be claimed that he is showing much zeal at this juncture, and possibly it may not be wrong to infer that he does not take a grave view of the situation. Count Okuma speaks in very high terms of this Tsen Chunhsuan, the new Viceroy of the two Kwang. He describes him as an honest, upright and highly intelligent man, thoroughly friendly to progress and therefore to its Eastern pioneer, Japan. According to this view Tsen's appointment to the southern Viceroyalty is not in any sense a removal partaking of disgrace, but is due to the fact the Throne has no more competent man to rely on in the present difficult situation.

Monday, June 3.

It appears from the telegrams that the insurrection in South China has attracted the practical attention of the foreign Corps Diplomatic in Peking. The *Asahi* has a wire to the effect that the British Representative has approached the Waiwupu with a request that sufficient measures should be taken to secure the safety of Christian places of worship and of foreign life and property in general. In view of this application the Peking Government is said to have instructed the new Viceroy, Tsen, that he must lose no time in proceeding to his post. News from another quarter—*Mainichi Dempo's* messages—says that, on the 31st ultimo, Tsen applied to the Throne for ten days respite on the ground of illness. His application was granted, but the sanctioning rescript contains statements in the sense that the insurrection is directed against the Manchu Dynasty, that the insurgents have issued war-notes and that the disturbance is very considerable. The rescript therefore urges the new Viceroy to take up his duties with the least possible delay. Another story from the same source is that the insurrection is not really a serious affair but that its dimensions have been purposely magnified by Tsen's enemies in the capital with Prince Ching at their head, the object being to remove Tsen from Peking and send him to a position of great responsibility, where his record gives very little hope of his achieving success. Tsen's collision with the leading merchants of Canton in connection with railway affairs and the resolute measures he adopted by arresting a number of these merchants are still fresh in everyone's memory, and it is exceedingly difficult to see how he can hope to resume his viceregal duties at Canton with any prospect of their smooth discharge. How much truth attaches to this rumour we cannot tell, but it certainly fits the situation very well, for if Tsen be the kind of man described by Count Okuma, it is scarcely conceivable that he should linger in Peking on the plea of illness when his presence at Canton is necessary to avert a great danger from the Dynasty. If, however, he sees in the attempt to relegate him to Canton a mere plot on the part of his enemies, it is natural that he should defer his departure as long as possible.

Meanwhile there is practically no news of the doings of the insurgents. Neither the alleged victory of the Imperial troops at Nankong nor any further success on the part of the rebels, is announced. Hongkong sends intelligence couched in very general terms, namely, that South China is in a disturbed state, which intelligence, unless it means that the area of commotion has widened, scarcely deserved to be sent over the wires. It is further stated that a Chinese gunboat has proceeded from Hongkong to Pehhai; that the ships of the British Squadron now in Japanese waters have been summoned southward, and that a general massing of foreign war vessels is taking place at Swatow, which must now be thoroughly protected so far as its foreign population is concerned. The indications at present are that the insurgents will leave Swatow behind them and move direct upon Canton, but the truth is that their operations are veiled in great obscurity. We judge that they have chosen an unsuitable position for their earliest steps, insomuch as their prime object ought to have been to collect and organise their forces in the first instance at some point beyond easy-striking distance from the sea, whereas they are now virtually at the mercy of the Government's troops.

Tuesday, June 4.

Not much faith is placed by Tokyo journals in the news telegraphed on the 3rd instant from the Chinese Office of Foreign Affairs at Foochow to the effect that the insurrection had been quelled, but at the same time there is no definite assertion in contradiction of the report. A Japanese who has returned to Nagasaki by the *Kosai Maru* gives information from Swatow up to the 29th ultimo. He says that on the 27th and 28th of May an engagement took place between the insurgents and the Government troops at Shouan when the latter were completely routed with a loss of a thousand killed. He further alleges that the insurgents have their headquarters at Chouchou and that the whole of the provinces of Fuhkien and Kwangtung are in a disturbed condition. It will probably occur to our readers that a considerable taint of exaggeration attaches to this story. The rebels had barely taken the field by the date of the alleged engagement, and it is not at all probable that any large body of Government troops, such as a thousand killed suggests, could have been marshalled to quell the insurrection at such an early stage. The same authority asserts that on the 22nd of May the British Missionary Church at Shouan was blown up and that the missionary and his family have disappeared. The French Church however was not injured. The insurgents are said to be armed with French repeating rifles and to possess one machine gun, these weapons having been secretly imported last year via Shanghai and Swatow. It is repeated that Sun Yihsieng is at Singapore and that he has sent a considerable sum of money to Canton for distribution among his fellow-thinkers. The *Kosai Maru* informant describes some shocking scenes in the disturbed district, as the blowing up of the Government offices at Kwangchow and the precipitate flight of Chinese families who in some cases are compelled to abandon their sick and their little children. He confirms previous statements as to the friendly attitude of the insurgents towards foreigners, but he mentions one incident inconsistent with this theory, namely that six Japanese itinerant vendors of medicine, who left Swatow some time ago for the interior, have not since been heard of. The *Mainichi Dempo* has a telegram from Taipeh in Formosa which says that on the 29th of May seven hundred and fifty Government troops under General Li landed at Swatow and marched into the interior in three parties. They are described as having been ill accoutred and badly disciplined; but one thing is made evident by this incident, if it be trustworthy, namely, that the crushing defeat said to have been inflicted by the insurgents on the Government troops two days previous to Li's arrival at Swatow, must be more or less mythical, for it is quite certain that had an event of such magnitude taken place, a paltry force of less than two battalions would not have been sent to redress the situation. The fact is that amid a host of conflicting rumours it is impossible to decipher the truth. We may be sure that the Imperialists will do everything in their power to minimize any reverses they may suffer, and that the insurgents will adopt the opposite course with their successes. The latest intelligence from Swatow says that two Chinese men-of-war landed two thousand troops at that place on the 2nd inst. and that the pacification of the disturbed region may be expected soon.

Wednesday, June 5.

There was practically no news yesterday morning of the insurrection in South China. It was repeated that the insurgents were marching under the banner of Sun, and that they had issued promissory notes which were to be redeemed at twice their face value when Canton is taken. The price of rice is said to have fallen in consequence of the émeute, though why this should be no explanation is offered. The fact has, however, tended to render the insurrection popular. Swatow telegraphs that the success said to have been won by the Imperial troops is limited to one section of the field, but that the insurgents, though tolerably well supplied with arms, are a heterogeneous and ill-organised crowd, and that they will be speedily dissipated when confronted by regular troops. Meanwhile, as might have been expected, they are obliged to requisition supplies and money from private individuals, and it is said that persons who cannot comply with these requisitions are treated with much severity. Intelligence coming from Hongkong via Nagasaki minimizes the trouble, and says that foreigners are travelling as freely as ever between Hongkong and Swatow. It need hardly be said that the squadrons of the various Powers are concentrating in South Chinese waters. An

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

English and a German gunboat are said to have proceeded to Pehhai, and the American ships have been ordered to rendezvous at Hongkong. The Peking Government, according to *Asahi* telegrams, has wired to Viceroy Chao, desiring him to take efficient measures for the protection of Christian places of worship and the lives and properties of foreigners so as to avert any pretext for outside interference.

Thursday, June 7.

Tokyo newspapers are disposed to largely discount the news received on the 5th inst., at the Foreign Office in Tokyo from Chinese official sources in the sense that tranquillity has been practically restored in Kwangtung. The view of these journals is that while the official telegram is probably correct so far as concerns the regions immediately adjacent to Swatow, it cannot be literally read with regard to districts further inland. In all probability, the insurgents, aware that by moving upon Swatow they would have to encounter great resistance from the Imperial troops both by land and by sea and would not materially advance their own cause, have turned their backs on the coast and are marching direct for Canton. This of course is all matter of conjecture. In its context importance is attached to the fact that the insurgents are said to be well equipped with modern arms of precision, and to the fact that Sun Wen is somewhere upon the scene. Slight confirmation of the pessimistic estimate is furnished by a telegram coming *viâ* Shanghai, which says that the insurgents have moved from Jaoping to a place apparently called Keishu, and that the Viceroy of Canton, learning of this advance, has sent a force in that direction. On the other hand, a telegram coming *viâ* Hongkong says that, in a report addressed to the Throne, the Viceroy of the Two Kwang has wired that the insurrection is virtually quelled at Lienchow and Pehhai, but that a foreign hospital and a school have been wrecked. This news is said to be believed in Peking, and the urgent necessity for Tsen's departure to Canton having been thus removed, it is thought likely that he will remain in the capital and continue to exercise his political influence there. Our readers will probably agree that, even after full allowance is made for the Chinese Government's efforts to enforce secrecy, the absence of all rumours as the movements of the rebels may probably be read in the sense that no movements by them of any importance are taking place.

MANCHURIA.

We read in the *Jiji Shimpo* that the Japanese Government has finally resolved to abandon the policy pursued by the military authorities after their occupation of Newchwang. This policy was bequeathed to the Japanese by the Russians, and it had for prime object the gradual attraction of the trade of South Manchuria from Newchwang to Tairen. The most far-seeing Japanese — notably Mr. Kondo Rempei, whose speech on this subject is probably still fresh in our readers' recollection,—have long been persuaded that all artificial attempts to influence the course of trade in this manner are unwise and unpractical. That view has now been officially taken, and measures are on the tapis to relieve Yingkow from all the disabilities under which it previously laboured. These measures are two. One is the linking up of Yingkow with the railway system, which will entail an outlay of 400,000 *yen*, and the other is the equalization of freights on the line so that the difference of 20 per cent. in favour of Tairen, which existed from Russian days, will be abolished, and goods travelling over the railway can find at Newchwang a maritime outlet as cheaply accessible as that at Tairen.

It is reported from Changchun that the Manchuria bandits having been severely pressed by the forces sent against them from Mukden two months ago, have turned their bridles southward and made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Changchun, causing much uneasiness. They are believed to have for immediate object the capture of a quantity of arms—three mountain guns, three thousand rifles and three hundred thousand rounds of ammunition—which are on their way to Kirin, having been purchased by the Governor of that city. Men have been told off to guard the branch office of the Specie Bank in Changchun and it is evident from the telegram that a great deal of apprehension is felt.

Tokyo journals state that a definite agreement has been signed by Japan and China for the establishment of a customs station at Tairen. It is alleged that the system to be pursued is analogous to that in operation at Kiaochow but it appears to us that there are some important differences. The most important articles of the agreement are that the customs officials should be all Japanese subjects appointed by the Japanese authorities without reference to China, who, however, will have to be notified in the event of a change of Commissioner of Customs; that correspondence between customs officials and the Japanese shall be in the Japanese language; that the whole of the leased area shall be duty-free both as to imports and exports, and that raw materials entering it from China and subsequently exported in a manufactured form shall be liable to duty on the raw materials only; that vessels desiring to proceed from Tairen to unopen ports in China may do so under permits granted by the Japanese authorities at Tairen; and finally that the customs at Tairen shall not undertake postal functions. This convention is to go into force from the 1st of July.

Confirmation has been received of the news published in our last issue as to the terms of the new Tairen Customs Convention. We notice that the document is described as being almost a transcript of the system now in operation at Kiaochow, but those who remember the outlines of the Kiaochow system, as published in these columns some time ago, will appreciate that there is a material difference, Japan having in effect reverted to the conditions originally laid down by Germany at Kiaochow, instead of adopting the modified methods suggested by experience at that place. It would seem, however, that the Powers are entirely satisfied with the Tairen arrangement and that, in common with the Chinese Government, they have expressed themselves in that sense. They appear to be especially pleased by the expedition shown in the negotiations—the Convention was signed on the 30th of May by Sir Robert Hart and the Japanese Representative in Peking. Mr. Hayashi is said to have urged strongly that the Peking Government should employ all convenient haste to effect similar arrangements with Russia in Northern Manchuria. Naturally this latter point attracts the attention of Japanese publicists. They call attention to the fact that whereas Japan has hitherto been the subject of much hostile criticism on the ground that she was contriving various ways to lengthen the post bellum situation to the detriment of the open door and to her own advantage, she has in fact shown herself at least as altruistic as any other Power would have been in the circumstances, and in deference to the convenience of third parties, has actually modified what she originally declared to be her basic policy. As to this latter phase, it will be remembered that last year, when the question of Customs duties at Tairen first came upon the tapis, the Japanese Foreign Office emphatically announced that it would not agree to any fiscal arrangements in South Manchuria unless they synchronised with corresponding arrangements in the North. In fact Japan then took the perfectly natural and just position that she would not be a party to the inauguration of any system discriminatory against herself. Yet it seems now that she has become a party to precisely such a system, for whereas, from the 1st of July next, all goods carried over-sea to Tairen, with the exception of those destined for the leased territory, will have to pay the same customs dues as those levied at Yingkow, goods from Europe carried by the railway over the Russian frontier into northern Manchuria will be able to enter free of all such charges pending the conclusion of a Russo-Chinese convention similar to that now effected in the case of Tairen. It is indeed remarkable how persistently Occidental comment has been concentrated on Japan's action in this matter and averted from Russia's. The only visible explanation is that there is no Newchwang in the North to feel the immediate disadvantage of tariff discrimination. The *Asahi Shimbun* betrays considerable impatience from the above point of view. It notes that Vladivostock is a free port and that there is *nothing* whatever to prevent the impouring of dutiless goods via that ingress into Northern Manchuria. Our contemporary therefore thinks that while, as a matter of high policy, the self-abnegation of the Japanese Government is commendable, its liberality practically speaking is open to much criticism. For the only lever that Japan possessed to prise Russia out of her groove of selfish indifference—supposing that she chooses to remain in that groove—has now been given up by Japan.

Some months ago a great deal was heard of Russia's alleged designs in Mongolia, the theory being that as her forward movement in Manchuria had been checked, she had accepted the alternative of pushing towards China by more westerly routes. This subject is now brought again upon the tapis. Telegrams to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Peking say that M. Pokotiloff has asked the Chinese Government to lose no time in constructing a railway from Changkiakow to Kulong, and has also applied for a charter to work mines at the latter place. To the former demand the Chinese Government is said to have replied, through Messrs. Na Tung and Chu Hungchi, that pending the completion of the line from Peking to Changkiakow, no extension beyond the latter place can be undertaken; and with regard to the mines at Kulong, instructions have been issued to the local authorities there to effect some arrangement, of whatever nature, for inaugurating exploitation of the mines by Chinese hands in pursuance of the policy of rights maintenance.

It is said that since the transfer of the Mukden-Hsinmintun Railway to the Chinese authorities, which took place on the 1st

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

inst., the administration of the line has been so defective that many complaints are heard from passengers, and traffic has greatly diminished. But it could scarcely have been expected that the Chinese officials would be able to organise a satisfactory service in the short time that has elapsed since the line came into their hands.

The *Mainichi Dempo* publishes a sensational item of news from Kwangchengtsz. It is to the effect that members of the Russian revolutionary party in Chitah, where they are said to exist in considerable numbers and to be behaving in a manner quite defiant of law and order, recently made a determined attempt to rob the local Treasury in which a sum of 50,000,000 taels was doposited to meet the expenses of Russia's Far-Eastern administration. The method pursued was that adopted by the Chinese some thirty-five years ago in Hongkong, namely, to hire a house in the neighbourhood of the Treasury and to construct a mine underground from the former to the latter. They were discovered on the eve of the consummation of their scheme and more than thirty of them were arrested.

It is stated that the Russo-Chinese negotiations will be resumed in Peking next month. There certainly has been no sacrifice of deliberation in the conduct of this discussion.

A telegram from Harbin says that five thousand labourers have apparently joined the rebels, whose violent proceedings in that city were recently reported, and that the situation is disquieting.

KOREA.

Friday, May 31.

On the 30th ultimo Marquis Ito invited the members of the new Cabinet to the Residency-General and spoke to them in very plain terms about the policy he considered it necessary to pursue. The Marquis naturally dwelt upon Japan's sincere desire to promote the welfare of the peninsular Empire, but the prominent feature of his address was a historical review of international events during the past thirty-five years in the Far East. From this retrospect he emphatically inferred that the only practical course for Korea was to march hand in hand with Japan. Any other policy must merely tend to convert her into an object of foreign ambition. There are some Koreans who talk loudly of their country's independence, but the Marquis pertinently reminded his hearers that independence consists in ability to stand by one's own strength and not in the expectation of being kept on one's feet by a third party. The more sincere and more effective the friendship between Japan and Korea, the better for both sides, and even a cursory perusal of the annals of the immediate past must make it clear that Japan as a matter of self-defence can not possibly abandon Korea to her own devices. The Resident-General took truth and fair dealing for his motto and did not propose to endure anything else from others. If his hearers disagreed with him, he was quite willing to discuss the matter at length, but if they agreed, he counted on their whole-hearted co-operation.

The new Premier, Mr. Yi Wanyong, rose, after Marquis Ito's speech, and declaring that he entirely shared the Resident-General's views, pledged himself to support them with all his ability.

Saturday, June 1.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Seoul correspondent writes in an enthusiatic strain about the new Cabinet. He regards it as essentially pro-Japanese and says that its composition and the celerity with which it was organised speak volumes for Marquis Ito's able management. Apart from the Premier, Yi Wanyong, the two most remarkable figures are Sun Pyongchun, leader of the Il Chinghoi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Cho, Minister of Justice. The former is known among the Japanese by the name of Noda Heijiro and is said to be a man of extraordinary resource and daring. It is believed that for some time he has had close relations with the new Premier. Mr. Cho spent several years in Tokyo as a teacher in the Foreign Language School, and his name used to be borne on the roll of refugees. Both he and the Il Chinghoi leader are regarded with the greatest possible disfavour by the Court, and it is thought very singular that the Emperor consented to the formation of a Ministry including these two names. It is conceivable, however, that the Emperor having no other resource, decided to proceed upon the rope-giving principle. His Majesty may think that such a Cabinet must soon create an atmosphere fatal to its own existence and that its downfall if accomplished with sufficient speed and eclat will give a heavy blow to the pro-Japanese party. It will have been observed that immediately after the nomination of the Cabinet a determined onset was made upon it by Yi Keunthaik and his followers, but they met with no success. Still the Cabinet will certainly have a hard task to perform. Its sheet anchor will be the support of Marquis Ito who may almost be said to have now definitely thrown the gauntlet in the face of the Court party.

Sunday, June 2.

Marquis Ito appears to be pursuing in Korea the same policy that he adopted in his own country twenty-two years ago when the second great re-organization of the Japanese administration was effected. There was then called into existence a Privy Council which, as was well understood at the time, served as a vehicle for retaining in office while depriving of practical power the statesmen who would otherwise have been completely shelved under the new regime. These statesmen were thus prevented from becoming open enemies of the reformed administration, while at the same time their experienced advice remained available to the Throne. This is what has now been done in Seoul. There exists already in Korea a *Chusu-in* which may be said to correspond to the Japanese *Sumitsu-in*, but with this difference that the Korean department has hitherto been officered by Cabinet Ministers whereas the Japanese is organized with specially appointed members (*Komon*). The Japanese system has now been extended to the neighbouring Empire, and thus the *Chusu-in* receives a new character. Instead of being merely an assembly of men in administrative office, it becomes like its Japanese prototype a retreat for men out of office, and naturally the six statesmen first appointed as *Komon* are those who might have been expected to oppose the present Cabinet and are headed by the former Premier.

Wednesday, June 5.

It is stated that the new Cabinet is centered not only on the Premier but also on the Il Chinghoi leader, who holds the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce, and on Cho, Minister of Justice, who was formerly a refugee in Japan. Yi Keunthaik is reported to be continuing his machinations for the overthrow of the Ministry, and it is said that on the 2nd inst. he was impeached to the Throne by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Marquis Ito has introduced, it is said, an important innovation. Hitherto the Cabinet has held a council in the Palace every Wednesday, but hereafter this is to be supplemented by a meeting at the Residency-General every Tuesday.

The Il Chinghoi have taken a leaf out of the book of modern political parties. Committees of them are stumping the country, and it is said that their lecture-meetings are having great success, considerable numbers of adherents being enrolled after every meeting. Probably the admission of the Il Chinghoi leader to the Cabinet is largely responsible for the popularity which the party is enjoying.

As a result of the recent visit of Mr. Asano to Korea, it is stated that he, in conjunction with Baron Shibusawa, has elaborated a project for the construction of the railway between Pyong-yang and Chinampo; that is to say, a line joining Pyong-yang with its port at the mouth of the Tadong. The probability is that the Korean Government will guarantee interest on the capital of this line. Another item of intelligence is that Mr. Asano contemplates establishing at Pyong-yang a branch of his cement works.

THE CHINESE STUDENTS IN TOKYO.

At one time there were from twelve to thirteen thousand Chinese students in Tokyo, but the number has now fallen to the neighbourhood of eight thousand. This marked diminution is a subject of considerable comment in Japanese circles. The proximate causes are said to be, first, the issue of stringent regulations bearing on the conduct of the students—regulations emanating from the Educational Department last year, which caused considerable excitement at the time amongst the students—and, secondly, the system subsequently organised by the Chinese Government for the control of the students, a system which is said by some critics to have been devised expressly for the purpose of exercising a strict scrutiny into the political opinions of the lads. All this is believed to have created a situation intolerable to the students, and as for the surveillance which was entrusted to the Chinese Legation in Tokyo, it is said to have been vexatious rather than useful, for, while subjecting the youths to irksome restraint, it did not put any real obstacle in the way of charlatan schools expressly organised for the purpose of granting certificates at the least possible expenditure of time and money. Germany and America have taken advantage of the position to urge upon the Chinese Government the advisability of sending its students to their schools, and one of the leading Tokyo papers observes that there are signs that in those countries also the system of rapid finishing, which has been so much discredited in Japan, is likely to be inaugurated.

Meanwhile the Chinese are making their presence felt in an objectionable manner in Tokyo. They are said to be smuggling opium through the Customs by packing it in alcohol vessels, and on the 31st ultimo the police raided an opium den in the Kanda district of Tokyo, arrested the proprietor and seized a quantity of smoking apparatus. The guests, however, succeeded in effecting their escape.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FINANCIAL.

Friday, May 31.

Things have settled down quietly in banking circles in Nagoya though nothing is as yet definitely known about the fate of the Oguri Bank. The run upon the Tokorozawa Bank has also ceased, the cause of alarm having been traced to a malicious and groundless rumour. Settling day upon the Tokyo Stock Exchange passed off quietly. The number of shares handled being 164,820 and their total price 11,771,850 *yen*. This was the largest volume of transactions since March, the last month of the inflated period. The corresponding figures for April were 130,630 shares and 9,307,270 *yen*. Tokyo papers take a favourable view of the financial situation. They are confident that the rubicon has been passed, that the fate of the various questionable enterprises started during the boom has been sealed and that the dawn of a brighter day is now in sight. It is to be observed that the close of May witnessed the disposal of all the shares purchased at the finale of the inflated period, a settlement which had been anticipated with considerable anxiety.

Saturday, June 1.

The troubles of the three petty banks which during the past few days attracted some attention are reported to have been disposed of satisfactorily. The Kamakura Bank, whose affairs were found to be in perfect order, has been assisted by its colleagues; the run on the Tokurozawa Bank, having been due solely to malicious rumours, has ceased, and even in the case of the Oguri Bank there is said to be a possibility of its reopening its doors within a week or ten days. Moreover the affairs of the piece-goods merchant Takayama, of Kawagoye, have been arranged in such a way as to avoid bankruptcy.

The negotiations which had been proceeding for some time between the Meiji Insurance Company, (representing several of its colleagues as well as itself) and the Tokyo Electric Light Company have either failed or been suspended. The Company wanted to borrow 5,000,000 *yen* at 6 per cent. at par but the insurance agents declined to take the bonds at a higher price than 95 and thus a deadlock resulted.

Sunday, June 2.

There has been another slump in the share market, owing, doubtless, to the fact that several banks in Aichi Prefecture closed their doors for a fortnight from the 1st of June. The most important of these was the Kamesaki Bank in the Chita district of Owari. It has a capital of 800,000 *yen*, its deposits amount to 2½ millions and it has made loans to the extent of 3½ millions. Its trouble does not appear to be in any way related to the speculations on the Stock Exchanges, but is traceable rather to connection with some of the mushroom companies which came into existence at the time of the recent boom. It has lent considerable sums on the security of landed property, and this fixing of its capital, having been carried too far, caused embarrassment. For some time back this bank's affairs have been regarded with uneasiness and its application to the united banks of Nagoya for assistance was rejected. A similar fate has overtaken the Koromogawa Bank in the same prefecture of Aichi. This is a small concern with a nominal capital of 100,000 *yen* and a paid-up capital of 50,000. It had very close relations with the Kamesaki Bank and it therefore naturally shared the latter's embarrassments, but as the institution is on a limited liability basis and as it has amongst its principal supporters two of the highest tax-payers of the prefecture, its affairs will probably be quickly re-adjusted. Another bank which has closed its doors is the Kaniye Ginko in the Kaito district of Aichi. It has a capital of 80,000 *yen* and it succumbed to a run made upon it on the 1st inst. Finally there is the Omi Ginko, also of Aichi Prefecture, with a capital of 150,000 *yen*. It too had to meet a run on the 1st inst. but assistance rendered by the Banking Union of Nagoya enabled it to tide over the crisis.

It is evident that these troubles have been in the air for some time. Tokyo newspapers have of late insisted that a petty bank failure does not exercise any sensible effect upon the stock market and no later than the 31st ultimo the public was told that the threatened troubles in the Nagoya banking world had been averted owing to the action of the Nagoya Union. But it is evident that the public knew better, and that an atmosphere of apprehension has been hanging over the stock market ever since the middle of May. It seems to us extravagant to deny that the closing of their doors by no less than four banks, large or small, in the space of less than a fortnight can fail to depress the stock market. Banks like the Oguri and Kamezaki had doubtless lent some money on the securities of shares, and unless the owners of these shares can now take them up, which is improbable in many cases, the shares must be thrown upon the market and the latter can not fail to be affected. When the Exchange closed on Saturday, Nippon Yusen Kaisha forwards were quoted at *yen* 96.20 *sen*, and Tokyo Railways at *yen* 77.60, while the Cotton Spinning Companies' scrip showed even a heavier debacle, the prospects of this industry being further affected by the insurrection in South China. Nagoya has always been notable for the speculative spirit which generally prevails in places where manufacturing industry is in its earliest stages. Osaka comes next in this respect and Tokyo is the staidest of all. There is consequently nothing strange in the fact that the effects of the present depression should be felt most severely in Nagoya. What is most desirable at the present juncture is, that whatever banking catastrophes are impending should take place quickly and finally so that the public may draw breath freely. There is indeed no whisper of any further difficulties of this nature but it would be foolish to draw any hard and fast inference from that fact. Two opinions are quoted by Tokyo newspapers with reference to the situation. One view is that a considerable time must still elapse before anything like a solid recovery can take place in the share market; the other, that as the debacle has been very sharp and sudden the re-action will be of a similar nature. Meanwhile both of the great political parties are concerting remedial measures, and the *Seiyu-kai* are reported to have reached a decision which will be urged upon the Government, but which is kept strictly secret at present.

Monday, June 3.

The Kamesaki Bank's affairs do not seem to be as bad as was at first supposed. It was owing to the closure of the Oguri Bank that this other institution came to temporary grief. The chief partner in the Kamesaki Bank had been a manager of the Oguri Bank and is, moreover, a relative of Mr. Oguri. Arguing from these data, the public inferred that the Kamesaki Bank would be more or less involved, and the local farmers, who had deposits aggregating from 700,000 to 800,000 *yen*, began to withdraw them rapidly. This state of affairs made itself felt on the 27th and 28th of May, when the Bank's funds happened to be particularly low owing to large advances made on account of sericulture and spring manure. The Chief Manager repaired at once to Tokyo and through the good offices of Baron Shibusawa and Count Okuma succeeded in obtaining from the Bank of Japan a promise of assistance to the extent of half a million *yen*. This money, had it been immediately forthcoming, would easily have tided over the situation, but some unforeseen delay appears to have occured in connection with the local formalities, and in the end the Bank felt itself obliged to close its doors on the 1st inst. The present forecast, however, is that as the Bank is an unlimited liability, and as the partners are prepared to surrender their whole property, which is very considerable, the institution will be able to re-open its doors before long. Meanwhile the Nagoya local banks have assumed an attitude of such extreme caution that considerable inconvenience would be felt by seri-culturists had not the Bank of Japan stepped into the breach by instructing its Nagoya Branch to grant accommodation freely. As for the Oguri Bank, a committee of ten more or less eminent business men of Tokyo and Osaka as well as Nagoya, has been appointed to adjust its affairs, and as in this case also the proprietor of the bank offers to surrender the whole of his property, it is declared that the depositors will not lose a *sen* and the present expectation is that the bank will be re-opened in a few days.

Tuesday, June 4.

The banking trouble continues in Aichi Prefecture. It is all a direct sequel of the Oguri and Kamezaki failures. There are runs on no less than five banks. Four of these are comparatively small, namely the Nishio Ginko (capital 300,000 *yen*) the Okazaki Ginko (capital 300,000 *yen*) the Nukata Ginko (capital 100,000 *yen*) and the Uchimi Savings Bank (capital 50,000 *yen*). All these were the scene of some commotion on the 3rd inst. and how they ultimately fared we do not yet know. A more important institution, which was for a time in danger, is the Omi Ginko which has deposits amounting to 800,000 *yen*. A run commenced on it last Saturday and continued through a part of Sunday. Saturday was tided over by means of assistance from the local branch of the Bank of Japan, and for Sunday's needs a sum of 150,000 *yen* was sent for from Tokyo. This money had not arrived by eight o'clock in the morning and it became necessary to close the Bank's doors. But happily the funds came before nine and business was resumed. The Savings Bank section of the Nagoya Ginko was also the scene of a run last Sunday, but as all demands were met without difficulty no disaster resulted. Everything possible is being done by the Government to tide over this crisis, which happens at a most inopportune time just when sericulturists are looking for accommodation. Not only the local branch of the Bank of Japan but also the Osaka branch and the Tokyo head office are pouring funds into Nagoya, and doubtless equilibrium will soon be restored. The effects of the panic have extended to the Nagoya and Yurin Life Insurance Companies, both of which are said to have close rela-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

volume of business the general embarrassment is considerably enhanced. Naturally at such a time the bears are active on Change. They are spreading rumours that a run will shortly take place on some Tokyo bank, which is supposed to have lent out the greater part of its deposits as banks generally do. It does not appear, however, that these manœuvres have had much effect. The share market is indeed at such a low ebb that it has very little margin for further collapse and on Monday afternoon it showed some slight sign of improvement. Evidently, however, public confidence has been rudely shaken, and when we find the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's shares quoted at less than 98 although a certain dividend of 12 per cent. is paid on them, and the once highly favoured Tokyo railway shares quoted at 77 for August delivery, it is evident that things are about as bad as they can possibly be, neither is there much likelihood of speedy improvement. Perhaps the best thing that could happen is that these bank troubles should be precipitated at once so as to clear the air. In these circumstances the public shows its usual disposition to criticise the Government's financial policy. One assertion now very current is that the Treasury, by issuing a large volume of exchequer bills, has created a tightness in the money market and that steps ought to be at once taken for repaying these bills. But it does not appear to us that there is any real scarcity of money in the market. Certainly since quotations stood at a high figure three months ago there has not been any such issue of exchequer bills as could have produced stringency. The obvious explanation seems to be that although the banks have plenty of money they hesitate to lend it at a time like the present, and until the public recovers from its nervous condition, no considerable change can be expected.

Meanwhile the Tokyo Railway Company has not yet received the Municipality's permission to extend its electric lighting field to all parts of the city traversed by its lines, but rumour says that this sanction will be very soon forthcoming. What dividend this Company will pay for the past half year there are as yet no indications, but 9 per cent. is spoken of in some quarters. The Tokyo Electric Light Company announces its intention of paying ten per cent., which is two per cent. less than it paid the preceding term. Its earnings during the half year showed an increase of nearly 230,000 *yen*, but as its capital was augmented by nearly 5,000,000, these added earnings did not suffice to keep up the old rate of dividend.

Wednesday, June 5.

The trouble with the Nagoya banks spoken of in our last issue seems to be assuming smaller dimensions. There was a run on these banks during the forenoon of the 4th inst., but owing to assistance freely given by the Nippon Ginko, all calls were fully met, and by the afternoon quiet had been restored. So far as we can make out from the telegrams, which are somewhat indistinct, the total accommodation hitherto granted by the Central Bank to these threatened institutions was eight million *yen*, of which amount two millions are expected to return immediately to the coffers of the banks. It is stated that the bankers and leading merchants of Nagoya have formed a union for the purpose of tiding over this crisis, and that there will be no difficulty in further effects of the panic.

On the 4th instant, a committee of the Progressists waited upon the Minister of Finance and had a long interview with him. The committee is said to have inquired, in the first place, with reference to the particulars of the sum of 500,000,000 *yen* which Mr. Sakatani, in a recent speech, declared to be in the possession of the Treasury. The Minister is said to have replied in detail but under the pledge of secrecy. We may note here, however, that the *Hochi Shimbun* professes to have discovered the whereabouts of this money and the manner of its investment. Our contemporary gives the following details, namely:—140 millions constituting the specie reserve of the Bank of Japan; 50 millions also held by the Bank of Japan but only nominally, the money being really deposited abroad at interest; 230 millions, being surplus from the war fund, and 80 millions of the fund for the adjustment of national debts. These last two sums, aggregating 310 millions, are invested in London, Paris and New York in the form of treasury bills, under special arrangements with foreign financiers and at fixed rates of interest, so that the money cannot be immediately brought to Japan. Such is the *Hochi's* account, for the accuracy of which we do not vouch. Reverting to the committee's interview, they are said to have further asked the Minister what intention the Treasury entertains with reference to the sum of from 80 to 90 million *yen* which has to be floated during the present fiscal year under the provisions of the last budget. Mr. Sakatani replied that the Government's programme was to obtain this money by means of treasury bills which would be exchanged for loan-bonds according to the convenience of the market. Already on account of this and other expenses some 100 million *yen* worth of treasury bills had been issued, but, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the market, no exchange against loan-bonds had been effected. On the contrary in consideration of the present financial condition, the Government had paid off 20 million *yen* worth of these bills. The Government had no intention of issuing any loan-bonds during the present fiscal year. In fact all the money required had already been obtained by means of treasury bills, and nothing now remained except to convert the latter into bonds, which would be done so as to suit the convenience of the market. Supplementing this part of the interview, the *Hochi Shimbun* says that 30 millions worth of treasury bills stand for redemption on the 21st inst. and 16 millions on the 25th; and that with regard to this sum of 46 millions the Progressists' committee asked the Minister whether the whole could not be returned in ready money so as to relieve the present stringency in the market. The reply is said to have been that one third would be redeemed. Asked about next year's budget, the Minister is said to have replied that a sum of 30 million *yen* would remain from the war-fund appropriation for the current year; that there would certainly be a surplus of 40 millions in the present budget, and that if to these figures the money due from Russia on account of prisoners' maintenance were added, a total of about 120 millions would be available for next year's income, so that the compilation of the budget would present no difficulty. With reference to the Manchuria-Railway somewhat unfavourable conditions were accepted, but that as these conditions were the outcome of a temporary state of the market and as there was no pressing want of the money, the transaction need not be pushed precipitately. His Excellency intimated that America had not been found a suitable place for the issue of the loans and that transactions were now being carried on in London alone. Finally the Minister is reported to have announced that the Government would spare no pains to assist in tiding the country over the present period of depression.

Meanwhile there are no symptoms of any improvement in the share market. Transactions were almost nil on the 4th inst., neither sellers nor buyers having any courage to operate. Causes which two or three months ago would have been quite ineffectual are now regarded as of vital importance, and it is hard to see whence any impulse of improvement can come. Just as a few months ago the market prices of shares were considerably above their value as investments, so now they are more than correspondingly below that figure, and it is evident that for anyone fortunate enough to command a good stock of ready money a fine opportunity offers.

Figures are published with regard to the Tokyo Railway Company. We learn from them that, during the half year ended May the 31st, the gross earnings of the Company were 3,734,387 *yen*, being an average of 15,020 *yen* per day. Compared with the earnings of the three companies prior to amalgamation, the above figures show a remarkable increase. Thus, during the half year immediately previous to amalgamation, the gross earnings of the three companies were 1,998,580 *yen*, being an average of 10,981 *yen* daily. There was consequently a total increase of 1,735,807 *yen* during the half-year just ended. It is stated, however, that the dividend now to be declared will not be in the full ratio of this increase, inasmuch as heavy expenses had to be incurred for extra equipment. The dividend will nevertheless be appreciably better than that declared last December.

Thursday, June 7.

The bank troubles in Nagoya seem to have been finally brought to an end. As was reported in our last issue, the various banks have formed a union on the basis of rendering mutual assistance, and the brokers have followed this example. Meanwhile it has been expected that some similar troubles would be reported from other provinces, but thus far the expectation has been only very partially justified. The Kokura banch of the Hundred and Thirtieth Bank of Osaka—this is the institution which was saved from bankruptcy by the Treasury's intervention during the war—suffered an abortive run on the 3rd or 4th inst., as did also the Wakayama branch of the Forty-third Bank. These incidents proved trifling and did not disturb the stability of the banks. There is as yet no confidence that repetitions of such troubles need not be expected, but on the whole some feeling of security appears to be growing up. Its growth is helped by news that the Hiranuma trouble has been adjusted. This latter was connected with share speculations made by the Tokyo branch of the Kinju Ginko, of which Mr. Hiranuma is practically proprietor. The shares appear to have been undoubtedly purchased by the Bank, but as the brokers concerned had not made the transaction

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

public, Mr. Hiranuma declined to accept the responsibility and called upon them to restore the bargain money. A compromise was finally effected, but we observe that the amount involved was a mere fraction of the figure mentioned by rumour.

It is stated that the Treasury has decided to include among officially recognised securities the shares of all the nationalized banks. This will of course give considerable ease to the money market.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* says that the prospects of raising the 80 million *yen* loan are brightest in France.

THE PROGRESSISTS AND FOREIGN POLICY.

A committee of three, appointed by the Progressists, waited upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the morning of the 5th inst. The details of the interview were, of course, confidential, but the *Jiji Shimpo* has learned from one of those present the gist of the conversation which took place. Viscount Hayashi is reported to have said that, even before the war, France and Japan had been more or less animated by a desire to come together, and that this desire was now on the point of maturing. The *entente* which is being negotiated between Japan and France cannot yet be made public property, but, speaking broadly, it provides for guaranteeing the rights of the signatories over their own Far Eastern territories, over countries under their protection, and over regions occupied by them in the sequel of war. Some people have asserted that the *entente* imposes special duties upon Japan, but that is not the case. As to the rumour that the operation of the existing Franco-Japanese treaty of amity and commerce is to be extended to Annam, that step would doubtless be advantageous, but it cannot be taken without previous reference to the French Parliament, and therefore the contracting parties have decided to omit it from the *entente*. The Progressists committee then inquired whether such an *entente* was not quite useless in presence of the fact that neither of the high contracting parties had trespassed upon the rights of the other or showed any disposition to so trespass. Viscount Hayashi replied that a convention which did not impose any special duties upon either of the signatories but nevertheless guaranteed both parties against all troublesome contingencies and constituted a public pledge of the inviolability of their respective territories, is necessarily a matter for mutual congratulation, and, even as an instrument for promoting friendship, can by no means be termed useless. Asked about the relations between Japan and Russia and the rumour of an *entente* in this case also, Viscount Hayashi replied that to re establish intimate relations with a neighbouring country which had recently been an enemy, was necessarily a matter of prime importance. The Portsmouth Treaty, however, had left several important matters for subsequent conventional treatment, and these have now formed the subject of discussions which might be said to have almost been concluded. Over and above this aftermath of the Portsmouth Treaty, the question presented itself of a Russo-Japanese *entente* similar to that now in process of negotiation with France. Both Powers recognise the expediency of such an agreement, which, without imposing any special duties on either, would tend to give stability to their friendship. But the views of each side, when formulated, had been found to differ considerably in many respects, and consequently the conference could not be said to be now progressing rapidly. Nevertheless, as both Powers recognised the desirability of an *entente*, it might be taken for granted that they would ultimately reach a consensus. In these circumstances it would of course be premature to speak of the convention in detail, but the Viscount went so far as to explain that in its main features it would follow the lines of the Franco-Japanese *entente*.

The Committee then inquired about the San Francisco affair, and were informed that the recent acts of violence in that city were entirely distinct from the problem which had arisen some time ago between the two countries, namely the question relating to the segregation of Japanese children in the schools. It had been recognised by the Washington Government that these acts of violence were facts constituting a question between the two nations. A telegram in that sense had been received on the 30th of May, and the necessary investigations are now in progress, after which due diplomatic steps will be taken. It was probable that some clash of views might occur between Washington and the State Authorities of California, but in view of the mood of the Central Government there could be no doubt that a satisfactory settlement would be reached.

The next question discussed was that of the Mukden-Hsinmintun Railway, but the inquiries of the Committee did not elicit anything hitherto publicly unknown. The line has been sold to the Chinese for a fixed sum, the cost of its reconstruction is to be borne equally by the two Powers, and the principal operating officials are to be Japanese. It will be the duty of the South Manchuria Railway Company to implement this agreement, but as the transfer of the railway took place only a few days ago, no definite statement of results can yet be made.

Questions were also asked about the Yalu timber felling enterprise, but the Minister could only say that so far as the right bank of the river was concerned, things were in *statu quo*. On the left, or Korean bank, the enterprise was being vigorously carried on and Viscount Hayashi did not doubt that a convention for its prosecution on the right bank also would soon be concluded with China.

The last matter of discussion related to Korean affairs, but only the broadest outlines are reported. Viscount Hayashi is said to have stated that the Resident General had endeavoured to avert the resignation of the last Cabinet, but that its successor was at one with Japan's views and might probably be trusted to work harmoniously with the Residency-General.

There are rumours that the Committee did not confine themselves to merely catechising the Minister, but went so far as to express very strong dissent from his policy. We find no reflection whatever of this sentiment in the columns of the press, if we except the *Yorodzu Choho* and the *Niroku Shimbun*, which newspapers profess to think that the present Minister of Foreign Affairs confines himself to discharging duties and makes no attempt to assert rights. These are certainly the last two journals in Japan from which moderation might be expected when discussing foreign affairs.

THE KAIPING AFFAIR.

Latest intelligence indicates that the Governments of China and Japan have arrived at the stage of presenting to each other demands and counter-demands. Japan asks for due compensation in connection with the Kaiping affair and China prefers a similar claim on account of the doings of Japanese fishermen at Hseungyoching. Governor Chao declares that until his claim is settled he will not pay any attention to Japan's demand, but that is a resolve which he will scarcely find easy to maintain.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* has a long note about the Hseungyoching affair, but many of the points made and of the facts related are already familiar to our readers. Two things appear to be now certain. One is that the fishing ground where the trouble occurred was twelve nautical leagues distant from the nearest point of Chinese territory and could not therefore be lawfully regarded as lying within Chinese territorial waters. The other is, that if the Japanese levied fees in return for protection given to Chinese fishermen against pirates, the Chinese on their side adopted precisely the same course with regard to the Japanese, which latter proceeding the *Kokumin* criticises as entirely superfluous, the Japanese being well able to defend themselves. Arguing from all the premises, our contemporary arrives at the conclusion that this Hseungyoching affair, if not deliberately planned by China from the outset, was at all events officially fostered by her, with the intention of employing it as a set-off to the Kaiping complication, and in the hope that it might constitute a still more substantial asset for settling accounts with Japan.

The Japanese fishermen whose operations at Hseung-yochin attracted so much attention, are said to have formed a large guild and to be about to erect a fishing village in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur. They are reported to have received from the Governor-General of Kwantung assistance to the extent of ten thousand *yen*.

THE NEW CRIMINAL CODE.

The discussion which took place recently in these columns, with reference to the most appropriate English renderings of parts of the new Criminal Code, between Dr. Loenholm and Mr. de Becker has suggested a not unnatural conclusion to the *Shanghai Mercury*; namely, that if legal experts like these two disputants find so much reason to differ as to the proper translation of certain parts of this body of law, the original Japanese text must be decidedly ambiguous. Such an inference is reasonable enough, but we venture to allege that it is comparatively baseless in this particular case. We have often asked Japanese jurists whether they found anything perplexing, anything open to different interpretations, in the text of Japan's Meiji Codes, and the invariable answer has been in the negative. Human ingenuity has never yet achieved such lucidity of jurisprudential diction as to guarantee a Code against the smallest ambiguity. Doubtless a crafty barrister could find debateable passages in the modern laws of Japan. But we are not aware that any serious divergence of interpretation has ever perplexed Japanese jurisconsults or impeded the course of justice in Japanese Courts. The fact that two European experts disputed each other's English renderings proves nothing, unless it can be shown that the divergence of views related to basic significance and not to mere questions of diction, or to the desirability of omitting this or including that. The Japanese themselves do not admit any ambiguity, and, after all, the last word is with them.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

COUNT OKUMA AND THE UNITED STATES.

It appears that the telegrams sent to America professing to quote Count Okuma's views were based on a conversation which took place between the Count and a visitor on the 4th inst. This conversation is quoted by the *Hochi Shimbun*, which, as the chief Progressist organ, may be credited in such a matter. The conversation does not contain any direct allusion to the employment of force by Japan for the purpose of asserting her rights in the United States, but it does contain a strong affirmation of those rights and a declaration that Japan is bound not to shrink from any means of obtaining from the United States the same recognition that Great Britain extends to the Japanese by treaty and by practise. It is easy to see that such an expression of views might have assumed a very strong complexion in the process of condensating for telegraphic purposes. Accordingly, a leading American journal, the *New York World*, wired direct to Count Okuma for confirmation or contradiction, and the Count replied as follows:—"I greatly regret that anti-Japanese outrages are being repeated in San Francisco. We as a nation were not satisfied with the settlement of the recent school incident or with the unjust discrimination exercised against our emigrants and their actual exclusion. We patiently hoped that the principles enunciated in the enlightened statement of President Roosevelt to Congress last December would prevail and that every unjust discrimination against the Japanese would be stopped. Any repetition of the injustices against Japanese will seriously impair our warm feelings towards America and our traditional friendship will be weakened thereby. Fair and just treatment is essential to maintain friendship. Repeated outrageous acts will not only damage American interests but also disgrace American civilization. For the sake of justice and humanity I sincerely appeal to the American people to stop the Boxer-like outrages and unfair discrimination against the Japanese, and I pray that Washington's farewell address will not be forgotten by the American people."

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Mr. K. Uchida, Ambassador in Vienna, has been appointed Minister to Switzerland in addition to his present post. Mr. T. Sugimura has been appointed Minister to Swiden and Norway.

It appears that the steel foundry which is to be established at Muroran as a joint enterprise of the Tanko Steamship Company and Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers, will be a semi-official affair. This was partially understood when it became known that a grant of land had been made by the naval authorities as a site for the foundry, but the fact becomes now very clear, inasmuch as Vice-Admiral Yamanouchi, who holds the position of Port Admiral at Kure, is to be superintendent of the Muroran enterprise. We learn from an interview between the Vice-Admiral and a member of the *Asahi Shimbun's* staff that the former played an important part in bringing together the Japanese company and the two English firms, and that he is to proceed to Europe in August for the purpose of making final arrangements. This enterprise ought to prove a success. Some doubts have been thrown upon its future in connection with the accessibility of a supply of iron, but we must assume that due attention has been paid to that point by the experts in the service of the companies.

The 19th graduation ceremony of the Army Officers College in Tokyo took place on the 31st ultimo in the presence of the Emperor. There were an extraordinary number of graduates—no less than 1,068—and they were divided amongst the various branches of the service as follow:—Infantry 842; Cavalry 33; Field-Artillery 74; Garrison Artillery 29; Engineers 36; and Commissariat 14. Ten students had the honour of receiving silver watches from the Emperor in recognition of their exceptional proficiency.

From a circular sent out by Messrs. T. Minami and Sons we observe that this well known and highly trustworthy Tourist Agency undertakes to make all arrangements in connexion with the purchase, delivery, packing and shipping of articles which tourists or residents may desire to obtain from the Tokyo Exhibition. Another interesting feature of the circular is that the Agency offers to provide lady-guides to those who may prefer them to men. There will be many who are likely to prefer them, we imagine. The proposal appears to be an innovation, and it deserves to be welcomed, especially as the fee for female guides—they are called "interpreters" in the circular—is one *yen* per day cheaper than the fee for men.

A ceremony was held at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, on the morning of May 31st on the occasion of the departure of two Chinese torpedo-boats which have been built there to the order of Chang Tze-tung, Viceroy of Hukwang. The vessels left for China in charge of Commander Aiba, who was in command of the destroyer *Sazanami* when she captured Admiral Rojestvensky at the Battle of the Japan Sea.

The Naval Department publishes a telegram from Prince Fushimi saying that the King of England has suggested that his Imperial Highness should return to Japan from Vancouver by a British warship. The Prince has accepted this proposal and it is stated that the *Monmouth* will proceed from Weihai-wei for the purpose, having first called at Yokohama to coal and lay in stores. The *Monmouth* is a first-class armoured cruiser of 9,800 tons and 22,000 horse power. Certainly England has gone out of her way to show every possible civility to Prince Fushimi. His Imperial Highness left London on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo and seems to have had a most brilliant send-off, a great number of distinguished personages attending to bid him farewell and the crowds cheering him most lustily.

Some little surprise has been caused in Tokyo by the receipt of a telegram from Berlin to the effect that the Ambassador of France to the German capital has submitted to the German Government the text of the new Franco-Japanese Convention. Little credence is placed in the story inasmuch as it is scarcely conceivable that the draft of an uncompleted and unsigned document would have been thus exhibited to a foreign Power. Tokyo journals, or at any rate some of them, are therefore disposed to regard this story as a mere device on Germany's part, to disturb the *entente*, but it appears to us the statement is too obviously lacking in credibility to have been concocted by any serious politician.

Another Berlin telegram represents the French Ambassador in Tokyo as having applied to the Japanese Government to adopt suitable measures in the case of certain political intriguers from Annam who are said to be now in Japan. This is interpreted to signify a demand for the rendition of these plotters, but inasmuch as the surrender of men to a foreign country on a charge of a political offence only is an unheard of thing in modern times, this cablegram is evidently a very clumsy concoction. One need hardly say that nothing has been heard officially of such a demand in Tokyo.

The *Figoku Shogyo Zasshi*, which has had twelve years of prosperous existence, and has doubtless contributed much to the growth of trade between the United Kingdom and Japan, is about to change its name, the old title (*English Trade Journal*) being considered somewhat one-sided. We have not learned what the new title will be but probably it will take some such form as *Nichi-Yei Shogyo Shimpo* (*Anglo-Japanese Trade Journal*). We learn also that the journal is about to publish a Chinese edition and that this step is to be celebrated by a reunion at the Maple Club on the 10th inst., when also a welcome will be given to Mr. W. J. Rivington, Manager of the London office, who has just returned from China, where he is understood to have made arrangements for the new publication.

Very belated reports reach Tokyo of disturbances said to have taken place at Vladivostock and Harbin on the night of the 12th ultimo. The incidents were almost identical. In each case bands of workmen, numbering from four to six hundred, made some kind of demonstration and were attacked by troops, a considerable number of casualties and arrests resulting. These incidents have been hitherto kept very secret, and of course they may mean nothing more than labour strikes, but there is a strong suspicion that they bear a revolutionary character. It is wonderful to think that men with bare hands can thus stand up as a target for armed troops.

Signor Guglielmo Ferrero, the eminent historian of ancient Rome, has just passed through Paris on his way back to Italy. To a French man of letters who called upon him he said:—"I have just returned from England, after a week's stay there, where they have published the first two volumes of my history. This was not my first visit to England, for I spent several months there in 1894. What struck me most of all on this second visit was the great transformation which has taken place there in many things. On the one hand, England is coming under the influence of America, and, on the other, she is being influenced by Germany and France. In walking through the streets, in conversation, in reading the papers, I was able to see that a new state of things is being brought about, and that the splendid Britannic isolation, of which we have heard so much, has greatly diminished."

The long delay in bringing the Siberian mail route within reach of people living in Japan is likely to be soon terminated. Tokyo newspapers say that St. Petersburg and Tokyo have been in consultation about the matter for some time. The difficulty was that the Russian Authorities demanded a large sum for the transmission of mails, but it appears that they have finally given up that demand, and that we shall now soon be able to post our letters *via* Vladivostock, which will mean a saving of at least a week in time of transmission.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

It is alleged (*Asahi's* telegrams) that at a Court Council, held on the 2nd inst, the Peking Government decided to appoint Chang Chih-tung to be Viceroy of the Metropolitain province, Viceroy Yuan, who now holds that position, being removed to the office of Central Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. The telegrams add that there is considerable confusion in administrative circles, and that the Conservatives are acquiring paramount power. The latter statement would, of course, receive strong confirmation from the appointment of Viceroy Chang to replace Viceroy Yuan in the Province of Pehchili. The former high official took a most pronounced stand against the programme of reform which was elaborated some time ago and which is understood to have had the full approval of Viceroy Yuan. Hence the substitution now reported would be most significant. We may here add that Governor Chao of Mukden is said to have been appointed Viceroy of Szchuan.

Tea news from Hankow shows that prices are 10 per cent. higher than in 1906 and that the quality of new leaf is 20 per cent. better than last crop.

We read that the Administrative Council of the French Concession in Shanghai has agreed to the Municipal Council's proposal to dissociate the French Company from the Shanghai Fire Brigade, and the present arrangement by which the latter attends to fires in both settlements comes to an end on the last day of the current year. The French Council hopes to reorganize its Fire Brigade and to place it on a satisfactory basis at a cost of Tls 8,000, or Tls. 2,000 less than the sum it was asked to contribute to the expenses of the Shanghai Fire Brigade.

Shanghai has been holding an International Fancy Fair and Fete, the proceeds of which will go to the China Famine Fund. It was expected that as the expenses would come to about $3,000, something like $60,000 would be available for the fund.

The Foochow paper reports an extraordinary result of the activity of the anti-opium societies co-operating with the officials in the active crusade against the opium dealers and consumers. "Out of the three thousand opium dens which did business last week there is not a single one today which is open. The officials, under pressure exerted by the Peking Government on account of the Imperial anti-opium decree promulgated last October and most of all by local public opinion, declared that all opium dens should close before the first day of the fourth Chinese moon, or May 12. This decree was violently opposed by the thousands of opium den-keepers who held mass meetings and levied assessments to lower the cost of fighting the anti-opium forces. They also drew up resolutions of protest to lodge with the officials, together with a petition for an extension of the time which they might be allowed to remain open. The petition first asked for an extension of two months, then one month and finally came down to weeks and days, the last petition requesting one day's grace. Had they succeeded in getting the time of closing postponed one day the force of the decree would have been broken in the minds of the people and the entire movement would have been discredited and probably defeated. The leader, however, who presented the petition and offered a bribe of one thousand dollars to the officials, was put into prison, and even more vigorous measures were taken against the opium forces by both the anti-opium societies and officials. Though it is the intention of the Government to sell opium through a monopoly the sales will be very inconsiderable compared with what they have been in the past. There will, in the first place, be fewer shops. Instead of the 3,000 shops which formerly handled the drug it is proposed to allow only a few shops to deal in the article. It is furthermore proposed to allow only licensed persons duly registered to buy, and the issuance of licences is to be strictly limited. The quantity also that each person may use is to be reduced from year to year. Not only this, but the price is to be gradually raised, which factor will also tend to diminish the consumption. In the face of these measures, which will very greatly discourage the use of opium, the quantity which will hereafter be consumed is bound to be very small compared with what has been used in previous years."

A motor-boat race was one of the events on the programme of the Shanghai Rowing Club's spring regatta on May 25th. Ten were entered but only six started. *P.D.Q.*, a 47 foot boat of 20 horse power, led all over the seven mile course and came in first, but *Sudden Jerk*, the smallest of the competitors though last home won the first prize on her handicap of 20 minutes.

The Chinese authorities are reported to have received information that Dr. Sun Yat-sên, alias Sun Wên, the Supreme Chief of the Anti-monarchists (Kêh-ming-tang) is at present in Sumatra, and is expected to leave that island for China in June next in order to head a revolution that is projected for August next.

A remarkable occurrence is reported from Hongkong, the south-west portion of the city of Kueilin, in Kiangsi province, collapsing without the slightest warning, the houses and streets dropping bodily, the former as though the foundations had fallen from under them. A correspondent says that when people gained the streets they found there a worse state of affairs as portions upwards of twenty feet had subsided in places which with the remaining parts crumbling and falling masonry from the tottering houses, together with the dark and rainy night, made the escape to the boats on the river an almost impossible feat. There was no report of any loss of life. At daylight the scene presented is said to have been mournful in the extreme. Several small houses were completely submerged, while others larger and more strongly built, mostly belonging to shopkeepers and merchants, had sunk to almost the level of the first floor. The streets looked as though they had been rent by a mammoth charge of dynamite and were, of course, impassable. However, the most curious scene was that presented by a hill at the back called "Shan Wu," where a fissure one hundred yards long ten feet broad and of unknown depth was in evidence. The cause of the subsidence is unknown; the rumbling noise that generally accompanies earthquakes was not heard. The losses are variously estimated at from a third to half a million taels.

Shanghai papers say that on the night of May 25th the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company dispatched a tow-boat to Ballard Island with a large supply of cattle, provisions, etc., for the stranded French cruiser *Chanzy*, and on the 27th another tow-boat, accompanied by two lighters, left with another large supply of gear, empty barrels, etc. The construction of a floating bottom was proceeding apace, and, according to this informant, if the weather holds there is little doubt that the cruiser will be refloated.

The Waiwupu is said to have obtained an Imperial Rescript appointing H. E. Lu C'heng-hsiang, Chinese Minister to Holland, China's Special Representative at the coming Peace Conference at the Hague, with power to sign documents on behalf of their Imperial Majesties.

Duke Lan, one of the Boxer chiefs, who was exiled to Sinkiang on account of his connexion with the Boxer upheaval, is reported by the *Peking and Tientsin Times* to be living comfortably when he is supposed to be in close confinement. The Duke is using the Chekiang Guild House as his residence, which he regarded as too small so he built a garden on the ground adjacent to it. He is allowed a monthly grant of Tls. 800 for his maintenance, which amount he draws from the treasury. He always goes out in an official chair borne by four persons, with a large number of body guards, and he is also fond of theatrical performances. The officials from the governor downwards are in the habit of going to his house to pay their respects twice a month.

The South African coolie transport *Heliopolis* arrived at Hongkong on May 23rd from Honolulu, where she had landed 1,200 Spanish emigrants, who were embarked at Malate, a port in the south of Spain. They will be employed on the plantations. Of the ship's cargo of souls 500 were under eight years of age and there were fourteen births on the voyage, which occupied 48 days, the distance run being 14,000 miles.

The Canton Viceroy is reported to be considering the possibilities of coal mining in the Two Kwang. Meanwhile we note that the writer of Notes on Native Affairs in the *N. C. Daily News* says that the conduct of H. E. Tsen Ch'un hsuen in Peking has brought him so many enemies that no chance was lost to get him sent out of the Capital. In fact there were doubts whether his Excellency would be allowed to remain as long as three months in Peking after his indiscriminate denunciations against all manner of high officials, good, bad and indifferent. Indeed so much was Tsên a man of reckless impulse that even men of high ability and integrity did not escape his wholesale denunciations. In some cases he repented of his actions—when it was too late—and he dared not recall his words for fear of being himself cashiered and dismissed with ignominy. By an Imperial edict Tsên Ch'un-hsuen has been sent out of Peking and appointed to, of all places, his old post of the Two Kuang Viceroyalty, where he is so much disliked by the people that when he left Canton a few months ago for Shanghai, there was general rejoicing in that city; some persons, it is stated, even going so far as to offer thanksgiving sacrifices at the temples to celebrate his Excellency's departure. Under the circumstances the return to Canton of Viceroy Tsen, who has been now made the substantive Viceroy of the Two Kuang (he was Acting Viceroy before) will be doubtless viewed with apprehension by his opponents in the South. There may, however, says our contemporary, be a reason for his Excellency's appointment to the Southern Viceroyalty owing to the recent activity of the secret societies there, in which case a strong man is wanted, which Viceroy Chou Fu is not.

An Imperial Decree issued on May 28th said: We have received a memorial from Tsen Ch'un-hsuen asking us to rescind his appointment of Substantive Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces, on the ground that he is still ill. We perfectly understand that the memorialist is suffering from ill health, but the importance of the southern Viceroyalty and the crisis which it is now undergoing in the disturbances at Chingchow and Lienchou prefecture, where desperadoes are creating trouble, and the mob emeute at Janping, in Chaochou prefecture, where even officials have been murdered, go to show that Chou Fu is apparently not strong enough to cope with it. We must have a man well acquainted with local conditions in Kuangtung province to restore order there and we feel that Tsen Ch'un-hsuen is the one who will be able to do it. The said Viceroy has always shown himself to be a man of energy and determination; not afraid of hard work or of making himself unpopular. We were quite satisfied with the defence scheme formulated and worked by the said Viceroy when he was last in Canton and we have therefore decided to show him our confidence by a special appointment and additional honours (by being made a *Substantive* Viceroy of a Government of which the memorialist's native province also forms a part). In view of this we expect the said Viceroy to proceed with all haste to his new post so as to lose no time in restoring order and providing for the future peace of the Viceroyalty of the Two Kuang provinces. The said Viceroy and his forefathers have enjoyed the Imperial bounty and he should, therefore, in gratitude cast aside all thought of refusal and use his best endeavours to fulfill the duties expected of him by us. Let Tsen Ch'un-hsuen not persist in declining the honour we have conferred upon him, Kuangsi, his native province, being also within his jurisdiction, there is no necessity for him to avoid the appointment according to the usual etiquette, as he is being specially appointed to the post. Tsên Ch'un-hsuen's prayer for sick-leave need not be considered.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Shimbi Daikwan.

THE fifteenth volume of the *Shimbi Daikwan* (Selected Relics of Japanese Art) has just been published. It contains 46 pictures, no less than 15 of them being reproductions of Chinese works of art, a rather large proportion for a work nominally devoted to Japanese master-pieces. Moreover, 9 of the plates are religious subjects, which do not present much novelty or appeal to any specially high sense. We are inclined to say, indeed, that had this fifteenth volume been the first of the series, it would have fitted better into its place, for then it would not have been preceded by publications which establish a standard not easy to maintain. Some of the pictures are distinctly unworthy of the honour paid to them by the Shimbi Sho-in in including them in such a collection, notably the religious painting of Arya Acara by Kiitsu and the landscapes by Toyeki Unkoku. But it must be confessed that these defects are somewhat redeemed by their context, in which we find many really fine examples from the brushes of Chinese and Japanese artists of former times. How greatly it is to be regretted that the publishers of this invaluable series of volumes were not able to take an eclective survey of their whole ground at the outset, so as to marshal their reproductions in chronological or academical order! As the work stands it is simply a gallery of heterogeneous masterpieces irrespective of correlation or affinity. Yet when we remember what a revelation it has been the means of furnishing into the arcana of Far-Eastern art, all complaint is silenced. For how comparatively scanty our acquaintance with this large school of great geniuses must have been had not the energy and enterprise of the Shimbi Shoin undertaken the task of introducing us to a studio where specimens of all the chefs-d'œuvre from the earliest times can be seen and studied by the light of identifications and appreciations from Oriental students themselves? Not so many years have passed since the only exponents of Japanese and Chinese Art were French and English students. Now the Japanese themselves have stepped forward and constituted themselves the world's guides *par excellence*.

The "Kokka."

No. 203 of *The Kokka*, for April, has just been published. It well maintains this beautiful periodical's standard of excellence. There are seven illustrations, namely:—

An Ahrat, by Hsichin Chiushih .....in colours.
A landscape, by Kano Tannyu .....in monochrome.
A landscape, by Hsia Kuei.....in monochrome.
A white peony, by Korin Ogata.....in monochrome.
Views of the Tokaido, Hiroshige ...in monochrome.
A bird in a clump of bamboos, by Rurikyo.....
.....in colours.
Clay statue of Meikira, by Tori Hada.....
in monochrome.

The letter press is descriptive of these illustrations, with the exception of a highly interesting essay on Oriental Indian-Ink Painting, by Mr. Sei-ichi Taki. All the text contains useful information and lucid criticism, but Mr. Taki's discussion of monochomatic painting as well as its caligraphical affinities is the first thesis ever published on this subject in English, and it will be eagerly read by all desirous of learning what views an Oriental critic of high standing holds about a branch of pictorial art which may be said to constitute a specialty of Chinese and Japanese painters.

The Future of Japan; with a survey of present conditions, by W. PETRIE WATSON. London, Duckworth & Co.

THIS is the second book dealing with Japan which has come from the pen of Mr. W. Petrie Watson and he will pardon the well-worn phrase, we hope, when we say that it very materially enhances his reputation as a publicist. He still has faults of style, writes sometimes as if the labour of reducing his thoughts to writing was a heavier burden than his pen could easily accomplish; while his flow of words is often so copious, that they tend to enshroud his conclusions in fog; but these are minor defects in a book possessing eminent merits. On the whole the volume will be found more illuminating to residents in the Far East than to ordinary stay-at-home folks for the author deals with abstruse questions in a manner that requires more than a little local knowledge in order to render clear and understandable the thesis he is demonstrating. In his Preface Mr. Watson explains why he came to add to the long list of works on Japan which the last few years has seen, and says that his purpose "is mainly to render a psychological and philosophical account—or, perhaps, a broadly planned synthetic account—of historical and contemporary Japan, and to exhibit that degree of correlation which is to be discovered—or which, being discovered, may be usefully stated—between the phenomena of Japanese history and European, and between contemporary Japanese and European conditions." Mr. Watson spent several years in Japan as a resident journalist and he has added to his personal observations of the land and its people by wide reading of all the leading authorities on things Japanese. Thus equipped he tells the story of modern Japan: how the Shogunate fell and the Emperor emerged from seclusion; how the pressure from without caused a radical change in the original political theories of the Imperialists; how the latter day development of Japan, politically, socially, commercially, has been the work of a small coterie of far-seeing men who conceived the ideas and carried them out—that the "revolution," in fact has proceeded from above and not from below as in the case of Western lands; while the leaders have ever found a nation docile to guide as they desired. Mr. Watson in the course of some nineteen chapters analyzes the conditions of the time, going minutely into the sources of many of the phenomena which have caused the outside world so much concern of late, and like most who have studied the matter at first hand he sees that a great gulf is still fixed between the bureaucracy and the nation at large. That the official world of Japan is mainly above suspicion, is clean-handed and devotedly patriotic in its public service he is firmly convinced; but the other Japan, the Japan outside the official classes, is very differently ordered, with of course some very conspicuous exceptions. He points out the reason for this startling contrast and sees hopes of improvement already breaking upon the murky horizon. With regard to the bringing into being of a large supply of skilled artisans,—the skilled labour which Japan so greatly needs at present—Mr. Watson sees the only remedy for the present chaotic state of affairs to lie in the inauguration of a system of apprenticeship on western lines. "The Future and its Problems," which forms the closing portion of the book, comprises ten chapters. In these one hundred and fifty pages the author discusses Japan and the Age, the Japanese Tendency, Modern Philosophical Position (paying high tribute to the life and work of the late Mr. Fukuzawa); Industrial and Commercial Aims; the Constitution and its Difficulties (wherein he gives an astute analysis of present day politics in Japan); Japan and Christianity; Progress and Individualism; the Issue of Constitutionalism; the Christ-Personality; Japan and Empire; and the Final Question. Each subject set out in these headings is probed and weighed from the point of view of a sympathetic observer anxious to discover the truth and bear witness thereto. Some of his conclusions we should not have arrived at ourselves, but they deserve the amplest consideration for the deep sincerity which their laboured statement evinces. The author's final words in summing up his observations runs:—

> The time of the true testing of Japan's view and interpretation of the Universal—the time of the testing of the quality and basis of Japan's conception of and relation to the Universal—is not yet. Hitherto it is her particular type, her peculiar genius—encouraged, animated, inspired in all its originality by peculiar if not abnormal exigencies—that has stood in the forefront of her national endeavour. It is her particular type that has borne the burden of that endeavour.
>
> With the passage of the nation into other regions, other seas—regions pathless and rugged, seas tempestuous and uncharted—Japan's particular type must give place, as the hope and the reliance of the nation, to her idea of the Universal—to her interpretation and expression of the Universal to the depth, the height, the breadth of her grasp and assurance thereof. Only amid the rugged regions and the tempestuous seas of the remoter course of "progress," where the way is confused by a thousand wandering currents of thought on a thousand blind and hopeless paths of inquiry—only when her present era of simple if revolutionary thought and of clear if formidable tasks, shall have passed away before the advance of the age of complexity and confusion towards which her journey lies, may Japan realise that the destiny of nations is not so much in the charge of their particular and original qualities, as in the truth, the reality, the sincerity of their relation to the Universal, which is God.
>
> There is no new "beginning" of history in Japan because there is no new concept or interpretation of man's relation to the Universal or in other words, no new religion. The strength and potency of the world remain with Europe. They do not find a new centre, a reorganisation, or a reconcentration, in Japan. For in Europe—in the mind and in the heart of Europe—there is a concept and image of the Universal that guarantees the essential permanence of the European idea against every particular type and every peculiar originality. That concept and image may undergo modification and reinterpretation, but their ultimate reference and authority being concrete Personality, they are for ever capable of a renewal and reorganisation impossible to any particular type or to any peculiar genius which has no universal relationship or reference, and no universal motive.

The Making of a Merchant, by H. N. HIGINBOTHAM: London, Mr. Eveleigh Nash.

THOUGH primarily written for the benefit of American boys this book will be found valuable by lads of all nationalities who have their way to make in the world. The author is a well known figure in the business circles of Chicago, where for many years he has been a large employer of labour. His advice is the advice of a practical man who has mounted the ladder of success from the lowest rung, and what he says is therefore worth remembering. Unlike similar books of a couple of decades ago, its pages are entirely free from the "preachy" matter which boys dislike so much. Shrewd practical advice, illustrated by the personal experiences of the writer, and pointed by many a good story, make the volume readable from start to finish. The time will not be wasted that any lad may spend in reading "The Making of a Merchant."

The Amazing Duke, by SIR WILLIAM MAGNAY. London: Mr. Fisher Unwin.

THE Amazing Duke was George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the spendthrift favourite of Charles II. But though he fills the title role the hero of Sir William Magnay's exciting story is Geoffrey Cristofersen, a gentleman of the English Guard of Marshal Turenne. This individual, owing to his extraordinary likeness to an elder brother, gets mixed up in various shady transactions, finds himself in the tightest of places, and only manages to escape, as it were, by the skin of his teeth, after adventures which can only be described as thrilling. Incidentally to some pretty lovemaking he frustrates a plot against the lives of King Charles and Buckingham and saves the King, not once but several times, in the course of a night ride to Oxford. Of course in the end the hero wins out successfully, the wicked elder brother comes to a deserved end and dies at the proper time, while the true lovers hear the echoes of wedding-bells in the distance as the curtain finally falls upon the scene. Altogether, "The Amazing Duke" is a very good specimen of the cloak and rapier novel.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

At the session of the General Conference Thursday afternoon Dr. A. Carman, Chairman of the Commission of the Methodist Church, Canada, presided and Rev. H. Hirata conducted the devotional exercises.

After the reaching of the minutes and the adoption of an amendment to the Rules of order conference adjourned in order to go into Committee.

The General Conference convened at 9 a.m. on Saturday at Aoyama Gakuin. Dr. A. B. Leonard, Commissioner of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, took the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. E. R. Fulkerson.

Reports of the following standing Committees were called for in order: Episcopacy, Discipline, Missions, Publication, Itinerancy, Boundaries, Sunday Schools, Moral Reforms, Evangelism and Temporal Economy.

The chairmen of the committees which had prepared reports stated that the reports of their respective Committees had been referred to the Committee on Discipline which was working conjointly with the Commissioners at the task of forming a new Book of Discipline.

Dr. Leonard, the Chairman of the Conference session, remarked that these standing Committees had all done faithful work and their reports had been referred to the Committee on Discipline. Their work would appear when the report of that committee is made.

The committee on Missions submitted a report in which recommendation was made that three Boards be created, (1) on Missions, (2) on Superannuation, and (3) on Church Extension, respectively. The report was referred to the Committee on Discipline. Mr. K. Hirazawa, a lay delegate, asked for information of the Chair concerning that part of the Basis of Union which related to the Articles of Religion. He asked if it were possible to have the language of the Basis changed according to which the "General Conference shall not revoke, alter, nor change our Articles of Religion." He thought it desirable that the language of the Basis be so modified as to make revision possible within limits according with the general teaching of the Articles of Religion.

The Chair replied that the remarks of Mr. Hirazawa were worthy of attention and suggested that the matter be referred to the Commissioners.

The Rev. A. C. Borden was introduced to the Conference.

The Conference adjourned on motion at eleven o'clock until two in the afternoon.

At two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the General Conference was called to order by Dr. W. R. Lambuth, Commissioner of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who presided over the session.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. K. Hiranuma.

Dr. Y. Hiraiwa, Chairman of the Committee on Discipline, announced that the Committee had completed its work on the Book of Discipline and was ready to report. The Chair asked for the reading of that portion of the report which referred to the General Conference and the Kantoku (Bishop). The report was read in English by Dr. T. Soper and in Japanese by Rev. M. Hori. As the work of the Committee (conjointly with the commissions) was final, no action was taken on the report.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on Episcopacy was taken from the table and, on motion, the first item recommending the election of one bishop was adopted. The second item, according to which the bishop elected was required to devote himself exclusively to the duties of his office, gave rise to some discussion. A delegate inquired as to the precise meaning of the limitation enjoined. Was it intended to except such duties as serving on a Board of Directors or was it meant to exclude merely other occupations, such as the presidency of a college? Dr. Sasamori stated, for the Committee, that the terms in the Japanese (Sennen and Kennin) were so well understood as to make further explanation unnecessary.

A delegate expressed the desire that a statement might be heard from the Commissioners on the subject,

Bishop Cranston, in response, said that the General Conference must say for itself what it meant by the resolution. He could simply refer to the practice of his own church in America, the bishops of which had in some cases discharged other duties besides that of their episcopal offices. He thought, however, that the attempt to discharge other responsibilities on the part of the bishops had created dissatisfaction and had been the subject of more or less criticism.

A motion to strike out the second item of the report was put to the conference, but did not prevail. The recommendation of the committee was adopted by a large show of hands.

The third item was then taken up regarding the "time of election" of the bishop,

On motion it was ordered that the Conference now proceed with the elections.

The chairman, Dr. Lambuth, asked if it was not wise to spend a short time in prayer before the election. "It is one of the most solemn moments in the history of your Church," said Dr. Lambuth, "we should pray that we may be guided by the welfare of the Church and not by personal considerations in this matter."

After a short season of prayer four tellers were appointed, Messrs. Sasamori, Waters, Ota, and Takaki and the ballot taken, without nomination or debate. The number present of each delegation was as follows:—

Meth. Epis. Church South	10
Methodist Church Canada	11
Meth. Epis. Church	21
Meth. Epis. Church South Japan Conference	8
	50

The result of the first ballot was as follows:—

Y. Yoshioka	1
Y. Hiraiwa	2
S. Ogata	5
Y. Honda	42

The chair announced that Dr. Y. Honda had been duly elected and the Conference cheered heartily.

The Commissioners announced that the consecration service would be held in the Aoyama Gakuin Chapel, at 3 p.m. on Sunday.

Dr. D. C. Greene, of Tokyo, and Dr. Geo. B. Smyth, assistant Missionary Secretary of the M. E. Church, were introduced and addressed a few words to the Conference.

The Conference adjourned at five o'clock.

The Consecration Service.

A large concourse of people assembled at Aoyama Gakuin on Sunday afternoon, June 2nd, to witness the consecration of Dr. Yoichi Honda to the office of Kantoku, or Bishop, in the Japan Methodist Church.

That the ceremonies were attended with marked reverence and solemnity and deep impressiveness was not strange when account is taken of the large assembly of persons in attendance, the presence on the platform of many distinguished men, the greater number of whom were veterans in Christian service whose locks were whitened with age and whose names are widely known; the great sermon preached by Bishop A. W. Wilson, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, now in the 73rd year of his age and the 50th year of his ministry; the precise and solemn performance of the consecration ceremonies; and, lastly the presentation for ordination to the office of a Bishop of one not only noted for his piety and ability, but who was the first native candidate, in the history of foreign missions in Japan (or the Far East) to be promoted to the episcopal office.

Bishop Earl Cranston presided and the first hymn, commencing, "Come Then Almighty King," was announced by President G. Yoshioka of the Kwansei Gakuin. Bishop M. C. Harris read the collect, after which Hymn 44 was sung. Dr. Y. Hiraiwa read the epistle, Acts XX. 17-35 and Dr. S. H. Wainwright the Gospel, St. John, XXI. 15-17. A song was rendered after this with much sweetness and beauty by a quartette composed of Messrs. Davison, Iglehardt, Coates and Cowen. Bishop Wilson then delivered the consecration sermon taking for his text, Acts XX. 17-21. After the singing of hymn No. 125, Drs. Y. Hiraiwa and S. H. Wainwright presented the candidate, Dr. Y. Honda, Bishop-elect, for ordination. Prayer was offered by Dr. A. B. Leonard the charge to the candidate and questions including the *Veni, Creator, Spiritus*, were read by Dr. A. Carman, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church, Canada, which was followed by prayer offered by Dr. W. R. Lambuth.

The ceremony of consecration, by the laying on of hands, was then performed by Bishop Earl Cranston, joined by the other commissioners and by T. Yoshioka, T. Hiraiwa, S. H. Wainwright, elder, and Bishop M. C. Harris, representing the Churches in Japan.

The Bible was delivered to Bishop Honda by Bishop Wilson after which the services closed with the doxology and Benediction.

Yoichi Honda, D.D., elected Kantoku of the Japan Methodist Church, was born at Hirosaki in 1848. He was converted at the age of 24 and has served the Church faithfully since that time, both as educator, and minister. At first it was his intention to devote himself to politics, but this purpose was abandoned in 1883 when he decided to devote himself to Church work. He was elected President of Aoyama Gakuin in 1890 and besides his duties in connection with the college and with his own Conference has served in official capacity under the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations. The Bishop has made a number of visits to America and Europe either for the prosecution of his studies or as a representative of Christian interests. He is a man of unquestioned piety, gentle disposition, good executive ability and wide influence As a leader of a united organization, during its first period of history, Bishop Honda, because of his tactfulness and breadth of spirit, will likely prove himself admirably fitted for the difficult task entrusted to him by the Conference.

The General Conference convened at two o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon at Aoyama Gakuin. After devotional exercises conducted by Bishop Y. Honda, Bishop Earl Cranston took the chair. Addressing the Conference, Bishop Cranston said: The Commission, you will remember, on the first day of the Conference, outlined in their address a certain order of procedure. That order contemplated a certain organization through the adoption of a discipline. After the adoption of a discipline and the defining of the composition and hours of a General Conference you would proceed with other functions, among which were the election of a Bishop and the creation of such Boards as the Conference might see necessary. Last Saturday, the Discipline which had to do with the General Conference was announced as completed. At that point, the Conference took up the election of a Bishop whom you chose and who was yesterday consecrated to his office. I do not know that this is the time for me personally or officially to say the words always pressing for utterance. Though not speaking for the commission, I must thank the Conference for its confidence and courtesy up to this hour. I am sure the commissioners would have me congratulate you that this auspicious hour has come. Your General Superintendent having been elected and consecrated and you having been advised of the same through the reading of the minutes, I have great pleasure in introducing him to you as your Presiding officer. By your vote you have shown your confidence in his character and efficiency. We shall all desire and pray for him the daily blessing of God and all the qualifications for his work, so eloquently described in the sermon yesterday as possessed by St. Paul. We present to you, in the name of the Churches uniting to form the Church in Japan, Kantoku Honda. As God has called him to this high office, may you bring to him loyalty and service in the Church of God and for the glory of His name.

Bishop Honda took the chair and said: I am truly grateful for the courteous introduction I have just had to the Conference. It is not the time for an address, but for the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

assumption of duty. I desire to say just a few words. I have been introduced as assuming a new relationship to you, brethren. When thinking of the discharge of my duty, I desire to keep in mind what I read to you: "My yoke is easy and my burden is light." These words of Christ I have relished and know by experience what the words "easy" and "light" signify. Those who believe Christ have peace and comfort. But not only peace and comfort in Christ, but they also have his yoke. We must remember we have a burden upon our backs. However great may be our peace and comfort we are not like a colt running wild in the wilderness. We have a yoke and a master. We are not to walk in lawlessness but to go where Christ sends us and bear the burdens the Master lays upon us. We are not occupied with personal affairs; we are under a yoke, under a burden. We must simply, with faith and loyalty toward Christ, experience the joy of service under this yoke. We must ever more willingly recognize this burden. We have become an independent Church. But our purpose has been not so much to establish an Independent Church as to secure the salvation of our brethren, and to become as useful and efficient as possible for this purpose we have united our strength and our efforts. Independence is the natural result of union. We trust that our independence will show its power through the union. We have been assisted by the mother churches hitherto, but independence is of great importance. That we are united we owe our gratitude to the mother churches. But we must feel deeply that we have a yoke and a burden upon us. I with you have laboured, with great anxiety at times, to bring this about. But now that our aim is accomplished we are not to rest from our labours. Our work just now really begins. Let us undertake it not as the work of a congregation or an organization or a country but as the work of the Lord.

At the conclusion of Bishop Honda's remarks, the following resolution was presented and adopted, the conference standing: "We the members of the first general conference of the Japan Methodist Church, desire to place on record our high appreciation of the noble personality and valuable services of Bishop Merriman C. Harris, Missionary Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Japan and Korea. His whole souled devotion to the welfare of Japan and the Japanese people has deservedly won the honorable recognition he has received at the hands of His Majesty the Emperor. His enthusiastic advocacy of Methodist Union, without regard to its effect upon his own official relation to the United Church to be has called forth our profound respect and gratitude. And that the new Church for the organization of which he has, with us, labored and prayed, is about to enter upon its independent career under a Japanese Kantôku, we desire to assure him of our unfeigned love, and to express the hope that the Japan Methodist Church may always have his helpful sympathy and hearty cooperation in all its work.

Bishop Harris came forward on the platform and said:

Brethren,—Let me thank you with all my heart for the resolution you have passed in which you so kindly refer to me and my humble services. I beg to congratulate you on the union and consolidation of the Methodist Churches in Japan and the creation of a national Nippon Methodist Kyokwai. You have longed and prayed for this and now it has come to pass. With you I reverently recognize the hand of God in this happy consummation. The future of this Church is "as bright as the promises of God." You will be loyal to Christ and grateful to the mother churches ever. I believe in you and pray that this youngest daughter of the great Methodist family may be the most like our Lord, a Church without fault or spot—the joy of God and for the salvation of the Empire. I congratulate you on the election of President Honda as your first Bishop. I congratulate him on being the first Japanese ever elevated to the Episcopacy in Japan. That he is truly called of God to the holy office and service none will question. In choosing him you have I believed recognized God's call; that he will make "his calling and election sure" I stedfastly believe. Now I want to assure him and you that I will count it all joy to labour with you in the yoke of Christ. I am thankful to be relieved of my burden and would cheerfully take my place with the humblest members for the building of the kingdom of God. What an honour to belong to this Church and have part in the work directly given to her. Brothers, let us have faith in God, faith in our Lord Jesus, faith in each other. Let us in the immortal words of Cary, "attempt great things for God and expect great things from God." By faith, I see Japan a Christian nation, enriched and sanctified, through the Lord Jesus become incarnated in her life. I congratulate you on the launching of this Church at this auspicious hour. All doors are open, all hearts welcome the Gospel messenger, all good prophecies concerning Japan are being fulfilled. All forebodings of evil come to nothing. Let us all be apostles, evangelists, teachers, witnesses, heralds of the everlasting Gospel to the people. To the Nippon Methodist Kyokwai Banzai.

Bishop Honda extended to Bishop Harris a hearty invitation to move about freely preaching, evangelizing and dedicating churches within the bounds of the Japan Methodist Church and in doing any form of worship he desires to engage in.

Dr. Y. Hiraiwa, requested by the Conference to respond to the remarks of Bishop Cranston for the Commissioners, said: The General Conferences of the Churches in the United States and Canada appointed you as Commissioners for the important duty you have had to perform. Since that time your minds and hearts have been exerted in the discharge of your duty and besides attending a number of meetings in America you have come a long distance to Japan. We see here now the result of your work. We have long hoped for union and independence, not because we desired to separate from the mother Churches, but because we desired to unite and consolidate the work here for the better advancement of the Kingdom of God. We do not desire to disappoint the Mother Churches nor to displease our Father in heaven. We desire to maintain a spiritual connection with you all the time and receive your sympathy and cooperation. When you go home, please give our words, words of sympathy and affection, to the mother Churches.

Bishop Cranston expressed a desire that the commissioners might have a copy of what had been said to incorporate in the report of the commissioners.

Dr. Carman concurred in the request for the sake of the remaining commissioners in America and the several conferences to which they would make a report, since it would cheer their hearts and do much to promote the kingdom of God.

On motion of Dr. M. Takaki, lay delegate, it was decided to send a cablegram to the Boards of Missions of the Mother Churches, expressing the gratitude of the Japan Methodist Church on this their day of independence.

A motion to reconsider the boundary question, proposed by delegates from the Nagoya section and a report recommending a committee for special evangelistic effort were deferred for future consideration.

The Conference adjourned with the benediction pronounced by Dr. Sutherland.

The General Conference convened at one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Bishop Y. Honda taking the Chair.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. M. Hori.

Some time was spent in the discussion of the boundaries, the outcome of which was the reference of the matter to the Committee on Boundaries.

The Conference adjourned at 3 o'clock for the entertainment given by the Tokyo Methodist Churches on the lawn at the residence of Bishop M. C. Harris, in honor of the commissioners, General Conference delegates and visitors. At the reception those in attendance were delightfully entertained. Col. T. Ando presided and Rev. Y. Tanaka led in prayer. Speeches were delivered by Judge Miyakoshi, Rev. S. Obata, Y. Hiraiwa, Y. Yoshioka, Dr. A. Sutherland and Bishop Honda.

Rev. S. Obata addressed the Commissioners and among other things said: We have been visited by many distinguished guests since the war of world wide significance; by the Prince of Connaught, by Governor General Taft and by that great missionary for the poor, General William Booth. But no visitors to our shores have had such a significant and important mission as yours has been."

"We hope it may not be said of us that our fathers have eaten sour grapes and our teeth are set on edge, but rather that our fathers have drunk deep of the Holy Spirit and we have become a generation of intoxicated Methodists!"

This part of the programme was closed with the benediction pronounced by Bishop Harris.

The guests remained an hour or more on the lawn. Besides refreshments and band music, jugglery and acrobatic feats were provided for the entertainment and amusement of the guests.

The Wednesday Afternoon Session.

At the session on Wednesday afternoon, Bishop Honda presided and the devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. M. Kawazumi.

Rev. R. Tsunajima, pastor of Bancho Church, Tokyo, was introduced to the Conference. The election of the Judiciary committee to be composed of three missionaries, three elders and three laymen and provided for in the Basis of Union, was taken up but not completed.

A delegate asked if only delegates to the General Conference were eligible to election. The Chair ruled that delegates alone were eligible.

The election of S. E. Hager, J. R. McKenzie, and T. Soper, for the missionaries, was announced.

The following were appointed paternal delegates to the General Conferences of the Uniting Churches:—

Dr. T. Sasamori to the M. E. Church.
Rev. M. Hori to the M. E. Church, South,
Dr. Y. Hiraiwa to the Meth. Church, Canada.

The committee on Evangelism submitted a report recommending (1) that a forward movement be launched, (2) that a committee be appointed for this purpose; and (3) that a request for *yen* 5,000, in aid of the movement be sent to the Churches in America and Canada. The first item was adopted and the other two stricken out.

The record report of the committee on Episcopacy was submitted, recommending the following:—

The Bishop's salary to be	Yen 1800
Rent	400
Travel	800

Residence at Tokyo, the last item, was adopted, the first three were referred to the Committee on Episcopacy. Such distinguished delegates as Hon. S. Ebara, M.P., Hon. S. Nemoto, M.P., Judge Fuzenji and Mr. Sen Tsuda have been in attendance but have had little to say on the floor of the Conference, Mr. Ebara spoke to two or three questions or this session.

Dr. Leonard addressed farewell words to the Conference and said: None of us perhaps fully realize the importance of the events which have transpired here. It is a Conference which will hold a very important place in the history of your Empire. It will have the same place in Japanese Methodism that the Conference of 1784 occupies in the history of American Methodism. The first Methodist society was organized in America in 1766. From that time to 1784 Methodism in America was really a foreign Mission. During that period, the Methodist societies in America were under the general direction of John Wesley, through superintendents whom he appointed. Reinforcements were sent over from time to time from England and preachers were raised up on the ground. But in 1784, Jno. Wesley set apart Thos. Coke as superintendent of the Church in America and gave Coke authority to ordain Francis Asbury to the same office. But upon reaching America, Thos. Coke found Asbury unwilling to be consecrated until he was first elected by his brethren in America. This made it necessary to call a Conference of preachers in America, which was done, and which was the Conference of 1784. Wesley recommended

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

that the American Church be made an independent organization, with an Episcopal form of government. The Conference in 1784 elected Thos. Coke and Francis Asbury as the first bishops. Coke having already been consecrated by Wesley proceeded to consecrate Asbury by aid of the elders.

You can see how all this corresponds to what has been done here in Japan. In 1872 the Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the same year the Mission of the Methodist Church, Canada, and in 1886 the Methodist Episcopal Church, South Mission, were founded in Japan. Up to this time, they have been regarded as foreign Missions; and now, with the full consent of the founders, they have been duly organized into an independent organization and you have elected your bishop. This man is the Francis Asbury of Japan. I almost covet Bishop Honda his position. I think if I had his blood and his equipment, there is no position I would more desire to hold. But while he has a great opportunity, he fears a great burden. I am sure, that every member in this hall will do everything in his power to hold up Bishop Honda's hands and to made his work a success. I count myself most fortunate that I have had part in the organization of this Church. My interest in Japan in the future will continue to be as great as it has been in the past. If the movement here proves successful, and I believe it will, other parts of the world will follow your example.

Rev. S. Obata replied for the Conference in appropriate words to the farewell remarks of Dr. Leonard.

Bishop Cranston, addressing Conference said, I have a message for you from the Commissioners which I wish to deliver. A few days ago a memorial came regarding the first restrictive rule, inquiring whether there was any process by which the restriction could be taken out and the Articles of Religion amended. The Commissioners instructed me to answer that question in this way: The only process by which an article of Religion can be changed is first to change the rule by which amendments are to take place. To amending the rule providing for amendment by striking out the words, "except the first article," would perhaps open the way. It would take four years to do that. It would take another four years before you could amend the articles of Religion themselves. I hope it will be a long time before you undertake that 8 years job.

The Conference adjourned at 5 o'clock.

WEDDING OF MISS KINDERDINE.

Many pretty weddings have been solemnised in Christ Church, Yokohama, but none have surpassed in dainty completeness of effect the one which took place on Wednesday when Miss Beatrice Lillian Kenderdine, eldest daughter of the late Capt. and Mrs. Kenderdine, was united in the bands of holy matrimony with Mr. Ernest Routledge Thompson, of the Yokohama Dock Company. The sacred edifice had been beautifully decorated by Mrs. W. K. Vincent and the girl friends of the fair and stately bride and presented a charming appearance in its wealth of white lilies, iris and summer-time foliage. As the large congregation were assembling Mr. W. Karl Vincent, who was at the organ, played selections from "Lohengrin," introducing the passionate wedding music. Then, as the bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, Mr. Gordon Kenderdine, who subsequently gave her away, the choir took up the hymn "The Voice that breathed o'er Eden." The bride was handsomely dressed in a costume of Liberty satin trimmed with chiffon, lace and real orange blossom. She wore a jade and pearl necklace, the gift of the bridegroom, and her corsage was finished off with a large cameo, one of her grandmother's. She was attended by three bridesmaids, Miss Reah Kenderdine, Miss Georgie Kenderdine (sisters) and Miss Muriel Cain (cousin), who were dressed alike in white organdie trimmed with lace and brutelles of satin, lace and touches of pale blue. Their hats, imported from home, were of large white crinoline straw, with satin ribbon and pale blue streamers. Each wore, as gifts of the bridegroom, gold chains and hearts set with pearls in the shape of lilies of the valley—a dainty play upon the bride's pet name. Mrs. Kenderdine, mother of the bride, wore a very becoming costume of grey crêpe de Chine with bands of white silk lace, piped with dark green velvet, the whole set off with a white and black plumed hat. Mrs. John W. Cain wore a handsome figured heliotrope voile over taffeta of the same shade, trimmed with lace and bands of satin. She wore a black plumed hat. Mrs. W. Karl Vincent looked very stylish in a cream lace dress and black plumed hat. Mr. Thompson's best man was Mr. G. K. Stacey Hatfield and the other groomsmen were Messrs. R. Lee Alkin and A. S. Williamson, while the ushers were Messrs. E. J. Libeaud, E. J. Moss, jun., and Jack Kenderdine.

The Rev. H. B. Walton officiated and the service was fully choral, the choir being mostly composed of the bride's girlhood friends. During the signing of the register the choir sang "O, Perfect Love," and the joyeous wedding party left the Church to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. As the procession proceeded down the aisle the pathway was strewn with flowers by the Misses Ella and Reah Cain and Marjorie Vincent, three daintily dressed maidens.

A reception, very largely attended, was subsequently held at No 119 Bluff, the residence of Mrs. Kenderdine. The health of the happy couple was proposed by Mr. J W. Cain in the most felicitous of witty speeches. Mr. Thompson gave the toast of the bridesmaids, for whom Mr. Hatfield responded. The bride's going-away dress was grey canvas over pink silk with a satin and silver waist-coat, and toreador-shaped hat to match After the honeymoon, spent in Nikko, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson leave on a trip to England.

ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN SILK PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS OF YOKOHAMA.

A general meeting of the Association of Foreign Silk Piece Goods Merchants of Yokohama was held on Monday in the Foreign Board of Trade Rooms, No. 74. Mr. C. J. Strome occupied the chair and there was a good attendance.

The CHAIRMAN asked if there were any objections to the presence of the press. No objections were raised.

The Hon. SECRETARY read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN in opening the proceedings said there had been great delays in consulting with the Committee of the Japanese Guilds who in their turn had to consult with the Guilds throughout Japan, some eleven in number, and they again had consulted with the *Rengo kai*, or Amalgamated Associations of Japan. After the last meeting the Committee of the proposed Association wrote to the Committee of the Yokohama native guild who invited them to their Social Club where they expressed themselves highly gratified and satisfied that such a movement had been started. They said they thought it should have been done years ago. In that case many abuses might have been rectified. They would now meet the Committee of the proposed Association in every way possible if the latter would in turn meet them. Advice had been received from various individuals but as this seemed to reflect the interests of such individuals it was felt that such an Association as this would discuss any point of interest to the trade generally. If that were the case they felt the trade would be carried on smoothly all over the country and they said they would do the best they could and they would be only too glad to rectify anything that was pointed out to them. He regretted that there was still a great deal to do and much consulting of the Guilds with probably great delay. The Committee, he added, had invited Mr. E. Mendelson to be Vice-President, and had asked Mr. M. Kaufmann, of Messrs. Simon Evers and Co., to join the Committee. He hoped that would meet with their approval.

The Hon. Secretary intimated that the Committee consisted of Messrs. C. J. Strome, E. Mendelson W. L. Keane, W. K. Wilson (Hon. Treas.), M. Kaufmann, D. H. Blake, and P. C. Colman (Hon. Secretary.)

The names of the foreign firms who had joined were then read showing that they practically comprised the whole of the trade.

Among the firms represented were Messrs Winckler and Co, Oppenheimer Freres, J. R. Simon, Pollak Bros., Bowden Bros., Strauss and Co., Strome & Co., Simon Evers and Co., Jardine Matheson and Co., A. S. Rosenthal and Co., Nakau Corporation, Mendelson Bros, Strachan & Co., Scheuer and Co., M. Cohn and Co., Sale, Frazar and Co., Ld.

The minutes of previous meetings were taken as read.

On the motion of Mr. L. Pollard, the articles of association were read over *seriatim* and discussed where comment was made.

Various changes were made at the instance of members, Messrs. L. Pollard, M. Kaufmann, and S. C. Kaufmann, F. W. Hill and E. Mendelson taking part in the discussion and the articles as so amended were then read over and finally adopted.

The Hon. Secretary then read the questions that had been put to the Japanese Guild and the replies that were given. These dealt with the weight of goods, the classification of quality, the question of arbitration, the administration of byelaws, and the question of the Rengo-kai.

Mr. COLMAN said the Yokohama Guild had suggested that the Association should appoint six delegates who would join the Yokohama Guild, which would appoint them to the Rengo-kai, so that they would have a voice in the business of the Rengo-kai. For these they would pay a fee of *yen* 100 each.

Mr. POLLARD thought delegates appointed in such a way would be at a disadvantage if they wanted to take an active part in the proceedings of the Japanese Guild. For one thing the proceedings would be in Japanese.

In reply to a member,

The CHAIRMAN said that by having delegates present they would be able to ascertain what was suggested.

Mr. POLLARD said they would get as much from one delegate as from half a dozen.

The feeling of the meeting was against the appointment of such delegates and that the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce should be communicated with by the Association direct.

The CHAIRMAN then said the Committee would have to draft bye-laws, as much as possible in unison with those of the Japanese Guild.

The proceedings then terminated.

INCOME TAXES.

The *Hochi* gives an interesting report with regard to the income tax paid annually by distinguished persons:

	Yen.
Count Inouye	52
Prince Tokugawa	442
Marquis Yamagata	753
Count Matsukata	184
Viscount Enomoto	719
" Takahashi	218
" Aoki	182
Marquis Oyama	546
Viscount Tani	184
" Tanaka	488
Mr. Okuda	415
Mr. Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo	491
Admiral Togo	390
Count Katsura	493
Mr. Tsuji, educationist	776
Viscount Hijikata	86
Mr. Nakano, prominent merchant	150
Mr. K. Suzuki	68
Mr. T. Furukawa, prominent merchant	337
Mr. Toshimitsu, lawyer and M.P.	34
Mr. Hayakawa, "	21
Mr. H. Tanaka, leading trader	81

The *Hochi* says that the tax borne by the prominent merchants and members of the Diet seems to be too small compared with their apparently large incomes. The difference between that of Marquis Yamagata and other prominent statesmen and officers seems to be too great. That of Mr. Ozaki, Admiral Togo and Count Katsura seems to be unexceptionally high.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

a very thoughtful essay on the future of Civilisation in Japan, which has deservedly attracted considerable attention among Japanese scholars. The question which Dr. H. Ōtsuka puts to himself and endeavours to answer is this: How far has Japan actually gone in the adoption of Western civilisation, and how far, all things considered, is it desirable she should go? Foreign writers on Japan have for the most part been inclined to adopt the view that the changes which the Meiji era has witnessed are not mere surface changes, but changes in the innermost thoughts, in the feelings, the customs, the tastes and aspirations of the mass of the Japanese people. Most of these writers hold the opinion that what is known as Western civilisation is in every respect superior to what is known as Eastern civilisation; and that the leading men in Japan to-day all recognize this, and that consequently these men are in favour of Japan's being thoroughly Occidentalized. We ourselves have never held this opinion, and we feel pretty sure that it is quite erroneous. Dr. Ōtsuka is certainly an authority on this question, but he is by no means the only learned man in Japan who holds the view that in a very large number of important particulars the Japanese mind has not changed at all. But we will allow the learned professor to speak for himself, confining ourselves to a mere statement of his conclusions in as brief a manner as the subject permits. The first part of Dr. Ōtsuka's essay is purely abstract, consisting of a general discussion of four principles (1) Individualism; (2) Patriarchism; (3) Nationalism; (4) Cosmopolitanism. He rightly points out that in reality these principles do not work independently of each other; neither are they by any means always antagonistic to each other. The high development of individuals helps forward the realization of high family ideals, and this again contributes materially to the elaboration of a strong State, and the existence of a number of well-governed and enlightened States conduces to the highest welfare of the whole world. In the working of the principles in various countries there is of course difference in the degree to which prominence is given to one or other of them; that is, in as far as the first three are concerned; for there is in existence no country where cosmopolitanism reigns supreme, or where it takes precedence of all other principles. Passing from the abstract to the concrete and discussing the actual attitude of the Japanese mind to-day to the individualism of the Western world and to other characteristics of our civilisation, the substance of what Dr. Ōtsuka says is as follows:—It is an undoubted fact that during the past four decades there has been much blending of the two distinct systems of civilisation, that of ancient Japan and that of Europe and America. But the effect of Western civilisation on Japanese life and institutions is more conspicuous in respect of external things than in respect of thoughts, sentiments and tastes. There are some particulars in which before the world we seem to have been quite Occidentalized. (1) Our Government is constitutional; (2) our military and naval systems are of European model; (3) though in the compilation of our codes of law ancient customs have been to a certain extent respected, these codes are in the main distinctly European; (4) our system of finance is also altogether Western; (5) the same may be said, speaking generally, of our system of education. So that looking at things from the outside only it might appear as though Western civilisation had altogether supplanted our old system of civilisation. But no sooner do we proceed to go beneath the surface and examine the real sentiments of our people than we find that the changes which have taken place are not half so fundamental as is generally supposed, and it is true to say that old customs and habits of thought have to-day among the bulk of the Japanese people as strong a hold on the mind as they ever had. There are not a few things in which the change that has taken place has been simply one of form. Such, for instance, is the attitude

If we proceed to explore the region of the Japanese mind a little further and ask how far into its recesses Western science or Christianity has penetrated, we find that in respect to the great majority of the people the influence exercised by science and Christianity is absolutely *nil*. There is a certain very small section of people in Japan in whose heads there are scientific or Christian notions; but with the great majority of the people prevailing thoughts and sentiments may be traced to Shintōism, Confucianism or Buddhism (*Shikashi kokumin no daitasū no shisō, kanjō wa ō de aru ka to iu to, yahari jū ai nō Shintō no kangae to ka Jukyō no kangae to ka, aruiwa Bukkyō no kangae to ka iu yō na mono ga mada nakanaka anadori-gatai seiryoku wo motte shikai shite oru*). Owing to this state of affairs there is at present great discrepancy between things exterior and things interior in this country. In respect of the former we have imitated Europeans, but our minds are entirely controlled by traditional Japanese thought (*Gwaibu wa sokkuri Seiyō no manete otte mo, naibu wa yahari jūrai no Nihon shisō ga shikai shite oru to iu yō na kikwan* (奇観) *wo tei shite oru*). Consequently we witness to-day in every direction the most glaring contradictions and inconsistencies. The notion that Western thought and Japanese thought have been happily blended cannot be entertained by anybody who has probed the depths of the Japanese mind.

We have a number of Western laws in operation here, but it cannot be said that our people comprehend or appreciate the spirit of those laws. In the whole financial world we see much conflict between old Japanese ideas and ways and Western methods. This accounts for the slow progress we make in commerce and industry compared with Occidental countries. When we come to consider existing customs, tastes, ideas, morality and religion, we perceive that in modern Japan everything is in a very muddled state. The old and the new do not blend with each other in the way it is desirable they should do. Perhaps it is too early to expect this to take place. Perhaps, too, there are elements that can never blend.

Now, in reference to the extent to which it is desirable that we should become Occidentalized, there is a wide difference of opinion, ranging between the view that Japan's adoption of Western civilisation is an entire mistake, that she has lost more than she has gained by it, and the view that Japan should become so Europeanized as to be indistinguishable from European nations. The common-sense as well as the most philosophical view to take in that Japan's course lies midway between these two extreme courses. The staunchest conservatives must admit that modern Japan has benefited much by the ideas she has imported from the West. Even the much-denounced individualism and Christianity* have contributed a good deal towards her development. In this world of ours there is no good without its attendant evil. And so it may happen that with individualism will come extreme forms of socialism and even nihilism. Though individualism has doubtless benefited us much, we do not desire to see it prevailing in an unlimited degree. It seems to us that it might destroy that spirit of loyalty and patriotism on which our very existence as a self-governing nation so much depends. Though some people write very optimistically about our future, we cannot but feel some apprehension in reference to it. Our success in the two last wars we have waged was largely owing to the inefficiency and unpreparedness of our adversaries. China and Russia are both very *big* countries, with immense resources in men and money. But they are both badly governed, and have suffered much from corrupt practices up till now. If in either or both of these countries the Government were to radically change so as to allow of the most tremendous efforts on our part would be needed to save ourselves from subjugation. Now, to me it seems that the individualism and cosmopolitanism preached by Christianity are principles that in their very nature are subversive of the patriarchal and national solidarity which constitute our safety as a people.*

There can be little doubt we think that Western civilisation and Japanese civilisation will eventually be united. But as yet the harmonizing of the two systems has not proceeded very far. Prior to the final blending there will be a tough struggle between the two principles—the solidarity of Japan and the individualism of the West. The harmonizing of the two principles can only be brought about by mutual concessions and compromises. It seems to me it would be a calamity were we to concede too much. The merits of our system are so manifest that to sacrifice them for the sake of peace, temporary gains, and the like, would be great folly on our part. What guarantee have we that this will not be done? Who among us are most persecuted with the conservative spirit and most anxious to keep Japan as it is to-day? Without hesitation we answer, first and foremost, the military class, and secondly, the agricultural classes. In the views and sentiments of these two classes conservatism has a citadel that is capable of holding out against the attacks of business men and others. If we divide men up according to age, then it is true to say that most Japanese who are above middle age are conservative in their instincts. Among politicians the Government is certainly conservative. It desires to preserve order and it thinks this can best be done by retaining our old traditional respect for the powers that be. Both Shintoism and Confucianism are strongly on the conservative side. All these anti-Occidentalization forces put together undoubtedly possess an enormous amount of strength. They are confronted, however, by powerful counteracting forces—by the sentiments and aspirations of the industrial classes which are undoubtedly pro-European and progressive. Traders and artizans of all sorts are usually worshippers of foreign methods. The whole business world and the non-official political world in Japan are certainly on the side of Western civilisation and prefer Western thought to Eastern thought. If old men in Japan are conservative, young men agitate for change and reform of all kinds. Christianity is of course on the side of Western civilisation and Western thought generally. Buddhism has not declared itself in a very pronounced manner. It may be said to be sitting on the fence. Seeing that in this country in past times it has identified itself with our patriarchism and our nationalism, it ought now to go on doing this. But there is a tendency among certain Buddhists to preach individualism and cosmopolitanism as Christians are doing as a means of propping up a structure that has became rather shaky. Still it is probably true to say, that, speaking generally, Buddhism either keeps aloof from the whole question of the type of civilisation Japan should

---

* Cosmopolitanism, were it extensively adopted, would no doubt militate against nationalism. But though professed by a few irresponsible people in every country, no Government acts on it in settling important State affairs. But as regards individualism, which neither originated with Christianity nor is dependent on Christian teaching for its strength, it is, as followed and believed in in the West, not at all anti-nationalistic; on the contrary when a great national crisis comes and soldiers are needed by the myriad it is in the very countries where individualism is strongest that men are most eager to die for their country. So the notion that individualism in Japan would destroy Japanese loyalty and patriotism is quite erroneous. Dr. Ōtsuka has evidently misunderstood the real nature of individualism in the West. Has he forgotten what patriotism did in America in the great war between the North and the South? Has he forgotten what it did in England during the Transvaal War? According to some Japanese writers like Dr. Ōtsuka one might imagine that Japanese patriotism was unique in the world's record. Only people unacquainted with history can hold such views.

* Dr. Ōtsuka doubtless refers here specially to the secondary influences of Christianity—to education and the like, and to its so-called gospel of energy.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

in future adopt or that her influence in the country is too small to be of any account on the one side or the other in the war of principles now going on. Though the persons professing religion throughout the country still form a strong body, religion to-day is no longer what it was in the Middle Ages. It can't stand by itself in dependence on its own strength. It must rely on a number of social supports. It has to depend on the favour it is able to win for itself by works of benevolence, charity and the like. It can't afford to hold aloof from the world. It must take part in most things that are going on for the benefit of mankind or it will be banished from the world.

If we proceed to ask where especially the battle will be fought out between the two conflicting principles—that of Europe and America and that of old Japan—we reply in the political world. Here is an issue over which politicians are likely to divide in the near future. (*Shōrai no seikai* (政界) *ni wa zehi tomo ni daiseitō ga dekite, sōre ga waye no ryō shugi ryō seiryoku wo daihyō shite tagaini arasou yō ni naraneba naranai. Matu soban* (sooner or later) *kanarazu sō iu koto ni naru darō to omowaremasu*). The present political parties in this country are still in a very crude and undeveloped state. They none of them have any policy worthy of the name. They discuss from time to time in a very imperfect and unsatisfactory manner current political questions. There is a great display of feeling, much personality and an infinite amount of opportunism to be seen among them. But there is absolutely no steady fighting for any great principle or policy. Now that politicians should differ radically as to which of the two systems of civilisation should predominate in this country, our own time-honoured system or that which we have begun to borrow from Europeans but have not by any means wholly adopted, is most natural. Having divided off into conservatives and progressists, each party would be able to appeal for support to different sections of the public. The issue before the country would be a clear one and the fact that each party was fighting for a great principle would give an importance to its discussions that they have hitherto never possessed. In policy the conservative party would be for limiting the franchise as much as possible; for keeping down expenditure by only undertaking such public works as were absolutely necessary and likely to prove lucrative in the end; agriculture would be stimulated and in education the chief object in view would be the training of the mind on the lines of the Bushidō. The progressists would adopt a directly opposite policy. They would work for the extension of the franchise, for the enlargement of Japan's spheres of influence in foreign countries; trade and industry rather than agriculture would be pushed ahead; education would be on liberal lines and distinctly utilitarian in type, that is, designed to fit men for the positions they have to fill in the country.

Though politicians have not as yet divided off in the way indicated above, educationists and scholars, religious teachers and lecturers on ethics have most certainly done so. This is distinctly observable everywhere. In every social question too that comes up for discussion the inquiry is made:—Shall we keep to our own special customs and traditions or shall we imitate Europeans? Is the Western home to be our model or are we going to keep unaltered the special characteristics of Japanese domestic life? What is to be the position of woman among us? Is it to be that of the woman in America or is it to be that of the woman in France, England or Germany, or are we going to take our models of feminine excellence and charm from the pages of our own history? In education, in morals, in religion, in philosophy, in art, the relative importance attached to certain characteristics by Occidentals and Orientals differ materially; two antagonistic principles are striving for the mastery, the majority of our thinkers, consciously or unconsciously, are fighting for the one or for the other.

There is another subject connected with the contest between two hostile principles that demands our notice. Time forbids my discussing it thoroughly. I refer to the appearance of Socialism in our midst. Socialism is undoubtedly a product of Western civilisation. Speaking generally, it is the outcome of the combined working of the two principles, individualism and cosmopolitanism. But there are various sorts of socialism and there is one type that shows considerable affinity to our traditional ideas on the relations of certain classes of the community to each other and to the State. There seem to be signs of the spread of what is known as State Socialism in this country* There are some who affirm that this kind of socialism is a product of Japan and hence deserving an extra amount of support. Be that as it may, that socialism is to-day exercising great influence in politics, local government and in finance seems to be an undoubted fact. So prominent is the position that socialism is occupying in some quarters that it looks as if it would be soon on a level in this country with the two other principles that are struggling for pre-eminence, Western civilisation and Japanese Nationalism; though we cannot think that it will permanently occupy such a high rank as this implies. The fact is that Socialism here profits not a little by the contest going on between Japanese civilisation and European civilisation. If the conflicting elements in these two systems are gradually reduced in number and are so modified as to be no longer incapable of being amalgamated, the influence of Socialism in Japan will grow correspondingly less and eventually will cease altogether. This result is likely to be witnessed within the next fifty years or so, by which time the vexed question of what type of civilisation Japan is going to finally adopt will, we take it, have been finally settled.

There are times when one feels as Dr. Nitobe felt when he wrote his "Soul of Japan," and as Lafcadio Hearn felt when he described the moral beauty of old Japan; one fears that in their conflict with European civilisation our Japanese ideals will be gradually wiped out, that the good and the beautiful as we have known it and loved it will be sacrificed to the coarser forms of modern utilitarianism. One thing appears to me certain and that is that Japanese civilisation can not stand alone. Its only chance of perpetuity lies in the possibility of the discovery of a method of blending it with Western civilisation. *Soko de moshi Nippon shugi to Seiyō shugi no chōwa ga dekinu to sureba, tōtei Nippon Shugi bakari de tachi-yuku to iu koto wa watakushi wa fukanō* (不可能) *to shinzuru de arimasu kara, Seiyō shugi ga taiseiryoku wo motte, shakai wo fūbi* (風靡) *suru yō ni naru mono de arimasu* "Hence if the blending of Japanese principles with Western principles be deemed an impossibility, since I am of opinion that Japanese principles cannot possibly stand alone, the result must be that Western principles will carry everything before them; the whole of society will bend before it like trees before a mighty wind." When I say that Japanese civilisation cannot stand alone, I do not mean to imply that it will become entirely extinct. It may still appeal to the sentiments of a small section of the nation, but its influence on the destiny of the nation as a whole will be so small as to be imperceptible. In the event of things turning out so, Japan will have cast in her lot once and for all with Europe and America and her future will then be inseparably bound up with theirs.

This consideration leads us to inquire what is likely to be the future of Western civilisation. On this subject there is a great variety of opinion in the West. There are pessimists who hold that the gigantic structure known as modern civilisation has rotten foundations and is doomed to meet with the fate that befel the great Roman empire. Then there are scholars and philosophers who are equally confident in the opposite direction; who see nothing but stability and durableness in existing Western institutions. Of one thing deep thinkers seem sure: the present system of material civilisation can only escape from ending in a terrible cataclysm by the addition to it of spiritual and moral elements that will guide, control and conserve its energy. The moralization of industrialism is a task whose performance becomes pressingly urgent. Is it not possible that Japan may be able to take a prominent part in this work? Can she not help to save Europe and America from the dangers that now beset them? If by blending her civilisation with these she can supply the elements of strength and permanence which are now lacking, then her future as well as that of Western nations will be one of increasing prosperity. But if while receiving from Europe and America much that is good, she takes also much that is distinctly bad, and, in addition to this, she allows her own fine old system of civilisation to be blotted out of existence, her future destiny cannot be contemplated by any patriotic Japanese with anything but deep solicitude, grave misgiving and profound grief.

W.D.

* Some have affirmed that Marquis Saionji strongly sympathizes with this movement and that this explains the policy which the present Government has adopted in the appropriation of paying concerns of all sorts. State monopoly is a part of State Socialism.

YACHTING.

A fine southerly breeze, and little sea provided a fairly satisfactory yachting afternoon on Saturday. The new 22 rater class, which includes *Valkyrien*, *Albatross* and a new open boat called *Handicap* are at the top of the list, *Chocho* with 20 ½ rating (receiving 4 m. 30 s.) at the bottom and the others as 21 receiving on club time 2 m 57s. The course was round the Widow Buoy and as the weather exactly suited *Ainee* she won the race with comparative ease, *Edna*, her nearest competitor, being three minutes and seventeen seconds astern. Following were the times:—

	Start.	Finish.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Valkyrien	2.16.36	4.38.28	4 38.28
Albatross	2.15 32	5.39.39	4 39 39
Handicap	2.15.19	5.14.33	5.14.33
Ainee	2.15.21	4.26 46	4 23.49
Pele	2.15 15	4.44 43	4.41.46
Winsome	2 15.41	4.37.27	4.34.32
Edna	2.15.10	5 30.03	4.27.09
Sunbeam	2.15.27	4 32.39	4.29.30
Chocho	4.15.25	4.57.29	4.52.56

Seven Larks raced round the Lightship and Mandarin Bluff mark course with the following result:

Nos.	Start. h.m.s	Finish. h.m.s.
4	2.30.09	3.55.19
7	2 30.32	4.05.20
8	2 30.25	3.58.39
9	2.30.27	4.09 18
10	2.30.18	3.54.12
11	2 30.10	3.51.36
15	2.30.18	3.58.09

THE LATE KARL BLIND.

Karl Blind, whose death is announced, was born at Mannheim, Germany, in 1826, and was educated at the Lyceum Mannheim and Karlsruhe (gold and silver medals) and the universities of Bonn and Heidelberg. *Who's Who* sketches his career thus:

Hon. Member Italian Academy of Literature. Leader in German Revolution; from 1847-49 five times imprisoned; member of provisional government in Baden; fought in battle of Staufen; captured court-martialled; saved from death through flaw in Grand Ducal proclamation; solitary eight months' confinement, at first in chains, in Rastatt casemates; sentenced to the eight years; freed by people and army expelling dynasty; connected with new democratic government; appointed member of Embassy of Baden and Rhenish Bavaria to France; arrested, in violation of law of nations, after Ledru-Rollin's rising against Louis Bonaparte, released after two months; banished from France; co-operated from England with Manzini, Garibaldi, Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, and other European leaders; promoted Schleswig-Holstein movement in intercourse with leaders of Schleswig Parliament; supported Hungarian movement of autonomy; Polish rising of 1868 64 against Russia; American Union cause against the Slave-holder's Confederacy; German cause in the French War of 1870-71; Italian cause against the Papacy, Japanese cause against Russia, and Russian movement for freedom.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

...which will be opened on June 8th. The project is specified as follow:—(1) Ten thousand *tsubo* of ground to be purchased at Hiranuma to establish a new works there for development. The whole expenditure is estimated at *yen* 660,000. For the construction of the factory, *yen* 627,000 is to be spent. Of this sum, *yen* 380,000 will be defrayed in 1906 and *yen* 247,000 in 1908. The total of the proposed expenditure will be raised by means of a loan, issuing bonds valued at *yen* 400,000 in 1907 and *yen* 260,000 in 1908. The issue price of the bonds will be 95 and the interest 6 per cent. The loan will be redeemed within ten years commencing from 1908. If convenient to the City Office, the loan will be redeemed in a shorter period. The denominations of the bonds will be in three amounts of the face-value of one thousand, five hundred and one hundred *yen*.

The interim dividend of the Yokohama Five Merchandises Exchange for the first half—from December 1906 to May, 1907—of this year which was expected at one time to be at the rate of 50 per cent. per annum is believed to be about 30 per cent., owing to the trouble in the raw silk business during April and May.

The Yokohama Commercial Bank intends to increase its present capital, *yen* 250,000, to a million *yen*, for which purpose a general meeting will be held on June 20th.

The trial of S. Sueki, formerly an accountant of the City Office, who is charged with having misappropriated some two thousand *yen* belonging to the office while in its employ, was resumed on June 5th in the Yokohama District Court. Mr. Saito, an alderman of the City Office, was examined as a witness and gave a detailed explanation as to the collection of the various taxes and also as to the duty of the accused, after which the case was adjourned till June.

A blacksmith named R. Deura, of the Yokohama Dock Company, on the morning of June 5th attempted to commit suicide at a small restaurant in Fujimi-cho, by drinking a quantity of chloride acid. Monetary difficulties is reported to be the cause.

The Yokohama Stock and Rice Exchange will hold a general meeting on June 23rd. The dividend for the first half, from December 1906 to May 1907, of this year will be declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

Owing to the recent appearance of plague cases in Yokohama, the Municipality are contemplating exterminating rats by purchasing them at the price of ten *sen* a head for the forthcoming few months. It may be remembered that rats have hitherto been bought at five *sen* and sometimes at three *sen* per head.

Two living rats infected with plague were caught on June 4th at Tobemachi, Rokuchome. On the following day, three dead rats, also infected with the same disease, were found at West Tobe, Yokohama.

Two cases of suspected plague appeared on June 6th in Yokohama. One is a man, S. Nishiyama, 22 years old, living at No. 674, Kitagata, and another an infant named Chiyo, second daughter of a rice merchant, Ishii by name, residing at No. 51, Uchida-cho, Shichome, near the Yokohama Dock premises. The sanitary authorities at once visited the place and carried out the usual examination of the patients, the result of with is not yet published.

THE LAW COURTS.

SHIPPING CASE.

The hearing of a case filed by the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Ltd., against Messrs. Dodwell and Co.,-Ltd., claiming *yen* 6,299.09 and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from Oct. 25th, 1906, till the execution of judgment began on June 4th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Muraoka.

Plaintiffs were represented by Messrs. R. Ide- supplied various goods to the steamer *Errol* —which was chartered by the Russian Government to carry soldiers and which called at Yokohama:—(1) Accommodation for passengers and hospital rooms on the ship and dishes, forks, knives, spoons, etc., supplied, the number being suitable for 1,797 passengers. These works and articles cost *yen* 26,685.40. (2) Five water tanks repaired and 1,027 tons of water supplied at a cost of *yen* 767 in all. (3) Six coal scuttles supplied at *yen* 60. (4) Two gross of sponge cloths, *yen* 36. (5) Three toothed wheels, *yen* 96. (6) Two dozen wedges to be used in the holds, *yen* 7.20. (7) Sundry repairs made at a cost of *yen* 81.60. The foregoing work and the articles supplied were valued at *yen* 27,613.25 in all. On April 20th, the same year, Messrs. Dodwell and Co. paid twenty thou-and *yen* to plaintiffs, leaving a balance of *yen* 7,613.25. As there was 5 per cent. commission—*yen* 1,384.16 —on the whole amount due to defendants, that sum was claimed.

Defendants' Counsel contended that the *Errol* was owned by Mr. James H. Warrack of Scotland, Messrs. Dodwell and Co. were not the legal representatives of the ship's owner and were not agents of the ship's charterer. Defendants dealt with the steamer merely as shipping merchants when she called at Yokohama. Defendants under the instructions of the charterer asked plaintiffs to carry out the repairs and to supply the articles. On behalf of the charterer, defendants paid twenty thousand *yen* to plaintiffs. There was a complaint that the repairs were not completed at the time stipulated in the contract. Consequently unnecessary demurrage was sustained and accordingly the charterer refused to pay the remainder of the sum that was due to plaintiffs. Counsel finally said that Messrs. Dodwell and Co. were under no obligation to be sued in the present case inasmuch as they were not the representative agents of the ship's owner or charterers.

Plaintiff's Counsel produced evidence which consisted of some accounts and letters from defendants to plaintiffs. He stated that Messrs. Dodwell & Co. had placed the orders with the plaintiffs for repairs and for various articles, and that the former acted as the representative of the ship's charterer.

Defendant's Counsel said that the *Errol* belonged to Mr. James H. Warrack, Scotland, for which Messrs. Dodwell & Co. acted as shipping agents. Referring to a letter dated Feb. 6th, 1906, from plaintiffs to defendants Counsel said that plaintiffs admitted that defendants' firm acted merely as the agents of the ship. As defendants are merchants they asked plaintiffs for legal commission on the work done and the goods supplied to the steamer; defendants promised to allow 5 per cent. on the whole amount. As the repairs were not completed in time the charterage was considerably increased. On March 31st the same year, defendants on behalf of the charterer, asked plaintiffs to bear the extra charterage. Plaintiffs Counsel asked the Judge for leave to examine Messrs. W. H. McGowan, E. R. Thompson, F. Owston, A. Peterson, and A. S. Williamson as witnesses to ascertain that Messrs Dodwell and Co. were shipping agents.

Plaintiff's counsel held that there was no necessity to ascertain whether defendants were shipping agents or whether they were the representatives of the steamer's owner. It was admitted that they instructed plaintiffs to do the repairs and supply the goods mentioned to the ship. The matter was very simple and accordingly there was no necessity to summon any witness.

The Judge decided to examine Mr. E. R. Thompson and adjourned the hearing till June 22nd.

ALLEGED LANDSLIDE DAMAGE.

A case in which the Japan Brewery Co., Ltd., claims six hundred *yen* from Capt. R. Tipple for ...through the collapse of the stone-wall; and to bear costs.

BASEBALL.

Saturday was really a "glorious first of June", and the baseball players of the Y.C. and A.C. are to be congratulated upon the we ather which favoured their match with the U.S.S. *Pennsylvania*. The Grand Stand was crowded, the attendance of ladies being noticeably large, and the game was followed with interest right through. Yokohama were beaten, as the score shows, but they need not have suffered so severely had they not gone to pieces so deplorably in the fourth and the eighth innings. With the exception of those two occasions the local nine held down the visitors capitally, and showed distinct signs of becoming a good combination before the season goes much further. Their pitcher did some excellent work and Bird in the outfield brought off several capital catches. The "bleachers" from the warships had a merry time of it, much to the amusement of the occupants of the Grand Stand, but they might have been a little more merciful in some of their comments, though it must be said the home battery stood the "roasting" remarkably well. The teams were:—

PENNSYLVANIA.		Y. C. and A. C.
Freeman		
Glick	P.	Frey
Bell	L.F.	Correa
Matten	C.	Thorn
Spofford	1 B.	McChesney
Calderhead	2 B.	Atkinson
Golfus	3 B.	Walker
McWhorter	S.S.	Benedict
Glick	C.F.	Bird
Dempsey	R.F.	Miller

Umpire: Mr. Fox (*Pennsylvania*.) Scorer: Mr. C. J. Branham.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Pennsylvania ...	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	3	—	9
Y.C. and A.C....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The Baseball Team of the U. S. cruiser *West Virginia* met the Kioto Third Higher School's Nine in a match on the Kobe Recreation Ground on May 31st. An interesting game resulted as follows:—

West Virginia 6
Kioto (Third) Higher School..... 2

The game was watched by a large number of spectators.

A base-ball match between a team from the American cruiser *Pennsylvania* now at Yokohama, and students of the Yokohama Commercial School took place on June 3rd at the athletic ground of the institution. The Americans were victorious by 2 runs to 1.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

The steamer *Canton Maru*, 2,648 tons, which left Kobe on May 29th with 10,700 bales of Formosan salt for Yokkaichi, went ashore at 4.45 a.m. on the following day about four miles off Tanabe, Kii province. The crew, consisting of forty-nine men, are safe. There is some hope that the ship can be floated. The vessel belongs to Mr. Han Chaonan, a Chinese merchant in Kobe.

A Japanese sailing vessel carrying cattle collided with the French steamer *Oceanien* on June 2nd in the neighbourhood of Hakonesaki, Kagawa prefecture. The Japanese ship was destroyed but the crew were saved by the foreign steamer and were brought to Shimonoseki on the following day.

All hopes of saving the French cruiser *Chanzy*, ashore at Ballard Island, near Shanghai, has been abandoned. The vessel is entirely under water.

The Russian steamer *Roman* (2,349 tons), while entering Hakodate from Vladivostock went ashore on the night of May 30th, about three miles off Idzumisawa.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held in the Rooms, 1 Shichome, Ginza, Tokyo, on Wednesday, May 22, at 4 p.m. Mr. J. McD. Gardiner, Vice-President for Tokyo, occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting, having been printed, were taken as read. The Recording-Secretary announced the election of four new members: Rev. E. W. Thwing, Honolulu; Prof. H. P. Beach, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Rev. Geo. B. Smyth, D.D., Berkeley, Cal.; and Rev. F. W. Heckelman, Yokohama. Prof. Arthur Lloyd then delivered a lecture, "Notes on the Japanese Drama," of which the following is the substance:—

"NO AND KYOGEN"

Dr. Florenz (*Geschichte der Japanischen Literatur* vol. ii. p. 371), speaks of the Japanese Drama as being the most notable production of the Muromachi age. It is true that we have, from the earliest times, traces of the *Matsuri*, or Japanese Festival, with its *Norito* Liturgies, and its mimic *Kagura* dances, but it is not until the year A.D. 671 that the Nihongi speaks definitely of a *Tauai* or "rice-field dance" as having been given in that year. During the succeeding centuries the *Tauai* is often mentioned as the sacred dance of the rice-harvest: by the beginning of the eleventh century it has become a well-established popular pantomime, with a Chinese name—*dengaku*—which is but a translation of its original title; and in 1096, Oe Masafusa, in his Rakuyo Dengakki, speaks of the celebration of these *dengaku* festivals in terms which remind us very vividly of the Grecian Bacchus-festivals which also lay at the root of the Athenian drama. The most flourishing era of the *dengaku*-pantomimes is given as the middle of the 13th century. There were acted by persons who, from their name of *dengaku-boshi* and their shaven crowns, seem to have belonged to the clergy, like the lay-singers in an English Cathedral, and they came in process of time to have enlarged their scope so that by the end of the Kamakura era they included even historical subjects, in which case they were called *Dengaku no No*, or "*Dengaku Works of Art*."

In the middle of the ninth century we get a further expansion—the *sarugaku*, or Chinese dance (sangaku), a comic drama added to Dengaku pantomime, which was always more or less solemn and decorous. Its object was to move the audience to laughter by comic acting and posturing (whence comes the popular but false etymology of *sarugaku* as the monkey dance) and when dialogues were added after Chinese patterns to the lyrical dramas of the *dengaku*, the new *genre* of stage-writing was popularly styled *sarugaku no No*, or the high-art piece of Chinese art. What has here been stated may be easily seen from the following considerations. The golden age of the Chinese drama was the period of the Mongolian dominion (A.D. 1206-1368), the commencement of the Japanese lyric drama dates from about the middle of the 13th century. The interval between 1206 and 1250 was a period of great and frequent intercourse between China and Japan, many travellers, especially monks, visited the Celestial Empire for purposes of study, and it was in Nara, the favourite residence of monks, that from 1250 to 1300 we get the *sarugaku No* plays.

These dramas retained the essentially lyric character of the earlier *dengaku*, the lyric element being increased by additions from the lyric portions of *Monogatari*, and the working up of Japanese and Chinese uta and shi of various dances, such as *kusemai* and *Shirabyoshi*, and of monologues and dialogues from the already mentioned *monogatari* or histories of the heroes.

Hence the "*No* may be looked upon as an *opera* of primitive character in which the sung portions of the libretto are the principal elements, the spoken portions being looked upon as of secondary importance." This may be seen in the fact that the written text of these dramas is called in Japanese "*utai*," in simico-chinese, *Yokyoku*.—"piece for singing."

The *Yokyoku* are always of a serious character and rather epic than dramatic. The personages are generally passive rather than active, the sport of external influence, over which they have no control, rather than themselves the makers of their own destinies. There are therefore but few dramatic situations, and in places when we should expect action we get, instead, lyric odes on the situation. The pieces are very short: mostly one act only, without divisions into scenes. In some plays we have a quasi division into acts, the first act showing the hero in an assumed, the second, as himself in his proper character. There are also one or two more lively pieces such as Funa-Benkei which have a very vigorous swing in them. But these are the exceptions.

HISTORY OF THE NO.

It is not accurately known at what precise date the *no* drama shook itself free from its original connection with the Kagura dances of the Shinto temples. There is a tradition (which is not however universally accepted) that the Emperor Gosaga (A.D. 1243—1246) found in the Imperial Library a collection of sixteen dramas dating from the reign of the Emperor Murakami (A.D. 947-967) and gave them to the family of Enai (圓德井) who were at that time the guardians of the Kasuga shrine at Nara in Yamato.

Doubts have been thrown on the tradition, but the fact remains that the *no* dramas, as we now have them, were originally based on more primitive forms known as *Kuse*, and that these primitive elements may still be recognized embedded in the *no*. The development of the *Kuse* (曲) into the *no* seems to have taken place during the reign of Yoshimitsu, the third of the Ashikaga Shoguns (A.D. 1368-1394), and to have been due to the simultaneous and apparently independent efforts of several families of playwrights and musicians, among whom may be reckoned the Enai mentioned above, and the family of Yusaki, afterwards known as Kwanse (觀世) and to three members of it in particular, Kwanami, Seami, and Onami. Throughout the Ashikaga and Tokugawa Shogunates, the Kwanse family took the lead as expounders of the *no* drama. There were also other families, such as the Komparu (金春), Hosho (寶生), and Kongo (金剛), but it is noticeable that all these families, as well as Kwanse, claimed descent from the religious musicians of the Kasuga shrine at Nara.

The three dates which I have given in the preceding paragraphs, those of Murakami, Gosaga, and Yoshimitsu, are in themselves suggestive. They coincide with the periods immediately succeeding the religious activities of Kobo Daishi, Honen, Shinran, and Nichiren, the palmy days of Buddhist influence (as may indeed be seen in the pre-eminently Buddhist mould in which they have been cast), and it would be an interesting subject for enquiry, though not within the scope of this paper, how much, if any, connection may be traced between the Indian drama and the primitive *kuse* elements of the Japanese *no*.

Born in an Imperial Library, nurtured by musicians connected with the more than aristocratic shrine of Kasuga, the *no* has always remained the special privilege of the higher and military classes. Taiko Hideyoshi and Tokugawa Iyeyasu were not only constant spectators but frequent actors of *no* dramas. Many a daimyo had his local *no* stage, for the solemn performance of these quasi religious plays, and *no* actors were held in honour. But the *no* was practically the monopoly of the higher classes, and there was only one day in the year on which the common people were allowed to view it.

THE NO-KYOGEN STAGE.

The stage on which these two classes of drama are played is a platform about six yards square, with three of its sides open, and with no decorations about it except an old pine-tree painted on the wood-panelled wall which occupies the fourth side of the square. Behind this wall there is a small "green-room" or "vestry" for the use of the actors and musicians. "Green-room" and "vestry" are both permissible terms in this case, for the *no-kyogen* are both derived from the ancient *kagura* dances of the Shinto rite and the *no* stage is merely a replica of the *kagura* stage which may be seen connected with almost every Shinto shrine of any importance. The actors and orchestra have their exits and entrances on the right side of the stage, the chorus on the left.

THE NO-ACTORS.

The following are the designations of the principal actors employed in the rendering of a *no* drama.

1. The *shite* (シテ) or protagonist.
2. The *waki* (脇) or deuteragonist.

Both of these actors have their proper place assigned to them on the stage. It would seem that the original *no* did not contemplate the employment of more than two grown actors. This may be seen from the fact that the tritagonist and tetragonist are not called by any special name, but are simply known as

3. *Shite-tsure* (シテヅレ) or assistant to the chief actor.
4. *Waki-tsure* (脇連) or assistant to the associate actor.

This does not however seem to have referred to any but grown up actors. There is also found, in *no* dramas,

5. The *kogata* (小方) or child actor, often used to play the part of emperors or noblemen, an arrangement which seems to take us back to the days of puppet-emperors, puppet-shoguns, puppet-regents, and the extremely vigorous military classes of the early middle ages of Japanese history.

THE CHORUS.

The *no* chorus generally consists of eight singers whose duty it is to assist the actors by singing. Their functions are very much the same as those of the Chorus in a Greek tragedy; indeed, the Chorus plays a very important part in the *No* drama which aims at producing its effects through the ear rather than through the eye.

THE ORCHESTRA.

The Orchestra is known as *hayashikata* (囃方). It consists of four instruments, the fourth of which is, however, sometimes omitted. These are

1. The flute (*fue*), the flute-player being the conductor and director of all the musicians and singers.
2. A small *tsudzumi* (鼓).
3. A large *tsudzumi*.
4. A drum (sometimes omitted).

These instruments serve to guide and regulate the movements of the actors. The *tsudzumi* players add effect to their music by giving vent to shrill cries at important crises in the drama.

PRINCIPAL NO DRAMAS.

It is strange, as showing the popular origin of the No dramas, that although there are extant over 200 pieces, all of which are well known and familiar to the ordinary *no* audiences, in no single case has the original author's name been preserved, and this even though in most cases the musical composers' names have been preserved. The *no* ramas may perhaps be compared in this respect with the miracle plays and mysteries of mediæval Europe. They were based on popular stories, which were felt to be common property; each school or each succeeding generation of actors felt itself at liberty within certain limits to add, expand, or modify, until, when at last a generally satisfactory version had been finally constructed, it was no longer possible to say by whom the piece had been originally composed.

The *no* dramas may be looked upon as epic poems dramatized; some writers have even maintained that they were originally meant for reading but not for acting, and we have already seen that the effect of the play is designed more for the ear than the eye. The themes are very largely historical, but they are all impregnated with the pessimistic thoughts of the religious atmosphere of the day in which they were produced: and they are evidently intended to appeal to an educated audience. The language used is classical, and the plays are full of learned allusions and quotations from Confucian, Buddhist, and Chinese classics. The thoughts are always elevated and noble, according to the standard of the times, and there are many native critics who will, without any hesitation, place the *No* dramas as the highest productions of Japanese literary art.

A "NO" PERFORMANCE.

When a *no* performance takes place, five or six of these dramas are selected for representation, the intervals between the pieces being filled with selected *kyogen* plays, more or less appropriate to the themes of the *no* dramas between which they are placed. A *no* play is sung and not spoken, and in this point the *no* has been compared with the Western opera. The comparison however is somewhat fanciful. The Japanese actor monotones rather than sings, and his gestures in dancing are never so active and lively as they are in our operas. Gracefulness is the fundamental principle to which everything must be sacrificed, and there are no realistic scenes such as make us shudder in the popular *shibai* dramas. There are, for instance, no prolonged death agonies; an actor is supposed to be killed by the simple wave of his antagonist's sword, and then walks slowly and sadly off the stage. There is no scenery, nothing but the painted pine-tree on the solitary wall at the back of the stage, and as few stage-accessories as possible. This simplicity of scenic apparatus, is in accordance with all the traditions of true Japanese art and is intended to bring out to the full the powers of the actors who have nothing but their own skill to rely upon.

The *no* resembles the ancient Greek drama in the use of masks by the actors. It may perhaps be said to have a closer affinity with the *masques* of the European renaissance. Certainly the later developments synchronized with the appearance of the European masques, and Milton's Comus might be classed as a *no* play, or perhaps as a *kyogen*.

A feature common to both *masques* and *no* is the employment of child-actors. In the Japanese *no*, the *kogata* were used to represent Sovereigns and noblemen, (never warriors) and generally any mild or benevolent characters. In sorrowful scenes, such as the parting of husband and wife, child actors were also frequently employed with the idea of heightening the *pathos*.

KYOGEN.

As interludes between the *No-yukyoku*, which are at times wearisomely pompous, we get the *Kyogen*, or comic pieces, which serve the same purpose as that of the satiric drama, which came at the end of a complete Greek trilogy. *No* and *Kyogen* are acted on the same stage, but never by the same actors; in the latter, the actors are unmasked, and there is no musical accompaniment to the dances which are there given. The dances themselves are the same, but the style of execution is different. In the *no*

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the dances are solemn and ceremoniously performed: in the *kyogen* the gods have as it were unbent, and are refreshing themselves by having a good time. The *no* relates the misfortunes of heroes, the early deaths of heroines, the *kyogen* represents the contrasts of the gay and grave which we find so often in human life. This contrast may possibly have had a historical basis, for, as Dr. Florenz says, there was in the old Kagura dances, an elevated *Togaku*, or Chinese dance, by the side of a humorous and sometimes vulgar *Komagaku*, or Korean dance; but it is more probable that the *kyogen* came into existence simply for the purpose of relieving the strain of too much solemnity and pomp. It is very seldom that a *kyogen* piece is acted by itself. Monsieur Benazet (*Le Théatre au Japon*, pub. by the Museé Guimet) mentions the *Tokaido Hizakurige* and *Hassanbai* as rare instances. In the *ai no kyogen* there is no special drama at all: the actor, who has a special seat assigned to him, merely explains the general meaning of the dance or pantomime. The *Kyogen* actors can always be distinguished by their yellow *tabi*, whilst the *no* actors wear *tabi* of white.

It is in the *Kyogen* that we get the true pictures of the social and national life of the Ashikaga period. It was a period of high ideals, with a few great men towering above the rest and bearing witness to the priestly holiness and knightly bravery of an age gone by. These are brought before us in the *no*. But it was also a period of mediocre performances: the country swarmed with ignoble and contemptible lords and knights who disgraced their swords, and priests who disgraced their religion. Mingled with these were dreamy scholars who were incapable of managing their money-matters, and innocent country people who were the sport of every designing rascal. In the 250 *kyogen* pieces which remain to us we have all these personages held up to kindly ridicule and to derision from which all the sting seems to have been taken.

Dr. Florenz classifies the *kyogen* according to their subject matter, as follows:—

(*a*) Those ridiculing the *nobles*:—*Oni-arasoi, Sunnuri, Hagi-daimyo*, &c.
(*b*) Ridiculing the *clergy*: *Aio*, &c.
(*c*) Ridiculing the *blind, maimed*, &c:—*Kawakami Jizo Sanmin-kattawa*, &c.
(*d*) Thief-stories:—*Renga nusubito, Cha-tsubo*, &c.
(*e*) Conjugal difficulties: *Newatori uuko, Kanaoka*, &c.

"Shibai."

Like the *No* and *Kyogen*, the *Shibai*, or popular drama, is said to be derived from the mimic rites of the *Sarugaku* (猿樂) or kagura (神カグラ), the origin of which goes back to the mythological era, to the dance which *Uzumi no mikoto* is said to have performed in front of the cave in which the incensed sun-goddess Amaterasu had taken refuge.

Historically speaking, it is of much more recent date. We have seen that the common people had no part or lot in the refined and scholarly representations of the No and Kyogen. The *shibai* were started to provide the populace with dramatic entertainments, and the date assigned as the birth-year of these plays is A.D. 1603. The originator of the *Shibai* was a woman of the Keicho era, Okuni by name, whose husband, an ex-*samurai*, helped her to modify the *kyogen* to suit popular wants. The *shibai* immediately became popular. Actors of either sex, were employed freely, the women actors being being mostly if not entirely drawn from the prostitute class; and the moral effect of the Okuni Kabuki (or Okuni Theatre), as it was called, was so bad that in 1629 the reigning Shogun Iyemitsu issued a decree by which the employment of women actors was stringently forbidden. Hence the period from 1603-1629, *i.e.* from the first beginning of the *shibai* to the prohibition of female actors is sometimes known in Japanese literary history as the age of the "Woman's Plays."

Possible connection of "Shibai" with European Drama.

If we remember the date at which the *shibai* plays were commenced, we shall see that it is not altogether inconceivable that there may have been some sort of connection between them and the Spanish secular drama which was then at its most flourishing period. In 1603 the Spaniards had been fifty years in Japan, and they were not all priests and missionaries. Sailors and merchants came, too, many of whom would associate with Japanese, and some probably with Japanese of the class to which Okuni and her husband, the *ex-samurai*, seemed to have belonged. Such men would naturally be fond of theatrical representations, some of them would possibly possess copies of some of Lope de Vega's comedies, and thus may have come to Japan the seed from which grew the *kabuki* theatre.

This is a pure conjecture, but if a true one it would throw some light on the proscription of the Kabuki plays and players by the Shogunate Government. There were other licentious practices in Japan in the seventeenth century which were not interfered with. Why should the *Okuni kabuki* have been thus singled out? The proscription becomes intelligible and consistent if there was even a shadow of ground for suspicion that the *shibai* and the Spaniard were even remotely connected.

The Reform of Genroku.

When the women-actors were prohibited in 1629, the theatrical managements met the difficulty by providing boys to take the female parts. Hence the second period is sometimes called the "Period of the Young Lads' Plays." During the whole of this period the plays were more popular than ever, larger theatres were built, more money was spent on staging, scenery and costumes, and the people showed their appreciation of what was being done for them by crowding the houses to see the popular pieces. But the morality of the country suffered by the change, the boy actors were worse even than the women and the Government was obliged to issue more and more stringent edicts on the employment and training of the boys in theatres, and at last, in 1652, a number of the theatres in Yedo were forced to close their doors.

From the beginning of the eighteenth century, *i.e.*, roughly speaking, from the year 1701 A.D, we come to the period of the Japanese Renaissance, a revival which naturally was not without its influence on the drama. The stringent regulations which the Government had felt obliged to issue half a century before had not been without their influence on the theatres which remained after 1652 or which had been opened since that time. Much was effected in the way of theatrical reform. All the old pieces that were practically nothing but exhibitions of dancing and posturings (often of a doubtful character) were swept away, and proper plays based on definite plots, in the modern sense of the term, were substituted for them, the actors themselves being often, as in Shakesphere's time, their own play-writers. Better musical instruments, notably the *samisen* introduced in 1678, were brought in, and though a Japanese orchestra still leaves much to be desired, yet the orchestra of a *shibai* is unquestionably far ahead of the flute, *tsuizumi*, and drum of the *no* stage.

But the prohibition of female actors was the almost direct cause of the establishment of another form of dramatic art which gained great popularity during the early years of the eighteenth century and forced the professors of the more legitimate drama to look to their laurels. I refer to the *ningyo shibai*, or "Marionette theatre," which came into great vogue during the Genroku era (A.D. 1688 to 1703) and which retained its popularity for many a long year. In the *ningyo shibai* the acting is done by means of dolls cleverly manipulated, whilst the speaking takes the form of a *joruri* (淨留璃) or dialogue which is read with musical intonations to an accompaniment of *samisen*. The marionettes were, for a while, most popular. Eminent writers, such as Chikamatsu and Takeda, did not deem it beneath their dignity to write *joruri* to be recited at such performances, and the *kabuki* or regular actors found that they had much to learn in posturing, &c., from their inanimate rivals. The Kabuki theatre borrowed from the joruri of the dolls plays many of its most popular pieces, distinguished into *jidai mono* or historical plays and *sewamono* or realistic representations of actual or contemporacy life. It is in this period that we get such noted actors as Mizuki Tatsunosuke, Sawamura Sojuro, and Ichikawa Danjuro the first. After the Genroku age, the Kabuki theatre went to sleep along with the rest of Japan. Nothing of dramatic importance occurred until 1847 when another Ichikawa (Kodanji) revolutionized the *sewa mono* by bringing them up to date.

We must remember that the *shibai* was an entertainment specially provided for the lowest classes of Japanese society, who were excluded from the aristocratic *no* and *kyogen*, and for whose moral and social elevation there were few that cared in the dead period of the Shogunate. The *shibai* had but a poor reputation: no samurai or respectable person would have degraded himself by attendance at a performance, and the actors themselves were looked upon as the dregs of society. They were (perhaps deservedly) styled "riverside beggars" and compelled to live like the *eta* in ghettos or districts of their own, being shunned by all persons of position or repute. It was folly to expect anything at all noble or inspiring from persons compelled to live in such surroundings, and it speaks volumes for the despised play-actors and play wrights that they did not sink lower.

We have already seen that in 1847 efforts were made to bring the *kabuki* theatre to a higher level of efficiency and dignity. The Meiji Revolution brought about a most welcome change. Actors gained the privilege of full citizenship at that time: in 1876 the Shintomiza Theatre in Tokyo was built, the opening representations being attended by several of the Ministers of Foreign Powers, who thereby gave a great impetus to the reformation of the Japanese stage. Ten years later, in 1886, Ichikawa Danjuro, the great actor of modern days, was honoured by His Majesty with a command to play in his presence. A society was formed for the improvement of the Stage which was however dissolved without having accomplished very much. The late Ichikawa Danjuro together with the well-known writer Fukuchi Genichi worked very hard during the eighties to revive a genuine historical drama; but their efforts can hardly be said to have been successful and since their deaths there has been very little accomplished in the way of Living Historical Drama.

What is known as the Soshi Shibai (ソウシ芝居) or Student's Drama dates from 1884. Its originator was a young man of the name of Sudo Sadanori, who in that year brought out in Osaka a play written by himself and entitled the "Brave Student." The movement is, however, far more closely connected with the name of Kawakami Otojiro who has pushed the movement with considerable success. Indeed, the success which has attended Kawakami's efforts may well be compared to that which followed the first crude tentatives made by Okuni and her husband in the early years of the seventeenth century. There are at present over three thousand actors of the Soshi School, and it seems that whilst Kawakami's methods will undoubtedly undergo very great modifications before anything approaching finality can be reached, yet it is this school of dramatists that holds in its hands the future of the Japanese Stage.

Asiatic Society, Books, &c, received from 20 March to 22 May, 1907.

Nightless City, Mongol Invasion, Saved by the Judge, Feudal Kamakura } presented by J.E. de Becker Esq.
Balzer: Architektur der Kulturbauten Japans.
Proceedings Royal Society, Edinburgh XXVI. 6.
" " " London, A.79. No. A.527.
Bulletin, Mus. Comp. Vol. Harvard. L.6.7.
" Amer. Geographical Society. Feb., March, April, 1907.
de l'Ecole Francaise de l'Extreme Orient. vol. VI. 1.2.
Bulletin, Anthropologische Gesellschaft in Wien, XXXVII. 1.
Bulletin, U.S. Nat. Museum XXXI. 1907.
" U.S. Nat. Herbarium. X. 3. (with maps.)
Acta Soc. Scientiarum Fenuicae. XXXII.
" " (oversigt) XLVII.
" " (bijdrag) 53.
Washington Academy of Science. VIII. 4.407-486 (Contents and Index.)
Geological Survey of India. XXXIV. pt. 4.
" " Canada (maps.)
Journal: Royal Geographical Society, March, April. 1907.
Journal: Royal Geographical (Lisbon) Nov. Dec. 1906
" American Oriental Society XXII. (2) XII.
" Asiatique Serie X. Vol. VIII. 1 and 2.
" Société Anthropol. Paris V. VIII. 3.
" Japan Society Vol. VI. pt. 2.
" Royal Asiatic Society Ceylon Vols. XVIII. XIX.
Rijiks Ethnographisch Museum te Leiden, Report 1906.
Smithsonian Institute. Reports 1905, 1906.
Bataviaasch Genotschap. Notulen. XLIV. 2.3.4.
" " Verhandelingen. LVI. 5.
" " De Compagnie's Kamer.
Bodyoul. by Milloué (Musée Guimet).
Instituto Geologico de Mexico. No. XXII.
Annotationes Zoological Japon. VI. pt. 2.
University of Colorado Studies. IV. 2.
XXXII Annual Report of the Minister of State for Education.
Oesterreichische Monatsschrift. Feb. Mar. April 1907.
Science of Man. Feb. 1907.
Chinese Recorder. March, April, May, 1907.
Revue des Religions LIII. 2, 3. LIV. 1.
Indian Engineer. April 1907.
Jinjo Shogakko Tokuhon (Jap. Text. Russian Transcription Vocabulary, &c.) presented by Prof. Posdnieff.

MRS. PEPY'S DIARY.

A.D. 1907.

This morning I dropt in at May's
And had a game of bridge.
At Fan's to lunch and afterward
A little game of bridge.
To-night we entertained at home—
A dinner; later, bridge.
Cooked supper in the chafing-dish
And finished up with bridge.
(Repeat 364 times.)

LIFE.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE MARINE UNION SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Kaiji Kyokai, or Marine Union Society, which is endeavouring to establish a volunteer squadron, was held on the afternoon of June 1st at Etchujima, Tokyo. About thirty thousand members of the society were present including Marquis Tokugawa, Viscount Enomoto, Count Abe, Baron Takasaki, Marchioness Nabeshima, Baroness Kuroki, Baroness Oku, Marchioness Kuroda, Madame Togo and three hundred notables. Prince Arisugawa presided. Vice-Admiral Baron Arichi spoke briefly on what had been accomplished by the society during last year and presented the accounts as follows:

Income.	Yen.
Income (principally by donations)	1,446,366.20
Temporary income	324,590.98
Balance brought over from the previous account	1,281,172.15
	3,052,630.43

Expenditure.	
Ordinary expenditure	6,139.55
Defrayed for warship construction	254,554.13
Balance, carried forward to next account	2,791,342.75
	3,052,620 43

It may be added that the steamer *Sakura Maru* has been under construction at the Mitsui Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki, since May, last year. She will be launched in April or May, 1908. This ship is three thousand tons and will have twenty-one knots speed The order for another ship will be given this year.

Prince Arisugawa, president of the Society, gave a brief address. He said that the enterprizes of the society were progressing successfully. Vice-Admiral Baron Arichi duly replied thanking His Highness for his presence. Mr. Ito, an official of the Bureau of Marine Affairs read, on behalf of Mr. Yamagata, Minister for Communications, a letter of congratulation.

INTERPORT REGATTA AT KOBE.

The first day of the Regatta at Kobe was fine; there was a fair attendance and the band of the U. S. cruiser *Colorado* provided good music. The only Interport event decided was the Interport Pairs which Kobe won. The *Kobe Herald* thus reports the event:

Interport Pairs. (One Mile.)

1. Kobe, "Primrose,"

Bow,	C. Mancini	165 lbs.
Stroke,	J. Kuhn	160 "
Cox,	C. H. Abbey	115 "

2.—Yokohama, "Snowdrop."

Bow,	G. B. Spain	154 lbs.
Stroke,	J. L. Graham	150 "
Cox,	D. L. Abbey	114 "

Kobe started with a stroke of 32 to the minute, subsequently dropping it to 30, and to 28 when half-way over the course; Yokohama was then pulling 30. In the end, Kobe proved the victor. The time was 10 min. 20 secs.

The Junior Double Sculls over a half mile course were won by G. Upton and F. Aillion (stroke), G. L. James and W. G. R. Bischof being swamped but rescued by the starter's launch which towed in their boat.

The Senior Pairs were won by Mancini and James against H. E. Reynell and J. A. Hunter.

On Saturday delightful weather was again experienced. There was a large company of spectators and the band of the *West Virginia* played excellent music.

For the Junior Pairs three crews started and the winning place was gained by F. Aillion and E. H. Reynell.

The Interport Fours resulted as follows:

Interport Fours. (Mile and a quarter.)

Yokohama "Swan."

Bow,	G. B. Spain	154 lbs.
No. 2,	R. C. Bowden	155 "
No. 3,	C. von Fallot	187 "
Stroke,	C. L. Timm	158 "
Cox,	D. L. Abbey	114 "

Kobe "Iris."

Bow,	J. F. James	136 lbs.
No. 2,	H. E. Reynell	163 "
No. 3,	C. Mancini	165 "
Stroke,	J. Kuhn	160 "
Cox,	C. H. Abbey	115 "

The starting of this race was greatly delayed by the photographing of the crews. The latter were much applauded on going to the starting line, but judging from the shouting, Kobe were strong favourites, Yokohama having apparently but few supporters. Yokohama took the lead at the start, and for the first quarter of a mile the representatives of the Northern port were about a length ahead. They were pulling 30 strokes to Kobe's 32. Halfway over the course, Yokohama was still forging ahead, but both crews then changed their stroke to 28, and Kobe commenced to creep up. At one time, indeed, the home boat was almost level with that of the visitors, but Yokohama spurted gallantly and won by about half a length after a splendid race. Time 8 mins 10 secs.

The *Colorado's* crew won a rather exciting cutters' race from the *West Virginia*.

The Interport Double Sculls were rowed as follows:—

Interport Double Sculls. (One Mile.)

Kobe "Red Boat."

Bow	A. Nicolle	130 lbs.
Stroke	E. W. James	148 "

Yokohama "Green Boat."

Bow	J. L. Graham	150 lbs.
Stroke	C. L. Timm	158 "

Kobe's crew succeeded in carrying off this race by the skin of their teeth and thereby won the rubber by capturing two out of three Interport events. The home boat started off well, both crews pulling 30 strokes, and at half-way Kobe was a length and a half ahead. Later, the home crew dropped back somewhat, but they pulled up again by excellent oarsmanship. Yokohama's representatives were, however, working hard, and they at last caught up the Kobe boat. A very close and exciting finish ensued, the result being almost a dead heat. Nevertheless Kobe managed to secure the verdict, the home crew's victory being greeted with great enthusiasm. Time:—8 mins. 27 secs.

The Hong Pairs were won by a crew representing Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co.

Interport Yachting.

The Interport Yachting races were also sailed on Saturday. Messrs. H. A. Poole, and R Ley Alkin in the *Babe*, represented Yokohama, while Messrs. J. H. Fawkner and F. O. Shaw represented Kobe in *May*. The latter won easily, the times being *May* 1.30.45 and *Babe* 1.44.53

The second race took place the same day, the Yokohama crew taking *May* and the Kobe team *Babe*. In this case also *May* won, the times being: *May* 4.37.10, and *Babe* 4.39.15.

The final and deciding race took place on Sunday, when Yokohama won.

STEALING FOREIGN HONG NAMES.

The following letter has been addressed to the *Kobe Herald* by Mr. Alfred J. McGlew:

As manager of the Kobe Branch of the firm of Carlowitz and Co., I should like to refer to the article appearing in last night's issue of your paper under the heading of "Stealing the Hong Names of Foreign Firms."

The House of Carlowitz and Co., in China, having been mentioned as one of those suffering under that despicable but apparently increasing practice of Japanese merchants in China to appropriate the Hong names of reputable foreign houses, I may be allowed to offer some further explanations with a view to exposing this shameless practice to the fullest light of public opinion, as only by that can it be hoped that the proper quarters may be finally convinced that such tricks on the part of their subjects will certainly not contribute to establish a reputation for the Japanese merchant amongst his fellow merchants of other civilised countries, unless it be a reputation of low commercial morality.

The house of Carlowitz & Co., established in China over 60 years ago, is known throughout China under the Chinese name of Lee Woo. Amongst other lines the house is doing a very extensive business in toilet soaps in Central and North China, the packages bearing the Hong name of "Lee Woo" in Chinese characters; and wherever this Lee Woo soap goes it is well known, and, thanks to the name "Lee Woo," it finds a ready sale all through the interior.

Some years ago the house discovered that a Japanese make of soap had appeared on the market, bearing the same characters of "Lee Woo" on the packages as well as on the soap.

Investigations proved that a soap merchant in Japan had appropriated the Hong name of Carlowitz and Co, and was throwing his Osaka-made soap on the market, thus profiting by the reputation of a firm which for three generations had made it their work to build up a sound reputation for "Lee Woo" soap.

Further investigations revealed that this Japanese—a man named Y. Harumoto, of 90 Kogawa-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka—had even had the nerve to register the Chinese name of the house in Tokyo as his own trade mark.

The case was taken up with the authorities, but nothing could be done in China, and so the matter had to be referred to the Bureau of Registration at Tokyo.

Official documents were brought in from the German Consulate General, the Yokohama Specie Bank and even the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai, all testifying that Lee Woo was the well known Chinese name of the house of Carlowitz and Co. Reference was also made to the Directory & Chronicle of China, Japan, etc. published by the *Hongkong Daily Press*, where, too, the Chinese characters Lee Woo are clearly printed over the name of the house for each China port.

All these documents are at present kept at the Registration Bureau in Tokio, and I shall be pleased to show you all of them after they have been returned. I will also show you the defence written by Mr. Harumoto, or his lawyer, resisting the application filed by the house in Tokio to cancel Harumoto's trade-mark. This will afford you some amusing reading, for some of the reasons put forward by the opponent are really such as you might expect from children, but not from grown up men. I may ask you to publish these papers later on.

I have also been informed that the people in Harumoto's employ have openly admitted that by affixing our name to their soap it sells at much better prices in China, and that therefore the Lee Woo mark was really worth a *lot of money* to Harumoto.

Notwithstanding all the evidence, the Bureau in Tokio has ruled that Mr. Harumoto was justified in using the name of the house, and that his trade-mark should not be cancelled, because it had not been made sufficiently clear that Lee Woo was the name of Carlowitz & Co.

It is obvious that the practical result of such a decision can only be to encourage unscrupulous people to go on appropriating foreign names or imitating foreign trade-marks as much as they please, and to obtain by most unfair means—to put it mildly—an advantage over merchants who have built up valuable trade connections through long years of fair and honest work.

Surely it cannot be the desire of this country to see the Japanese merchants abroad gain for themselves the reputation of unfairness and trickiness in their business methods. The judgment of the Tokio Bureau has been appealed against and the matter will certainly be followed up to the bitter end. As far as I know, this is the first time that the matter has been taken up earnestly by any foreign house, although there have been numberless complaints of a similar nature before, and similar charges are being brought up against Japanese in China continuously.

Needless to say, a vital principle is involved here, and it can hardly be imagined that, by sustaining the judgment in the present case in favour of Harumoto, the Government of this country will acknowledge a right on the part of its subjects generally to appropriate the names of foreign business houses for the sole purpose of unfair competition.

Ching Tienchao, a Chinese passenger on the *Kichiu Maru*, at 3 p.m. on June 1st threw himself into the sea off Harima province on the way from Yokohama to Moji. The steamer was at once stopped, and necessary steps were taken to save him. The body, however, could not be found. It is said that the Chinaman recently graduated from the Hosei College, Tokyo, and was on his way home.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

STRIKE AT THE BESSHI COAL MINE.

Several hundred miners employed at the Besshi Coal Mine, Shikoku, struck on the night of June 4th and created a violent disturbance. The strikers destroyed many buildings with bombs and set fire to others at the mine. A number of policemen were at once despatched from Imaharu to the scene.

A Matsuyama telegram says that the strikers cut all the telegraphic and telephonic wires and killed Mr. Sumino, the superintendent of the police office of the mining district. The families of the mine employees took refuge at Shichiman-yama.

A telegram via Osaka reports that the trouble is still serious and that the director of the Osaka Mining Bureau intends to ask the government to despatch a number of soldiers to the scene.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A case of small-pox was reported on May 30th at Moji.

The gross income of the Tokyo Electric Railway Company for six months ending May 31st was *yen* 3,734,387.90.

The steamer *Tamon Maru*, a Formosan coast liner, has been missing since May 31st when it is said that she encountered a storm in the neighbourhood of Taku.

The Minister of the Navy has appointed three destroyers to search and deal with the floating mines in Tsugaru Strait, danger from which is still being experienced.

The Marine Court of Inquiry at Seattle which has been enquiring into the loss of the steamship *Dakota* has suspended Captain Franke's certificate as Master for thirty months.

Mr. Charles Murray Duff has been elected Captain of Cricket by the members of the Y.C. & A.C., in place of Dr. Emerson who has left Japan. The selection is right excellent.

An official telegram has been received in Tokyo to the effect that Mr. Develin, an attorney of San Francisco, on June 5th summoned many Japanese as witnesses in the case of the attack on the restaurants.

Mr. R Taketa, the manager of the Ono branch of the Kamesaki Bank, Nagoya, which recently closed its doors, committed suicide on the morning of June 5th by cutting his throat with a sword. There is no definite report as to the cause.

The strike of about a thousand cargo coolies, ashore and afloat, was settled on the evening of Sunday the 2nd by the concession on the part of their employers of an increase of 25 per cent. in the scale of wages. The coolies returned to work on Monday.

The plague patient, an infant, who was undergoing treatment at the Manji Hospital, Yokohama, died on the morning of June 1st. Further disinfecting measures were carried out on June 2nd at the place where recently three cases of the disease appeared.

The net income of the Tokyo Electric Light Co. for the first half—from December, 1906, to May, 1907—of this year was *yen* 482,781.50. The interim dividend is fixed at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The half yearly meeting will be held on June 19th.

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* says that two Japanese and a Chinaman have been arrested at Nehho and subsequently removed to Tientsin. The charge is reported to be that they smuggled arms and ammunition from Japan and sold them to the Hunghutsz.

Further reports are given with regard to the strike of coolies employed at the English Hatoba. On the morning of June 1st, sixteen representatives of the coolies and of their employers were summoned to the Chief Police Office, when Mr. Yuasa, Chief of Police, advised them to settle the affair amicably for the sake of foreign trade. The matter will be concluded by a concession on the part of the employers by an increase of wages of 20 per cent. on an average. It is said that the wages of the cargo coolies average *yen* 1.40 per day.

The 15th annual general meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society was held on Wednesday, June 5th, at the Hibiya Park, Tokyo. Prince Kan-in presided. The accounts of the last fiscal year, and the work accomplished in the same period, were declared, after which a letter from the Empress appreciating the work achieved by the society, was read. Those present on the occasion numbered fifty thousand.

The *China Mail* has a note upon currency trouble on the mainland of China. The coins that have flooded the mainland, it appears, are really worse to manage than the coins in Hongkong. Not only is there a big discount on silver, but there has been lately a larger discount still on copper coins. One of the most provoking things to business Chinese is that, though the officials issued these debased silver twenty-cent pieces, they will not take them back at the face value, but in the paying of taxes, etc., the usual discount is demanded by the officials, which is peculiarly exasperating.

The British cruiser *Monmouth*, of the Asiatic squadron, which arrived at Yokohama on Monday to coal, etc., left on the afternoon of June 5th for Vancouver, from which port she will bring Prince Fushimi to Japan. The Prince, according to the latest telegraphic information, is now on his way to the Dominion. Previous to the departure from Yokohama, some high officials of the Imperial Household and a few officers of the Naval office paid a visit to the *Monmouth* to wish *bon voyage* to the British officers. At the same time, the *Kwozoku-ki*, or flag of Princes of the Blood, and other Imperial flags were entrusted to the ship by the Imperial Household Department.

A foreign resident of Kobe has shown the *Kobe Herald* a letter dated May 22 from a Japanese friend in the Bonin Islands, in which the following interes ing statement is made:—"You will be surprised to hear that there have been earthquakes here daily ever since the 4th of this month. They say the first one was quite a heavy shock, but the others were slight. There were 22 shocks on the 5th and between five and fifteen every day since. We have not had any yet this morning but it is very strange to have had so many for nearly three weeks. Some of our people have an idea that there will be a great tidal wave but, of course, one cannot put any confidence in what they say."

The question of whether a copper exchange should be established in Osaka, which was recently submitted to the Osaka Chamber of Commerce by the Governor of the city, was considered on June 8rd by a specially appointed committee. The following resolutions were adopted; (1) the price of copper is always governed by the London market, as there is no exchange in Japan. For that reason inconvenience is felt in effecting transactions. An exchange therefore must be established in Osaka which is the centre of the copper business. (2) After the establishment of the exchange business will naturally become smooth. (3) The output of copper, and the demand for the mineral throughout the world are increasing, and consequently there will be no difficulty in maintaining the exchange.

An interesting votive offering has been received at Althoetting, a place of pilgrimage in Bavaria. At the moment when the bomb was thrown at the carriage of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria Eugénie on their marriage day, in Madrid, a mass for the young couple was being said in the church at Althoetting. In thanksgiving for their escape from death, the King and Queen had a splinter of the bomb, which was afterwards found in the wedding coach, set in the gold medal struck for the wedding, with the inscription—"In gratitude to the Queen of Heaven, the beloved Madonna. King Alfonso XIII. of Spain and Queen Victoria. 31 May, 1906." The offering has been placed in the treasury at Altoetting, together with a notice written by the Infanta of Spain, the wife of Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VOLCANO ON OSHIMA (VRIES ISLAND.)

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I beg to draw attention to certain discrepancies in the account given in Murray's Handbook to Japan of Oshima (Izu) and, more particularly, of the volcano thereon.

In the 1903 edition of that generally admirable and reliable guide the ancient crater of the volcano of Mihara is thus described—"a flat oval waste of minute scoriæ. . . its greatest length on this side is estimated at 1 mile, and it is surrounded by low broken hillocks of lava. . . . Half an hour's walk across this desolate waste brings us to the little *torii* marking the Nomashi approach to the mountain. . . From this point there is a fine view . . to the N. E. the outline of the Kazusa-Boshu peninsula. . . The climb hence to the top of the mountain takes ¼ hour. The width of the present crater at the summit has been estimated at ¼ mile."

Assuming the ancient crater to be oval, "its greatest length on this side" means, presumably, the longest diameter. This is estimated at nearly one mile. Yet it is said to be "half an hour's walk across this desolate waste" to the little *torii* marking the Nomashi approach to the mountain, i.e. to the present cone.

Again, though the present cone stands within an outer crater whose greatest "length" is nearly a mile, from whose outer edge half an hour is required to reach the foot of this present cone, yet the latter holds at its summit a modern active crater whose diameter is no less than ¼ mile.

Allow me to submit the following observations—the result of several visits to the island, prompted by an interest in the subject of volcanoes generally.

In the first place, the ancient outer crater is circular rather than oval, it is remarkably perfect in form, and the present cone stands as nearly as possible in the centre. The encircling cliffs attain the height in places of 200 feet. The diameter of the outer crater, while not exceeding 2 miles, is certainly not less than 1¾. From the outer crater wall to the foot of the present cone is a matter of ten minutes' walk—say, half a miles; nor is there any need to make a long détour by the Nomachi *torii*, which stands, not at the foot of the present cone, but at a gap in the old crater wall some ¾ m. south of the point where the path from Motomura strikes it. Needless to say, the time taken to reach the summit from this *torii* would be the same as from the above mentioned point. The present crater at the summit resembles in size those of the other great volcanoes of central Japan, Fuji and Asama, being 1/4-1/3m. width. It is not so deep as that of Asama, nor are its sides so universally perpendicular. On the contrary, it has the form of a crater, being bowl-shaped, with a dark central vent at the bottom about 100 feet in diameter, whence the main explosions issue unceasingly.

With regard to the view from the Nomahi *torii*, that is obstructed in an E. and N. E. direction by the bulk of the present cone, and it is therefore not possible to see from this point "the outline of the Kazusa-Boshu peninsula. There appear to be discrepancies also in the distances given between the several villages on the coast, particularly that between Habu and Senzu on the East side of the island, stated to be approximately 5½ *ri* while to whole island is only 10 miles long; but not having ascertained these by personal experience I can only suggest the possibility of error.

If these observations should be of any service to you, or to any travellers visiting what is as interesting an island and as fine a volcano as is to be found even in Japan, the writer will be amply rewarded.

Believe me, Sir, faithfully yours,

CHAS E. BRUCE MITFORD.

Yokohama, June 1st, 1907.

P.S. The above rectifications being placed before the Editors of Murray's Handbook were gratefully acknowledged by them, but being too late to be embodied in the forthcoming edition (which is to appear this month) it was decided that under the circumstances the best way to bring them before the public would be through the press.

THE NEW CRIMINAL CODE OF JAPAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—With reference to a paragraph which appeared in your Saturday's issue, and with regard to the conclusions of the writer in the *Shanghai*

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Mercury, it would be unfair to remain silent after the suggestion has been made that the Japanese text of the New Criminal Code is ambiguous.

The only difference as between Dr. Loenholm's translation and my own was one relating to English diction pure and simple, and had nothing whatsoever to do with the primary signification of the words employed. There was no divergence of views as to basic signification, and I can safely affirm that the original Japanese text is so worded that no divergence of judicial interpretation can possibly arise. To Dr. Loenholm and myself the Japanese sense is identical, and the slight difference which arose originated owing to the difficulty of reducing the exact sense into English terms.

It must be remembered that the persons who drafted the Code have been largely trained in the German system of law, so that while almost exact equivalents of German legal words have been specially coined in Japan to meet the necessities of translation, the English language naturally cannot express those technical terms thus derived from the German. In other words, I venture to say that a German translation of the Japanese Code would be far more technically correct and trustworthy than an English translation, because the German language has technical equivalents for the new Japanese law terms, while the English has not.

In this connection, I desire to quote the following from the preface of a translation of the German Commercial Code made by Mr. B. A. Platt, Barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, as it is very applicable to the case in point of view :—

"The translation has been made as literal as is compatible with using the simplest possible English. Some few words are absolutely untranslateable, in which case I have either retained the original as has been necessary, for instance, whenever the word *konmadit* occurs, or used as short circumlocution as possible in attempting to translate such words as *verschollenheitsfrist*, etc."

To sum up, if both Dr. Loenholm and myself were discussing the disputed passages in the *Japanese language* with *Japanese jurists* there would be no ambiguity or difference of opinion between us, because we should then all be in absolute accord as to the technical meaning of the words used.

As to my own opinion relative to the New Code, the following extract from a letter addressed by me to the *Japan Herald* on the 3rd April this year will show my views very clearly :—

"Taken as a whole, the new Criminal Code is a vast improvement upon the old law, and it incidentally reveals a profound study of many foreign systems of jurisprudence, besides containing intrinsic evidence of an honest endeavor to combine the principles of substantial justice with the well-tried legal provisions of the Codes of other civilized nations. Nothing human is, or can be, perfect; therefore latent flaws and defects will no doubt manifest themselves in course of time, and progressive experience gradually suggests further amendments and modifications; but it is not too much to unhesitatingly affirm that this latest piece of criminal legislation reflects infinite credit both upon its technical draftsmen and the Parliamentary Committees who have so jealously and conscientiously revised and amended its provisions."

Yours truly, J. E. DE BECKER.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Referring to your article in to-day's issue on the new Japanese Criminal Code I beg to say that I was rather amused at the conclusions drawn from my discussion with Mr. de Becker by a correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury*. Not only that he has made the very important and for his readers in Shanghai exceedingly interesting discovery that the "professor betrayed more heat than the lawyer"—in which by-the-by he may be right as we have not got fogs enough in Germany to make us as phlegmatic as Englishmen are—, he also finds out a difference between myself and Mr. de Becker, in regard to the meaning of the Japanese text, which does not exist at all. The meaning of the Japanese wording of the Article in question is absolutely clear. Our difference had nothing to do with the interpretation of the Japanese text, but only with the question whether it was desirable for the benefit of English readers to add to the word "complaint" a phrase showing who would be entitled to make such complaint. Such a discussion can surely not be made use of to prove that the Japanese text is "decidedly ambiguous." In fact the Japanese text of the new Criminal Code is not only not ambiguous but clear and logical. The trouble for a translator lies in the great difference between the English and Japanese legal systems, which makes it sometimes rather difficult to find an exact English equivalent for a Japanese legal expression. But the same is the case if one translates English laws or English legal forms into other languages. If any body has ever tried to translate an English Marine Insurance Policy or an English form of Lease into another European language—not to speak of Japanese—he will acknowledge that an exact rendering is very difficult, if not impossible. No foreigner can expect that the laws of the country where he lives should be made so as to exactly suit him and to permit of a perfect translation into his own tongue. A translation—especially of legal matters—cannot but be imperfect, and will be the more so the more the legal system of the two countries are different. A German translation of a Japanese law reads much more like an original and in fact comes nearer to the Japanese original than any English translation does simply because Japanese law and German law in the main flow from the same source.

It would be a pity if a discussion which as a matter of fact had nothing to do whatever with the basic significance of the law would be made use of for discrediting a Code which procures for Japan a body of Criminal laws by far in advance of the present Criminal Code, and equal to most of the European Codes.

Yours truly, DR. L. LOENHOLM.

SCIENCE NOT ON THE SIDE OF AGNOSTICISM.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—In the *Japan Mail* of May 14th, you published a review, by one signing himself W.D., of a book entitled "The Churches and Modern Thought" being "An Inquiry into the Grounds of Unbelief and an Appeal for Candour." I have not read the book, not for lack of interest in it, but for want of time. I am willing, however, to accept the statement of the reviewer that "It is perhaps one of the best because one of the most temperate handbooks of Rationalism and Agnosticism that has appeared in recent times." In his review W.D. favors us also with a quotation from "An Agnostic's Apology," by Sir Leslie Stephen. This quotation is made in order to strengthen the reviewer's comments on "The Churches and Modern Thought," and is as follows: "The Agnostic is one who asserts—what no one denies—that there are limits to the sphere of human intelligence. He asserts, further, what many theologians have expressly maintained, that those limits are such as to exclude at least what Lewes called 'metempirical' knowledge. But he goes further, and asserts, in opposition to theologians, that theology lies within this forbidden sphere. This last assertion raises the important issue, and, though I have no pretention to invent an opposition nickname, I may venture, for the purpose of this article to describe the rival school as Gnostic. . . The Gnostic holds that our reason can, in some sense transcend the narrow limits of experience. . . God is the name of the harmony (the harmony beneath the discords in nature) and God is knowable." W.D. quotes still further from Sir Leslie's "An Agnostic's Apology" concerning the Christian's faith and expresses his belief that Sir Leslie's words "will be endorsed by thousands of thousands of earnest thinkers." Sir Leslie says: "Who would not be happy in accepting this belief, if he could accept it honestly? Who would not be glad if he could say with confidence:—'The evil is transitory the good eternal: our doubts are due to limitations destined to be abolished and the world is really an embodiment of love and wisdom, however dark it may appear to our faculties?' And, yet if the so-called knowledge be illusory, are we not bound by the most sacred obligation to recognize the facts? Our brief path is dark enough on any hypothesis. We cannot afford to turn aside after every ignis fatuis without asking whether it leads to sounder footing or to hopeless quagmires. Dreams may be pleasanter for the moment than realities; but happiness must be won by adapting our lives to the realities. And who that has felt the burden of existence and suffers under well-meant efforts at consolation will deny that such consolations are the bitterest of mockeries? Pain is not an evil; death is not a separation; sickness is but a blessing in disguise. Have the gloomiest speculations of avowed pessimists ever tortured sufferers like those kindly platitudes? Is there a more cutting piece of satire in the language than the reference in our funeral service to the sure and certain hope of a blessed resurrection?"

The summing up of the review seems to be that the Gnostics (theologians) cannot answer the honest doubts of the Agnostics, but only mock them with a pretense at an answer, and that there is no tangible foundation for the Christian's hope.

Now, Mr. Editor, being a Christian myself, and not willing to admit that the Christian teaching and belief is mere cant and hypocrisy, I desire your indulgence to say a few words on this subject from a scientific standpoint. It is true that there are many honest doubters like W. D., Sir Leslie Stephen, and Philip Vivian, author of "The Churches and Modern Thought," and for all such I have great sympathy, but cannot share their views.

Thousands of years ago the Psalmist said: "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth his handiwork." Nearly two thousand years ago Paul said, "The invisible things of him since the creation of the world are clearly seen, being perceived through the things that are made." The question before us now is, does the visible creation in this twentieth century of enlightenment and advanced scientific knowledge, reveal the existence of a Creator, or, does it not? The Agnostic says it does not; the Christian says it does. The former maintains that there is a conflict between science and Christianity; the latter believes there is none.

Prof. Alex. Macalister, of Cambridge University, at the Conference of "The World's Student Federation" in Tokyo, said, "It is a common mistake among those who look upon Christianity from the outside to imagine that those who take their Divine Lord as Master and Guide are thereby limited in the freedom of their intellectual activities. This is emphatically untrue. Christianity leaves us absolutely free to interpret the methods and objects of the working of the divine thought and power in nature.

"The outstanding character of recent researches is that they have led to the setting back of certain limits that had hitherto been generally treated as final. The chemical atom instead of being the simple ultimate unit, is regarded by modern observers as an organized system which exceeds in complexity the solar system as known to the astronomer both kinematically and geometrically.

"To the Christian student these researches are of the profoundest interest, and he can recognize in them a grander declaration of the glory of God than those which stirred the pious admiration of the Psalmist."

As intimated by Prof. Macalister, the modern researches of Lord Kelvin and other scientists are leading to the hypothesis that the chemical atom is a universe of itself composed of myriads of smaller worlds called aetherial atoms. Each of the myriad atoms is electro-dynamic, which signifies that it also is composed of parts smaller than its whole. It is now generally recognized that heat, light and electricity are one and the same energy—a wave motion in the aether—the only difference being in the length of the aetherial wave.

Science is fast leading to a knowledge of the fact that ultimate energy is not located in the physical universe. The proof of this is found in the physical constitution of matter. The *relation* between the constitution of aether and electrical energy has been clearly established. A current of electricity passed through a conductor coiled back upon itself so as to form a small ring produces a spherical magnetic field possessing all the properties of a magnet, whether it be that of the loadstone, a natural magnet, or that of the mariner's compass, an artificial magnet. This circumstance fully establishes the relation existing between electrical energy and magnetic phenomena.

The poles of the mariner's compass (artificial magnet) point not only nearly due north and south, but the compass needle has what navigators call the "dip," or by some writers the "inclination." That is, on the equator it places itself in a horizontal position, but as one goes north the pole of the needle dips until at a certain point it stands perpendicular to the magnetic meridian—approximately perpendicular to the surface of the earth. In going southwards a point in the southern hemisphere is reached where the south pole of the needle acts in a similar manner. Georg Hartmann, vicar of the church of St. Sebaldus at Nuremburg, seems to have been the first to discover the "dip" of the needle, for in 1544 he wrote to Duke Albrecht of Prussia:—"Besides, I find this also in the magnet, that it not only turns from the north and deflects to the east about 9° more or less, as I have reported, but it points downwards." It was the "dip" of the needle which led to the discovery that the earth is a magnet. Of this action George Chrystal, Prof. of Mathematics, University of Edinburgh, in his article on Magnetism in the Encyclopedia Britannica says: "When we reflect that in all our experiments the properties of magnets, whether native, such as the loadstone, or artifical, such as the needle magnetized by rubbing with the loadstone, have proved alike, and that every purely magnetic action on a magnet has its source in some other magnetic body, we are naturally led to the conclusion that the reason why at every point of the earth's surface the axis of a freely suspended magnet assumes a definite position is simply that the earth itself is a great magnet, and that in observing the declination and dip we are simply exploring the magnetic field of the earth." We have already seen that when a current of electricity (aether is motion) flows round a body it becomes magnetic. We conclude, therefore, that there is a current of aether flowing around the earth, and around every other body which is magnetic, whether it be an atom or a sun. As the aether is electro-dynamic it seems probable that every atom and molecule in the physical universe is a magnet, though some in a much less degree than others. This appears to

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

be indicated by the fact that all bodies are capable of generating heat under friction, and all, even those which do not manifest any so-called electrical energy, have attraction for their own kind—capiliary attraction, adhesion, cohesion, etc.

Each magnetic action, of each magnet in the universe, as stated by Prof. Chrystal, has its source in some other magnetic body. All leading scientists who assign to matter an electrical basis are united in testifying that the atoms must have a perfect fluid in which to exist and move. We have come now to the great principle of the universe, hitherto too little understood, that all matter being electro-dynamical it exists in spheres; and that all energy is exercised in cycles; and that the visible universe is composed of energy exercised in millions of larger and smaller cycles, each embraced in and constituting a part of the one all-embracing and infinite cycle of which the spiritual dynamo, called God, is the never-failing energy and life.

It appears to me that the reason why some fail to find in science an agreement with Christian theology is because they take a sectional part, both of science and theology, and endeavor to construct it into the whole. For instance, the action of one class of evolutionists is like one who would postulate that an electric car was able to move itself upon the track and talk about the marvelous power which it possessed within itself, whilst ignoring the existence of the dynamo and the current carrying conductor. If matter and its energy be traced to its cosmos it will be found that science is to-day distinctly on the side of Christianity and opposed to Agnosticism. True theologians desire candour as much as do any others and when the facts are clearly against them they will yield their position, but so long as their tenets remain unshaken Agnostics must not expect them to surrender a hope that gives them consolation and strength which their opponents freely admit that they, themselves, would be glad to embrace. Even the resurrection which they have designated the most cutting piece of satire in the language has its analogy in nature, and on the basis of the infinite spiritual cycle, embracing all material cycles, is capable of explanation is harmony with natural law. J.C.

"CUT IT OUT AND FORGET IT."

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—We missionaries of the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church who are engaged in work in the interior or on the lower planes of society in the Metropolis find the Monthly Summary of the Religious Press most interesting and profitable. When therefore the great unknown Homer who compiles it nods we are perhaps somewhat more perturbed than the occasion demands.

From time to time the *Aichi yo Soshi* has been mentioned as representing a certain set of people in a remote part of another country that need not be mentioned. So far as my experience among the members of one communion goes there is not a single missionary who is willing to be known by the name that your very able and fair-minded writer so persistently advertises. Outside of the imagination of a few mistaken open-port people the institution has no existence whatever.

As ever your servant,

SACERDOS IN PARTIBUS.

June 5th, 1907.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

We print below a copy of Public Act No. 193, which is of very great interest to American residents of Japan, affecting, as it may, their future status as citizens of the United States of America.

An Act in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State shall be authorized, in his discretion, to issue passports to persons not citizens of the United States as follows: Where any person has made a declaration of intention to become such a citizen as provided by law and has resided in the United States for three years a passport may be issued to him entitling him to the protection of the Government in any foreign country: *Provided*, That such passport shall not be valid for more than six months and shall not be renewed, and that such passport shall not entitle the holder to the protection of this Government in the country of which he was a citizen prior to making such declaration of intention.

Sec. 2. That any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state.

When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign state shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years: *Provided, however*, That such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may prescribe: *And provided also*, That no American citizens shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

Sec. 3. That any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein.

Sec. 4. That any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation if she continue to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, if she resides abroad she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation.

Sec. 5. That a child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship by the parent: *Provided*, That such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child: *And provided further*, That the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States.

Sec. 6. That all children born outside the limits of the United States who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of sections nineteen hundred and ninety-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States and who continue to reside outside the United States shall, in order to receive the protection of this Government, be required upon reaching the age of eighteen years to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States and shall be further required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

Sec. 7. That duplicates of any evidence, registration, or other acts required by this Act shall be filed with the Department of State for record.

Approved, March 2, 1907.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

THE COTTON CONGRESS.

London, May 30.

The Cotton Congress at Vienna is closed. A resolution was adopted declaring all efforts to widen the area of cotton growing deserved most liberal support. The American delegates announced that they were endeavouring to secure the enforcement of a uniform standard of grades. The United States hoped this would be extended throughout the world.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Captain C. B. Balfour, Conservative member for Hornsey, has resigned his seat in the House of Commons.

PERSIAN VERSUS INDIAN OPIUM.

The *Pioneer* of Allahabad states that advices from the Persian Gulf show that the merchants there are watching with interest the negotiations concerning the restriction of Indian opium in China. The Persians are prepared to supply Persian opium if China does not prohibit all foreign grown opium.

INDIAN HEROES ENTERTAINED.

King Edward has invited one hundred and fourteen officers, survivors of the siege of Delhi and relief of Lucknow, to a Levee on the 3rd of June.

BRITISH EDITORS IN BERLIN.

London, May 31.

At a banquet given to British editors in Berlin, Herr Muehlberg, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, repudiated the idea of Germany being a menace against the world's peace. Germany's navy was only intended as a protection of her coast commerce. Everywhere in Asia and Africa she aimed only at the principle of the open door.

THE SITUATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A committee consisting of 75 influential citizens has been formed in San Francisco for the purpose of fighting the present forces that go for disorder.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

The political situation in Portugal is obscure. The King has issued a number of dictatorial decrees. The municipal councils throughout the kingdom protest against dissolution without fixing the date of the elections.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Prince Fushimi was to-day entertained at a farewell luncheon at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present.

BUELOW AND TSUZUKI.

Prince Buelow has received Mr. Tsuzuki.

GREAT STORM IN TEXAS.

London, May 30.

News from Houston, Texas, says that storms and cloudbursts continued throughout the night, covering the country with water. Railroads were obstructed and houses wrecked.

EGYPTIAN SOLDIERS MISSING.

Reuter's Cairo correspondent reports that a native officer and twenty-five men left Dongola in April and have since been missing. The officer's body has been found and a sergeant and three men have been rescued. The rest are missing.

LIBERALS DECLINE TO FIGHT.

The Liberals have decided not to oppose the Unionist candidate, Lord Ronaldshay, in the bye-election of the Hornsey division of Middlesex, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. C. B. Balfour.

SAN FRANCISCO.

London, May 31.

The *Times* New York correspondent says the situation in San Francisco is desperate There are 40,000 workless people in the city, and there is no doubt that the San Francisco papers are engaged in a conspiracy of silence to prevent the frightening away of foreign capital.

STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

The French sailors at Marseilles have struck work and the departure of vessels is delayed.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Prince Fushimi has left London *en route* to Canada. His Highness received a cordial farewell from royalty.

London, June 1.

Prince Fushimi has sent a farewell message to the press in which he declares that he is leaving England with regret. From his landing to his departure he says he has received nothing but kindness not only from the Royal Family but from all classes. The Prince left £300 for London and £100 for Liverpool charities. The newspapers have the most cordial farewell articles.

London, June 2.

King Edward, as a special mark of personal friendship and high esteem, has placed a warship at the disposal of Prince Fushimi to convey him from Vancouver to Yokohama.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM GRAHAM.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

William Graham, who entered the British Navy in 1842 and retired in 1891, after seeing much active service.

LORD CROMER.

The Royal Society of Arts has awarded its annual Albert medal to Lord Cromer in recognition of his preeminent services.

DEATH OF KARL BLIND.

Karl Blind, once famous for his revolutionary writings, has died at Hampstead.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

Later.

The latest Derby betting is: evens Slieve Gallion, 4 to 1 against Galvani, 8 to 1 Bezonian, 9 to 1 Orby, 10 to 1 Woolwinder, 100 to 6 Ouadihalfa, 20 to 1 St. Petersburg, 33 to 1 Mordant, 50 to 1 All Black, 66 to 1 Merry Fox and Knight of Kelly.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING STRIKE.

London, June 3.

The shipping strike has extended to various ports in France, including Cherbourg, Bordeaux and Toulon. The fishermen have joined the strikers. No French ship entered or cleared from Havre yesterday. The Government has agreed to the request of the shipping firms to replace the strikers by Government seamen.

THE FRENCH DERBY.

The result of the French Derby was as follows:—

Mordant	1
Finion	2
Bravo	3

Fourteen ran, including Ouadihalfa. The race was won by three-quarters of a length, two lengths seperating second and third.

BARON KOMURA.

Baron Komura has been received in audience by King Edward.

THE PEACE DELEGATES.

The Japanese Peace Delegates and Mr. Ambassador Inouye attended the Kaiser's annual parade dinner. The Kaiser toasted Mr. Inouye and Mr. Tsuzuki.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Later.

A telegram from Sidi Abbas says that the troops of the Pretender and of the Sultan of Morocco fought during the whole of the 31st of May. The carnage was frightful. The Sultan's camp was pillaged. The Sultan's army is wedged between the rebels and cannot retreat.

THE FRENCH STRIKE.

London, June 4.

Many captains of French coastal lines have joined the strike. The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique has arranged with the Hamburg America line to send steamers to maintain the former's passenger services. Meanwhile 2,500 emigrants have been encamped in tents and fed at the Compagnie's expense.

JAPANESE SQUADRON AT SHEERNESS.

The Japanese cruiser squadron *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* have arrived at Sheerness and will remain for a fortnight.

RACING.

After the race at Chantilly, it is stated, Mordant will remain in France and will not compete in the English Derby. It is reported that Ouadi Halfa, which was unplaced yesterday, will also remain in France.

THE DERBY.

London, June 4.

The following are scratched for the Derby:—Weathercock, Benvenuto, Olympian. The probable starters are:—Woolwinder, All Black, John Bull, Orby, Galvani, Slieve Gallion, Earlston, Glacis, Bezonian, Knight of Kelly, Traquair, Angouleme.

RIOTING IN INDIA.

There has been a riot at Coconda, near Madras. The mob wrecked a European Club.

THE FRENCH STRIKE ENDED.

The French Minister of Marine, replying to a deputation of seamen as to concessions, said he considered no disciplinary measures would be taken if the strike ended immediately. The Seamen's Committee afterwards declared the strike ended.

INCREASE OF MILITARY OFFICERS' PAY.

An army order has been issued increasing the pay of a lieutenant-colonel of line cavalry by three shillings a day, of infantry and field artillery by five shillings and of garrison artillery by one shilling and sixpence.

THE TROUBLE IN INDIA.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at Lahore reports that the agitator, Agit Singh, who had been in hiding, has been arrested and will be deported to Mandalay.

It is officially reported that the Government propose to arrange for an official educational conference and that Lord Elgin and Mr. Morley are preparing for the issue of an intimation on the subject.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES M. PALMER.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Mark Palmer, founder of the Palmer Iron and Shipbuilding Co., of Jarrow, and coal-owner and ironmaster.

DERBY SCRATCHINGS AND BETTING.

London, June 5.

The latest Derby scratchings include Knight of Tully and Ouadihalfa.

The betting on the morning of the 5th was 4 to 6 on Slieve Gallion; 15 to 2 against Orby and Galvani; 9 to 5 against Bezonian; 10 to 2 against Woolwinder, and 40 to 1 against Earlston.

THE MADRID OUTRAGE.

The trial of seven persons charged with complicity in the attempt to assassinate King Alfonso and Queen Victoria on their wedding day has begun at Madrid. The Anarchists threaten reprisals in the event of a conviction.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Mr. Winston Churchill has announced that the constitution of the Orange River Colony will be published on June 10th.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

The seamen's central organization at Marseilles repudiates the decision of the committee sent to negotiate with the Government and has ordered the continuation of the strike till the seamen's demands are granted. The strike therefore continues.

THE "TSUKUBA" AND "CHITOSE" IN ENGLAND.

A continuous programme of festivities has been arranged in honour of the crews of the *Tsukuba* and *Chitose*. On Tuesday a large party were to visit the horse-show at Olympia, where Admiral Ijuin and his principal officers would be presented to their Majesties, the King and Queen.

THE DERBY.

London, June 5.

The result of the Derby, run at Epsom to-day, is as follows:—

Orby	1
Woolwinder	2
Slieve Gallion	3

Later.

The weather was fine, after rain in the morning. His Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales and other Royalties were present at Epsom.

The time of the Derby was 2 mins. 44 seconds.

COURT SENSATION IN BERLIN.

Great sensation has been caused in Berlin owing to the resignations of Prince Eulenberg, an influential Court personage; Count Hohenau, the Emperor's Aide-de-Camp; Count Kuno Moltke, commander of the Berlin garrison, the result of press revelations that they belonged to a clique which was unduly influencing the Emperor and obtaining positions for their friends.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

THE SAN FRANCISCO AFFAIR.

San Francisco, May 29.

Yesterday, May 28th, a conference was held by the American Cabinet. The Attorney-General and Mr. Secretary Root submitted to the Cabinet information from Mr. Devlin, City Attorney of San Francisco, and the Governor of California respectively. According to the report from the Governor of California, he has given instructions, at the request of the Federal Government, to the Chief of police of San Francisco to make every effort for the protection of Japanese. The Governor believes that the present trouble is attributable to feelings aroused on the labour question.

The *Chronicle* of San Francisco says that Americans will not deny residence to Japanese in America, but if they are not satisfied with the present protection extended to them by Americans, they had better leave the country. The journal adds that the Japanese, as is their habit, always create trouble in international affairs. The paper concludes that Japanese at length will taint the name of San Francisco.

JAPANESE IN HAWAII.

Anti-Japanese feeling has arisen in Hawaii. Public opinion toward the Japanese is believed to have changed within the last two years.

SAN FRANCISCO.

London, May 31.

The merchants, manufacturers and property owners of San Francisco have decided to form a Committee which it is hoped will combat the disorder and restore business confidence.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The result of French patience and tact, in dealing with the Sultan of Morocco, is shown in a desire on the part of the Sultan for a friendly settlement of the French demands.

THE STRIKE ON THE RAND.

The result of the strike at the mines is that many places are filled by South Africans, instead of imported Englishmen. There is a steady influx of Boers.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

San Francisco, May 31.

It is rumoured that Russia has decided to stop all defensive measures at Vladivostock.

THE TROUBLE IN SOUTH CHINA.

In connexion with the trouble in South China, the American Naval Department to-day gave instructions to the commander in-chief of the American squadron in the Far East for the concentration of his ships at a suitable point.

BARON KUROKI.

General Baron Kuroki, now in Chicago, has been warmly welcomed by the citizens.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

To-day, May 31st, Baron Kuroki entertained the leading residents.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AFFAIR.

Mr. Ishii, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, and Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador, have arrived here from Japan and Washington respectively to make investigations as to the recent troubles in the city.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, June 1.

Prince Fushimi bade farewell to the King and Queen to-day at Buckingham Palace. He remained for luncheon. Afterwards he visited other Royalties and conferred many decorations and rewards on various officials.

CONDITIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

New York.

Despite the silence of the newspapers letters from San Francisco indicate that the situation there is desperate, the result of the dominating influence of the labour unions. Forty thousand men are unemployed.

GERMANY AND ENGLISH JOURNALISTS.

Berlin.

The authorities appear to desire to impress the party of representative British journalists now visiting Germany with a sense of the extreme pacific tendency of the German Government and people. Unfortunately similar German pourparlers have hitherto preceded the formulation of an aggressive foreign policy. There is an interesting note in the Russian newspaper, the *Novoye Vremya*, which appraises the value of German foreign understandings. As to the remark that Germany's naval forces are only intended to protect her coast and her overseas trade, the Russian journal calls attention to the fact that Germany has only 150 miles of sandy coast and she does not require a big fleet to defend that. Her policy of increasing armaments has forced her neighbours to follow her example.

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, June 1.

In accordance with the District Attorney's views naturalization papers were recently given to a Japanese at Los Angeles. In connexion with this the clerk of the district attorney's office has enquired of the Department of Commercial Affairs as to Japanese naturalization rights. The authorities of the central department replied that the Japanese have no rights with regard to naturalization.

General Baron Kuroki has left Chicago for Seattle.

The *Saturday Review* says that Japanese immigrants are being welcomed in South America. The result of Japanese colonization in South America however, is believed to conflict with the preferential rights of the United States.

POLITICAL VIEWS IN EUROPE.

The diplomatic policy of European Powers in the Far East, and the trouble between America and Japan are being discussed in political circles in London. The *Spectator* says that permanent peace in the Far East, and the development of China are hopeless unless by a union of foreign Powers. The London journal adds that the special relations between Great Britain and Japan as well as those existing between Russia and France must be extended to America and Germany.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, June 3.

It is said that the American Government is making preparations to lodge a protest with the Japanese Government as to Japanese who are alleged to be entering America over the frontiers of Mexico and Canada, and who arrive in Seattle or San Francisco with old passports. The attitude adopted by the American Government seems to be intended to counteract the recent affair in which a Japanese restaurant was attacked by some Americans in San Francisco after which the Japanese Government presented a protest to America.

THE DUMA.

It is said that the Russian Duma intends to introduce some proposals which the Government seems to oppose and that consequently a collision between the Government and the Duma is unavoidable. The National Assembly will then be dissolved. It is further said that after the dissolution, the Government will probably make an extensive revision of the Law of the House, before the new assembly is convoked.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

London, June 3.

From Washington, comes news that in connection with a proclamation announcing the conclusion of a commercial agreement with Germany, the State Department has issued a statement pointing out that the United States has the best of the bargain. The agreement is, however, much criticised as provoking tariff troubles with France and other countries, which may attempt to force America to make similar modifications in her burdensome and irritating system of Custom administration.

JAPAN AND HER FOREIGN TRADE.

London, June 4.

Addressing the London Chamber of Commerce on the question of trade with Japan, Mr. Crowe attached to the Tokyo Embassy, questioned whether it would not pay Japan better to devote her capital to the development of her internal trade by means of communications, leaving the financing of her external trade to the foreign merchants.

PERSIA.

Private news received in Paris from Persia says that the Germans are endeavouring to secure concessions in the south.

THE DUMA.

The reactionary forces in St. Petersburg are mobilizing for another onslaught on the Duma. The Tsar is daily bombarded with telegrams urging dissolution.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The United States Attorney Dupuis is engaged in San Francisco obtaining evidence of the anti-Japanese rioting. He will report to Washington.

TRADE OF THE PACIFIC.

A conference of the Australian Premiers held at Brisbane has unanimously resolved that equal trade conditions should prevail amongst all nationalities trading in the Pacific.

THE SPECIAL SQUADRON.

London, June 5.

Special arrangements are being made to entertain the officers and crews of the *Tsukuba* and *Chitose*, at Chatham and London, including a presentation to the King and dinner at the Admiralty.

ITALIAN POLITICS.

The Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry, sitting in Rome, has reduced to 2¼ million pounds the 8 millions demanded by the War Minister as a special war vote.

M. HARMAND ON FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

M. Harmand, formerly French Minister in Tokyo, declares that the position of France in the Far East is most favourable. He considers that the arrangements concluded with Japan and Siam will act as insurance policies guaranteeing Indo-China against Asiatic invasion. He believes that Japan is not actuated by aggressive ideas.

THE DUMA.

The Duma has rejected the law of provisional government, providing that persons arrested shall be placed in irons.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 6.

There is a fairly large business on the Stock Exchange in Japanese 4½'s.

LOTTERIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Washington Government has won what is hoped will be a final victory in the anti-lottery campaign. Thirty-seven members of the Honduras Lottery Company have pleaded guilty to violating the law forbidding the circulation of lottery advertisements and tickets.

MUTINY OF RUSSIAN GUARDS.

A squadron of Hussar Guards stationed at Tsarskeselo have mutinied. They have refused to obey their new commander. They presented a list of grievances. The ringleaders were arrested. The Tsar has gone to Peterhof.

BERLIN COURT SCANDAL.

It is generally thought that the Chancellor's position will not be affected by the intrigues of the secret Court Party, against several of whom scandalous insinuations have been made by the Socialist newspapers.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, June 4.

The report that the Japanese are not satisfied with the American attitude adopted with regard to the San Francisco affair is being received in Washington with surprise. The dissatisfaction, it is believed in official circles of Washington, is attributed to the fact that the American official communication to Japan with reference to the affair is not yet published in the latter country. After the publication of that letter, probably a change will take place in Japanese public opinion.

The Immigration Officials of San Francisco and the State attorneys have begun to investigate the alleged entry of Japanese into America without permission. All the American journals, commenting on the entry of Japanese, agree in saying that the means adopted by them is more serious than any of those employed by Chinamen. Under these circumstances, the prohibition of the further entry of Japanese immigrants is believed to be unavoidable.

The investigation of the Central Government as to the alleged secret entry of Japanese seems to be intended to counteract the recent trouble in which a Japanese restaurant was attacked by a number of Americans.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

CHINESE INSURRECTION QUELLED.

The Chinese Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Foochow telegraphs that the insurrection in Kwantung has been finally quelled.

THE SPECIAL SQUADRON.

The Squadron, consisting of the *Tsukuba* and the *Chitose*, under the command of Vice-Admiral Ijuin, has arrived at Sheerness.

THE KWANGTUNG INSURRECTION.

With reference to the Kwangtung insurrection, Admiral Hung Yungan, who commands the Amoy Squadron, telegraphs that on the 29th of May the rebels, who have their head-quarters in Kwangkong-hsien,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

were defeated by the Imperial troops, and their leader, Yo Achu (?) was taken prisoner. He adds that the region has now been quieted. Reports from Swatow and its neighbourhood seem to indicate that the insurrection has really been quelled.

VISCOUNT AOKI.

It is stated that the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, Viscount Aoki, has set out for California on business.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS

The following officials have been ordered to proceed to foreign countries for purposes of investigation :—

Mr. Shimizu, Consul in Chicago, to Texas.
Mr. Uchida, Minister in Brazil, to Brazil.
Mr. Yodo, Secretary in Mexico, to Mexico.
Mr. Imamura, Student Interpreter in Chili, to Peru.
Mr. Nose, Consul-General in Vancouver, to Canada.
Mr. Akatsuka, Consul in Manila, to the Philippines.
Mr. Fujita, Consul-General in Bombay, to Reunion.

The above appointments are in pursuance of a measure which received the consent of the Diet in its last session, when 30,000 *yen* was voted to defray the expense of such negotiations.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 3rd instant the Training Squadron, Japanese, arrived safely at Singapore.

Mr. Tsuzuki and his party, who are to attend the Hague Conference, arrived at the Hague on the 2nd instant, and at once opened their office.

Mr. Yoshida, of the Japanese Consulate at Amoy, has proceeded to Swatow in the war-ship *Naniwa* to make inquiries into the state of the Kwangtung insurrection.

(SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

THE KOBE REGATTA.

Kobe, May 31.

The weather was fine but the sea was choppy. Kobe won the Interport Pairs by 15 lengths. In one of the other races a boat was swamped and the crew were rescued by the starter's launch.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.		Date.
Seattle	N.Y.K.	Riojun Maru 1	M.	June 10
America	P. M.	Mongolia	M.	June 10
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	M.	June 10
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th.	June 13
Europe	N. L. D.	Roon	Sa.	June 15
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M.	June 17
Europe	M. M.	Sydney	W.	June 19
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	America Maru	Th.	June 20
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont	Th.	June 20
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Su.	June 23
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Tu.	June 25
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	F.	June 28

1 Left Seattle on the 25th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.		Date.
Shanghai	N.Y.K.	Kokura Maru	Sa.	June 8
Europe	N. D. L.	Scharnhorst	Sa.	June 8
America	P. M.	Korea	W.	June 12
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	W.	June 12
Europe	N. Y. K.	Hitachi Maru	W.	June 12
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	W.	June 12
Hongkong	P. & A.	Nicomedia	W.	June [illegible]
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th.	June 13
Europe	M. M.	Australien	Sa.	June 15
Europe	P. & O.	Devanha	Tu.	June 18
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W.	June 19
Tacoma	B. T.	Tremont	F.	June 21
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa.	June 22
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Su.	June 23
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Ningchow	M.	June 24
Portland	P. & A.	Alesia	Sa.	June 24
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	W.	June 26
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa.	June 29
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa.	June 29

MOTHERS WHO THINK

USE ONLY

Cuticura SOAP

For baby's daily bath, because it unites the delicate, medicinal, emollient, sanative, and antiseptic properties of Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors. Hence it is not only the most effective Skin Purifying Soap for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, but it is the purest and sweetest for toilet and bath as well.

Sold throughout the world. London Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27 Charterhouse Sq. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Benlomond, British steamer, 1,752, J. Henderson, 31st May,—London via ports, and Kobe, General.—Cornes & Co.

Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, M. Yagi, 31st May,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, R. Swain, 31st May,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, Neumann, 1st June,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 30th May, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Scharnhorst, German steamer, 5,058, L. Maass, 1st June,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 31st May, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,825, N. Ohno, 1st June,—London via ports, and Kobe, 31st May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ping Suey, British steamer, 4,150, E. Wartall, 2nd June,—Taku via Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kasado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,823, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 2nd June,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 31st May, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Yeddo, British steamer, 2,974, Cowley, 2nd June,—New York via Canal and ports. General.—American Trading Co.

Achilles, British steamer, 4,484, Robt. C. Thompson, 2nd June,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 1st June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

China, American steamer, 3,186, J. F. Robinson, 3rd June,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 17th May, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, S. Robinson, 3rd June,—Hongkong via ports, via Shimidzu, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Erz Franz Ferdinand, Austrian steamer, 3,843, C. Matkovich, 3rd June,—Trieste via ports, and Shanghai, Mails and General.—Heller Bros.

Monmouth (14), British cruiser, 9,000, Captain John A. Tuke, 3rd June,—Wei-hai-wei.

St. Domingo, Danish steamer, 2,783, Gabe, 3rd June,—Gothenburg, Copenhagen and Antwerp via ports, and Shanghai, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Australien, French, steamer, 2,900, Verron, 4th June,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 3rd June, Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanouchi, 5th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taito Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,248, T. Akashi, 5th June,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Zenobia, British steamer, 1,336, Evans, 5th June,—Singapore.—American Trading Co.

No 1. Kyoyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,446, H. Goto, 5th June,—Anpin via ports, General.—Shosen Kaisha.

Oanfa, British steamer, 4,867, W. C. Lycett, 6th June,—Puget Sound ports, and Tacoma, 30th May, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 6th June,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

Alcedo, American steam yacht, 335, S. C. Loveland, 31st May,—Philadelphia via Hongkong and ports.

Prometheus, British steamer, 3,583, G. Moir, 1st June,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Chinkwa, British steamer 1,349, J. B. Harris, 1st June,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Oceanien, French steamer, 2,104, Maguin, 1st June,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Y. Nomura, 1st June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,881, N. Matheson, 1st June,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, Fujiwara, 1st June,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, Neumann, 1st June, June,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Siam, Danish steamer, 2,489, Cortsen, 2nd June,—Copenhagen via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, M. Yagi, 3rd June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benlomond, British steamer, 1,752, J. Henderson, 3rd June,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Tategami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,673, S. Shimakawa, 3rd June,—Shanghai and Hankow via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, S. Robinson, 3rd June,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Nubia, British steamer, 3,824, F. J. Fox, 4th June,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Kasado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,823, D. Meri, 4th June,—Callao and Iquique via Salina Cruz, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 3,186, J. F. Robinson, 5th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,184, T. Tsuchiya, 5th June,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeddo, British steamer, 2,974, Cowley, 5th June,—Newcastle, N.S.W., Ballast.—American Trading Co.

Monmouth (14), British cruiser, 9,000, Captain John A. Tuke, 5th June,—Vancouver, B.C.

Ping Suey, British steamer, 4,150, E. Wartall, 6th June,—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, C. Swain, 6th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kasuga Maru*, from Shanghai via ports :—Mr. F. H. Carter, Rev. J. P. Moore, Mr. Turkonstick, Mr. T. Sammers, Mr. Graves, 1 Japanese, and 1 Chinese, in cabin ; Mr. C. K. Harrington, Mr. T. Swood, Mr. W. B. Boardman, Mr.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

A. Ballance, 6 Japanese, and 5 Chinese, in second class; 20 Japanese, 17 Chinese, and [illegible] Foreigners, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Scharnhorst*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. Karl Knoblock, Mr. and Mrs. Iwadare, Baroness Romano, daughter and governess, Mrs. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Sedzwick, Mr. and Mrs. Packer and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Rhea & children, Mr. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Le Vasseur, Col. and Mrs. Robertson, Miss V. W. Brent, Bishop and Mrs. Foss, Mrs. Kuhn, Mrs. G. V. Revell, Mrs. and Miss Hill, Mr. C. Black, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Eccles, Dr. H. Bults, Mr. A. Mernheim, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Scott, Dr. Burger, Mr. J. F. Krause, Miss E. Guason, Mr. Ishikawa, Mr. De la Cruz, Mr. De Dios, Mr. Velasques, Mr. Chan York, 4 Chinese, Master Ung, Mr. Abe, Mr. Leong Mei, Mr. J. Chib Juen, Mr. Yeong San Ru, Mr. Lai Chun Wom, 2 Chinese, Mrs Chan and child, Mr. Low H. Yun, Mr. Tse Cho. 9 Chinese, and Mr. Low, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. D. Jones, Mrs. J. D. Jones, Mr. John H. Martin, Mr. W. H. Phillips, Mrs. W. H. Phillips, and Mrs. M. W. Pope, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Pierre W. Darrow, Miss Mildred L. Garrett, Mrs. D. H. Hare, Mr. William S. Harris, Mrs. William S. Harris, Captain F. W. Henricks, Mr. Hanson B. Hickman, Mrs. Margaret Lees, Mrs. F. R. Lewis, Mr. Richard S. Moynan, Mr. James F. Muench, Miss Gertrude Neely, Dr. Eugene J. Snyder, Jr., and Dr. John A. Thompson, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Australien*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Morrell, Com. Hanson and servant, Mr. Virto, Mrs. R. Javellana, Mr. S. Panganiban, Mrs. Y. Nakano, Mr. and Mrs. Degny, Mr. Gale, Mr. Viaco, Col. A. E. Leslie, Mr. Paul Dietrich, and Mr. W. Sigel, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Oceanien*, for Marseilles via ports:—Lieut. Boufait, Lieut. J. Bingere, Mr. E. Hoyes, Mr. Sol. Weinstein, Mr. C. E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. R. Koops, Mr. L. Morezet, Mrs. Anatolie, Ste. Beatrice, Mr. Moysan, Mr. Wegelin, Mr. Leon Moreau, and Mr. Guillow in cabin; 4 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kumano Maru*, for Sydney via ports:—Mr. John Arnold, Mr. J. B. Rentiers, Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams, Mr. and Mrs. T. Todo, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Dinham, Mrs. M. Tsuda, Mr. W. Camelon, Mr. McCalman, Capt. and Mrs. D. Butler, Miss E. M. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Milton King, Mrs. Sutton, Mr. S. Sakurai, Mr. John Cook, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Kiss and infant, Miss M. Wood, Miss Phyllis and Nancy Kiss, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Fayan, Mr. Tsen Whei, Miss M. Thurn, Mrs. Baker, Lieut. Com. J. H. Rowen, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hume, and Mr. G. Kojima, in cabin; Mr. E. C. Crick, Mr. Wu Pak Ka, Mr. Wu Chok Lin, Mr. S. Inouye, Mr. A. Liviok, Mrs. S. Kimizuka, and Mrs. H. Yamada, in second class.

Per British steamer *Monteagle* for Vancouver B.C.:—Mrs. Allgood, Mr. Arai, Mr. W. Arthur, Mr. J. R. Ballingah, Mr. Beale, Mrs. Beale, Miss Beale, Miss Beale, Miss Boileau, Mr. C. W. Booth, Mr. Wm. Brindley, Miss Brindley, Mrs. Brown, Miss Cary, Mr. W. H. Cawthra, Mrs. W. H. Cawthra, Mrs. W. H. Cawthra, Miss Clarke, Miss I. Clement, Mrs. E. J. Clinton, and 2 children, Mrs. Cole, Col. W. G. Collingwood, Miss S. M. Couch, Mr. D. A. Darling, Mr. L. Dudney, Mrs. L. Dudney and child, Miss E. Endicott, Miss M. Endicott, Mr. M. Endicott, Mr. E. W. Frazar, Rev. E. R. Fulkerson, Mrs Fulkerson, Mr. E. Fulkerson, Master Fulkerson, Dr. J. S. Grant, Mr. J. S. Grant, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. T. E. Griffith, Miss L. A. Hamblen, Mr. A. Hamon, Miss Hart, Rev. J. P. Hauch, Mrs. Hauch and infant, Miss F. Hauch, Master J. Hauch, Master Carl Hauch, Master P. Hauch, Master Cuyler Hauch, Mr. S. Haufolum, Mrs. H. Hennage, Mr. F. F. Hopwood, Mr. G. E. Howard, Miss Hunnybun, Mr. N. H. Hunt, Miss Kent, Dr. McAll, Mrs. McAll, Mrs. McCaleb, Miss L. McCaleb, Miss H. McCaleb, Master R. McCaleb, Miss R. McKenzie, Miss McNicol, Mr. J. Meek, Rev. H. Pedley, Mrs. Pedley and 3 children, Miss S. Peeke, Master J. W. Peeke, Master K. Peeke, Mrs Pennyfather, Mr. B. Pontife, Mr. H. J. Reid, Mrs. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Miss Roberts, Mr. E. A. Rusden, Mrs. E. A. Rusden, Miss F. G. Sadler, Mr. R. Shuto, Mrs. Stott, Mr. R. Uchida, Master Uchida, Mr. J. C. Vaughan, Mrs. J. C. Vaughan, Miss Vaughan, Mr. Webber, Mr. W. H. Whitney, Mrs. W. H. Whitney, Mrs. H. T. Wilgress, Master Dana Wilgress, Mr. Wolf, Mrs. Wolf and Miss M. Young in cabin.

Per British steamer *Nubia*, for London via ports:—Lieut. K. H. Benson, Lieut. P. Ritchie, Mrs. H. C. Gregory, child and amah, Mr. Fk. Watts, Mr. I. H. Page, Mrs. and Miss McDonald, Mr. J. R. Johnson, Mr. Roger H. Lutz, Mr. H. S. Smith, Mr. W. Hayward, Mr. I. T. Robbert, Mr. W. A. Kerman, Mr. T. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Ball, Miss Deuch, Mr. E. T. Etherton, and Mr. H. C. Gregory, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Pierre W. Darrow, Miss Mildred L. Garrett, Mrs. D. H. Hare, Mr. William S. Harris, Mrs. William S. Harris, Captain F. W. Henricks, Mr. Hanson B. Hickman, Mrs. Margaret Lees, Mrs. F. R. Lewis, Mr. Richard S. Moynan, Mr. James F. Muench, Miss Gertrude Neely, Dr. Eugene J. Snyder, Jr., Dr. John A. Thompson, Mr. W. H. Avery, Capt. Geo. B. Beardsly, Mr. A. Bernheimer, Mrs. H. T. Cook, Mr. R. Geisendorfer, Miss Gilm, Mr. J. D. Jones, Mrs. J. D. Jones, Lieut. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. W. H. Johnson and child, Mr. A. Stephenson, Bishop A. W. Wilson, Mr. W. E. Wolmald, and Mr. E. Owen, in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Monteagle*, for Vancouver:—

From.	Canada.	TRA. Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total. Packages.
Hongkong	2,963	—	—	896	—	3,859
Amoy	—	250	—	—	—	250
Keelung	—	477	15,625	—	—	16,102
Shanghai	—	—	1,022	—	—	1,022
Shimadzu	271	4,011	1,701	111	—	6,094
Kobe	50	687	1,270	—	—	2,007
Yokohama	1,269	1,787	3,017	—	—	6,073
Total	4,553	7,212	22,635	1,007	—	35,407

From.	New York.	SILK. Eastern Pa.	York	San F'cisco.	Montreal.	Total. Bales.
H'kong & Canton	245	—	—	—	—	245
Shanghai	74	—	—	—	—	74
Yokohama	163	—	—	—	—	163
Total	482	—	—	—	—	482

SILK SHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *Nubia*, for London via ports:—Raw silk for Europe, 104 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 94 bales; 9 (refuse) bales.

Silk shippers by *Monteagle*, for Vancouver, 3rd June:—

	Bales.
China & Japan Trading Co. Ltd.	57
Vivanti Bros.	55
Jewett and Bent	10
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	35
Doshin Kaisha	6
Total	163

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, June 7.

Business in mousselines, satins, and calico is brisk and prices are firm. There is no notable business in Chinese cotton but enquiries for the Indian product continue active. Gassed yarn is steady.

RAW COTTON. PER PICUL.

American Middling	35.00 to 36.50
Indian Broach	30.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	26.30 to 30.00

COTTON YARN. PER LB.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed	1.00 to 1.05
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	1.00 to 1.30
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	1.05 to 1.35

COTTON PIECE GOODS

	PER PIECE.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	6.50 to 6.75
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	Y. 5.00 to 5.75
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	5.60 to 5.70
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambries—46-48 yds. 45 inches	6.05 to 6.15
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	4.10 to 5.20
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40

PER PIECE.

Turkey Reds—4lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	3.05 to 3.20
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y. 0.75 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.50 to 0.53
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.75 to 9.50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb	1.05 to 1.65
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.63
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

The market is quiet and there are no changes in price.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y. 5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.00 to 5.10
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅝" to 1⅜")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.50 to 8.00
Tin Plates, 60lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

The market remains quiet.

American	Y. 3.50 to 3.69
Russian	—
Langkat	2.00 to 2.60

SUGAR.

The market is steady. Stocks are generally scarce,

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 8.25 to 8.30
Brown Manila	8.50 to 9.00
Brown China	7.30 to 12.05
White Java and Penang	8.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 15.65

INDIGO.

There is no special change.

	Yen.
Calcutta first	260
" second	245
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	218
Artificial "Kenshin"	214

COPPER.

Owing to the reported falls in London, the market has been slightly affected.

	Yen.
Refined per 100 kin	69.00
Bessemer	64.00
Electric refined	72.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A moderate business is going on.

	Yen.
Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.	2.55
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.38
Glycerine "	0.26
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*	7.20
Nitrate Soda "	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb.	0.57
Quinine sulphate "	0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb.	5.15
Iodoform lb.	6.00
Iode Kal lb.	3.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market is quiet and there is no special change in prices.

On 6th inst., stocks were: filatures 5,768 bales; Re-reels, 126 bales; Orikaishi 8 bales; and Sundry, 50 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,420 to 1,450
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,360 to 1,380
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,340 to 1,350
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,275 to 1,300
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,250 to 1,270
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	—
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse	1,230 to 1,250
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	—
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	—
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½	—

QUOTATION ON THE EXCHANGE.

June.	Present delivery.	June delivery.	July delivery.	August delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
1st	1,302	1,285	1,270	1,271
3rd	1,304	1,306	1,305	1,306
4th	1,281	—	1,286	1,282
5th	1,289	—	—	1,289
6th	1,292	1,288	—	1,291

WASTE SILK.

A moderate business is being done. Prices are stationary.

On the 6th inst., the stock was: Noshi, 3,820 bales; Kibiso, 4,717 bales; Degara (pierced cocoon) 5 bales; and sundry 655 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best...	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Rereel—Fair...	90 to 100
Rereel—Best	— to —
Rereel—Good	— to —
Rereel—Medium	— to —

TEA.

Stock are still scarce. Consequently business is rather inactive. Foreign and domestic traders are alike awaiting the second crop.

Up to the evening of June 6th, 5,278,300 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 5,900 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y.	60 upwards
Choice		55 to 60
Finest		50 to 55
Fine...		45 to 50
Good Medium	Nominal	35 to 40
Medium	„	30 to 35
Good Common	„	32
Common...	„	30

HABUTAE.

There is no special change in the prices of Fukui and Kanazawa *Habutai*. Some enquiries for Kawamata staple have come from India, and consequently the prices of this line advanced slightly. General speaking the market remains inactive owing to scarcity of stocks.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½ ...	—	—	—
22½ ...	11.30	10.90	10.90
27 ...	11.20	10.95	10.90
36 ...	—	10.90	10.80

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″ ...	10.85	10.75	10.60	10.80	10.60
27″ ...	11.40	11.00	11.90	11.80	10.75
36″ ...	10.60	10.40	10 40	10.45	10.40

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½″ ...	—	—	—	—
22½″ ...	11.00	10.80	10.75	—
27″ ...	11.90	10.80	10.70	—
36″ ...	—	10.70	10.60	—

RICE.

Business was brisk throughout the week owing to speculative purchases in Osaka. Prices for future deliveries generally rose. The imports of foreign rice have continued and good business was done and the market is steady. Quotations were as follows: Rangoon, extra, *yen* 5.60; Saigon, first class, *yen* 5.38; Tonkin, first class, *yen* 4.55; Taipeh, first crop, *yen* 5.50; Taichu, first crop, *yen* 5.40; and Tainan, first crop, *yen* 5.20.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukugawa ...	1,334,412
Foreign rice in Fukugawa ...	117,225

Closing Price.

Delivery.	Yen.
June...	16 33
July ...	16.72
August ...	16.84

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE. (Tokyo)

	per *koku*.
Superior... ...	Yen 17.30
Medium ...	16.10
Common ...	14 70
Average ...	16.03

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
June ...	15.73	June ...	15.78
July ...	16.31	July ...	16.31
August ...	16 59	August ...	16.595

STOCK EXCHANGE

The market is inactive, not however, in consequence of the recent troubles of small banks in Aichi prefecture.

VARIOUS MERCHANDISE.

Stocks of Chinese hemp are plentiful but business is generally inactive. Naturally prices are weak.

Transactions in flour continue brisk. There is no notable alteration in prices. The grain crop of the Empire this year is expected to be fair. Quotations are as follows:—

Brand.	Yen.
Canada, best ...	3 00
Lion...	2.75
Portland ...	2.70
Royal ...	2.66
Trophy ...	2.65
Anchor ...	2.53
Gold ...	2.65

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

A moderate business is going on in bicycles. Prices are steady and imports are large.

Silk handkerchiefs are dull and the quotations are as follows:—

Size and Hem.	Yen.
16″ — 1¼″ ...	2.70 to 3.00
12″ — 1½″ ...	2.90 to 3.30
20″ — 1½″ ...	3.00 to 4.60
23″ — 1½″ ...	4.30 to 5.75
31″ — 2″ ...	6.50 to 9.70
Damask 20″ — 1½″ ...	4.85 to 5.90
„ 32″ — 1½″ ...	4.90 to 6.10
„ 33½″ — 1½″ ...	6.75 to 7.30

Varnish and paints have gone up slightly owing to the steady markets in foreign countries.

A moderate business is going on in machine oils. Price are steady as the markets of foreign countries remain firm.

Enquiries for fish oil have come from abroad, especially from Germany. Owing to the large stocks, prices show a downward tendency, the quotations being as follows:—

Oil.	Yen.
Whale...	9.40
Codfish ...	9.50
Herring ...	8.30
Iwashi...	8 00

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, June 6

London silver unchanged but China sterling quotations are ⅛ to ¼ lower and local rates on China are higher accordingly.

London —Bank T/T ...		2/0 7/8
— — Bills on demand ...		2/0 5/8
— — 4 months' sight...		2/0 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight ...		4 0 1/8
— — 6 months' sight ...		2 1/8
Paris & Lyons —Bank sight ...		256 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...		261 1/2 @ 1
— — 6 months' sight ...		263 @ 2 1/2
Hongkong —Bank sight ...	per $100	108 1/2*
— Private 10 days, sight do		106 1/2*
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	„	67 1/2*
— Private 10 days' sight...		69*
India—Bank sight ...		151 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...		153 1/2
America —Bank sight...		49 3/8
— Private 30 days' sight ...		50 1/8
— Private 4 months' sight ...		51
Germany —Bank sight ...		208 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...		2:3 1/2
Bar Silver (London) ...		31

No. 1.

(毎土曜日一回発行)
編輯人 エフ ブリンクリー
発行兼印刷人 エー ピー クラオン
発行所 横浜市山下町五十五番
ジヤパンメール新聞社

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Stiff Joints, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps, Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.), London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail.

日本週報 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一週一回發行

No. 24. REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, JUNE 15TH, 1907. 明治四十年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 641
Miscellanea ... 642
The New Customs Arrangement at Dalny ... 643
The International Council of Women ... 643
The Insurrection in South China ... 644
The Relations between China and Japan ... 644
The Pastorate of Union Church ... 645
Death of Mr. A. Rolland ... 645
Korea ... 645
San Francisco Affairs ... 647
Financial ... 648
The Progressionists ... 649
Garden Party at the Maple Club ... 650
Notes on Current Events ... 650
China ... 651
The Bowlerhat ... 651
Trouble at the Ikushi Copper Mine ... 651
Leading Article:—The Methodist Conference and the Missionary Problem ... 652
Yokohama Boys' Brigade ... 656
The Railway Session ... 656
Speech of the President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha ... 656
Monthly Summary of Japanese Current Literature ... 654
Agreement about the Establishment of a Manchuria Customs Office at Dairen ... 657
Customs Protest ... 657
Amateur Theatricals in Tokyo ... 658
Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade ... 658
The Athletic Sports ... 659
The Methodist General Conference ... 659
Correspondence:—Japan Tax Reform ... 663
Yokohama News ... 660
Yachting ... 660
News of the Week ... 660
Amakusa Pearls ... 660
Sugar ... 661
A Local Divorce Case ... 661
Telegrams ... 662
Latest Shipping ... 665
Local Commercial ... 666

READERS ARE ASKED TO PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

All matter with a view of publication must be correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 15TH, 1907.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ASAMA is at present very active.

DR. LLOYD, Bishop of Newcastle, is dead.

A CASE of plague was reported on June 9th at Sasebo. The patient is an infant.

ASO SAN near Kumamoto is reported to have shown signs of activity since June 6th.

THE gunboat *Mogami* will be launched in October at the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki.

THE Hankaku Railway Co. has engaged fifty Koreans as workmen. They arrived at Shimonoseki on June 11th.

THE German cruiser *Arcona* will leave at the beginning of July for the Far East to join the squadron in China waters.

GENERAL BARON KUROKI left Seattle on June 11th by the *Kaga Maru*. He is expected to arrive in Yokohama on June 27th.

THE Crown Prince and Princess returned to Tokyo on June 9th from Kyoto. Their Highnesses arrived at Shimbashi at 7.07 p.m.

A TELEGRAM from Fusan, Korea, says that since June 5th, the temperature has fallen and that on Friday, a storm with hail was experienced.

A JAPANESE correspondent of Kobe reports that some French, Chinese and Japanese merchants of that city are considering the establishment of a bank for the sake of promoting trade between China and Japan.

ACCORDING to the Japanese Consul in Lyons, sericulture is improving in France. The crop is believed to be of better quality than last year.

THE Chief Abbot of the well-known Buddhist temple Zenkoji at Nagano is dead. He had been suffering from consumption for some months past.

EARLY on the morning of June 12th, fire broke out in Chiba, destroying forty dwelling houses, a Shinto temple, and a school. Three persons were injured.

AN explosion of dynamite occurred on the night of June 9th at the Ikushumbetsu coal mine, near Sapporo. A woman was killed and a man severely injured.

THREE Japanese and two Chinese have been arrested by Chinese police at Tienchanghai near Newchwang on suspicion of having smuggled arms and ammunition.

IT is reported in Tokyo papers that the Formosan Government contemplates re-starting the lotteries, after consultation with the Home Office and the Department of Justice.

A SHANGHAI telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* says that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will take up five million taels of the Szchuan-Hankow Railway loan.

A FUKUCHIYAMA telegram says that fire broke out on June 11th, in a sericultural building in the village of Shimo Toyotomi, destroying six houses. A young woman was killed.

THE repairs to the *Awa Maru*, which went ashore in January off Redcar, England, having been completed, she will leave London on June 22nd, or the following day, for home.

THE steamer *Seito Maru*, 1,500 tons, which left Chinnampo, Korea, on May 4th, with ore for Japan, is reported missing. The vessel belongs to a merchant of Kyoto, named K. Yamada.

IT is reported by Japanese resident at Mokpho, Korea, that a boat with two dead bodies belonging to the steamer *Seito Maru*, which is reported missing, was washed ashore at Chinto.

B SASAKI, a bluejacket on the destroyer *Fubuki*, Yokosuka, committed suicide on June 10th by shooting himself in the throat with a rifle. Temporary insanity is reported to have been the cause.

REV. JOHN PACKER, D. D. of Burma, died at the Yokohama General Hospital on Tuesday. He was a member of the American Baptist Union and had spent 40 years in Burma. He leaves a wife and family.

THE hearing of the *Agenor* appeal will take place on July 4th in the Tokyo Appeal Court. It is said that C. A. Hill, who is still undergoing treatment at the General Hospital, is steadily improving in health.

IT is reported by the *Jiji* that the Kaiser, who was paying a visit to Potsdam, returned on June 10th to Berlin to receive Prince Kuni and Admiral Baron G. Yamamoto. His Majesty gave a luncheon to the Japanese visitors.

MR. K. SAKURAI, the manager of the Otaru Woolen Material Co. on May 26th, was attacked and killed by a number of bears at Soya, Kitami province, Hokkaido. His companion, named Yamada, met a similar fate. It may be remembered that Mr. Sakurai was an infantry captain during the late war. At the time of the *Kinshu Maru* disaster he was among the passengers who surrendered to the Vladivostock squadron. After returning from Russia he was deprived of his former honours and released from duty.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT has been transferred from the 7th Hussars, in which he held a subaltern commission, and has been specially promoted Captain of the Royal Scots Greys. He will, however, be a supernumerary in the regiment.

MR. M. MORITA, Director of the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs, and Mr. J. Matsukura, a civil engineer of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, have been appointed to visit India and investigate agricultural work there.

ACCORDING to Tokyo papers, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha has ordered from the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki, two steamers, one of fifteen thousand tons, and another of twelve thousand tons. They are to be completed in September, 1909.

A REPORT via Moji confirms the news that the French cruiser *Chanzy*, which went ashore at Ballard Island near Shanghai, is in a hopeless condition. A small portion of the fore part and the top of the foremast only are visible on the surface of the water.

THE steamer *Chikuzen Maru* (sister ship of the *Awaji Maru*), which was built at Glasgow, is now on her way to Japan. She left Singapore on June 7th and is expected to arrive at Yokohama on June 21st. The new steamer will be employed on the Shanghai line.

THE interim dividend of the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway Co. for the first half of this year—from December, 1906, to May, 1907—is reported to be at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum. The semi-annual general meeting will be held on June 22nd.

A TAIPEH telegram says that collisions between the savages and the Aiyu line in South Formosa continue. On June 9th, thirty-five men of the Aiyu force were killed or wounded. The casualties from starting the advance to the present number about two hundred.

IT is said that the Crown Prince will visit Kyushu in October. His Highness will be present at the Kwansei Industrial Exhibition which will be opened on the 21st of the same month. It is also said that Prince Fushimi will visit the exhibition.

THE Training Squadron, consisting of the *Matsushima*, *Itsukushima* and *Hashidate*, now at Shanghai, will arrive at Yokohama at the beginning of August. The *Jiji* says that the Naval authorities are contemplating releasing this squadron from service and appointing the *Iwami*, *Soya* and *Mishima* in its place.

THE Nippon Petroleum Company, as we recently announced, has purchased the whole of the International Oil Company's property in Echigo for *yen* 1,750,000. Delivery took place on June 1st. The property consists of thirty-four mines aggregating 11,023,000 *tsubo* in all; ninety-two oil wells producing 280 *koku* per day on an average, the value per *koku* being *yen* 6; sixty miles of 3-inch oil-transporting iron pipe; twenty one 7-ton oil tanks; 91,100 *tsubo* of ground; machines and instruments for boring oil wells; plant necessary for refining the oil; etc.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MANCHURIA.

Saturday, June 8.

The weary game of protest and counter-protest continues between Peking and Tokyo. The Chinese Government is said to have addressed to Japan a complaint on the subject of the Yalu timber-felling industry. In this complaint it is claimed that Japan, without waiting for the conclusion of a convention with China regulating the conduct of the industry, has given a concession to a Mr. Kojima who is now engaged in exploiting the forests. Japan's reply is very pointed. She says that the so called Mr. Kojima is Major-General Kojima, who has been employed ever since the days of the war in superintending the timber-felling operations undertaken by the military in that quarter, which operations will be continued until China, implementing her treaty with Japan, comes to an agreement which will warrant the substitution of civil for military authority. The reply then goes on to say that the Chinese have attempted by acts of violence to obstruct the timber-felling operations on the Korean bank of the Yalu, and that the Japanese have been compelled to resort to strong measures of self-protection. This is a serious ground of complaint against China, and Japan formulates her protest in strong terms. Finally she points out that the Chinese authorities have granted an afforestation charter to a company of their own countrymen for exploiting the woods along the Hun River, which is an affluent of the Yalu, and that they have thereby flagrantly violated the treaty, which requires that work of this kind in the Yalu region shall be carried on jointly. Peking has been repeatedly informed that so soon as ever effective steps are taken to implement the Peking Treaty of December, 1905, the timber-felling operations undertaken by the military on the right bank of the Yalu will cease, and the whole enterprise will be handed over to the company jointly organized in compliance with that treaty. But China, instead of carrying out her conventional duties, confines herself to formulating groundless protests.

This trouble in the northeast of Manchuria is supplemented by one which threatens to be equally complicated in the South. The Governor-General of Kwantung is said to have completed his investigations into the circumstances of the Hseungyoching fishery affair, and to have come to the definite conclusion that no blame whatever attaches to the action of the Japanese fishermen and that the Chinese protest is based mainly upon false information. This affair, therefore, will form the subject of strong representations on Japan's part, and unless Governor Chao adopts a tone very different from that hitherto taken by him, it is hard to see how an amicable settlement can be reached. Meanwhile the new Viceroy of Manchuria, Hsu Chihchang, is reported to have left Peking on the 6th inst. for Mukden, and it is perhaps not too much to hope that under his manipulation the ceaseless and useless friction between Japan and China in the Three Eastern Provinces will be replaced by a more wholesome state of affairs.

Sunday, June 9.

The *Jiji Shimpo* says that evidently China has no sincere desire whatever to co-operate with Japan in the development of the Yalu timber enterprise, and that in these circumstances there is no reasonable hope of a settlement of this question. The opinion in Japan seems to be that the Chinese Government is disposed to ignore the treaty, and that, so far from joining hands with Japan in the undertaking, it has started on the banks of Hun River a timber felling industry on its own account. We find this very novel, for it would be a flagrant violation of treaty, and, though China's record shows that she has been occasionally dilatory in implementing promises of an irksome nature, she has never deliberately transgressed a solemn engagement. No publicist, however, has yet attempted to fathom her motives with regard to this Yalu problem, and on the Japanese side it is claimed that the draft proposals put forward in the first instance by Viceroy Yuan were so extravagant as to imply that his excellency had no intention of coming to an understanding. Probably the simple explanation is that China is merely trying to reduce to a minimum, if not to a vanishing quantity, the practical enjoyment of all privileges obtained by Japan in Manchuria. It may be silly to talk of international gratitude, but certainly recent events constitute a strong basis for a homily on that subject. Meanwhile the system of exploitation inaugurated by the Japanese during their military occupation of the Yalu district continues unchanged, and will doubtless remain unchanged so long as China's mood is obdurate. But China is not in such evil plight as was at first supposed, for she too has her own independent timber enterprise in the valley of the Hun River. It is, however, a situation which may at any moment develop ugly features.

The much-talked-of Kwanchengtsz-station problem is stated by the *Asahi Shimbun* to have been finally settled and the details of the settlement are given. They do not differ in the main from the facts hitherto published from time to time, but this collective statement renders the matter more easily comprehensible. The original point in dispute was that whereas Russia had agreed to surrender the railway to Japan as far as Kwanchengtsz, she claimed, when it came to practically carrying out this engagement, that a point on the line opposite the town of Changchun was intended and not the station called Kwanchengtsz. As to the relative merits of the two Powers' contentions nothing need now be said since the matter has ended in a compromise, Japan agreeing to recognise Russia's title to the whole station and Russia, on her side, agreeing to pay to Japan one-half of the value of the station calculated on a very liberal basis. The next question was where the site for a new Japanese station should be found. Russia is understood to have desired that a point should be chosen apart from the main line and to the south of the town of Changchun, but Japan resolutely opposed that inconvenient arrangement, and it was finally settled that between Menkiatun, hitherto the northern limit of Japan's railway, and Kwanchengtsz, the southern limit of Russia's road, a midway position should be chosen and the Japanese should build there a station to be called Changchun station. Then came the question of linking up the two railway stations. This was finally solved by an arrangement that two lines of railway, one of the broad guage and one of the narrow, should be built between Changchun station and Kwanchengtsz station. By this means passengers and goods carried northward by the Japanese line will pass right through to Kwanchengtsz and there re-intrain for the continuance of their journey northward, while passengers and goods carried southward by the Russian road to Kwanchengtsz will pass right through to Changchun station and there re-intrain for the continuance of their journey southward. It will be seen from these details that the whole settlement is most essentially a compromise, with one proviso, namely, that Russia has been very liberal in her estimate of the pecuniary value of Kwanchengtsz station, so that the Japanese will be able to build a very fine terminus at Changchun without putting their hands into their pockets at all.

With regard to the Fishery Convention, we read in the *Hochi Shimbun* that Russia was originally disposed to interpret as falling into the category of "inlet" all bays having a width of 25 nautical miles and a depth of 12½ miles. This would have included a very large portion of the coast line and Japan accordingly contended for a width of 12 miles and a depth of 5, which contention was finally accepted by Russia, the result being that nearly the whole of the shores of the Maritime Province become lawful fishing grounds. The *Hochi* further states that all questions outstanding between Russia and Japan have been brought within reach of satisfactory settlement.

A correspondent of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, writing from Peking, gives the gist of an interesting conversation with Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Representative in that city. After observing how the first news of the proposed Franco-Japanese *entente* had been received with manifest satisfaction by the nationals of the two high contracting parties in the Far East, Mr. Hayashi remarked that the attitude of the Chinese towards the *entente* was by no means cordial. They had welcomed the Anglo-Japanese Alliance for the sake of its main purpose, namely the preservation of China's territorial integrity, but they evidently entertained a very uneasy feeling towards everything tending to consolidate France's position in the Far East. There were three reasons for this feeling of apprehension. The first was that France is held to have developed a kind of automatic impulse of aggression in South China. To Chinese eyes it seems that her railway enterprise in Yunnan practically means the annexation of that large province, and it is thought that the process will not end there. The second reason is that France's policy of extending militant protection to the Roman Catholic Church throughout the Middle Kingdom has rendered her an object of grave suspicion to the Chinese. And the third is that the French troops acquired an exceptionally evil reputation for their conduct towards the Chinese people during the Boxer campaign. These being their feelings, the Chinese are not disposed to welcome France's inclusion in the group of Powers which are gradually ranging themselves on the side of permanent peace in East Asia. Apparently they forget the moderating effects that this new association will certainly have upon France's policy.

Monday, June 10.

Governor Chao's latest move is said to have been a complaint that Japanese subjects are living and trading outside treaty limits in Manchuria, and he demands that steps be immediately taken to correct this state of affairs. It is further alleged that his Excellency has asked that the further discussion of all questions now pending between the two Empires should be suspended until the arrival of the new Viceroy. The correspondent who wires this intelligence interprets it as an evidence of intention on China's part to vexatiously postpone the disposal of any outstanding problem, but intelligence from other sources seems to imply that the most pressing question, namely that relating to the fishery

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

dispute, will be speedily settled. As to the Yalu timber-felling affair, rumour says that a Chinese company has been formed with a capital of 500,000 *yen* to exploit the forests in the Hun Valley, and that this company has the private support of the Chinese Government. If that be true it will reflect very gravely upon China's integrity. The situation on the Yalu is very clear. During the war the Japanese felled timber there for military uses, and when peace was restored, they officially informed the Chinese Government that so soon as the system of co-operative exploitation, provided for in the Peking treaty, was inaugurated, these military operations would cease and the whole region would be handed over to the joint company. In other words, pending the carrying out of the treaty, things were to remain in *statu quo*. That appears to be a perfectly legitimate position. But the action ascribed to the Chinese belongs to a very different category. In the face of a solemn compact for the joint working of the forests, the Peking authorities are said to have sanctioned the organization of a private company to work them independently of Japan, which would be such an extremely flagrant violation of the treaty that very full evidence is required to make it credible. We further learn from the same source that the Japanese Government has addressed a very strong protest to the Chinese, in the sense that Japan will now quietly wait until the Chinese themselves come forward with some definite proposals for the settlement of outstanding questions. In fact, Japan has lost faith in China's sincerity, and demands practical proof of it, declaring that in the meanwhile everything shall remain in *statu quo*, and demanding, further, that the Chinese troops now stationed within the neutral zone shall be immediately withdrawn.

It is hard to understand what Peking hopes to gain by the obdurate attitude assumed towards every question calling for solution in Manchuria. The least injurious effect of this policy must be to leave a bitter feeling in Japan's bosom. Very likely the Chinese have some right on their side and we may be quite certain that they think they have right, but hitherto they have figured as mere obstructionists.

In consequence of a rumour that the Hunghutsz are contemplating a raid upon Kwanchengtsz, the Russians have detached three hundred of their railway guards and posted them to protect the Consulate within the walled town of Changchun. It is expected that the Japanese will adopt a similar course.

Friday, June 14.

The new Viceroy of Manchuria and the Governor of Mukden reached that city on the 12th inst. and were received with much pomp and ceremony. It is to be hoped that the establishment of the new administration will mark the opening of a better era in the relations between China and Japan as far as that part of the world is concerned. We may mention here that there appears to be some journalistic misunderstanding about the position taken by Governor Chao with regard to the question of foreign residents in Manchuria. The Governor asked in the first instance, as we interpret the question, that even at places declared open by treaty there should be no foreign residents pending the delimitation of settlements. This referred chiefly to Mukden and Kirin, at which places the Chinese authorities aimed at keeping foreigners outside the walled cities. But as the convention which opens these towns had actually gone into force and as it contained no provision which could be construed as imposing such a restriction, the Japanese, acting in co-operation with all the other Powers interested, protested against Governor Chao's demand and it was finally withdrawn. The Governor, however, seems to have renewed it in some new form and it was to this second demand that allusion was recently made in these columns. It is not denied that there are still some Japanese living at Kunchuling and Changtu who have no permanent right of residence and are merely an aftermath of the days of the war. These persons are very few, however, and there is no idea whatever of permitting their continued residence, though of course no precipitate measure has been taken with regard to them, their interests also being worthy of consideration. Another point which seems to have been miscontrued relates to the Yalu timber-felling enterprise. It has been asserted that pending the conclusion of an agreement for the joint exploitation of these forests by the two Powers concerned, the Japanese have no right to continue the enterprise inaugurated by them during the war, and that if they do so continue it, the Chinese on their side are justified in starting a rival company on their own account. This appears to us to be a very strange line of reasoning. The Japanese had an unquestioned right to exploit these forests during the war, and of course in the process they accumulated a quantity of plant and material which possess a considerable value for purposes of future work. Immediately after the signature of the Peking Treaty in 1905, it is understood that Japan informed China officially that the military operations in these forests would be abandoned and the plant and apparatus handed over so soon as a joint company was organised as provided in the treaty. The period of military occupation came to an end last April and there was ample time to organise the joint company. But the Chinese officials, by preferring extravagant demands, have delayed that organisation and are even said to have formed a private company for exploiting the forests independently of the Japanese. The positions seem to us to be wholly different. The Chinese Company was organised in defiance of the treaty; the Japanese enterprise existed lawfully from a period anterior to the treaty and was officially declared to be terminable so soon as the treaty was implemented. It would be worse than quixotic on Japan's part to abandon the enterprise altogether merely because China opposes undue obstacles to the carrying out of the treaty.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Mukden correspondent wires that, on the occasion of his recent visit to Peking, Baron Goto had an interview with the new Viceroy of Manchuria and received from him assurances that all outstanding questions between China and Japan in the Three Eastern Provinces should be settled in an amicable manner. His Excellency Mr. Hsu is also said to have given some engagement in the sense that the proposed railway from Hsinmintun to the Amur region should be built in co-operation with Japan. The Baron seems to have been excellently welcomed in Peking. He had audience at Court and received from the hands of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager poems and pictures from their own pens. The Baron was to have travelled from Peking to Mukden in company with the new Viceroy and Mr. Tang Shaoi.

It is stated by the Tokyo press that his Excellency Tieh Liang has instructed China's Representatives in Berlin and Tokyo respectively to negotiate for the services of a number of German officers to act as military advisers and a number of Japanese officers to perform a similar function for the navy.

THE NEW CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENT AT DALNY.

From the copy of the Tairen Customs Agreement reproduced elsewhere in our columns it will be seen that the arrangement is of a tentative character and that it is subject to reconsideration after it has been a year in operation. Its terms are already familiar to our readers so far as their gist is concerned. The most important features are that the Japanese have consented to conclude this agreement in spite of the fact that no practical evidence is yet apparent of similar restrictions being imposed on commerce at the Russian frontier; and that the whole of the leased territory of Kwantung acquires fiscal freedom. As to the latter point, foreigners in China are said to predict that Japan will by and by follow the example set by Germany at Kiaochow. Germany began by insisting upon fiscal freedom for all her leased territory in Shantung, but she subsequently modified that system so that the free limits were restricted to the actual area of the customs compound. The Japanese are of course fully cognisant of the reasons that influence Germany's policy in this matter, but they claim that the conditions existing in the Liaotung Peninsula are different from those at Kiaochow, and they further point to the promise made by them to all countries that Tairen should be a free port. But they are evidently willing to be guided by experience, and they have gone so far as to include in the agreement a definite expression of such willingness.

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

We take the following from the *Yamato Shimbun*.

Mrs. Sanford of Canada has just paid a visit to Japan as the representative of the Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The object Mrs. Sanford had in view was to explain to Japanese ladies the nature and aims of the International Council of Women, of which the Countess of Aberdeen is the President; and to suggest the formation of a National Council in Japan, the delegates from which would be welcomed amongst those representing the National Councils already existing in twenty of the principal countries of the world including Great Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Switzerland &c. The aims of the International Council are best explained by quoting from the preamble to its Constitution:—

"We, women of all Nations, sincerely believing that the best good of humanity will be advanced by greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, and that an organised movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and of the State, do hereby band ourselves in a confederation of workers to further the application of the Golden Rule—Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you—to society, custom and law."

The objects of the Council are:—

(*a*) To provide a means of communication between women's organisations in all countries.

(*b*) To provide opportunities for women to meet together from all parts of the world to confer upon questions relating to the welfare of the commonwealth, the family, and the individual.

Mrs. Sanford, the Honorary Treasurer of the International Council of Women, is deeply interested in the grand work which is being accomplished through its instrumentality, and we hope with her that the day is not far distant when Japan will, with the other great nations of the world, send representatives to the Quinquennial Conferences held by the Council.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE INSURRECTION IN SOUTH CHINA.

Friday, June 7.

Hongkong telegraphs that a body of insurgents have appeared at a place called "Keishu," which is said to be in the neighbourhood of Kowloon, the British territory on the mainland opposite to Hongkong. We cannot identify this place as it comes in transliterated form, but possibly it is a mutilated rendering of Huichow, a town of some importance lying nearly due east of Canton and north of Kowloon. Troops are said to have been despatched to the scene by the Chinese authorities. There is also a report that the town, whatever its true appelation may be, has been captured by the rebels. There are some conflicting rumours from other quarters. Thus the *Korea*, which has just arrived at Nagasaki, brings news that the insurgents were attacked on the 31st ultimo at their base, Wongkong (hitherto called Kwangkong, so far as the cablegrams could be deciphered) and completely routed them, so that quiet has been restored in that region and the safety of Swatow is assured. Then again it is asserted that in consequence of this defeat the rebels have headed northward, which version of their movements is entirely opposed to the previously received statement that they were marching on Canton. The Canton authorities are said to have suggested to the foreign community the advisability of calling out the volunteers and to have impressed upon the newspapers the necessity of rejecting all accounts calculated to disturb the people's minds. It is now alleged that foreign missionaries who have escaped to Pehhai represent the rumoured destruction of a Christian place of worship as greatly exaggerated. Nothing happened except that some of the furniture was stolen and the windows were broken. The foreign missionaries were entirely unmolested and but one native Christian received severe injuries. It is from Hongkong that we naturally expect to receive the fullest information of this insurrection. The following appears in a local journal's issue of the 26th ultimo:—

At Wongkong there is a permanent garrison of 1,000 soldiers. At midnight on the 22nd a simultaneous attack is stated to have been made on the quarters of all the Civil and Military Officials in the place. The whole of the garrison is reported to have been asleep at the time, and when they were aroused they offered no opposition. A major and a few petty officers were killed and others taken prisoner.

The rebel leaders in the morning ordered the merchants to open their shops and resume their ordinary business but commanded the rice merchants to sell the grain at 5 cents per 11 catties instead of 8 cents.

The Chinese Brigadier-General has since engaged the rebels at Chienchow, near Wongkong. It is reported that the rebels had the best of the encounter.

Telegrams were dispatched to Canton for reinforcements and the *Kwangteh* and *Meefoo* have been chartered by the Viceroy for the conveyance of the troops. Altogether the Viceroy is stated to be dispatching by these steamers 1,700 troops. The *Meefoo* was to leave Canton last night.

The riot which originated at Wongkong, a large commercial centre near Swatow, is assuming alarming proportions. The movement seems to have had its origin principally in the disaffection of the people, engendered by the imposition of heavy likin duties on sugar. These duties were imposed three years ago, but recently something approaching a state of famine has been existing in the surrounding country, and the feeling against the extortions of the officials has consequently been greatly accentuated. The resentment has been fostered and encouraged by the followers of the revolutionary leader Sun Yat Sen, and the people of the surrounding districts are now reported to be massing under banners which represent the uprising as an Anti-Manchu rebellion. The rebels are distinguished by a sort of uniform. A piece of red cloth is worn on their arms and the queue is tied with white ribbon. The banners bear the character for "Sun."

Meanwhile news comes of another outbreak in Szchuan which appears to have an essentially anti-foreign character. There are no details except that a Christian place of worship at "Kaishen" has been destroyed.

Saturday, June 8.

Shanghai sends news confirmatory of the rumour published in Tokyo on Friday morning to the effect that the insurgents had won a victory over the Government troops in the neighbourhood of a place of uncertain nomenclature, but which we conjectured to be Huichow. That conjecture proves to have been correct. The conflict is said to have taken place near the Chinu Lake, which is something less than seven miles from Huichow, and the Imperial troops are reported to have been completely routed, their arms and ammunition being captured by the insurgents. It is further stated that the rebels in the Polo country have effected a junction with those at Huichow, but the same report adds that the walled town of Huichow is strongly held by the Imperialists. It is evident that, if these rumours be credible, the insurgents may be moving upon Canton, as was originally stated. Polo and Huichow are almost within striking distance of Canton and if the latter place falls into the rebels' hands, a decisive engagement between them and the Canton troops could not be long delayed. The Chinese authorities are hastening troops to the scene.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* from Nagasaki, dated the 6th inst., quotes the *North China Daily News*, presumably of the 4th, to the effect that this uprising was not originally of an anti-dynastic character, but was simply the outcome of discontent about questions of taxation. It appears to us that this is simply a replica of the intelligence published by the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the 26th ultimo and reproduced in our columns on the 8th inst. Our Shanghai contemporary, however, denies that Sun is implicated in the uprising and adds that the Imperial forces now confronting the rebels are not sufficient to gain the upper hand.

There is another rumour to the effect that the rebels have entered Hunan, but it is difficult to credit them with such ubiquitous character. On the other hand, a Chinese subject who reached Nagasaki on the 7th inst. via Shanghai is quoted by the *Jiji* as minimizing the whole affair. He says that there was indeed some trouble at Jaoping, but that as two thousand men have been sent there by General Li, it may be assumed that the disturbance is by this time quelled.

According to the *Asahi's* Peking telegrams the French Representative in Peking approached the Waiwupu with a proposal that French troops should be sent to Canton to protect the lives and properties of their nationals. Both Prince Ching and Mr. Na Tung strongly objected to such a course and sought final instructions from the Court, whereupon telegraphic inquiries were addressed to Viceroy Chou at Canton. These elicited a reply that the insurgents had been three times defeated by the Government troops and that the latter were now in pursuit of them.

From the same source we learn that Viceroy Chang has memorialized the Throne to the effect that unless prompt and efficient measures be taken to relieve the distress in the famine-stricken districts, all the sufferers in those regions are likely to join the rebels.

The trouble in Szchuan, reported in our last issue, appears to have had its origin in some discontent about the action of the authorities in the matter of opium. The German gunboat *Vaterland* is said to have proceeded to Kai-hsien in connection with this affair.

Sunday, June 9.

There is no news whatever this morning of the insurrection in South China, but collating the intelligence received in the last few days, we infer that on the whole the rebels have not gained any considerable successes. The trouble in such cases is that not only the Central Government of China but also the local officials make every possible effort to conceal unwelcome facts. The local officials are certainly not to be blamed for this in view of the extremely onerous responsibility that devolves on them, and the Central Government finds ample excuse for reticence in its apprehension of foreign interference.

Monday, June 10.

According to a telegram from London to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* the Peking correspondent of *The Times* has wired to that journal that the dimensions of the Kwangtung insurrection have been magnified by rumours from Japan, as was the case last year in connection with the Hunan disturbance. This shows that Dr. Morrison is convinced of the comparative insignificance of the revolt, and we are very much inclined to endorse his view. The absence of all news from the scene of commotion cannot be ascribed solely to Chinese official reticence but must evidently be regarded as indicating that nothing of any moment has occurred there during the past few days. Inaction on the part of the insurgents evidently means that their cause is failing, and it is probably not extravagant to infer that tranquillity will soon be restored.

Tuesday, June 11.

The *North-China Daily News* publishes the following interesting letter from its Swatow correspondent under date of May 29th:—

The rising at Huangkang near Swatow seems to be on the point of suppression. As I said in a former note, the outbreak occurred on the night of May 22-23. That was the night of the 14th of the native month, and information now to hand says that, as often happens in such cases, the real rising which had been planned for the 15th was precipitated by the arrest of some of the conspirators. For a considerable time the country has been in a state of unrest. The duties levied to meet the heavy expenses of the new educational system, and the new likin, have caused an increase in the price of necessaries that is felt the more heavily because of the dearness of rice. Robberies have been frequent; and the rich Ch'aochou fields are an attraction to the less fortunate dwellers elsewhere, as they indicate wealth behind. At the beginning of the Chinese year a band of insurgents appeared close to the Fukien border, and quietly dispersed on the approach of the troops. Search failed to unearth more than one man, and he may have lost his head in order to save the face of the Brigadier, and not because he participated in the rising at all. Recently another band of men calling themselves the Kuantao Hui crossed the border from Fukien and began to enlist recruits in all the villages round, giving them a ticket and a secret sign. Two of their number committed a robbery, and were arrested and carried to the Ssukuan's yamen at Huangkang, where they were to be tried by the magistrate and his colleague, the Ssu-kuan of Chê-lin. That night the yamên was attacked for six hours, and the two magistrates and two of their followers killed, after which the prisoners were released and the yamên burnt. The Tu-fu was captured soon afterwards, and chose to commit suicide rather than kneel to the insurgents.

Next morning a proclamation was issued, signed Sun Wên, calling upon the merchants to resume business, and commanding those who held stocks of sell it at reasonable rates. The proclamation set forth that the only quarrel the insurgents had was with the mandarins, whose exactions were impoverishing the people; and immunity was guaranteed to Christians and to women. The use of the name Sun Wên is meant to imply that Yüeh-shêng is at the head of the movement; but despite the fact

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

that a number of the leaders speak Cantonese, the outbreak is far too unimportant, and displays too little evidence of a well-thought out plan, to be even under his direction mediated through lieutenants. It may be inspired by some men who believe in him, but nothing more.

Troops have been hurried to the spot from all quarters, and little care has been taken to guard the more important cities near from attack. But the rebels have been too ill-supplied with arms and ammunition, and too lacking in leaders to take a bold initiative. They remain in Huangkang like rats in a trap: and if the leaders who are gathering from Canton and the places inland wish to make a thorough sweep of the disturbers they can do it by acting promptly, and on a large scale. One dreads, however, the results to the unoffending townspeople of Huangkan. Regular soldiers are not likely to be as chivalrous as the insurgents have shown themselves.

This rising, and that of the early months of the year raise a serious question. Our military centre and garrison town is Chaochoufu. A glance at the map will show how close it lies to the Fukien border, which has always been a hunting ground for lawless men. Within easy reach of the same border are the District Cities of Jaoping and Chenghai, with Chaochoufu itself, and Swatow, and the mass of rich villages on the Neiyang plain between Swatow and Chaochoufu. The number of troops at the disposal of the Brigadier for the protection of all this wealth is a nominal thousand, divided into two camps. As often as not many of these are away with the Brigadier hunting up robbers, or quelling risings in out of the way places. Until communications are very much more perfect than they are now the garrison should be enlarged to at least twice its present size, and placed under the supreme command of a general officer who would be always on the spot Chaochoufu lies at present exposed to a bold flank attack from either east or west, and lying close to the foot of a network of mountains could be raided, and the raiders escape back to the hills before the Brigadier had even heard of trouble at his headquarters. Its garrison just now consists of a hundred policemen armed with revolvers, reinforced by a body of two hundred corner boys, among whom is distributed a small armoury of muzzle loaders and gingals, eked out with bamboo spears.

May 28.

Reports have come in stating that the insurgents, hearing of the approach of the trained troops from Canton, have abandoned Huangkong and dispersed. This means more trouble later, as the leaders of the disaffection will remain scathless and keep the country in a state of unrest. It emphasizes the need for an increase of the Ch'aochoufu garrison and the appointment of a central authority with supreme control over military affairs in this region.

The telegraph sends us no messages whatever about events in the disturbed district during the past few days and it is a fair inference that no events worth recalling have taken place. There is of course a possibility that the rebels have moved inland and thus got out of touch with the troops, but on the whole things look as though tranquillity had been virtually restored.

Friday, June 14.

The *Asahi's* Peking correspondent sends news which at first sight conflicts with the intelligence received semi-officially in Tokyo on the 12th inst. According to the latter the insurrection in Kwantung had been quelled and theGovernment troops were engaged in pursuing the fleeing remnants of the rebels, but according to the *Asahi's* despatch the insurrection has overflowed into Honan and Sachuan. This despatch adds that in consequence of such a state of affairs it has been found impossible for Tsen to delay any longer in Peking and accordingly he left Tientsin for Canton on the 12th inst. We have called this intelligence conflicting but in reality the *Asahi's* message seems rather ill-considered. There cannot be any practical connection between emeutes in Canton and in such extremely distant provinces as Honan and Sachuan. These disturbances must be of a disjointed and correspondingly weak character, and it is quite possible that though tranquility has been restored in Kwangtung, troubles arising out of special and local causes may exist in Honan and Sachuan. As for Viceroy Tsen, the 12th was the day originally fixed for his departure from Peking, and the rumour that he desired to defer it to a more distant date, if not altogether incorrect, rests on mere hypothesis.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has an article on the subject of the religious question between Japan and China. Probably the matter has escaped the memory of our readers, but as a matter of fact it has been a subject of discussion between the two Empires for a considerable time past. The issue was raised in connection with the raiding of a Buddhist temple established by the Japanese Shin Sect at Tengchow near Amoy, and by a subsequent refusal on the part of the Chinese authorities to admit any responsibility for the incident. China's attitude in this matter is scarcely rational. Her treaties with Western Powers insure to propagandists of Christianity the right to travel freely in the interior, to preach their religion and to acquire houses and land for that purpose. Japan claims for her Buddhist propagandists the same liberty of action, and she bases her claim upon her title to most-favoured nation treatment. But the Chinese Government is understood to maintain that Christianity is one thing and Buddhism another, and that to propagate the latter faith in China, where it already has its stronghold, would be carrying coals to Newcastle. It is said that Japan's Representative in Peking has been carrying on an animated discussion with the Waiwupu about this singular contention, but that the Chinese turned a deaf ear to his remonstrances. Probably China has arrived at the conclusion that the day is passed when any civilized power would draw the sword in defence of the rights of religious propagandism, but even assuming that such is her conviction, is must be confessed that she is taking at uselessly vexatious line. To say that because Buddhism flourishes in China no admittance can be given to the propagandists of a special sect of that faith's followers, whereas the preachers of a different creed—different in name at all events—are free to push their doctrine by any and every means, is an almost childish assertion. What is the use of sacrificing the friendship between the two neighbouring Empires on an altar of such frivolous pleas? We have every sympathy with China in her difficult foreign relations, but in truth her present mood is in the last degree unwise.

There appears to be no truth in the news published in our last issue to the effect that a settlement of the fishery complications between China and Japan is imminent. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* denies that there is any evidence of a conciliatory attitude on China's part. The state of affairs appears to be that Japan has resolved to suspend all discussion of pending questions until the new Viceroy, Hsu, and the new Governor of Mukden, Tang Shaoi, arrive at their posts. There are no less than seven of these questions on the tapis. The first is the fishery dispute at Hseungyochiu; the second is the assassination at Kaiping; the third the mining problem, China having demanded that the Japanese shall cease to explore certain mines, notably those now worked by the Okura Company at Penhsihu on the Mukden-Antung line; the fourth relates to the salt confiscations made on several occasions by the Chinese in assertion of their gabelle, the fifth concerns the withdrawal of Japanese railway guards from the Antung-Mukden line; the sixth is the problem of the police, and the seventh is the demand made by China that all Japanese subjects residing outside the settlements should withdraw. This last difficulty seemed to have been disposed of finally when all the foreign consulates protested against Governor Chao's attempt to close the city of Mukden against foreign residents, but Chao is nothing if not tenacious. He has brought up this matter in another guise by demanding the withdrawal of all Japanese from non-settlement regions. In fact Governor Chao may almost be said to have set himself deliberately to create an impossible state of relations between his country and Japan in Manchuria. Through all his acts it is easy to discern the rights recovery policy, but it is not easy to discern the smallest trace of a practical desire to find a *modus vivendi*. We cannot but think that Japan is well advised in virtually deciding, as she seems to have done, that all negotiations should be suspended until the new vice-regal regime is inaugurated. We do not pretend to allege that there is no fault on the Japanese side. Indeed there has been testimony that some Japanese petty officials and railway guards have been behaving in a high-handed manner which has already discredited Japanese doings in Korea. But these things are quite apart from the realm of diplomacy. They do not begin to account for Governor Chao's persistent obstructiveness, and it must be confessed that unless Viceroy Hsu introduces a different spirit into the relations of the two Empires, China's ultimate purpose and its consequences will become a problem of deep interest. It may be mentioned here that the new Viceroy left Tientsin for Mukden on the 10th inst. and is probably at his post by this time.

THE PASTORATE OF UNION CHURCH.

After being for some years under the ministration of an Honorary Pastor (while the pulpit has more recently been filled by "supplies" drawn from local missionary bodies, or visiting clergy) the members of the Yokohama Union Church have made special efforts to obtain a suitable occupant for the pastorate, and their object appears to have been attained, for it was announced at Sunday morning's service that the elders and trustees of the Church, acting upon the recommendation of Rev. E. S. Booth and other influential and interested people in America, had extended a call to Dr. Sinclair of Toronto, inviting him to occupy the position of pastor for six months, at the expiry of which term an engagement for five years will probably be made, such an extension depending upon the suitability of the position to Dr. Sinclair's capabilities which, judging from the correspondence exchanged, are of a very high order. He is a Ph.D. of Heidelburg.

DEATH OF MR. A. ROLLAND.

Intelligence has been received in Yokohama of the death of Mr. A. Rolland, who was for a couple of years in charge of the local office of the M. M. Co. The sad event took place at Cannes, France, on June 10th Mr. Rolland had previously been in command of steamers in the Company's service. After leaving the sea he became principal agent at Saigon, and he was in Yokohama from 1903 to 1905.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Saturday, June 8.

The opponents of the new Cabinet are evidently active. It will be remembered that an important innovation just made by the Resident General is that a Cabinet meeting shall in future be held every Tuesday at the Residency-General preparatory to the regular Wednesday Council at the Palace. The first of the former meetings took place on the 4th inst. and when the Ministers repaired to the Palace on the following day for the purpose of attending the Court Council, they were informed that His Majesty was ill and that no Council would be held. This incident is said to have been due to the machinations of the anti-Japanese party. They represented to the Emperor that an issue of paramount importance had been discussed at the Cabinet meeting on the previous day in the Residency-General, and that it would be sprung upon His Majesty in the Council on the 5th. This intelligence threw the Sovereign into a state of such trepidation that he fell diplomatically ill. It need hardly be said that no such issue had come upon the tapis, but the incident furnishes another illustration of the intrigues that are perpetually taking place with the Court for their nucleus.

A recent address of H. E. Marquis Ito delivered in his official residence is reported in the *Seoul Press* as follows:—

After dwelling upon the importance of the duty of Ministers of State, the Resident-General stated that since his arrival here last year he had always been true to the cause of Korea, and done, without duplicity, what he could for the purpose of cementing the friendship between Japan and Korea, and developing the national resources of the latter. He was determined to co operate with the present Ministry for the achievement of that important object with as much eagerness and sincerity as he had shown to its predecessor. This determination required him in the first place to reveal his thoughts to his future co-workers.

The Marquis stated that the most urgent duty for Korea at present was the improvement of the administration. At the same time, she was to diffuse and cultivate education among the masses so that the people might be admitted to the comity of civilized nations; while on the other hand, means must be studied and taken for the nourishment of national resources so that the country might be lifted out of the distressed state of poverty now existing. These endeavours were not only necessary for the sake of Korea herself, but would be indirectly important to Japan, nay, would benefit the East and the whole world at large. He therefore hoped that his Korean hearers would unite in their efforts for the accomplishment of the common good. As for the Marquis, he had always been doing his utmost for the development of this country, taking into account the general situation of the world as well as the state of affairs in the East. He was not thinking of Korea alone when he made different provisions for her—a point which he desired to have his hearers clearly understand.

The distinguished speaker then went on to explain the changes made in the situation of East Asia during the past thirty years, and epitomised Japan's policy toward the Hermit Kingdom from 1873 to the close of the late war. In 1873, he said, an opinion was prevalent in Japan in favour of the declaration of a punitive war against Korea, but the speaker was stoutly opposed to the measure. Again, just before the conclusion of the Japanese-Korean Treaty of 1876, there was a good deal of discussion in Japanese Government circles as to whether Korea's independence should be preserved or not. At length the opinion prevailed that her independence must be maintained under any circumstances, and the outcome was the conclusion of the said treaty. Many years after the Chino Japanese war broke out which brought about the absolute independence of Korea. But Korea did not devote her energy to the nourishment of those elements essential to a free and independent state. On the contrary, she turned now to the right, now to the left, thus obliging Japan to wage a very bloody war with Russia. On the restoration of peace Japan came to control the conduct of the foreign affairs of the country. That was not Japan's desire but she was compelled to do so. Because, judging from the history of the past, Korea would be a permanent field for competing Powers, should she be allowed to control her own foreign affairs. Japan would of course be unable to endure the continuance of such a state of affairs.

Passing to the present situation the Resident-General stated that Koreans were apparently pleased to talk of the independence of their country. But no country could be made independent by others which would not stand by itself. One who wanted to secure the reality of independence must first study means to get it. His Excellency was afraid that, should the Koreans be allowed to be as rash and thoughtless as at present, they would ruin their country by themselves. Since it was enjoined upon him by H M. the Emperor of Japan on the occasion of his departure from Tokyo, the Marquis had never forgotton for one moment his duty to work for the cause of Korea as well as Japan with the utmost sincerity. In his opinion the existence of this country could be preserved only through the maintenance of good relations with Japan and determination to stake even her very existence with that of the latter. The eminent speaker asked his Korean hearers to be brave to say "no," if they did not think so. On the contrary, if they concurred in his opinion, he hoped they would free themselves of any selfish motives and unite in bringing about the common goods. His Excellency wished his audience to reflect upon the Chinese maxim "Brothers may quarrel in the domicile with each other, but they ought to unite to ward off the slights of strangers." As he had never deceived others, he would not tolerate the deceit of others toward himself and this he desired the Korean Ministers would always remember. Besides, there were two things to which he wished to call their special attention. The first of them was the removal of any pessimistic anxieties and the wise disbursement of funds for the development of the natural resources of the country. The second point was the exercise of fair judgment in the employment of men. They must take care to pick up men able to be of use to the country. His Excellency concluded his address by hoping that similar meetings might frequently to held in the future and that they might be the channel for the free interchange of one another's opinion.

Mr. Yi, the Premier, replied in the behalf of his colleagues After thanking the Resident-General for his useful advice, the Prime Minister promised that they would unite in their exertions for the development of the country under the guidance of the Marquis. He further stated that they were ready to advance despite all obstacles and in the face of any dangers that might lie in their way, would endeavour to attain their objects —the best good of their country.

Monday, June 10.

Unfortunately the first chapter in the history of the new Korean Cabinet promises to be a record of serious complications between the Throne and the Administration. The Il Chinghoi leader, Song Pyongchun—against whom the ex-Minister, Yi Keunthiak, has been exerting all his influence at Court —took a bold line and denounced Yi to the Throne, at the same time advising the Emperor that the only wise course for Korea is to rely fully upon Japan. Yi meet this impeachment by vehement declarations of integrity, by professions of the purest patriotic motives, by invectives against Song as a betrayer of his country, and by affirmations that if the Imperial confidence were withdrawn from him he should have nothing to live for. It will be remember that on Wednesday last the Emperor declined to hold the usual Cabinet Council at the Palace, and later telegrams say that on Friday he kept the Prime Minister and two or three of his colleagues waiting for hours at the Court whence they were ultimately obliged to return without an audience. This attitude on the part of the Sovereign is construed as a clear indication that his Majesty is determined to discredit the new Cabinet. In fact the intriguers have won their Emperor's ear, and it looks as though they would force the Resident-General's hand in a sense likely to be very disagreeable to themselves.

It is stated that some four thousand members of the Il Chinghoi planned a demonstration of welcome to General Terauchi on his arrival at Wiju, but, in deference to the General's request, the movement was reduced to the reception of a delegation.

Tuesday, June 11.

Telegrams from Seoul say that the Korean Government is at length convinced of the necessity of exercising some degree of censorship over the press and that regulations in that sense will soon be enacted. We have long thought that if ever there was a country where complete freedom of the pen was dangerous, Korea is such a country. For, on the one hand, there is a population entirely without any training in discriminating between the true and the false elements of newspaper assertions, while at the same time the spirit of intrigue abounds in nearly all quarters; and, on the other hand, there are agitators who do not hesitate to conduct a mischievous campaign through the columns of the press.

The friction between the new Cabinet and the Court continues unabated and seems to have led to an administrative deadlock. The Prime Minister, Yi, and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Song, are said to have waited upon Marquis Ito and submitted to him a statement of the difficulty, with the result that the Resident-General is to repair to the Palace on the 11th inst. for the purpose of making things clear to the Emperor.

Wednesday, June 12.

The Emperor of Korea appears to have abandoned, ostensibly at all events, his unfriendly attitude towards the new Cabinet. Telegrams from Seoul say that on the night of the 9th instant his Majesty received the Premier and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and treated them with reassuring courtesy. Doubtless this change of demeanour is due to Marquis Ito's intervention, but, if so, the Resident-General exercised his influence quietly, for it does not appear that he repaired to the Palace until the 10th. Seoul appears to be giving itself up to festivals of all sorts, partly because of the presence of General Terauchi and partly to celebrate the assumption of administrative duties by the new Cabinet. Japanese newspapers state that General Terauchi, on the occasion of his audience with the Emperor, presented to his Majesty two quick-firing guns of the latest pattern and two machine guns. Some say twelve machine guns but the smaller figure is probably correct.

The sudden return of Mr. Pak Yongho to Korea is announced. This Mr. Pak is known in Japan as Bokuyeiko and has been for many years the most conspicuous of the refugees. He arrived suddenly and unexpectedly at Fusan on the 8th inst. and there is a suspicion that he was invited to return by the anti-Japanese intriguers under Yi Keunthaik.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Thursday, June 13.

The telegrams show that the return of Mr. Pak Yongho to Korea has caused considerable commotion. He appears to have travelled incognito as far as Fusan, where he is said to have entered the house of an American missionary, but being without any pardon from the Throne or any official permission to proceed to the capital, he communicated with the Resident-General to obtain sanction for his return. It is not clear what course Marquis Ito has adopted, nor do the telegrams show distinctly whether Mr. Pak is pro-Japanese or anti-Japanese. But the general impression conveyed by rumour is that the Court regards him as an ally and that the anti-Japanese party are seeking to utilize his services. One account says that the opponents of the present regimen, appreciating the futility of attacking Japan's projects by means of plots and intrigues only, have determined to openly organise a faction opposed to the present Cabinet, and that their idea is to have Pak for leader. Whatever truth there may be in this rumour, it is tolerably evident that Pak's return to Seoul or his continued exile will be determined by Marquis Ito, and we may assume that the Resident-General will not admit this well known refugee without some assurance that a new element of intrigue will not be thus added to the situation. It appears to be thought that if sanction is given to Pak's return, all the refugees will be entitled to claim similar indulgence, and such a result would certainly have a disturbing effect in Korea. In some quarters it is confidently stated that Pak's journey to Fusan was made in consideration of a secret invitation from Yi Keunthaik, and that the Court declines to be recognised as having any connection with the matter, but as the Court is undoubtedly *lié* with Yi, its disavowal will scarcely be credited.

Meanwhile the news that the Court had become reconciled to the new Cabinet is not confirmed by later telegrams. On the contrary, under the influence of Yi Keunthaik and the so-called "miscellaneous party," the Sovereign is alleged to be persistently turning his back upon the Ministry, and it is now said to be recognised that a crisis has arisen in which the forces of the Throne and those of the Residency-General are pitted against each other. The Cabinet appears to have frankly accepted the Japanese programme of reform, to which, as is well-known, the Throne is bitterly opposed. Hence the question now at issue is evidently one of great importance. It is scarcely to be anticipated, however, that there will be any definite denouement. What will probably happen is that the Sovereign will simulate acquiesence in Marquis Ito's views and that the old game of intrigue will be carried on as vigorously as ever.

On the forenoon of the 11th inst., General Terauchi and his party were received in audience by the Emperor and afterwards lunched at the Palace. On this occasion the General is reported to have made a very emphatic speech, the gist of which was that as even the Cabinet in Japan benefited largely by Marquis Ito's advice, the Cabinet in Korea would be well advised if it too followed the counsels of the Resident-General.

Of course the great question is how long Japan will endure the situation which, by the passive force of intrigue, renders nugatory all her projects of reform. The *Fiji Shimpo* hints very plainly that this state of affairs has become almost intolerable, and that Marquis Ito's pending return to Japan is connected with the inauguration of a new system which will materially strengthen his hands and correspondingly diminish the opportunities for mischief that present themselves under the present regime of divided authority.

Friday, June 14.

There has been another plot discovered in Seoul having for its object the assassination of the present Ministers of State, especially the Premier and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Seven arrests have been made, and documents have been found showing that the plotters had decided to follow the example of the men whose attempts to assassinate members of the Pak Cabinet, commencing with the Minister of War, were carried to the verge of success. It would seem that the five men directly responsible for the signature of the November Convention are objects of special enmity to the anti-Japanese party in Korea.

It is alleged that in the sequel of frequent communications with Marquis Ito and numerous pledges given by Pak Yongho as to his future conduct, this much-talked of refugee will be permitted to return to Seoul, and that his return will not cause any disturbance in official circles.

SAN FRANCISCO AFFAIR.

The San Francisco local authorities and the newspapers of that place appear to be taking the line that the recent attack upon a Japanese restaurant was entirely different from what the Japanese version represented it to be, and was in truth a fracas which took place within the restaurant in the sequel of a dispute between two of the guests and the Japanese waiters. Another device to avoid the consequences of this outrage is to prefer a counter-complaint charging the Japanese with breach of treaty inasmuch as their emigrants are landing on United States territory under false pretexts. At such a time journalistic recrimination is perhaps unavoidable, but we regret very much to see that a newspaper of the *Hochi Shimbun's* standing is allowing itself to be drawn into the vortex. The *Hochi Shimbun* is regarded universally as the chief organ of the Progressists, and inasmuch as Count Okuma, the Progressists' leader, has assumed a very strong attitude towards this question, the *Hochi's* writings will certainly be taken as elaborating his views. A great and signally creditable feature of all Japan's recent unhappy disputes with America has been the patience and moderation steadily displayed by Japanese organs of public opinion, and it would be infinitely regrettable if, by now departing from that level-headed attitude, they effaced all the results of their previous sobriety. We suggest to the Progressists that in England, the country from which they avowedly borrow their models of constitutional government, it is an invariable though unwritten law that a distinct line is drawn between party politics and diplomatic problems. The Progressists, however, have established quite a record for thrusting themselves into the realm of diplomacy. It is not a good record. Above all it is bad from the point of view of the present complication, for San Francisco is but a remote quarter of the huge American Republic and the doings of its populace can no more be taken as a true index of United States public opinion than the doings of a Tipperary mob can be counted as expressing English sentiment. The Government and the people of the United States are unquestionably in sympathy with Japan, but Washington has great difficulties to contend with, and Japan on her side has to guard something much more valuable than any temporary diplomatic triumph: she has to guard her friendship with the United States.

Reports from America are conflicting as to the effect produced by Count Okuma's telegram to the *World*. According to one account the American public have endorsed the telegram as reasonable and proper in the circumstances, whereas another story makes out that the Count's reference to Boxer-like outrages has caused some offence. It appears that the original *resumé* of an interview with the Progressists' leader was not sent by the regular American correspondent in Japan but by some tourist who had been received at Waseda. The *Hochi Shimbun* quotes the regular correspondent as alleging that Count Okuma's views may be regarded as a barometer of Japanese official opinion, but we greatly doubt whether the correspondent made any such assertion. Count Okuma is by no means such a barometer. On the contrary he resembles Mr. Gladstone in not allowing himself to be inconveniently restrained by considerations of responsibility for his utterances out of office, and nobody well acquainted with Japanese affairs would endorse the estimate of him attributed to the American correspondent. Naturally the San Francisco Japanese themselves are very peremptory in their demands for redress. Their future may be said to depend upon the outcome of this complication. They have sent a deputy to Japan, and this Mr. Yamada is reported to have waited on the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the purpose of stating his countrymen's views. He advocated three measures as essential. First, that Japan should definitely refuse to be a party to America's proposal for the mutual restriction of immigration. Secondly, that when the date for revision of the present treaty comes, Japan should insist upon the excision of the last clause of Article II of the present treaty, namely the clause exempting from the operation of the treaty all regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of labourers and so forth. Thirdly, that a committee of inquiry should be appointed and sent to California. In reply to these suggestions Viscount Hayashi is said to have stated that with regard to the first the Japanese Government has no intention of consenting to any treaty for restricting immigration. With regard to the second the amendment suggested would certainly be desirable, but the Washington Government must be expected to oppose it strenuously. Finally, the Minister fully agreed as to the necessity of sending a committee of investigation. We learn from Tokyo papers that Mr. Yamada complains of the perfunctory attitude of the Japanese Chambers of Commerce towards this question, and that he is even endeavouring to stir up an agitation on the lines of the recent anti-American boycott in China. Such extreme measures are to be strongly deprecated. San Francisco is in a wholly abnormal condition and to suffer the conduct of a party of the disordered city's roughs to disturb the relations between the two countries would be calamitous.

It cannot be too much regretted that the Progressists show a disposition to drag this diplomatic question into the arena of party politics and that their organ, the *Hochi Shimbun*, writes in a strain which tends to destroy the admirable record hitherto obtained by Japanese newspapers in treating American affairs. The *Hochi* allows itself to be betrayed into menacing

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

terms which are ridiculous vis-a-vis a power like the United States. We may be permitted to remind Americans that this journal is now essentially the chauvinistic publication of Japan. It has taken upon it the mantle of the old *Nippon*, and, if its policy were officially reflected, this country would be at daggers drawn with one-half of the world. The real temper of the Japanese nation may be deduced from the utterances of leading journals like the *Jiji Shimpo*, the *Asahi Shimbun*, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the *Kokumin*. The gist of their writings is that the excesses committed by a small mob of workmen in one corner of the great Republic cannot for an instant be suffered to disturb the traditional friendship between Japan and America.

The San Francisco newspapers, the *Call* and the *Chronicle*, are telegraphically reported to be pursuing the same tactics which disgraced these two journals themselves and their cloth during the agitation about the school question. They draw repellent pictures of Japanese character and gravely maintain that the best way to avert complications between the two countries is to remove all Japanese neck and crop out of California. This is like suggesting that the best way to put a stop to frugality and industry on the part of a competitor is to kill him off at once. The San Francisco newspapers have at all events the satisfaction of now possessing a Japanese imitator in the *Hochi Shimbun*, on whose side the *Yorodzu* and the *Niroku* are disposed to range themselves. We wonder how the respectable though chauvinistic *Hochi* feels at finding itself rowing in the same galley with these confreres. It is in the writings of the *Jiji Shimpo* that we recognise the true sentiment of educated Japan. The *Jiji* editorially reminds its readers that San Francisco is only a small corner of the United States; that if trouble has arisen there, it has had its origin in wholly abnormal circumstances, and that the sentiment of a few San Francisco rioters is not for one instant to be interpreted as the voice of the great American nation. The *Jiji* also, evidently alluding to Count Okuma, greatly regrets that men to whose utterances the public attach weight and responsibility should allow themselves to be betrayed into indiscretions at this juncture. Unfortunately some exercise of discrimination will now have to be demanded of the American people. Hitherto it was possible to point to Japan's unvaried record of moderation, but we have now to remind the Americans that the *Hochi Shimbun*, the *Yorodzu* and the *Niroku* no more represent Japan than a mob of San Francisco labourers represents the United States. As a sample of the extreme silliness penned by the *Yorodzu* we may quote its account of Count Okuma's telegram to the *World*. It represents the Count as having presented his telegram to the Foreign Office in Tokyo for transmission to New York; it represents the Foreign Office as declaring that it could not handle a private message; and it represents the Count as having been ultimately obliged to pay 650 *yen* out of his own pocket for the sending of the message. The paragraphist of a newspaper like the *Yorodzu* is usually a reckless sort of creature, but in this instance he has established a record. The fact appears to be that the Progressists and their newspaper organ have deliberately committed themselves to a campaign against the Minister of Foreign Affairs, thus subserving national interests to party politics.

Another outrage is reported from California. This time the scene was Berkeley and the victim was a flower gardener. His place was raided by a party of some thirty roughs and is said to have been reduced to a complete wreck. It is stated that Viscount Aoki's projected visit to California has been countermanded from Tokyo lest some false impression should be conveyed to the American nation. The Japanese Government, in short, is treating the San Francisco question in a spirit of the utmost conciliation, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the citizens of that place will lose no time in inaugurating some effective machinery for preserving order and putting an end to these disgraceful demonstrations on the part of jealous workmen. The Japanese in the State of California have shown themselves eminently successful in flower-gardening, and have thus provoked the hostility of the roughs, so that unless some strong repressive steps be taken, we may at any moment hear of extensive damage. The Governor of California reports that the situation is complicated by the strike and by the consequent diversion of a large force of the police from their ordinary protective duties. It appears that the growth of labour troubles in San Francisco has been accompanied by a large crop of loafers, and that these latter are the persons responsible for the recent outrages. Action at law will be taken by the Japanese to recover compensation from the State, and it is said that they will have the assistance of the Attorney-General. This seems to be the natural and rational course.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, writing on this subject, blames the Japanese Government for not publishing the official communications received by it from Washington. The telegraph has informed us that, according to the belief prevalent in America, all Japanese ill-feeling would be removed were these communications made known, but as they remain concealed the Japanese nation does not know what to think. Our contemporary hints that in the absence of this information the Progressists have been somewhat premature in their action. Both criticisms seem in a measure just, but when we remember that the Foreign Office under its present direction has been exceptionally frank towards the public, we are bound to assume that some good reason exists for not publishing the above intelligence.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* and the *Nippon* attack the Progressists in most stringent terms, and the former journal does not even spare Count Okuma, whom, though not actually mentioning him by name, it virtually accuses of seeking to enhance his own reputation at the expense of his country's tranquillity. The gist of the two journals' comments is that this is a mere passing cloud on the horizon of the two friendly countries' relations, and that to drag such a question into the arena of political strife is to sacrifice patriotism to party. It cannot be denied that the Japanese nation is pained by the occurrences in California, but on the other hand it regards them as a mere temporary outcome of abnormal conditions, and it feels entirely assured that a little patience alone is necessary to solve the situation. Even the *Yorodzu Choho* is very far from giving unqualified support to the Progressists in this matter.

Somebody, vaguely described as a Tokyo correspondent, has telegraphed to Washington that Viscount Tani advocates the opening of hostilities, and apparently Washington attaches some credence to this ridiculous rumour. In fact the newspapers and their employees are doing a great deal of mischief by indulging their wonted love of sensation. But happily even the most reckless of them can hardly make bricks out of the very small modicum of straw now available.

FINANCIAL.

Saturday, June 8.

It is announced that the Government has decided to instruct the Bank of Japan to accept the shares of three of the nationalized railways as security for loans and to increase the amount granted against the shares of three others. The following table will make this clear:—

Name of Railway.	Amount paid up per share.	New value for hypothecation.	Old value for hypothecation.
Keifu	50	34	—
Kobu	45	92	80
Nippon	50	82	60
Nippon (new)	35	57	—
Ganyetsu	25	11	—
Sanyo	50	71	50
Nishinari	50	19	—

This step, combined with the Government's resolve to pay over the interest due on the railway shares, has produced a better feeling in the market, and all shares showed a slightly upward tendency on the 6th inst. Doubtless this was assisted by the settlement of the Nagoya banking troubles, it being now announced that even the Oguri Bank will be able to resume business. We may add that the increased hypothecation value of the above railway shares means a total addition of from 5 to 6 million *yen* to the funds available for general purposes.

Monday, June 10.

Tokyo journals agree that that the financial disturbance connected with the Nagoya banks' troubles are over, but, on the other hand, these troubles have been supplemented by a crop of disquieting rumours. For example, the Hiranuma affair is quoted as by no means yet settled, and some newsmongers go so far as to represent that the brokers have refused to receive orders for the purchase of shares pending its settlement. Then there is a rumour that a member of the City Council, Mr. Umegawa, has resigned, alleging that the funds of the municipality have been employed with the consent of the Directors to take over shares held by what is known as the Toshimitsu Group. The effect of these stories was felt on the 7th inst., when the slight upward movement of the previous two days received a check. It seems evident, indeed, that the bears are taking full advantage of the nervous condition into which the public has been thrown.

There has been a run upon the office of the Sixty-first Bank in Kurume and it has ended in the suspension of the bank for thirty days. So far as the affairs of the Bank are concerned there was no reason whatever for this panic. It had its origin entirely in false intelligence circulated by the *Osaka Shimpo*, which mistook the destination of half a million *yen* worth of shares purchased by a money-lender in Kurume. The Kurume's Savings Bank, an offspring of the Sixty-first Bank, has naturally also closed its doors. Officials of the Bank of Japan are quoted as declaring that the affairs of the Kurume Bank are absolutely sound and that the run upon it was due wholly to false rumours. The capital of this Sixty-first Bank is three quarters of a million *yen* and its deposits amount to a million and a quarter.

This incident has not seriously affected the share market. There is a very slight upward tendency, which, it is thought,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

would become much more pronounced if the brokers were not exercising expectional caution in receiving orders. They are supposed to have been warned by the Hiranuma affair. What seems to us much more probable, however, is that the public awaits the half yearly statements of the various banks, which statements will be published before the end of this month.

Tuesday, June 11.

The affairs of the Kurume Bank are found to justify the verdict of the Bank of Japan inspectors. The Kurume institution is in a perfectly sound condition. Out of its deposits, now stated to aggregate 900,000 *yen*, it paid out over the counter during the run 560,000, and it has in its actual possession realizable securities for more than the amount of the balance. Thus the present expectation is that the Bank will re-open its doors at an early date.

There have been two more catastrophes in connection with the depression in the share market and with the recent mania for company flotation. One was the attempted suicide of Mr. Takeda Kumataro, Manager of the Kamesaki Bank, which, as our readers know, closed its doors a few days ago, and the other was the determined suicide of Mr. Katano Shigehisa, Chief Director of the Keihin Electric Railway. According to Tokyo newspapers, the latter gentleman had incurred heavy losses not merely by transactions on exchange but also by purchasing large quantities of shares in projected companies, as the Far Eastern Fishery Company, the East Asia Flour Company, the Japan Warehouse Company and so forth. His suicide, which took place on the morning of the 9th inst., was a most determined affair. He used a Japanese short sword and inflicted three terrible wounds upon himself before death took place. It is asserted that this sad affair does not in any way affect the Keihin Electric Railway, which will pay a dividend of 13 per cent. for the past half year. We may remark, however, that the shares of few companies have undergone such violent fluctuations as those of this railway. They rose at one time to 217 *yen* and are now quoted at less than 100. One particular connected with the suicide of Mr. Katano is mentioned by the *Hochi Shimbun* and seems to us, from our knowledge of Japanese character, to be probably the real cause of the catastrophe. That particular is that Mr. Katano had induced his former feudal chief, the ex-Daimyō of Akita, to invest a large sum in the shares of the Keihin Railway, and his sense of responsibility in connection with this loss proved more than his *samurai* spirit could endure.

Another illustration of the extraordinary condition of the share market is furnished by the case of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. At its general meeting, to be held within a fortnight, it will declare a dividend of 40 per cent. on its 50 *yen* paid up shares, yet these are now quoted at only 135 *yen*. Of course in connection with this it must be noted that the dividend was earned during six months four of which from December to March inclusive, represent the period of the greatest boom, whereas shares now purchased relate to a period which promises to be one of much depression.

Meanwhile the conditions with regard to the barley crop and sericulture are extraordinarily promising. If the present fine weather continues for three or four days longer a splendid yield of these important staples will be assured. The barley crop is not only excellent in quality but will also, it is expected, reach the extraordinary quantity of 20,000,000 *koku*, and over 2,000,000 *koku* of cocoons are confidently predicted. It is therefore certain that the present depression must be succeded by a bouyant feeling before very long, but as to what is involved in "very long" we should be sorry to venture any prophesy. One fact to be taken cognisance of is that this month of June may be said to be the settling month in the year. Nearly all the great financial, commercial, and industrial companies hold their general meetings towards the close of June or in the beginning of July, and of course the exact state of their affairs then becomes known. What seems very probable is that the public are awaiting this intelligence. There is a general feeling of uncertainty as to the conditions actually existing in the business world. Nobody knows who has suffered or who has profited, and the various untoward incidents of the past few weeks have naturally suggested that others of a similar nature may be pending. Until this feeling of doubt is dissipated by the publication of the various companies' reports it would seem over sanguine to look for any strong daylight.

Wednesday, June 12.

A deputation of the Daido Club has waited on the Minister of Finance to urge the adoption of some measures for the relief of the present depression. The Minister replied in much the same terms as those used by him recently to a deputation of the Progressists, but he added that the Stock Exchange itself appeared to be in some need of reform. He was inclined to think that the three-months time limit now applied to forwards was too long and that the system should be restricted to one month, in other words to spot transactions. This, it will be remembered, was the change attempted to be made some years ago when Mr. Kiuchi was at the head of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The immediate result was something very like a panic. The shares of the Stock Exchanges underwent calamitous depreciation and the Government was finally advised to abandon its ill-judged reform. Any reversion to such experiments at the present juncture could only tend to deepen the depression. A much more practical statement attributed to the Minister is that the organisation of the Bank of Japan and of the Specie Bank calls for some change. When these banks were established, Japan's foreign commerce did not exceed 200,000,000 *yen* yearly, whereas it now promises soon to reach 1,000,000,000, and its chief financial organs ought to be developed accordingly.

It will be remembered that some time ago the Industrial Bank mapped out a programme for consolidating the high-interest-bearing debts of the localities and replacing them with cheap foreign capital. According to the *Asahi Shimbun*, this plan has not proved feasible. The reason assigned is unfavourable conditions in the foreign money market, and it has been intimated officially that no further steps will be taken in the matter until Mr. Soyeda's return.

There was a run on the Soda Bank of Yokohama on the 10th and 11th inst. but all demands were promptly met and quiet soon ensued. Mr. Soda, the founder of this bank, was originally a broker, and in that circumstance the men who engineered the run found an opportunity for circulating injurious rumours. This Soda Ginko, though of comparatively recent origin, has been remarkably successful and its depositors are said to be numerous. The failure of Mr. Usui Gihei, of Yokosuka, and the suspension of payments by the Kamakura Bank were rumoured to have given a shock to the Soda institution, but it had received warning, and its own preparations to meet any emergency having been supplemented by liberal assistance from the Specie Bank and the Seventy-seventh Bank, all serious trouble was averted.

It was feared, when the suicide of Mr. Katano was announced, that the Rice Exchange, of which he was president, and the Tokyo Yokohama Electric Railway, of which he was Manager, would be found to have suffered heavy losses, and this apprehension was reflected in the quotations of the shares of these two concerns, the rice exchange stocks falling 16 *yen* and the Keihin stocks 6 *yen* on the 10th inst. Careful investigations having been conducted, however, it has been found that Mr. Katano was quite solvent. He had borrowed a total of 1,090,000 *yen* from the Third Bank and the Tokai Bank, but against these debts he had lodged securities which, at their present market value, represent 1,330,000 *yen*. A little patience was therefore the only thing needed to unravel his affairs, but patience does not seem to have been possible to him.

Naturally these untoward events influenced quotations on the Exchange. But the effect was comparatively trifling so far as actual depreciation was concerned, if we except the shares of the two institutions with which Mr. Katano was directly concerned. Thus the shares of the two principal companies, which may be regarded as the barometer of the market, suffered only a little, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha shares declining by *yen* 1.30 and the Tokyo Tetsudo shares by 55 *sen*. But it has to be noted in addition that the signs of an upward impulse which had been visible in a fitful sort of way up to Saturday last, were checked on Monday. Indeed it may be predicted that until the possible consequences of the depression have ceased to hang over men's heads, there will be no steady recovery in the market. The publication of the half-yearly accounts of the various banks and companies towards the close of the present month will probably be a turning point in the situation.

Thursday, June 13.

The run on the Soda Bank was renewed on the 11th inst., but the Bank met all calls promptly and fully. Notices were posted up announcing that in no circumstances would the Bank be closed, and ample assistance having been rendered by the Specie Bank and others, the depositors received a sum of 1,200,000 *yen* without difficulty. It is thought, however, that the trouble is at an end and that no consequences will be felt by other banks. The origin of the run upon the Soda Bank was, as we stated in our last issue, the circulation of rumours in the sense that the Bank had suffered heavily by the failure of Mr. Usui, and that it had advanced considerable sums to the Oguri Ginko which closed its doors a few days ago. A Yokohama publication named the *Sanketsu* seems to have been conspicuously active in spreading these rumours. There was a run also on the Yokkaichi branch of the Bank but here too all calls were promptly met.

The effect of these recent untoward occurrences was sharply experienced in the share market on the 11th instant, even the best securities showing a drop of from two to

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

three points. As quotations were already at what was believed to be a minimum figure this additional collapse is severely felt. But of course the bears are taking advantage of the unique situation and are spreading rumours to the effect that further bank troubles may be expected. Tokyo journals agree that the first bright light will be thrown upon the situation when the half-yearly returns of the various banks and companies are published. The leading Tokyo newspapers maintain an optimistic tone. They point out that all the conditions, commercial, agricultural and financial, are essentially favourable and that no solid reason whatever exists for the present depression. People are seldom amenable to calm reason in the presence of anything like a financial panic, but if anything can put a stop to these runs upon banks it is the evidence they incidentally afford that the banks are determined to assist each other. Doubtless a situation like that which now prevails is more or less accentuated by the existence of a number of comparatively small banks, and this fact prompts the *Kokumin Shimbun* to advise that steps should now be taken to amalgamate these petty institutions as far as possible. Similar advice has constantly been given and anyone who examines the records of the banks must be at once struck by the fact that twenty or thirty thousand pounds appears to be deemed quite a sufficient capital for engaging in the business. Of course allowance must be made for the peculiar conditions existing in Japan, where so many small tradal and industrial centers, each calling for some banking facilities, have sprung up within recent years.

Yesterday the debacle which set in on the share market on Tuesday did not continue. Things may be said to have remained in *statu quo*, though of course any fresh disquieting incident would renew the downward impulse. The suicide of Mr. Katano and the run on the Soda Bank are regarded as particularly regrettable, for up to the moment of these occurrences the share market seemed to be steadying itself and even showing signs of slight recovery.

Friday, June 14.

A telegram from Osaka to the *Asahi Shimbun* says that a pooling arrangement has been effected between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and that it covers all the operations of the two companies in North Chinese, Korean and Formosan waters with the exception of Shanghai and Hankow. This will of course lead to some appreciation of freights, but as the competition between the two Companies in those waters had become suicidal, it can scarcely be claimed that the new arrangement is improper. The agreement providing for this arrangement has been published. It is a very thorough-paced document, covering not only the lighterage operations of the two Companies but also the rebates privately given by them, and providing that all the archives and accounts of either company shall be open at all times to the inspection of the other within the limits of the agreement.

The Soda-Bank trouble has ended. A sum of over 2 million *yen* had been paid over the counter by the Bank before the public became quite re-assured, and before depositors began to vary the monotony of the run.

It turns out that the statement attributed to the Finance Minister at his interview with a deputation of the Daido Club was erroneously reported. Mr. Sakatani was represented as having hinted that it might be advisable to shorten the period of time-bargains from 3 months to 1 month, and of course a feeling of something like consternation was produced in the share market. But the Minister said nothing of the kind. He merely asked the deputation whether any such talk was current.

It is stated that the friends of the late Mr. Katano, headed by Mr. Amenomiya, have decided to take over the shares held by the former, and to hold them for a considerable time. The fear that these shares would be immediately thrown on the market exercised a distinctly depressing effect on the 11th instant.

The Tokyo Railway Company is to hold its half-yearly general meeting on the 27th inst. at 1 p.m., when the following accounts will be presented:—

	Yen.
Nett Profits for the half year	1,602,382
To Reserve	80,119
To Special Reserve	80,119
To First Dividend (7 per cent.)	945,000
Remainder	497,144
To Tokyo Municipality	165,715
To Rewards to Officers	50,000
Remainder	281,429
Brought over from last account	3,675
Total	285,104
To Second Dividend (2 per cent.)	270,000
Carried forward	15,104

This is a very favourable showing, especially in the matter of reserves, which now amount to 793,201 *yen*, including the figures for last term. The gross earnings during the half year were 2,734,425 *yen*, so that the expenses were 1,132,043 *yen*, a sum which is understood to have been unusually large owing to outlays on account of new equipment necessitated in the immediate sequel of amalgamation. If may therefore be reasonably expected that from next term the Company will pay a dividend of 10 per cent. irrespective of its electric-light enterprise, which the Municipality has not yet sanctioned though no apprehension of any difficulty in that quarter is entertained.

THE PROGRESSISTS.

The Standing Committee of the Progressists met on the 10th inst. and drafted a manifesto which was subsequently adopted with some slight amendments at a meeting of about sixty members of the Lower House who belong to the party. In the manifesto itself there was nothing remarkable. It merely stated that in existing circumstances Japanese subjects in the United States did not possess the security of life and property such as the treaty guaranteed, and that the continued occurrence of anti-Japanese outrages created a situation which demanded appropriate steps on Japan's side. Probably the gravamen of the document is to be sought in a brief assertion that the nation is not satisfied with the conduct of its officials in this matter. It appears that there has been on the side of the Progressists a renewal of the differences of opinion exhibited by that party during the last session of the Diet. The moderate section of the party, under the leadership of Mr. Inukai, were averse to carrying such an important international question into the domain of party politics; but the extremists, led by Mr. Oishi, held that the Progressists owe it to their nationals in America to lend them every possible succour, and owe it to their country that its dignity should be asserted. There is talk of a campaign of provincial lecture meetings being inaugurated, but we trust that no such dangerous step will be taken.

Count Okuma's recent incursion into the field of international politics has evidently not been well received by the nation. With the exception of a very small number of comparatively insignificant newspapers he does not seems to find any supporters. The *Jiji Shimpo* has an amusing cartoon which will probably do more to nullify the effects of the Count's telegram than any sober and staid leading articles could have done. In this picture the Count is represented as a scarecrow, one of his arms ending in a conch shell, which in Japan is the emblem of braggadocio. In the distance a flight of alarmed sparrows are making their escape and the obvious intention of the picture is to suggest that the Count's utterances have disturbed these little birds only. In fact the widespread impression is evidently opposed to the sensational doings of the Progressists in this matter.

GARDEN PARTY AT THE MAPLE CLUB.

A garden party was given on Monday afternoon at the Maple Club (Koyo Kan) in Shiba, Tokyo, to mark the twelfth anniversary of the founding in Japan of the *Eikoku Shogyo Zasshi* or *British Trade Journal*. The guests, who were mostly Japanese, were received by Mr. W. J. Rivington, managing proprietor, and Mr. N. Kanzaki, manager of the journal, which has now changed its name to *Nichi-Ei Shogyo Zasshi*. Mr. Rivington, it may be noted, goes to England shortly after twelve years practically continuous residence in Japan. The grounds of the Maple Club were elaborately portioned off with red and white cloth, and a band played a number of selections. The entertainment opened about 2 p.m. with music by the band, and subsequently a few dances and conjuring feats were exhibited, after which Mr. N. Kanzaki gave an address thanking the guests for their presence and sketching the career in Japan of the *British Trade Journal*. Mr. Rivington followed with a speech in which he spoke gratefully of the valuable aid rendered him when starting the journal, and especially of the share taken by Baron Kaneko, Baron Shibusawa (whose absence through illness he regretted), and Mr. H. Shoda. Baron Kaneko addressed those present in Japanese, after which Mr. H. C. Lowther, British *Chargé d'Affaires*, said a few sentences expressing his pleasure in meeting those instrumental in founding and promoting the circulation of the journal with which Mr. Rivington's name is associated. He gave utterance to the hope that that under its new name the journal would continue to prosper and flourish. Later Count Okuma addressed those present in Japanese. Many pretty stalls were arranged about the Koyo Kan grounds and the guests were greatly interested till about 5 p.m. when a cold collation was served, soon after which the company dispersed. Among those present were Messrs. Wileman (Acting British Consul-General at Yokohama) T. Harrington, Commercial Attaché, G. Syme Thomson, W. Harris, A. McLean (Commercial Agent of the Government of Canada), V. Heller, etc.

Some Tokyo journals say that the reported postponement of the Californian tour of Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, is baseless. He will shortly leave for the Pacific coast.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Just eleven months have elapsed since the Japanese sealing vessel *Kompira Maru* was stopped by Russian man-of-war's men in the waters of Kamchatka and all the arms and implements found on board having been confiscated, the ship alone was suffered to proceed to Hakodate. Complaint was immediately lodged by her owners, who claimed that, at the time of the incident, she was not within Russian territorial limits and could not therefore be charged with any breach of law. The matter was made the subject of a protest by the Japanese Government and, after considerable correspondence, Russia has agreed not only to restore all property taken from the ship but also to indemnify her owners for the illegality of which they were the object. These facts are published by all the leading papers of Tokyo.

News has just been received in Tokyo of the death of Dr. Wunsch's father. It will be remembered that Dr. Wunsch left Japan somewhat hurriedly in the early part of the year, being summoned to his father's sick bed. He reached Silesia in time to spend the few last weeks with the dying man, so that the haste with which he journeyed to Europe was not fruitless. We presume that his return to Tokyo may be expected soon.

It transpires that the recent telegraphic rumours as to France having demanded the surrender of an Annamese Prince who was supposed to be sojourning in Japan are not without an infinitesimal grain of truth. France made no such demand, but she did enlist the assistance of the Japanese authorities to ascertain whether this Prince was sojourning in Japan. Enquiries proved that he is not here and there the matter seems to have ended.

It is confidently affirmed that the text of the Franco-Japanese *entente* will be published in a few days. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* alleges that one important result of this *entente* is the inclusion of Japanese public loan bonds in the list of securities quoted on the Paris Exchange. We may mention that the *Yomiuri* has long been a staunch advocate of the closest friendship between Japan and France. It now urges that efforts should be made for wider study of the French language in this country, and that a Japan Society of Paris should be organised on the lines of the Japan Society of London.

CHINA.

There is absolutely no private news from the scene of the recent disturbances and the inference is that order has been restored. It is stated that Sun, whose name the insurgents were said to have carried on their banners, is now in Hongkong, and if this be true, we must conclude that he has not taken any active part in the insurrection.

It is reported from Peking, says the writer of Notes on Native Affairs in the *N.-C. Daily News*, that the Yuch'uanpu (Ministry of Posts and Communications) has sent instructions to reduce the charges on telegrams transmitted through the Administration lines by one half, and that this will come into effect on July 1 next.

The Waiwupu has issued stringent instructions to the various Viceroys and Governors of provinces to abstain in the future from issuing to foreigners passports for the purpose of travelling in Tibet.

A telegram from Tihua (formerly called Urumtsi), the capital of Chinese Turkestan, states that a severe earthquake was felt on June 2nd and in the towns in the vicinity of the Tienshan, or Celestial range of mountains, at the eastern foot of which the city of Tihua itself is situated. There seems to have been considerable loss of life caused by the collapse of houses. There are also, it is reported, several large fissures on the mountain sides caused by the seismic disturbance.

It is reported in mandarin circles that in a recent Imperial audience Viceroy Tsen Chun-hsuen highly praised the talents of His Highness Prince Su, stating that the Prince was capable of holding the highest and most important posts with ability. For once Tsen Chun-hsuen, while trying to get on the right side of the nobility, is right in his estimate of the man, for, says the *N. C. Daily News*, Prince Su is undoubtedly the most liberal-minded and capable of the Manchu princes in Peking.

A serious accident happened on the evening of June 4th in Shanghai, the "Victoria" No. 2 truck on its way to a fire colliding with a motor in which were the Captain and First Lieutenant of the ill-fated French cruiser *Chanzy*. Captain Mauger was thrown out and so seriously injured that he had to be taken to hospital. The Lieutenant escaped unhurt but the driver of the car sustained some injury. The driver of the truck had some bruises.

It was only with much difficulty that one of the large guns of the *Chanzy* was saved; the remaining seven had to be abandoned. The crew were brought to Shanghai on board the *Alger*, the *Bruix* and the *d'Entrecasteaux*.

Of eighteen applications for the post of Captain Superintendent of Police at Shanghai received during the past fifteen months a Committee of the Municipal Council selected that of Major C. D. Bruce, formerly Commandant of the Chinese Regiment, Weihaiwei, and recommended his appointment to the consideration of the Council. Negotiations have accordingly been concluded by telegram whereby Major Bruce has been engaged. He is due to arrive in Shanghai on July 27th.

H.E Hsu Shih-chang, Viceroy designate and Imperial High Commissioner of Manchurian provinces, is reported to have informed the Throne that for the proper protection of his Viceroyalty he must have without delay an army at least six divisions strong, complete in all details, cavalry, artillery, mounted infantry, infantry, sappers and miners, baggage train, etc., etc. His Excellency takes with him one complete division the Third, and also detachments from the Second, Fourth and Fifth Divisions, all from the Peiyang forces, to make up a Second Division. These two Divisions, with troops of General Ma Yü k'un, now in various parts of Manchuria, will comprise a total Army, for the nonce, of some 35,000 men of all arms, well armed and disciplined. With this force his Excellency expects to preserve order in his Viceroyalty, while all the time he will keep on increasing his army until it reaches the proposed six divisions.

The Wai-wu-pu is said to have telegraphed to the Commissioner of Tibet asking him to send able officials to go to the Himalaya Mountains to settle the boundary line between Tibet and India with the Indian Deputy.

Thirty-eight Russian residents at Tsitsihar have been driven away by the Chinese and their residences destroyed. The Russian Minister to Peking has, says the *Nanfangpao*, protested to the Waiwupu about the matter and the Waiwupu has wired to the Acting Governor of Hehsiungkiang to settle the matter impartially.

Lord Li Ching-fong (adopted son of the late Marquis Li Hung-chang), new Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, has selected Mr. K. S. Tang, English Editor of the *Nanfangpao* (*S.-C Daily Journal*) as his Legation Interpreter. Mr. Tang is an advanced English scholar and is experienced in foreign customs and manners.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Japanese "Tokuhon" in Russia.

Mr. D. Posdneef has made another contribution to the study of the Japanese language by his countrymen. He has published a Russian version of the first four books used in Japanese elementary schools, the Japanese text being accompanied by a Russian transcription, as well as by a translation and by full vocabularies. We observe that the book is given to the world under the authority of the Department of State for Education. Doubtless Mr. Posdneef's prime purpose in making this compilation was to facilitate the study of the Japanese language by his own countrymen, but though this object will certainly be attained, we are persuaded that the book will prove of no less service to Japanese students of Russian. It must be added that the excellent and thorough work done by the author is worthily supplemented by the printers—*Teikoku Insatsu Kabushiki Kaisha*—, who have employed all the resources of their art to render the text clear and attractive. Special type must either have been cast in Japan or imported from Russia—probably the latter—and the result is a volume which, in point of technical qualities, stands almost unique among publications of its kind in this country. M. Posdneef is to be congratulated on his useful labours which can not fail to bear good fruit.

TROUBLE AT THE BESSHI COPPER MINE.

Further reports are published with regard to the trouble at the Besshi Copper Mine, Iyo province. The strikers on the night of June 5th broke into a warehouse and stole a large quantity of dynamite, and they are contemplating further serious action. Several hundred policemen have been sent to the mine from the various police offices near by. Another telegram says that the rioters set fire to all the buildings at the mine. The policemen have left the mine owing to the raging fire. Telegrams from Tadotsu say that at 9 p.m. on June 5th, about a thousand coolies attacked the dwellings of the manager and other employees of the Besshi mine, at Kakuishihara. The strikers also burned all the buildings. Two of the occupants were severely injured and one was killed. Several hundred workmen employed in the copper refining works near the mine are trying to start similar trouble and to join the strikers. The police are watching them closely.

A Niihama telegram reports that about two thousand persons, who left Kakuishihara after the attack of the strikers, took refuge at Niihama. They are in a state of severe distress. Further there is anxiety that the rioters may attack the district. All the tramways, and telegraphic and telephonic lines have been destroyed by them. Desperate fighting has occurred between the strikers and the police. The rioters are all well armed with rifles, revolvers and bombs.

A company of infantry was despatched on the evening of Thursday from the Eleventh Division, Zentsuji (Iyo), by the steamer *Kitsukawa Maru*. Subsequently a number of gendarmes were also sent to the scene.

Further telegrams have been received in Tokyo as to the trouble at the Besshi Copper Mine. On June 9th, 253 of the leaders of the disturbance were arrested. Order is being restored. It is said that the damage sustained at the mine amounts to about two million *yen*.

The disturbances at the Besshi Copper Mine having been entirely settled, the soldiers and gendarmes sent there after the outbreak, were withdrawn on June 11th. Some of the strikers have returned to work.

Yokohama was visited by a pretty heavy blow on Thursday afternoon, which took off considerably, however, as the day wore on. The wind varied from about S. W. to South.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE AND THE MISSIONARY PROBLEM.

THE Conference of Methodists in Tokyo, which has just been held for the purpose of establishing in Japan an independent Methodist Church, marks another step in advance in the new phase of development upon which if the Churches are entering in this country.

The new outstanding fact in the missionary situation is the existence of a native Church, or Churches, for other bodies besides the Methodists have taken this step. The changed relationship occasioned by the recognition of this fact, is the transference of authority from the missions, or the Churches abroad represented by the missions, to the Japanese Churches, organized with all the powers essential to the being of a self-governing Church.

The movement, though having for its aim the independence of the Japanese Churches and though strongly supported by the Japanese, does not owe its origin, in the case of the Methodists, to revolt or demand or request on the part of the Japanese. Nor is it to be taken as evidence of friction between the Churches and the missions, for as a matter of fact the most cordial relations exist between the two. The enterprise was begun and encouraged by the missionaries at a time when pressure for independence had not as yet been felt from Japanese sources, a fact which may account for the absence of seasonable maturity which one would naturally expect, but which some careful observers think they fail to find, in the movement.

But before misgivings as to timeliness are allowed undue weight, consideration should be given, first, to the men of spirit and power found among Japanese Christians both lay and clerical, in whom the hope of free and independent Church enterprise has a firm and solid foundation; and, secondly, to the growth in importance, on the one hand, of the place occupied by the Japanese ministry, both in the Church and in the eyes of the whole nation, and, on the other, to the increasing weight with which public opinion lays upon the native ministry the burden of representing in the Church the national spirit of Japan.

Responsibility and influence are a good foundation for rightful authority. It is true of the Japanese ministry, as it is of any class of men, that when they have laboured before the public a considerable length of time they thus acquire within their own sphere a position of influence and authority. What the granting of autonomy amounts to when such is the case, is the formal and positive recognition of an authority which in essence and effect already exists.

Not in matters of this kind, which are matters of principle, but in questions of policy, if at all, will differences of opinion arise between the missions and the Japanese Churches. The oneness which the spirit of brotherhood seeks to attain may easily fail of its purpose through unsoundness of method or indiscretion in action. While the missionary body may wisely choose to decree its own subordination to the Japanese Church as regards the general purpose and interests which control its activities and as regards the forms of worship and disciplinary usages it may see fit to adopt, it is extremely doubtful whether this should be the course to pursue in the matter of organization. Apart from the limitations of the Japanese Church by reason of its immaturity, what John Stuart Mill would call "an inordinate desire for system" is so characteristic of the Japanese genius, the confidence in the efficacy of rules and restrictions, as a means of smoothness and harmony in social effort, is so strong that the subordination of missionary interests, which are still paramount in this country, to the ecclesiastical control of the Japanese Church might possibly have the result of seriously hampering the freedom, limiting the usefulness and checking the enthusiasm of missionary endeavour.

To attempt a simple solution of the problem is to undertake the impossible. An inconsistency is involved in this as in every period of transition. The inner contradiction within the situation itself will inevitably make its presence felt in the sphere of effort and practice. To purposely disregard this fact, is to ignore and not to solve the difficulty. Here, as everywhere and always, the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life. There was a glory in the face of Moses when he came down from the presence of God to give into the hands of Israel a network of commands with which to cover the varied life of the people. But it was a brightness that was passing away, even as men caught sight of it, to be replaced by the more resplendent glory of the dispensation of the spirit. This freedom of the spirit is of prime importance in the present situation where a double jurisdiction, on the part of the Missions and the Japanese Churches, though differing in form, is essential to Christian success in making the largest contribution possible to the moral and religious life of the empire.

At this particular juncture, it would also be conducive to the harmonious working of these two agencies if there were a clear recognition of the different spheres of action to which each is peculiarly called. Both the missionary and the Japanese pastor are indeed under the same commission, but the account is not the same with each; with greater emphasis does the command come to the one: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel;" and to the other: "Tend the flock of God which is among you." If the Japanese ministry enter upon the changed conditions with a deepened sense of responsibility for the welfare of the Church, and if to the missionary body is restored that desire to reach the unevangelized masses with the gospel which ruled missionary effort in earlier days in Japan, then we may reasonably expect a rich fruitage as a result of Christian effort. The temptation of the missionary to preach to Christians and to tread the easy and beaten path of organized Church work is as great on the one hand as that of the Japanese pastor on the other to regard the Japanese Church, as a whole, as being ready, in spite of its immaturity, to assume responsibility for the spiritual welfare of the Japanese empire as a whole. A temptation in either case fraught with peril to Christian prospects.

Some fear may be entertained that the Christian movement for independence, influenced by the prevailing nationalism, may express itself as a form of self-assertion. But Japanese leaders in the Christian Church or in the nation do not need to be told that extreme nationalism ends in isolation. The dominant impulse of the nation for the last quarter of a century has been a desire, not to resort to the condition of national isolation, but to strengthen and multiply the bonds of sympathy and intercourse binding Japan to the great communities of the outside world. Nothing was more apparent in the General Conference just closed at Tokyo than the desire of the Japanese delegates to preserve the warmest feeling of affection between the Church in Japan and the Churches in the United States and Canada and to avoid any action that would lend to independence the faintest semblance of schism in the Church Universal which is the Body of Christ.—*Communicated.*

YOKOHAMA BOYS' BRIGADE.

One of the events on the programme of the Boys' Brigade Sports, postponed from the day of the sports because of the weather—throwing the cricket ball—was decided at noon on Tuesday on the Cricket Ground. This is one of the six items in which the local company competes with that of Shanghai. Six members contested, namely, Corporals G. E. Neville and Hornstein and Pte. Worden (scratch), Privates Tresize and Gorman (who both received 15 yards), and Pte. Bamberger (20 yards). In the result Yokohama added another event to the five already won from Shanghai. Corporal Neville threw 5ft. 2in. better than the Shanghai record, his distance being 88yds. 2ft. 11in. against Shanghai's 87yds. 9in. and 2yds. 2ft. 11in. better then the best throw at the Y.C. and A.C. sports. He takes first prize in the local competition, silver pepper and salt salvers, the second prize—a silver goblet—being won by Private Tresize with 73yds. 7in., plus 15yds, giving him a total of 88yds. 7in. Private Worden (scratch) had the second best throw to his credit,—86yds. 2ft. 2in. Mr. H. W. Kilby (Captain) and Mr. J. L. Graham (Second Lieutenant) had charge of the arrangements and were assisted by Mr. A. H. Windett.

THE RAINY SEASON.

The *nyubai*, or rainy season, commenced on June 12th. The Yokohama Observatory furnishes statistics of the rainfall during the *nyubai* for the past ten years:—

	1st 5-days	2nd 5-days	3rd 5-days	4th 5-days	5th 5-days	6th 5-days
Quantity of rain	25.4	29 3	38.8	31.2	26.6	43.7
Raining days	3	2	3	3	3	3
Highest temperature	23.7C.	23.3C.	23.9C.	25.2C.	26.0C.	25.8C.
Lowest temperature	17.2C.	16.9C.	18.3C.	19.3C.	19.5C.	20.0C.

The meteorological office expects this year that the rains will be heavier than the average and that after the rainy season the dog-days will prove but moderate in their heat.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The following is a full translation of the speech delivered by Mr. R Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, at the half-yearly meeting of that Company :—

GENTLEMEN,—Although the results of this half year's working do not show, as you have just heard, any special inferiority to those of the preceding term, the period was on the whole one of depression, and the income of the Company being unsatisfactory, I regret to be obliged to submit for your approval an account involving some draft upon the money carried over from last term in order to pay the usual annual dividend. That we experience such a state of affairs is a natural tendency of *post-bellum* conditions, and in point of fact we are only seeing the realization of results which I ventured to predict frequently at previous meetings.

The sudden increase of shipping during the war produced an amount of tonnage out of proportion to the cargoes offering for carriage, and the inevitable consequences were that competition sprang up, that freights fell, and that we have been confronted by the state of affairs now existing. How long the present conditions will last, whether an improvement is likely to take place within the next half year, or whether we shall have to wait a whole year, it is impossible now to predict, but at any rate the period that must elapse pending recovery will be one of great difficulty for those engaged in maritime enterprise. The influence of this period of depression is not felt by our Company alone. None of the companies concerned, whether foreign or domestic, have escaped. Already our *confrères*, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, have been so unfortunate as to close their half year's working without being able to declare any dividend, and there can be no doubt that other shipping companies have suffered similarly. The same has been the case with foreign companies having Far Eastern relations. Two great companies, reckoned amongst the most important in the world, namely the German Hamburg America Company and the North German Lloyds, were told by their Presidents at their last general meetings, in almost identical terms, that although a period of conspicuous prosperity followed the close of the Russo-Japanese War, so far as concerned their Eastern Ocean and Coastwise lines, yet thereafter, owing to the sudden increase of Japanese competition and to the appreciation of coal, no profits were realized. This was not the case with reference to services in Far Eastern waters only ; similar competition was met on the ocean services to Europe, America and Australia, and even where competition was not directly encountered, a decline in freight rates was inevitable. The only exception was on the European service where, owing to a pooling arrangement between the companies concerned, competition was avoided, but nevertheless, owing to the great number of vessels employed, the effects of the situation could not be averted, and it is impossible to be sure that the combination of companies may not come to an end at any moment. The American and Australian lines also have now to meet more or less competition. Thus although, despite this unfavourable state of affairs during the half year just expired, we carried the largest quantity of goods ever transported by our steamers, nevertheless our earnings were not in proportion owing to cheap freights, appreciation of commodities, and consequent augmentation of outlays, notably in the case of coal. With regard to this mineral the sudden rise of price that took place during the war has been maintained up to the present, involving a difference of some 23 per cent. as compared with previous figures. On the other hand, freights have taken precisely the opposite course, depreciating day, by day so that the net result was unsatisfactory, as is easily understood. Arguing from these conditions, it might be supposed that Japan's domestic and foreign trade had suffered similarly to the maritime carrying business. But such is by no means the case. Since the war our domestic and foreign commerce has undergone yearly development, and the fact of its progress is clearly shown by the customs return. That, while other branches of business are thus showing prosperous development, the maritime carrying trade alone should be in such an evil plight, must be accepted as due to the reasons I have stated. There is nothing for it but to fight bravely, and, forcing our way through present difficulties, to look forward to the speediest possible return of better times.

Turning our attention now to the present and future of our ocean-going services, we find that there has been signal development of the companies lines connected with services to Europe, America and Australia during the past ten years. As to the European service, when, in 1896, namely 10 years ago, our Company opened this line, the English, French and American vessels engaged on the route made 103 regular voyages either way in the year, whereas they now make 187. Moreover, simultaneously with this increase in the number of ships, there has been continuous improvement of the vessels themselves, so that their size is from 30 to 50 per cent. larger than it used to be. Again, on the American Service, the Great Northern S. S. Company, which has joined hands with us, built two big steamers, the *Dakota* and the *Minnesota*, while further south, on the San Francisco route, the Pacific Mail S. S. Company constructed large and handsome new vessels to replace its former ships; and on the Australian line the North German S. S. Company and other Australian ship-owners have built and employed new steamers. Thus all the ocean-going services with which our Company is connected have without exception increased and developed, and the inference with regard to the future is that these various companies will adhere to their policy of constantly increasing effort, steady improvement of their vessels and growth in the number of bottoms, so that we are destined to see even greater developments by and bye than have been witnessed in the immediate past.

Speaking now of our internal affairs, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has already ordered the construction of six ships of over 8,000 tons each, and these when they are finished will be placed on the European line. The Toyo S. S. Company will also soon place upon its San Francisco service two fine new vessels, and I learn that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha also is about to enter the field of ocean voyages and has ordered large steamers suitable for that purpose. Finally it is reported that the Nihon S. S. Company, which is now on the point of coming into existence, intends to engage in ocean-going operations. In these circumstances the domestic and foreign maritime carrying trades will become in the future more strenuous than ever and undergo greater development, so that the time has come when those engaged in this business must make up their minds to what lies before them In the case of a country like ours, however, which is surrounded on all sides by sea, the development of domestic and ocean-going services is a thing not only to be desired but also welcomed, inasmuch as it makes for the improvement of our foreign trade and undoubtedly contributes to the latter's development.

If now amid these conditions of the maritime-carrying trade, we consider the nature of the position occupied by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, we find that, as you know, in addition to our four principal services to Europe, America, Australia and India, we are maintaining lines in neighbouring Far Eastern waters as well as in domestic seas. The vessels employed by us on these services number 80 and have a total displacement of 260,000 tons, while in addition to the six new vessels of over 8,000 tons each which we have ordered; we have also eight other new ships all of which will be ready in one or two years, and our total tonnage will then reach 350,000 or 360,000. If to these we add the vessels entrusted to us by the Naval Department, it may be confidently stated that we have become one of the great shipping companies of the world, and when we recall the fact that ten years ago, after the war with China, our Company had only 130,000 tons of shipping, the magnitude of the change becomes apparent.

It is thus essential that the basis of this Company should be specially consolidated, for, failing that, the impossibility of engaging in great enterprises requires no argument. With regard to this matter of a solid basis, it is the custom throughout the world to demonstrate that condition by cheapening the assessed value of ships per ton and by lessening their age. In the case of the Yusen Kaisha the assessed value of its ships per ton at the time of the Company's formation was 112 *yen*, whereas now it averages 93 *yen* ; and whereas the age of the vessels was then from fifteen to sixteen years, it has now become only eleven. Thus while the Company has aged by twenty-two years its ships have grown younger. Moreover, while the cost of constructing ships has largely appreciated, so that, speaking broadly, it may now be said to be 200 *yen* per ton or over, the Company's vessels are valued in its books at only 93 *yen* per ton, which fact suffices to demonstrate the strength of the Company's foundations. Again the Company's property is now reckoned at 47,000,000 *yen*, a figure constituting sufficient proof of stability. The sum of the matter is that, things being as I have stated, the age of monopolies in maritime enterprise has passed and been replaced by an era of competition, so that it urgently behoves each company to consolidate its affairs and make its equipments and arrangements such that they shall keep pace with the march of the times.

I desire now to say a word about the China-Japan S. S. Company which is alluded to in the Report. This Company was recently formed with capital contributed by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Konan Kisen Kaisha, the Daito Kisen Kaisha and the Yusen Kaisha, and its object was to take over the property on sea and shore which formerly belonged to the McBain Company's service, and which was acquired some years ago by the Yusen Kaisha, together with three ships built for the purposes of that service. From a national point of view the establishment of this company is a matter of much satisfaction, and from the Company's point of view I believe the enterprise will prove profitable. Originally there were four Japanese companies on the Yangtsz River, each independent of the rest and all involved in the maelstrom of competition amongst themselves and with foreign vessels. They were falling yearly into a more and more distressed condition, and there was reason to fear that if they were left thus, they would in a few years be unable to maintain themselves. Our Government took cognisance of this state of affairs, and the companies themselves appreciated their relations, so that finally they combined to form one solid concern which will seek to establish itself firmly in the Yangtsz carrying trade. The Government has promised to assist this combined Company to the extent of 800,000 *yen* yearly, and it has thus been placed on a sound basis. The Company, having only been just established and having come into existence amid difficult circumstances, no remarkable results have yet been attained, but after a few years I believe that it will make a good record *pari passu* with the development of Chinese trade in the Yangtsz Valley, and that it is an enterprise with a hopeful future.

I wish in conclusion to draw your attention to one point. When, as I have already stated, we took over the McBain service in the Yangtsz, the appurtenances on shore were, for the most part, within the English settlement, and we imagined that in coming into possession of them, we had acquired and should be able to use the waterway rights. Nevertheless, in consequence of opposition developed at a meeting of residents of the English settlement backed by their Government, we were denied these rights, and the Yusen Kaisha was compelled to obtain a wharf elsewhere. I recounted these facts at your last half-yearly meeting and explained that although an alliance existed between England and Japan, questions of commercial profit and of politics were entirely apart, and that the English Government had doubtless been obliged to keep us out for the sake of protecting the interests of its own nationals. I added that we had been mistaken in supposing from the outset that nothing of the kind could take place as between allied countries and that we should be treated as brothers in the prosecution of our business. The *Japan Mail*, discussing this matter subsequently, expressed regret that in the twentieth century England

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

seemed to have abandoned her traditional policy of free trade. It asked how Englishmen would feel if they were placed in a similar position at Tairen through discriminative action on the part of the Japanese authorities. Replying to this, the *Japan Gazette* took an entirely different view. It held that in transactions of sale and purchase the duty of examining an article carefully before buying it devolved on the purchaser, and that the British Government, acting in the interests of its own nationals, naturally prevented the anchorage of foreign vessels within its own settlements. This ought to have been known beforehand and if the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, in ignorance of the fact, took over the McBain Service, that was the fault of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha itself. Such was the argument of this journal. Now, however, as I have already stated, this service has come into the hands of a new company which has succeeded to the business of the Yusen Kaisha and the Shosen Kaisha, and despite the fact that opposition has been offered by England as well as the fact that the Company is not allowed to tie up its ships in the foreign settlement, no special inconvenience is experienced, river-front privilages having been acquired elsewhere. I need not therefore say anything more on this subject. But there is one other matter which has caused me much regret and unpleasantness. A German newspaper appearing in New York, referred to this affair in its issue of February last. Taking its text from the Anglo Japanese Alliance, it said that England had made this alliance in the Far East with the object of promoting her own advantage, but that, as things had turned out, England was taken advantage of by Japan and had doubtless become cognisant of the fact, for she was constructing a large military port at Singapore and was taking measures calculated to defeat Japan's designs upon India. The countries of Australiasia also had asked for assistance from the Home Government in view of Japan's expansion. Japan in consequence of her victory over a strong power like Russia had become more and more puffed up She was determined to acquire rights equal to those enjoyed by other Powers and she would not rest for a moment until she had done so. Her policy in matters of commerce was the same, and it might be predicted that in the field of trade the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would receive its death-blow. Symptoms of this were already apparent, for in a speech made at a general meeting by the president of a steamship company which enjoyed the protection of the Japanese Government the following language occurred:—"It is our intention to give such a blow to English steamers east of the Straits that they will not be able to support it. Moreover we shall not permit any overweaning conduct on the part of foreign steamers eastward of Suez, and especially on the Yangtsz great attention must be paid to England's watercarrying industry." This language showed that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha aimed at obtaining the complete monopoly of the maritime carrying trade eastward of Suez, and even Englishmen friendly to Japan had come to regard the Japanese with critical eyes. England could no longer enjoy special advantages in the Far East, and found herself obliged to build a naval harbour at Singapore in order to avert the designs of Japan which contemplated an *entente* with Russia for the purpose of opposing Great Britain. Such is the gist of this newspaper's editorial utterances. I regret them profoundly. I never made any such statement at this Company's general meeting last year. Reference to the stenographic report fails to show any words resembling the above, and those of you gentlemen who were present at that meeting doubtless remember that I did not indulge in such statements, and you know also that they would have been altogether idle. I believe that Englishmen, our allies, merely laughed when they read the utterances of the New York journal, but none the less unfortunate it is that these extremely mischief-making statements should be marshalled and made the basis of extravagant doctrines. Questions of commercial interest between England and Japan have no connection with politics, and to use such questions for the purpose of impairing the alliance or hurting the feelings of Englishmen is nothing more or less than a mischievous device. Of course with regard to problems of profit a steamship company has to expand its own business, and for the purpose of protecting its own interests it may possibly be unable to avoid collisions with other companies engaged in the same enterprise. In short such a company stands in the position of a man fighting for his existence, who, desiring to prolong his own life as much as possible, pays special attention to matters that concern his health. Having once engaged in a profit-earning enterprise, a company has to leave nothing undone which conduces to the protection of its interests. In this respect when interests clash collisions are inevitable even among men of the same nationality however close may be their private relations. To illustrate this I may mention the case of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which, although its relations with the Yusen Kaisha are most friendly, engages in constant competition with the latter in the China coastwise trade and in Korean and Formosan waters. On the Yangtsz River the four Japanese companies have now combined, and having common interests, are no longer obliged to compete, but in the case of the Yusen Kaisha and the Shosen Kaisha, so long as they do not combine, they have different interests and must necessarily compete. Still more is this the case in domestic waters, and where foreign companies are concerned there is even less reason for them to abstain from competition. These incidents have nothing whatever to do with politics and one can only be astounded that they should be dragged into that field for the purpose of injuring international relations. For my own part I believe that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will progress with the passing of the years, and I venture to think that the fifty millions of my countrymen unite with me in hoping that the life of the Alliance may be indefinitely prolonged.

Turning to another question, I find it natural since the war that the eyes of the world should be focussed on the victorious Japanese. We must be prepared to find that every act of ours, every movement, every word, every sentence, and every motion should attract international attention. At the risk of being prolix I wish to say that we entertain no anti-foreign sentiment whatever and that we desire to receive foreigners in a spirit of perfect integrity and sincerity. We regard foreigners who come to travel in our country with entire friendship and as relatives who have come from a distance to visit us. There can be no question of hostility in these circumstances, and it is our people's object to demonstrate that they have no *arrière pensée* in the matter. We may be looked at now through coloured spectacles, but the day is not far distant when these distorting media will be laid aside. Till then the Japanese must have patience. Should it happen that the Japanese, sensible of their enhanced position as belonging to a victorious country, give themselves airs, they cannot hope to avoid misunderstandings. This is a point to which the greatest attention should be paid. I know that nothing is more to be apprehended than the circulation of errors, and I am profoundly chagrined to find that a speech made by me at a general meeting of the Yusen Kaisha should have been employed as a means of misleading the world. I trust that you gentlemen of the press who are present to day will not lend yourselves to the circulation of any such mistakes, and that you will be especially accurate in reporting matters that relate to foreign affairs. The editor of the German newspaper to which I have alluded above did not himself hear the speech on which he commented and was thus instrumental in giving vogue to an error, but ignorant people may have supposed that I actually used the words attributed to me. I should be deeply pained to think that any words of mine had injuriously affected our relations with our ally, and I have therefore seized this occasion to invite your attention to the facts.

The gun-boat *Mogami*, 1,350 tons displacement, and of 23 knots speed, which is under construction at Nagasaki, will be launched on October 31st.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

A few weeks ago the *Spectator** published a leading article on the growing symptoms of hostility between Europeans and Asiatics throughout the whole of Asia, Japan excepted. What will be the relations of East to West a century hence it is impossible to predict. In the *Chūō-kōron*, Mr. Shiratori Kurakichi, D. Lit., writes at considerable length on this subject. Looking at the map of Asia, says Dr. Shiratori, we perceive that with the exception of China and Japan almost every country has lost its independence owing to the aggressiveness of Europeans. As for China she is only independent in name. Were not her authority upheld by other Powers and did not the rivalry between the different Powers render it politic on their part to go on propping her up in the best way possible, the big Celestial empire would fall to pieces. It is true to affirm that throughout the whole Continent of Asia there is not a single country that is independent in anything but name. There is no country that is in a position to defend itself against powerful attacks from without. This has been demonstrated again and again during the past fifty or sixty years. The countries that in ancient times supplied the whole known world with the finest types of civilisation, art and literature, India and China, have for centuries past been quite unprogressive. So that to-day not only in the arts of war but in the arts of peace they have been far surpassed by Europeans. Though they have come into contact with European civilisation, it fails to attract them and it produces no change either in their ideas or in their lives. Throughout the whole continent of Asia there is not a single country that in recent times has made a name for itself either by war or by the display of a superior kind of enlightenment, so that by many Asia is regarded as being in a hopelessly prostrate condition, and to save her from the claws of European beasts of prey seems to them to be an utter impossibility. (*Asia Dairiku wa tōtei dame da. Dō shite mo furui-okoru mikomi ga nai. Tsuini wa Europe jin ni heidon sarete shimau.*) But before adopting such an extremely pessimistic view, proceeds Dr. Shiratori, it may be well to examine the causes of the present state of inertia throughout the continent of Asia. A good doctor diagnoses his patient with the object of finding out the source of his illness before deciding on the remedies to be applied. It is only after a most thorough diagnosis that he finds himself in a position to say whether the case is hopeless or not. Looking back over the history of Asia during three or four thousand years, one fact strikes us; that is, the radical difference of character and tastes between the Northern and the Southern Asiatics. For centuries upon centuries the Northern Asiatics were noted for their warlike qualities and the Southerners for their love of peace and their progress in civilisation. European civilisation originally came from Southern Asia. Asiatic history is a record of the struggles between the Northern barbaric warriors and the highly enlightened and refined promoters of the arts of peace who inhabited Southern Asia. Though originally the Southerners believed in their own civilisation and were anxious to develop it to the very utmost, under the iron despotism of the Northern conquerors they were unable to do this. Despotism bore its usual fruits. It render-

* "The Dislike of the East for the West." Six causes are given for this (1) Race animosity; which is based on radical and unalterable mental differences; (2) the Japanese victories in the late war; (3) as a corollary of this the growth of the conviction that they (the Asiatics) are the equals of their arrogant rivals; (4) the offensive assumption of superiority by Europeans, the way in which they tax all coloured races for their own ends (5) the desire on the part of Asiatics for exciting careers, careers bringing power and responsibility and praise, which the white men always seem to arrest; (6) the difference of creed. The Chinese dislike Christian converts as likely to upset their own civilisation; the Mussulman do doubt thinks everywhere that God has given him the right to rule and has placed with him the *depositum fidei*; but he knows that Heaven can wait even better than man.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ed the subordinate races, sycophantish, insincere, unprogressive, lifeless. And so it came about that the Southern races lost all interest in their own civilisation. But at the same time the Northerners lost their warlike qualities and became almost as effeminate as the Southerners. They had no original civilisation of their own; no ideal of any kind to act as a stimulus to development. They delighted in conquest only. When they had finished conquering they fell victims to the self-indulgence, luxuriousness and the spirit of *far niente* prevailing throughout Southern Asia. They built themselves fine palaces, ate and drank sumptuously every day and thus became incapable of bearing the hardships incident to war. The Southern Asiatics, no longer able to develop their civilisation, many centuries ago settled down to a mere worship of the past. The strongest conservatism in the whole world is to be found in India and China. To be defeated in war is not deemed a disgrace in China because all educated Chinese believe that there is something greater than war, and that they have that something, which is no other than their special system of civilisation. With all their armaments and their boasted progress in certain kinds of knowledge, by the Chinese, Europeans and Americans are regarded with pity or contempt because to the Celestials Occidentals seem satisfied with a system of civilisation that appears to them to lack most of the fine qualities of their own system. The Chinese were defeated by the English in the Opium War, and during a subsequent war witnessed the occupation of Peking by the French and English troops, the burning of their summer palace and other outrages with the greatest equanimity, buoyed up by the assurance that, though beaten in war, in the enlightenment which is the only true standard whereby to judge of nations and races they were infinitely superior to their assailants.

But it is important to observe that within the past few years a marvellous change has come over this stolid nation. Japan's success in the struggle with Russia taught the Chinese what an Asiatic nation supplied with Western weapons and appliances can do against an old and strong European Power, and there are numerous indications that China will before very long follow in Japan's steps. She has already descended from that lofty pedestal of self-sufficiency and aloofness on which she has stood for so many centuries. To the people who for so long were designated the Eastern Barbarians (東夷) she has been sending thousands of students. She seems to perceive that she can only save herself from absorption by following in the wake of Europe to the extent Japan has done. Perhaps she begins to see also that this can be done without involving the loss of the mental and moral qualities which she holds in such high esteem. Lord Charles Beresford, with insufficient knowledge of her history, predicted some years ago that China is bound to break up. I feel confident, says Dr. Shiratori, that she will not do so. The nation is held together by common customs, common religions, common instincts, and common interests and by a past which all Chinese revere. Among the peoples that inhabit the continent of Asia the Chinese will certainly be the first to free themselves from the shadow of the "white peril." They have still left the love of autonomy, national solidarity and self-respect necessary for the inauguration of the new policy which the political exigencies of the times demand, and they will carry it through. (*Shina ga shōrai ni oite rippa naru kuni to narubeki koto wa konnichi ni oite yogen suru koto ga dekiru.* "We can predict to day that China will become a splendid country hereafter." But with India the case is different. India is a geographical rather than a historical name. Nothing like nationality or any kind of strong affinity exists between the myriad peoples who live side by side under British rule. It is hard to see how it is possible to form a united nation with the existing elements. Should India ever become independent, changes requiring long periods must precede that consummation. The same may be said of Siberia. But Persia will one day raise herself to a state of entire independence; her people being nearly all of one race—the Iranic. There is, too, hope for Turkey and for one or two other countries situated in Southern Asia. So that eventually Asia may recover the greater part of her lost autonomy and force Europe to treat her in every respect as on a political equality with herself.

* * *

Since preparing our last Summary Dr. Kanazawa Shōsaburō's new Japanese Dictionary, the *Jirin*, has reached us. The work more than justifies all we said about it last month and we have no hesitation in recommending all students of the Japanese language to procure a copy. It is quite certain that it surpasses everything that has been published in the same line and to foreigners who possess a fair knowledge of the ideographs it ought to go a long way towards making up for the lack of a tolerably exhaustive Japanese-English dictionary. The definitions are mostly very short, but to the point. One feature of the work is the prominence give to *kana*. The words are all first given in leaded *kana* very distinctly, then the ideograph or ideographs which belong to each word or term are printed in brackets. Then the part of speech to which the word or term belongs is specified. Then follows the definition, a large part of which is often, though not invariably, given in *kana*. A single example will suffice to show the plan followed:—イキヤスメ(息休)(名)イキヲ休メフイコウコト. In dissyllabic and trisyllabic words hyphens are inserted showing how the word is to be divided, which in the case of foreign students would sometimes prove of great utility. In the case of all technical terms the branch of learning to which the words belong is specified. For the size of the type (No. 7) we have never come across a book in which the ideographs are so clear. No one with tolerably good eyesight need use a magnifying glass, as is necessary in the case of some other books printed in No. 7 type. *Hiragana* are used throughout the book with the exception of those cases where the Japanese pronunciation of English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Korean, Chinese and Loochooan words is given, when *katakana* are used. The historical spelling of words is kept to in each case, but for the convenience of those who prefer the simpler and more easily remembered methods of spelling now in pretty general use, equivalent methods of spelling are given in small *katakana*, thus カヽラ (ゴウ). The words are arranged according to the order of the Japanese 50 sounds, beginning will a, i, u, e, o; ka ki, ku, ke, ko, and so on. The order in which the first of each set of five sounds stands may be remembered by memorizing the words *aka sata na-hama yara wan*. There is one particular in which a Dictionary arranged as Dr. Kanazawa has arranged his cannot but try the patience of students. The number of dissyllabic words, not to mention the monosyllables, spelt alike but written with different ideographs and bearing different meanings, is enormous. Consequently when one wishes to find a word pronounced *seishi*, for instance, or *koki*, one has to wade through all the words thus spelt till one comes to the one sought for. In some cases this occupies some minutes. There are pages on pages of words commencing with *ken* or *gen*. The *ken* words and the *gen* words are mixed together by Dr. Kanazawa. Why we do not know. We have *gensei* (現世), the present world, followed by *kensei*, influence, power, authority; and *godai* (五代) followed by *kodai sarasa* (古代更紗), next to which comes 五大洲 *Godaishū*, the 5 great continents of the World. If Dr. Kanazawa had kept all the compounds formed from one ideograph together, it would have been infinitely easier to find the word one is looking for in his dictionary. For example, if under the sound *kū* we had first all the words written with the ideograph 空, *kū*, all such compounds as —言, *kūgen*; —紙, *kūshi*; —談 *kūdan*; —前 *kūzen*, and scores of others, one could with little labour find the term one is looking for. But instead of this, we find 空 *kū* first on p. 373. It is defined as (1) *Ten to chi to no aida no munashiki tokoro*; *sora*; and so on under 9 headings. One then expects to find all the many useful compounds found by combining this character with others, such as *kūki*, *kūkan*, *kūzen* (*karabuné*), *kūhō* (*karaleppō*), and so on. But instead of this after *kū* we have 虚 *gū* and then 偶 *gū* introduced and some of their compounds before other 空, *kū* compounds are given. We fail to see the object Dr. Kanazawa had in adopting this plan. It certainly gives the student a good deal of extra trouble.

Dr. Kanazawa's definitions we cannot praise too much. They follow in every respect the best Western models and that is saying a good deal; for lexicography in the West is one of the branches of learning that has in comparatively modern times reached a state of scientific accuracy undreamt of by our forefathers. The *Jirin* is highly scholarly throughout. To use an Oriental symbol, there is no sign anywhere of the slipping of the finger of the potter when moulding the clay. We have not found a single misleading or vague definition anywhere. When we said above that the definitions are mostly short, this only applies to terms whose meaning is capable of being stated in a few words. When we are told that *kūdan* is a noun meaning *muda banashi, mata, ne nashi go*; it is all we want to know. But the philosophical meaning of *kūkan* cannot be made clear in any such way. And so we find Dr. Kanazawa supplying us with such a philosophical definition of space as is to be found in any good European dictionary. After telling us that *kūkan* is (1) *akite aru tokoro; kara naru basho, sukima, aida;* he goes on to define its philosophical meaning thus:—(2) [哲 *Tetsu*] *Jō-ka shihō enkin, chōtan to ni yorite, arawasaruru ippan mugen ni shite, buttai no enchō no seiritsu shi-ubeki mono; kano tokoro, kono tokoro heimen rittai to wa sono bubun no shō (tonae) nari. Kono gainen* (idea note in) *wa gojin no shinchū ni gnyū seru keishiki nari tomo ii; mata shoku-kan, shi-kan* (the sense of touch and sight) *to ni yōtte, mono no hirogareru yō wo kantoku shi; chūshō ni chūshō wo kasanete yetaru mono to mo iyeri.* It is no small boon to be furnished with a dictionary compiled by a painstaking scholar who is thoroughly versed in the literature of the Meiji era containing no less than 85,000 definitions.* We only wish that steps could be taken by the Sanseidō to have the work translated into English with certain modifications and adaptations. The translation of the definitions of most of the scientific, industrial, commercial, legal and diplomatic terms now in use in Japan, which have come from the West, might serve no useful purpose to foreign students, but the thousands of definitions of old classical Japanese and Chinese terms which Dr. Kanazawa's lexicon contains would prove far more valuable to European and American students than any dictionary that has been compiled by a foreigner, for the simple reason that Dr. Kanazawa's definitions are authoritative to a degree that cannot be approached by any foreign lexicographer, however ripe a scholar he may be. The defining of words is delicate work. It is so easy to go too far or not far enough. Japanese standard dictionaries are the only safe guides, troublesome as it may seem at times to consult them. We would recommend students to make a free use of Dr. Kanazawa's learned work, in which most of the terms in daily use in newspapers and magazines will be found. The book is, we find, having a very large sale. Dr. Kanazawa has, we believe, already started for Europe to enjoy a well earned holiday after six years of incessant toil.

* * *

Among the articles which appear in the June *Taiyō* one by Mr. Shimada Saburō on the urgent need of cleansing the political Augean stables deserves special notice. Constitutional Government is getting to be a perfect farce in this country, argues Mr. Shimada, owing to the enormous amount of corruption prevailing in existing political parties. Here is the gist of what Mr. Shimada has to say on this subject:—When first the

* The Edition of Webster published in 1828 contained about 80,000 definitions. Porter's Revised Webster brought the number up to 114,000 in 1864. But there are now English dictionaries such as Funk and Wagnall's "Standard Dictionary" with about 300,000 definitions.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

corruptibility of members of the Diet was talked about some years ago it created a certain amount of surprise in the country. But to-day everybody is accustomed to the spectacle of a big political party which is bereft of independence of spirit and which has got rid of the last vestige of self-respect, carrying out slavishly any policy that may be decided on by the Government. In every constitutional country when a war is over the people who send representatives to legislative assemblies insist on a certain amount of relaxation from the heavy taxation which is necessary in time of war. This year the Government made no attempt to reduce taxation. They brought forward a Budget of unprecedented size running up to 610 million *yen*. The Seiyūkai did not attempt to reduce it by a single *yen*. When asked to explain their inaction they said, "We believed in the Government, and though there were some objections brought in Committee against the Budget, we did not venture to suggest alterations. If the Government has asked for more money than it needs, at the close of the year it will no doubt report the existence of a surplus." The reply made by the Kensei-tō when asked why they offered no strenuous opposition to the Budget was that, though disapproving of it, they regarded it as necessary for the carrying out of the positive policy (*sekkyoku hōshin*) which the Government is bent on following and hence they let it pass without adverse criticism. Now sensible people will naturally ask what is the use of having constitutional government at all if the Diet fails to modify the action of the Government in any way whatever? The members of the Diet to-day have with few exceptions shown beyond all doubt that they have no public spirit, no sense of justice, no sympathy with the people they represent. Their one aim is to enrich themselves; for this they sacrifice everything. There could be no greater contrast than the cold indifference which the political parties showed when dealing with the Budget and the fever heat they displayed when discussing a large number of comparatively unimportant questions that had to be settled. The reason for this is known to everybody. The questions at issue were mostly of personal interest to the members and affected their pockets in various ways (*Sono yuye ta nashi, kore ra no mondai ni wa giin shoshi jiko rigai no tomonau mono arcba nari*). Such were the diverse taxation questions connected with the sugar trade and other industries, and the improvements to be made in Hokkaidō. It has come to this then that our Diet only excites itself when something affecting the pockets of members comes up for discussion. We know of no case in the history of constitutional government in which in time of peace a Budget so unprecedently big compared to all previous Budgets drawn up on a peace footing as was ours this year was quietly passed though a Lower House without a single alteration. The conduct of the House of Representatives in connection with the Bill for abolishing the Local District Government system and the indulgent manner in which it treated the members who were known to have been corrupted helped to lower its reputation to such an extent that unless it is radically reformed the nation will cease to expect anything good to come from it.

Mr. Shimada goes on to point out that the remedy for the political corruption that exists is in the hands of the electors. Each constituency should in the coming general election select men who are incapable of being bribed or of consulting their own interests rather than those of the State. The whole nation has it in its power to create an entirely different Diet to the one now existing. The Diet to-day is not what it was ten or fourteen years ago. It used to be considered a disgrace for any member to be holding secret conferences with Ministers of State. If any member wished to do this, he had to go to a Minister's private residence, disguised, under cover of night. One member who did this was found out and ever afterwards bore the nickname "Red Blanket Member" (*aka ketto giin*), owing to the circumstance that he went to the Minister's house with a red blanket around his shoulders, in imitation of a rustic. In order to bring about radical reform in the constituencies, it is necessary that the people should be instructed as to their duties as voters. When first the conscription laws came into operation they were most unpopular. The plebeians to whom they applied, accustomed to feudal ways, maintained that the defence of the country was something for which the *shizoku* alone were responsible. But the Government took pains to educate the people up to the new function they had to fulfil. They were taught to regard themseves as responsible for the safety of the empire. They were pleased with the confidence placed in them and consequently we got an army composed chiefly of plebeians whose exploits astonished the whole world. Now if successive Cabinets had up to the present time laboured hard to prepare the minds of citizens for the political functions they are required to fill under a constitutional system of government, we should not find ourselves situated as we are to-day. We have a constitutional form of government, but the requisite for putting it into operation, the existence of a large number of people who realize what their responsibilities as voters are and are prepared to act up to them, is wanting.* The cause of the present corruption in the Diet is to be found in the politically immature state of the minds of constituents throughout the country. The Government has not merely neglected to instruct their constituents, but on several occasions it has actually helped to corrupt them during the carrying on of elections. All upright statesmen and politicians now have an opportunity for impressing on the minds of voters the importance of their selecting as their representatives next year men of undoubted integrity.

* * *

Mr. Nishiyama Tetsuji, writing from New York to the *Taiheiyō*, discusses the status of Japanese residing in America. He begins by informing us that the Japanese residing in California have among them a good many men whose doings are discreditable to the country. He says that the recent disturbances and the anti-Japanese feeling in that State have not wholly been the result of race hatred. Certain Californian politicians have found it easy to point to the bad lives that many of the Japanese coolie class are leading as a justification for anti-Japanese legislation. Mr. Nishiyama is of opinion that nothing but the reform of the coolie class in California can raise the status of the Japanese lower orders in America. He thinks that religion, specially Buddhism, should be able to do something towards reforming Japanese coolies in California; but he would not rely on this alone. Ordinary secular reforming agencies should be put in motion. Above all, more care should be exercised in the choice of men to go to America by the Japanese Emigration Companies and the Government here. Mr. Nishiyama thinks that the Japanese should, while insisting on the right to be naturalized, as a nation show themselves to be qualified to rank among America's best citizens. As things are at present a Californian Japanese riffraff is doing Japan much harm. That Japanese can claim the right to naturalization seems to be indisputable, says Mr. Nishiyama. They can claim it according to the Law of the United States that declares the children of permanent residents who are born in the country to be American citizens by right of birth. Japan can also claim it as something stipulated for in her treaty with America under the most favoured nation clause. Japanese articles of merchandise are getting to be more and more in request throughout the whole of America. There are few respectable houses but have some Japanese utensils or ornaments that have come from Japan. The word *kimono* has become thoroughly Anglicized. The supply of Japanese works of art and handy cheap utensils is nothing like equal to the demand throughout the States. The export of these articles from Japan might easily be quadrupled without glutting the market. But, proceeds Mr. Nishiyama, it cannot be said that our trade with America to-day rests on a satisfactory basis. It is lacking in stability. This is chiefly owing to the inferiority of the men engaged in it, taken as a class. There are of course exceptions, but among Japanese traders in America there are not a few who act unscrupulously, whose business is of the speculative kind, who think more of temporary gain than of building up a reputation for trustworthiness. Since the St. Louis Exhibition was held Japanese trade in the States has developed at a rapid pace. One sees Japanese shops now in all the chief cities of the country. But there are scores of failures among Japanese business men. Some shops are not kept open more than a year or two. This is generally owing to the unbusiness-like ways of the starters of these shops. In many cases where our countrymen so greatly fail to establish a business in Japanese goods, American competitors are successful solely on account of their superior business methods and comparative trustworthiness.

Japanese tradesmen in the United States need to study America more than they do. They do not pay sufficient attention to the tastes of Americans nor to the conditions and the business customs to which all trade in America is subject. Compared to the business men of America our traders are as a rule quite inferior, not always in knowledge of business and intellectual capacity, but in character, which stands for so much in the States. The development of Japanese trade in America is painfully slow owing to our neglect to cultivate those high moral qualities, those trust-inspiring virtues which in Western countries are the real cause of business success. Japanese trade in America in so many places has an air of ephemeralness and instability. Our countrymen dabble in this and the other thing in a tentative sort of manner. Auctioneering has become the rage among a certain class of Japanese of late, perhaps for the reason that an auctioneer can afford to be more characterless than an ordinary shopman. It is most desirable, concludes Mr. Nishiyama, that Japanese settlers in America should be married. Any class of residents in America who show no tendency to make for themselves permanent homes in the country are regarded with a certain amount of misgiving. Americans are essentially home-loving people and the Japanese would certainly raise themselves considerably in American estimation did they bring wives with them when settling in the States.

* * *

In the *Sekaiteki Seinen* (The Cosmopolitan Young Man), a very well got up magazine published monthly by the Yūrakusha, we find an article which draws attention to the difference between the leading characteristics of the popular Japanese barrister to-day as compared with those of the advocates known to fame twenty years ago. The writer is a Law Graduate of the Imperial University, Mr. Nakamura Tokujurō. In former days, says Mr. Nakamura, bluntness, roughness, outspokenness, unscrupulousness in the use of arguments or means of scoring a point against an opponent were the leading traits of successful barristers. Barristers might have been named high class *sōshi*. But to-day this class of barrister can hardly be found anywhere and he would not be tolerated in any of the higher courts. The modern barrister is expected to use moderate language and to convince the Court by a calm presentation of facts and the drawing of logical inferences therefrom. In former times advocates went into Court with cases that had been poorly worked up and relied on their debating powers to persuade judges that they were right and their opponents wrong. The consequence was that a great many of them failed to influence in any way the decisions of the Court. But the modern barrister gives an enormous amount of time to the collection of facts and to finding witnesses that can be used as evidence in favour of his client. In stating his case he is careful to avoid gross exaggeration and assertions that carry their own refutation with them. His pleading may be said to be characterized by commonsense. The influence of a

* *Rikken kokumin no kunren wa jichi seishin no kanyō* (涵養) *ni ari. Kore atte, rikken kokumin tarubeku; kore naku shite rikken kokumin taru dekozu. Konnichi no nori* (the trouble to-day is) *kempō hōsei no gwaikwan sonowatte, kore no tekitō ni gōyōshi suru kokumin naki ni ari. Sono kekkwa arawarete, gikai no shitsu to narikori.*

* Mr. Hoshi Tōru was essentially a man of this type. As a politician he employed *sōshi* repeatedly and was considered by them to be the best leader they ever had.—(Writer of Summary.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

barrister in our courts to-day is largely dependent on three things—his learning, his personality, and his capacity for making issues quite clear to the court. He must show great calmness and self-command and be sparing of his words (*Chin-chaku, kwagen*). There are to-day two ways of becoming a barrister, one is by graduating at a Law College connected with one of the Universities after graduation at a Middle and a High School and receiving a license to practice in the Courts immediately after the final graduation; the other is by residing in the house of a barrister and getting practical acquaintance with law business while attending any one of the private Law Colleges or Schools and subsequently passing the Government Barristers' Examination. The latter method, though somewhat more arduous, is said to be a far better preparation for the life of a barrister than is pursued by following the former method. But the failures to pass the final examination for privately educated barristers have of late been in the proportion of eight or nine candidates to every ten that go up. After a barrister has actually commenced work, his success will depend on his own wits, demeanour and personality rather than on mere book lore.

AGREEMENT ABOUT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MARITIME CUSTOMS OFFICE AT DAIREN.

1. The Commissioner or the Chief of the Maritime Customs Office at Dairen is to be of Japanese nationality. The Inspector General of Customs will come to an understanding with the Japanese Legation at Peking in case of appointing a new Commissioner.

2. The members of the staff of the Maritime Customs Office at Dairen shall, as a rule, be of Japanese nationality; in case, however, of a suddenly occurring vacancy or of temporary requirements of the Service, members of other nationalities may be provisionally sent to Dairen.

3. The Inspector General of Maritime Customs will inform the Governor-General of the leased territory beforehand about any change of the Commissioner of Customs at Dairen.

4. All correspondence between the Customs Office at Dairen and the Japanese Authorities and Japanese merchants shall be conducted in the Japanese language. Should, however, merchants of other nationality come to reside at Dairen they shall be at liberty to correspond in English or in Chinese.

5. On merchandise brought by sea to Dairen no Import Duty shall be levied. Import Duty according to existing Treaties shall be levied by the Maritime Customs Office on all merchandise or products passing the Japanese frontier of the leased territory into the interior of China. The Japanese Authorities agree to take suitable measures to assist as far as it is possible in the prevention of merchandise passing the Japanese frontier when not provided with a Permit or Pass by the Maritime Customs Office.

6. When Chinese merchandise or products brought from the interior of China into the Japanese leased territory are shipped from Dairen to other places, they will pay Export Duty according to existing Treaties. Produce raised in, and merchandise manufactured from, produce raised in or imported by sea into the Japanese leased territory shall pay no Export Duty. The Duty to be paid by articles manufactured in the Japanese leased territory from materials brought there from the interior of China will be the same as at present paid by articles in similar circumstances in the German leased territory of Kiaochow.

7. Chinese merchandise or products brought from Chinese Treaty ports to Dairen shall pay no Duty as long as they remain inside Japanese territory; but if such Chinese merchandise or products pass the Japanese frontier into the interior of China, they shall pay according to existing Treaties.

8. Chinese merchandise shipped from Dairen, and having paid accordingly Export Duty, shall pay, on being landed at a Chinese Treaty port, a Coast Trade Duty according to existing Treaties.

9. For Japanese and other non-Chinese merchandise, on being shipped to Dairen from a Chinese Treaty port, the Import Duty paid at the latter port shall be refunded by Drawback according to treaty stipulations. On being imported to Dairen such merchandise shall pay no Duty, so long as it does not pass the Japanese frontier into the interior of China. On being re-exported from Dairen to other places outside China, such merchandise shall pay no Export Duty.

10. Chinese merchandise or products having been shipped from a Chinese Treaty port to Dairen and reshipped from there to places outside China, shall on this occasion pay no Export Duty, in case that documentary evidence is produced of their having paid Export Duty at the Treaty port from which they came.

11. The Maritime Customs Office at Dairen shall take no part in the collection or administration of Tonnage Dues, Lighthouse Dues, or Port Dues.

12. The Customs Tariff in vogue in the Chinese Treaty ports shall be applied likewise by the Maritime Customs Office at Dairen.

13. The Japanese Government agree to set apart for the Maritime Customs Office sufficient space at Dairen for building offices, lodgings for the staff, with suitable room for garden, stables, and servants' quarters. The amount to be paid for the sale or lease of such ground is to be settled locally by mutual agreement.

14. The Chief of the Customs Office and the members of the staff shall be free from any obligation to act as jurors or assessors or from any other personal services.

15. The aforesaid Maritime Customs Office at Dairen shall be charged likewise exclusively with the granting and issuing of Transit Passes for merchandise going into the interior of China, as well as for merchandise coming from the interior of China to Dairen; and this office will be charged as well with all and every function, right, or capacity which appertain in the Treaty ports to the so-called Chinese Customs Taotai.

16. For the Transit Passes mentioned in Article 15 the Duty according to existing Treaties—i.e. half of the amount of the Export or Import Duties—shall be collected by the Maritime Customs Office at Dairen.

17. The procedure to be observed in case of frauds or contraventions committed by merchants against the Maritime Customs rules shall be settled hereafter by a separate Agreement, but it is understood in principle that all judicial procedure rests with the Japanese tribunals.

18. In view of the possibility that with the development of commercial activity in the Japanese leased territory new requirements may arise which are not to be foreseen, it is understood that the present Agreement bears a provisional character, and that both parties to it agree to introduce amendments as soon as required for the purpose of remedying inconveniences which may arise in the practical execution of this Agreement.

Inland Waters Steam Navigation.

1. The Chinese Maritime Customs having been formally authorised to act in Dairen are now empowered to issue inland navigation papers: steamers thus permitted to ply on inland waters are to be guided generally by the rules and regulations of July and September, 1898, and the additional rules of October, 1903, but more especially by the regulations below set forth.

2. Steamers about to ply in inland waters are required to deposit their national papers, foreign or native, with the Customs, and will receive in exchange, on written application, the Inland Waters Certificate; such Certificates are valid for one year, and a fee of Tls. 10.00 is payable on first issue and Tls. 2.00 for each annual renewal. Tonnage Dues are payable once every four months.

3. Such certificated steamers may ply according to regulations (1) from Dairen to a place or places inland and back, and (2) from Dairen to a place inland, thence to a treaty port, thence to a place inland, and thence back to Dairen. On making due report to the local Customs or Tax Office, and paying local dues and duties, they may land or ship cargo or passengers at any recognised places of trade passed on the voyage, but they may not ply between inland places exclusively without special authority. If visiting another treaty port on any such inland voyage, the Customs at such port are to be duly reported to and all port regulations, national and native, complied with.

4. Whenever certificated steamers quit or return to Dairen, they are to clear from and report to the Dairen Customs, handing in Outward and Inward Manifests of cargo, reporting places to be called at, and paying the prescribed Duties. Opium and contraband goods are not to be carried inwards or outwards; if carried, the goods are confiscable and the vessel subject to a fine of $500.00, a second offence entailing withdrawal of Inland Waters Certificate and privileges.

5. The Japanese Authorities will assist the Dairen Customs to suppress smuggling—more especially the smuggling of opium and contraband.

6. Transmission of Chinese closed mails between Dairen and inland ports shall be free of charge, and the postal administration will arrange fitting procedure for the transmission of such closed mails through the Japanese leased territory from and to Chinese Post offices outside that territory.

7. The application of the Inland Waters Steam Navigation understanding will be restricted to steamers which ply on inland waters not inside the area of the Japanese leased territory.

The Governments of Japan and China having agreed to the establishment of an office of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at Dairen, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, hereby engage to accept for the general guidance of that office, and as a preliminary and provisional measure, the detailed understanding set forth in the documents hereto attached, viz.:

A. Agreement about the establishment of a Maritime Customs Office at Dairen, and

B. Inland Waters Steam Navigation.

And it is further agreed that in the spring of next year after the experience of one season there shall be a reconsideration of the present arrangement in order to fuller accord with local conditions and needs and that for the documents now accepted there shall be substituted a revised Agreement supplemented by an Ordinance, the former to be prepared by the Japanese Minister and the Inspector General of Customs and the latter by the Japanese Authorities of the leased territory in communication with the Commissioner of Customs at Dairen. And it is further understood that the Japanese Authorities will take steps to prevent smuggling from the leased territory into China and support the Chinese Authorities in the measures they adopt to prevent smuggling from China into the leased territory, and also that a suitable procedure shall be arranged for dealing with railway traffic at the Dairen terminus and the frontier station (Wa Fang Tien or other) and temporary regulations be made for collection of duties by the Customs.

Minister of Japan.

Inspector General of Customs.

Signed and sealed at Peking, May, 1907.

CUSTOMS PROTEST.

The director of the Yokohama Customs delivered a decision on June 6th with regard to a protest lodged by the Standard Oil Company, No. 8, Yamashita-cho. On May 17th, the American firm imported mineral oil on which the appraisers imposed duty at the rate of *sen* 96 per ten American gallons in accordance with clause 2 of No. 172 of the tariff. The importers held that without doubt according to the Tariff Law the qualities of mineral oil were classified in accordance with specific gravity and not exceeding 0.875 at 15 degrees of C. is included in the illuminating oils by law although not intended for such purposes. Some of the heavy oils were included among other qualities by law in consequence of their specific gravity. The importers contended that the oils in question should be dealt with under clause 3 of No. 172 of the tariff. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the mineral oil had the specific gravity of 0.865 at 15° C.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

AMATEUR THEATRICALS IN TOKYO.

What greatly enhances the difficulty of rendering Shakespeare in such a manner as to be thoroughly pleasing to an English audience, is that each unit of the onlookers has formed his own ideal of the characters represented, and even if their stage pourtrayals be superior on the whole to his preconceived notions, they are sure to seem defective in some particular traits. Moreover the plots and all the dialogue of the immortal dramas are so familiar to English-speaking peoples that the play is virtually shorn of sensation, and this fact seriously handicaps amateurs whose performances rely largely upon incidents and situations. Hence it has come to be regarded as a highly courageous essay on the part of amateurs to essay the production of Shakespeare, and hence also audiences invited to witness these essays are apt to be hypercritical if not even resentful. We confess to have approached the Shoreikai Hall on Wednesday evening under the sway of some such prejudices, but they were dispelled by the performance, and we came away with a new conception of many of the gems of "As You Like It." The caste was as follows :—

The Duke in banishment.....Mr. Gardiner
Amiens, Lord attending.....Mr. Hawley
Jaques, " .....Mr. Bedinger
Oliver, Son of Sir Roland .....Mr. Cate
Orlando, " ..... Mr. Nonweiler
Adam, Servant to Oliver .....Mr. de Haviland
Touchstone, A clown .....Mr. Medley
Corin, an old Shepherd .....Mr. Cate
Silvius, a young Shepherd .....Mr. McGregor
William, a country fellow.....Mr. Bedinger
Rosalind, Daughter of the banished Duke.Miss Kirby
Celia, Daughter to Frederick .....Mrs. Sweet
Phœbe, A shepherdess .....Miss. Gardiner
Awdrey, A country wench.....Miss Annie McKim

The whole play was not acted: exigencies of time, space and scenery prevented that. Accordingly, the scene opened in the Forest of Arden, the wrestling match and all the comparatively exciting incidents of the opening part being omitted. There are, in effect, only five really conspicuous roles in "As You Like It" as thus staged, namely, those of "Jacques," "Orlando," "Touchstone," "Rosalind" and "Silvius." They were all excellently taken, but to "Touchstone" (Mr. Medley) belongs the palm. We have seldom seen a more effective and convincingly comic piece of acting on any stage in the Far East. Shakespeare's inimitable wit found in Mr. Medley a worthy exponent, who gave greatly enhanced salience to its fine points by lights and shades which the magic playwright certainly contemplated, but which few of his interpreters have appreciated. Mr. Medley would be a brilliant "Touchstone" anywhere and in any company. No point of his acting seems to leave anything to be desired. Next to him among the male parts stands "Jacques," whose role derives difficulty from the fact that it demands a complete absence of exaggeration, all its effects being on the low-light plane. Mr. Bedinger, equal to this onerous demand, played in a perfectly natural manner, without excess or strain from first to last, thus constituting a good foil to "Orlando" (Mr. Nonweiler), who, as became his role, acted in a much more strenuous manner, and delivered his sentences in a voice appropriate to the vanquisher of "Charles," the champion wrestler. "Silvius" (Mr. McGregor) had a task similar to that which fell to "Jacques": his part required simplicity and self-effacement, difficult traits but happily within his reach. Of course among the female characters "Rosalind" is eminently conspicuous. In fact upon her depends the making or marring of the piece, and how much the performance at the Shoreikai owed to Miss Kirby's representation we hesitate to say. To skill of gesture, symmetry of movement and practised elocution, she added graces which justified "Orlando's" passion, and it seemed a pity that such an earnest study should find only one opportunity of charming an audience. "Celia" (Mrs. Sweet) is not given many opportunities of distinguishing herself but her acting had the unusual merit of being entirely artless and natural. Miss Gardiner as "Phœbe" obeyed the canons of good taste in leaving much to the imagination, and under a perhaps too subdued exterior it was possible to detect evidences of latent power. "Awdrey" (Miss McKim) was personified as a most captivating "country wench." Her sweet and rustic innocence, supplemented by picturesque coquetry just emerging from its teens, made an attractive and mirth-compelling study. The minor parts were well filled. Mr. Cate played two roles, those of "Oliver" and "Corin," making a great deal out of both; Mr. Gardiner, as the exiled "Duke," showed a dignity of mien and repose of manner that well became the role; Mr. Hawley as "Amiens" sang "Blow, blow thou winter wind" in admirable style; Mr. Bedinger gave another display of clever acting in his representation of "William," and Mr. Williamson, who had the least elastic part of all, made the most of it. Much of the success of the performance must be attributed to the very competent and painstaking stage-management of Mr. Conder, who also painted the scenery for the Forest of Arden with fine skill, and a word of commiseration as well as gratitude is due to Miss McGregor, who consented to play good music on a very bad piano. The hall was well filled, and frequent rounds of applause bore witness to the appreciation of the audience.

YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

We have received the following information from the above Board for publication :—

MANUFACTURED SILK GOODS.

A few days ago paragraphs appeared in the local press regarding a proposal made by M. Howin, a French silk dealer, to the leading Japanese silk traders of Yokohama—

> that Japanese goods are now being sold in foreign markets after changing hands some eight or a dozen times. Every one of these go-betweens derives commissions which are all added to the original cost. Now these commissions could be saved by the Japanese if they exported their goods direct to foreign countries.

The Committe consider that such statements are most inaccurate and detrimental, not only to the interests of foreign exporters, but to the best interests of Japanese trade. Whether the silk be exported by Japanese or foreigners, it must ultimately and necessarily be purchased by the distributing houses in foreign countries. The greater portion of the manufactured silks exported from Japan are shipped by the exporting firms direct to these distributing houses, in many instances the buyer and the seller being intimately related, either as partners or as agents, the one for the other. Consequently, there is no opportunity for eight or twelve commissions to be charged by various intermediaries. The foreign merchant initiated and has developed the trade in Japanese manufactured silks in the face of many difficulties. Knowing the peculiarities and possibilities of both markets, he fulfils a function advantageous alike to the Japanese producer and to the foreign consumer; on the one hand, able to convey the wants and wishes of the ultimate purchasers, and on the other to guarantee the correct execution of orders entrusted to his care. Attempts to eliminate the foreign exporter, whether coming from interested parties abroad or from a desire for "direct trade" are sure to result in disappointment and loss quite incommensurate with any small saving which may be anticipated. By way of comment upon the statements which have been placed before Japanese producers and merchants, it may be stated that no trade is more highly specialised in the processes of manufacture and in the methods of distribution than that of British textiles. For instance, in Cotton Goods, the various processes of spinning, weaving, printing, bleaching dyeing and finishing are carried on by separate firms, but the almost complete distinction between the business of manufacturing and the business of distributing is the feature of most interest in the present connection. A leading authority on British industries has stated that the cotton industry of Lancashire owes much of its success to the efforts of merchants (many of them of foreign nationality) who, by devoting themselves exclusively and continuously to the work of distribution in foreign markets, form an indispensible auxiliary to the trade. Similar advantages are obtained by the present system of marketing the manufactured silks of Japan through the medium of foreigners well versed in the diversity of taste, climate, and buying power of the different purchasing centres.

FOG SIGNAL AT INUBOYE.

The following letter has been received from Mr. R. Daido, the private secretary to the Minister of State for Communications :—

> I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter on the subject of a fog-signal on promontory Inubo. As I said the other day, when I had the pleasure of seeing you, the cost for the construction of such fog signal cannot now be included in the Budget for the current fiscal year, as the same Budget has already been settled. This being the case, I beg to state that in the Budget for next year, the estimate for the building of the said signal will be included, and, in case the same meet with due approval, the construction will be at once commenced with. The necessity for such danger-obviating appliance is clearly seen by the authorities, who therefore, entirely concur with your opinion in this matter.

INVOICES FOR CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS.

The Superintendent of Customs has started that while he does not at present insist upon invoices being signed by the shippers, preference and confidence is naturally given to declarations accompanied by such evidence of authenticity. Unsigned invoices can only be regarded as indications of the value of the respective merchandise, and importers are strongly recommended to submit original invoices signed by the suppliers. The question of a regulation upon the subject will shortly come under consideration.

SUBSIDIES UPON THE EXPORT OF TEA.

A complaint has been received regarding the action of the Shidzuoka Tea Guild. It is stated that this institution is granting a subsidy upon Tea exported from Shimizu, but has refused to make the payment when the shipments are made in foreign vessels. This action is equivalent to discrimination against foreign steamers. The matter has been placed before the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Board have received assurances that any such discrimination is entirely opposed to the spirit and wishes of the Government, and instructions have been given for an immediate and careful enquiry into the circumstances.

MAILS TO EUROPE VIA SIBERIA.

Negotiations for a through service from Japan have been in progress for some time past, and the Japanese Postal authorities are very anxious to utilise this rapid means of communication with Europe. The agreement with Russia is now under discussion, and the Department of Communications hopes to reach a settlement at an early date. Arrangements with the other Governments concerned are already completed.

MAILS FROM EUROPE VIA SIBERIA.

Many of the letters by the route arrive via Nagasaki instead of via Tsuruga. The Committee have taken up this matter with Mr. Y. Matsuki, the local Director of Posts, and it is hoped that the shorter route via Tsuruga will soon be used for all mails via Silberia for this district.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

A list of Foreign Telephone Numbers has been published by the Board, and members may obtain copies upon application to the Secretary.

PHARMACOPŒIA JAPONICA.

The standards enforced in the new edition come into force on the 1st July, 1907, but for the convenience of traders instructions have been given to permit the delivery, until 1st January, 1908, of goods imported under the previous standards. This permission only applies, however, to goods imported prior to 1st July, 1907. Much difficulty is being experienced in regard to new business through the absence of any translation. Enquiries have been made by several parties interested in the subject, but so far no definite statement has been available for general information. The Committee have placed the difficulty before H. E. Yoshi-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ware Saburo, Vice-Minister of State for the Home Department, and have been informed that while the Department does not propose to publish an official translation, the work has been entrusted to the Pharmaceutical Society of Japan, an organization including among its members the experts who have compiled the new Pharmacopœia. An English translation has been in course of preparation for some months, and is now in the hands of the printers. The work is of a difficult nature, and it is probable that the volume will not be completed until August, possibly even later. The Committee have, however, arranged to procure advance translations regarding any articles in which importers are specially interested, and applications in this respect may be addressed to the Secretary of the Board.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The athletic sports of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club took place on Saturday, and though rain showers fell at intervals and the atmosphere was rather close the meeting passed off very well. There was a fair attendance, but doubtless many ladies were deterred by the uncertainty of the weather from gracing the occasion by their presence.

In the course of the afternoon tea was served in the Pavilion by Mesdames Wheeler, Blake, Kilby, McChesney and Pearson, who were assisted by the Misses Kilby and Mertineau. The prizes were presented at the close of the races by Mrs C. V. Sale.

The officers of the day were:—Judges, Dr. E. Wheeler, Messrs. F. J. Lias and L. S. Hudson; Starter, Mr. J. E. Drummond; Handicappers, Messrs. W. D. S. Edwards, C. T. Mayes, and L. E. McChesney; Time-keepers, Messrs. A. E. Cooper, A. W. Read, and O. Strome; Measurers, Messrs. Pearson and H. W. Kilby, and the Committee responsible for the general arrangements were:—Dr. E. Wheeler (President), Messrs. D. H. Blake (Vice-President), L. S. Hudson (Hon. Secretary), A. E. Pearson (Hon. Treasurer), L. S. McChesney, C. Murray Duff, E. C. Jeffery, H. W. Kilby, and W. S. Moss.

Music was given during the afternoon by the Grand Hotel Band. The events resulted as follows:—

Throwing the Cricket Ball:—Club Record 114 yards 1 foot 8 inches, May 1903, E. W. Kilby. First and second prizes presented by the Tea Firms.

C. H. Thorn (receives 20 yds) 102 yds. 2 ft. 1 in.	1
B. G. Walker (receives 10 yds.) 96 yds.	2

There were eight entries. Thorn's actual throw was 88 yards, 2 ft. 1 in., and Walker threw 86 yards.

50 Yards Scratch (Final). First and Second prizes presented.

The final in this race, the preliminary heats in which were decided on Friday, resulted in A. G. Hearne winning again in 5 4/5 seconds, A. P. Miller coming in second, V. A. Hearne third, M. B. Leudrum fourth.

Putting the Shot:—First and Second Prizes presented by the Yokohama Brokers.

J. E. Drummond (receives 3ft.)	1
D. E. Drummond (receives 3ft.)	2

There were 9 entries. J. E. Drummond won with a put of 30 feet 10½in. (including his handicap), and D. E. Drummond was second with 30 feet 7in. (also including handicap). The Club record is 36 feet 8½in., in May, 1902, by R. Nicholson.

100 Yards Handicap: First and second prizes presented by the Insurance companies.

Winners of preliminary heats:

A. P. Miller	10 4/5 secs.
A. G. Hearne	10 4/5 "
C. I. Hornstein	11 "
D. Mass	11 "

Final Heat:

C. I. Hornstein	1
A. P. Miller	2
A. G. Hearne	3

Time, 10 4/5 secs.

Maas did not come out for the final. The three competitors ran almost level and seemed to reach the tape at the same moment. Hornstein got the verdict, however, Miller and Hearne finishing in that order.

High Jump:—First and second prizes presented by the Bankers.

S. A. Vincent (receives 5 in.)	1
E. T. Macnamara (receives 3 in.)	2

Eight competed in this event and Vincent with a handicap of 5 inches scored 5 feet 8 in. Macnamara (3 inches) and G. E. Neville (2 inches) tied for second place but the former won with 5 feet 4½ in.

440 Yards Handicap.—First Prize presented by the Ladies of Yokohama. Second Prize presented by the Committee.

G. E. Neville (8 yards)	1
D. E. Drummond (2 yards)	2

Time 56 1/5

Six started. Neville kept in front all the way and won cleverly from Drummond. The Club record is 53 2/5 secs, in May, 1902, by C. E. Libeaud.

The Ladies Prize was presented to the winner after the race by Miss Irwine, who, with the other donors, was thanked by Neville, who also asked Miss Irwine's acceptance of a pretty basket of flowers; cheers and a tiger being given for the ladies.

120 yards Hurdle.—First and second prizes presented by the Professional Gentlemen of Yokohama.

Preliminary Heats:—

Heat I.—T. W. Kilby* (10 yards)	1
J. E. Drummond (Scratch)	2
Heat II.—N. Buckle* (15 yards)	1
D. E. Drummond* (5 yards	2

FINAL.

N. Buckle	1
J. E. Drummond	2
T. W. Kilby	3

* One hurdle removed.

The preliminary heats were run on Friday afternoon, the times being 18 2/5 secs. respectively, as already reported. On Saturday Buckle won in 17 seconds, J. E. Drummond being second.

Long Jump.—First and Second prizes presented by the Insurance Companies.

V. A. Hearne (6 inches) 19 ft. 11¾ + 6 in = 20 ft. 5¾ in.	1
C. I. Hornstein (1 foot) 19 ft. 3 in + 1 ft. = 20 ft. 3 in.	2

There were six entries and V. A. Hearne won, Hornstein taking second place. The Club record is 20 feet 11⅛in. made in May, 1902, by J. E. Drummond.

Half Mile.—First prize presented by Messrs. Arthur and Bond. Second prize presented by the Silk Merchants.

F. A. Levack (Scratch)	1
P. E. Bousfield (15 yards)	2
G. W. Hawkins (40 yards)	3

Time 2 min. 11 1/5 sec.

There were a dozen entries and the Club record was 2 min. 9 secs. in May, 1876, by A. H. Dare. Marnamara and Bousfield made the running in the first stage but Levack then came up from scratch and won by a couple of yards from Bousfield.

Pole Jump.—First prizes presented by the Silk Merchants. Second prize presented by the Committee.

G. W. Gregory (6 inches)	1
M. Luther (scratch)	2

Of the four competitors, Gregory with a jump of 9 feet 4 in, including his allowance, beat Luther who cleared only 9 feet 2 in. Luther at scratch tied the record but failed to beat it.

220 Yards.—First and Second Prizes by the Shipping Companies.

FIRST HEAT.

B. G. Walker (6 yds.)	1
S. A. Vincent (6 yds.)	2
J. E. Drummond (6 yds.)	3

Time, 24¼ secs.

SECOND HEAT.

C. I. Hornstein (5 yds.)	1
M. Luther (6 yds.)	2
W. H. de Costa (8 yds)	3

Time, 24 1/5 secs.

FINAL.

S. A. Vincent	1
C. I. Hornstein	2

Time, 24 2/5 secs.

The final in this was a capital race, Hornstein being almost level with Vincent, Luther only an inch or two away. The Club record was 25 9/10 on May, 1903, by C. E. Libeaud.

One Mile.—Dare Challenge Cup and Gold Medal presented by the Club. Second and Third prizes presented by the Professional Gentleman of Yokohama.

T. W. Kilby (20 yds.)	1
J. L. Graham (30 yds.)	2
L. C. Sharman (scratch)	3

Time, 4 minu. 58 2/5 secs.

This race was for the challenge cup and gold medal commemorating the Club record of 4 min. 45 secs. by A. H. Dare in May, 1876. There were 14 entries. This was an exciting race. Buckle led at first, but gave place to Kilby who was soon challenged by Levack (scratch) but the latter then retired. Graham challenged the leader but could not reach him and Kilby won a fine contest by about 3 or 4 yards, Sharman close up.

SACK RACES.

W. H. De Costa	1
G. Kenderdine	2

Three Legged Race.—Prizes presented by Tea Firms.

A. P. Miller and L. Stornebrink	1
C. H. Thorne and D. Drummond	2

BOYS RACE.

Nicholas	1
Ridpath	2
Geo. Watt	3

THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Important steps were taken by the Conference on Friday authorizing the following Boards to conduct the work of the Church in important branches:—Board of Education, Board of Sunday Schools and Wesley Endeavor, the Board of Missions, Board of Publications, and a Committee on Finance.

Arrangements were also made for fixing a standard by which to determine the salaries of pastors and evangelists connected with aided Churches.

Also a committee with power was appointed to look into the establishment of a corporation or corporations for the holding of church property.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Japanese members of the Conference touching the relation of missionaries to the new Church:—

RESOLVED.—That every missionary regularly appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, or the Methodist Church, Canada, to work in cooperation with the Methodist Church of Japan as contemplated in the Basis of Union adopted by the Commissioners of said Churches, shall by virtue of such appointment be entitled to all the rights and privileges of actual membership in the Annual Conference where his service is being rendered, so long as his administration and conduct conform to our Discipline.

Every such missionary, who may in writing elect to serve in this relation, shall be subject to the assignment and direction of the missionary authorities of the Church by which he is supported, in consultation with the Kantoku.

In the event of his nonconformity to our Discipline the Kantoku shall in writing so advise the missionary authorities of the Church to which such missionary is responsible; and the course to be pursued shall then be determined by consultation between the Kantoku and said missionary authorities.

(Signed) Y. HIRAIWA,
U. SASAHORI.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INCOME TAX RETURNS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In your issue of 6th inst., I observe a list taken from the *Hochi* purporting to show the amount of income-tax paid annually by a number of distinguished persons.

I was under the impression that the amount of one's income-tax was not open to be disclosed to the public; but as this appears not to be the case I am sure that many of your readers would be greatly interested if, for the sake of comparison, you would publish a list showing the amounts paid by the principal foreign resident income-tax payers in Yokohama.

Yours faithfully, A. O.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

YOKOHAMA NEWS.

An ordinary meeting of the Yokohama City Assembly was held at 2 p.m. on June 8th, when many bills were introduced. The proposal to appoint Mr. S. Nakatuma, a lawyer of Kyoto, as an alderman of Yokohama, was passed without discussion. The bill regarding the payment of ¥0,447 on plague preventing measures was passed, and at the same time a special sanitary committee was elected of which Mr. Suganuma is president. The bill regarding the spending of *yen* 18,063 on extending the water works was also passed. Finally the bill regarding the enlargement of the gas works was discussed after which it was handed over to a special committee. The city authorities expect that after 1922, the net income from this enterprize will reach *yen* 317,000 per annum. As already reported in these columns, the authorities aim at further improving the works at a cost of *yen* 650,000, making the output a million cubic feet per day.

A dead rat infected with plague germs was found on June 9th at Uchidacho, near Yokohama Dock.

The trial of Sueki, formerly an accountant of the Yokohama City Office, who is charged with having misappropriated some two thousand *yen* was resumed on June 10th in the Yokohama District Court. Mr. Sugimoto, public procurator, and Mr. Anzai, lawyer employed for the defence, having summed up the case the Judge decided to give judgment on Friday.

Dysentery is prevalent in West Tobe, Yokohama, where three cases of plague were recently reported. On June 9th, two infants were attacked by dysentery. They were removed to the Manji Disinfecting Hospital.

The Yokohama Water Works have issued copies of a notice among the public warning that as the hot season approaches the water reservoirs are decreasing and that consequently water should not be used for unnecessary purposes. The authorities add that the watering of public roads or gardens by private individuals should be done with water previously used in baths, for washing, etc., and also that the cleaning of buildings, fences, gates, etc., should not be done with fresh water. It is remarked in Japanese circles that these opinions of the water works authorities are opposed to the instructions of the sanitary authorities.

The Yokohama Five Merchandises Exchange will hold a general meeting on June 22nd. The net income of the first half of this year—from December, 1906, to May, 1907—was *yen* 147,-839.64. The interim dividend will be at the rate of 33 per cent. per annum.

Since the Yokohama City Office decided to purchase rats at *sen* 6 per head with a view to eradicating them some unscrupulous persons have been bringing the rodents from the interior. Governor Sufu has therefore issued a notification saying that such action will be dealt with under the Penal Code, punishment being police detention for one to ten days or a fine of *sen* 5 to *yen* 1.95.

Some prominent citizens of Yokohama, on the evening of June 21st, gave at the Chitose-ro a farewell dinner to the well-known wrestler, Hitachi-yama, who will shortly leave for America and Europe on a pleasure trip.

The Kuga-cho police, on June 10th, asked foreign warehouse owners in Yamashita-cho to cleanse their buildings and to eradicate rats, as there are signs of a further spreading on the plague.

On Saturday, a fresh case of plague was reported in Yokohama. The patient, an old woman, Ota Kiku, residing in West Tobe, died the previous evening.

A fresh case of plague is reported in Yokohama. The patient is a youth, son of C. Ota, a workman of the Yokohama Dock Company, living at West Tobe, where three cases have already appeared. He died on the evening of June 11th.

Governor Sufu on Wednesday issued an urgent notification prohibiting the transportation of old paper, cotton, waste cloth, etc., from Yokohama to other districts. Any person who infringes the notification will be punished by fine of not over ten *yen*. The removal of old materials may be permitted if strict disinfecting measures are carried out under the supervision of the police authorities.

YACHTING.

The showers that fell during Saturday afternoon did not make matters very pleasant for those participating in the yacht races and spectators found some difficulty in following the 39-raters, the weather being very thick at times.

The big boats started, three of them, to race round the Kawasaki Buoy, the Lightship and home but *Riever* did not finish and *Maid Marion* could not finish within her arbitrary allowance of seven minutes from *Mary*. Times:—

	Start.	Finish.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Mary	2.00.39	6.15.19	6.15.19
Maid Marion	2.00.11	6.27.04	6.20.04
Riever	2.00.09	—	—

The yachts of the Mosquito Club had a race over one of their courses, *Edna* leading all the time. *Pele* and *Sunbeam* had the same handicap. *Chocho* failed to come within reach of them even with her allowance. The times were:

	Start.	Finish.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Pele	2.15.25	3.54.31
Edna	2.15.05	3.50.27
Sunbeam	2.15.19	3.57.15
Chocho	2.15.22	4.13.31

The Larks had a good race, two dropping out but a large fleet going round the course. The times were:—

No.	Start.	Finish.
	h m.s.	h m.s.
5	2.30.11	4.15.16
6	2.30.09	4.21.13
7	2.30.43	4.46.22
8	2.30.32	4.20.17
9	2.30.29	—
10	2.30.41	4.20.32
11	2.30.29	4.13.42
12	2.30.18	4.16.19
13	2.30.46	—
15	2.30.48	4.38.08

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The names of the Spanish Crown Prince are Alfonso Pio Cristine Eduardo Francisco Guillermo Carlos Enrique Eugenio Fernando Autonio. The *Weekly Province* of Vancouver suggeste that his mother will call him Alfy for short.

Dr. Grey B. Perl, who has been practising at Kobe as a Dental Surgeon for about nine years, left for his home in Texas, U.S.A., by the N.Y.K. liner *Shinano Maru*. Rizetti's Band was on the Hatoba when the Doctor embarked and played a suitable selection of popular airs.

During three months ending March 31st, the foreign trade at Dairen was: Exports, *yen* 4,514,000; and imports *yen* 6,140,000, all in round numbers. A telegram under date of June 11th from the same place says that owing to heavy rains traffic on the railway between Antung and Mukden has been stopped.

Captain R. H. Hathaway, who was in command of the *Mongolia* when she went aground in the Shimonoseki straits, Japan, has been exonerated by United States Steamship Inspectors O. F. Bolles and J. K. Bulger. In view of an affidavit from the pilot, showing that he was in complete charge, it was held that no blame could attach to the captain.

In Formosa, plague is still very prevalent. From the first appearance of the disease to the present time, patients numbered two thousand. An interesting report is given in connexion with the present epidemic; it is that among native patients, *mimidzu*, or red earth-worms, are being taken as an efficacious remedy for the plague. The number of patients who have recovered after taking the worm is more than that of those who recovered after undergoing serum therapeutics. A Japanese police inspecting officer who was attacked with the disease tried the worm when in a hopeless condition and since then has been growing better. In fact a doctor found that the bacteria in his blood were perishing owing to the efficacy of the worm.

A rather severe shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama at 8.59 a.m. on June 11th. For several seconds after the start the motion was sluggish, but subsequently it became severe. This lasted for one minute and ten seconds, showing horizontal and vertical motions between 1.5 mil. and 1.9 mil. per 1.3 or 1.5 seconds, after which the shock became gentle. The whole duration was two minutes and forty-six seconds and the direction was from northwest to southeast.

Mr. J. Archer, who for many years has ably filled the position of Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Kobe, left there by the N.Y.K. *Shinano Maru*. His departure, says the *Kobe Herald*, is regretted by a large number, Mr. Archer having endeared himself to all by his quiet, unostentatious and sterling qualities. He is now proceeding to the Hokkaido to enjoy three months' rest and change in the northern island. His position in the Bank has been taken by Mr. J. Alston.

At about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, says the *Kobe Herald* of June 6th, the caretaker of Mr. Abenheim's house on Rokkosan found on returning from an errand that the entrance gate had been broken open, and on obtaining a light he discovered three men in a corner of the yard. One of these menaced him with a sword-stick, but the caretaker drew a pistol and fired at the intruders. One of them fell down but soon got up, and the robbers then made off. On the house being searched, it was found that *yen* 28 had been taken from a drawer, and that a quantity of clothing had been packed for removal. The affair was at once reported to the Mikage police.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Mr. Edmond G. Ross, former United States Senator from Kansas, whose vote saved President Andrew Johnson from impeachment, died at Albuquerque, N. M. on May 8th.

General Kuroki tried the New York subway on May 18th at the most favourable time for obtaining a realistic impression, and when he emerged into the bright air at the South Ferry he authorized his interpreter to say to the newspapers:—"I must confess that the first bad impression I have had at New York is the subway. It is a close, stuffy hole in the ground, with the most distracting and head-splitting noises. I do not like it."

The State Department has received a dispatch from Minister Russell at Caracas, Venezuela, stating that the payment to the allied powers—Germany, Great Britain and Italy—agreed upon under the blockade several years ago, will be completed about July 1st. After that date the only payments will be on account of the exchanges on the currency of the countries. The deferred claimants—the United States, Mexico, the Netherlands, Sweden and Belgium—will then come in for settlement. Monthly payments will be made to those countries from the customs receipts of Venezuela.

At the forty-first annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters held in New York on May 9th, President George W. Burchell presented his report dealing mainly with the San Francisco disaster. He said the total property loss in San Francisco was $350,000,000 in round figures. The loss to the 243 insurance companies involved was $175,508,530, represented by about 150,000 claims. In addition there was a large amount of reinsurance, and the total loss to the insurance companies throughout the world he placed at between $220,000,000 and $225,000,000. The year 1906 was the most disastrous ever known in the history of fire insurance, and the San Francisco conflagration was a severe blow to the companies, but nevertheless most of them proved strong enough to meet their obligations.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

"It is remarkable that so few of them were compelled to retire from business," he said, "considering that the loss amounted to a sum as large as the aggregate of all great conflagrations in the United States for the last fifty years." He stated that this single conflagration cost the companies nearly $80,000,000 more than all profits they had made since 1860.

The *Sun* says:—James Henry Smith's will, according to persons who have seen the document, provides for a large number of legacies of from $50,000 up. Practically all of the dozen or more distant relatives of "Silent" Smith will get $50,000 or more. To the widow is left about $4,000,000; Lady Cooper, the sister, is to get $2,000,000, and the residue is to be divided between the sons of Smith's sister, George F. Mason of Aberdeen, S. D., and William S. Mason, vice-president of the City National Bank of Evanston, Ill. George F. Mason will receive the larger part of the residue, his share being put at $10,000,000.

A folio edition of Shakespeare, bearing the date 1685, and said to be similar to the one for which J. Pierpont Morgan paid $10,000, has been unearthed by Ben La Bree of Louisville, Kentucky, and will be taken to New York. The owner is Mrs. Bona Burwell Todd of Owensboro, grand-daughter of Congressman William A. Burwell, secretary to Thomas Jefferson. The book has been in Mrs. Todd's family more than 200 years, and lay on a shelf of the old home place at Bedford City, Va. La Bree was in search of Thomas Jefferson's manuscripts in Mrs. Todd's possession when he discovered the folio. It is covered with brown velvet. On the front page is an engraving of the bard, and underneath is "Gentle Sankespeare." The introduction in verse is signed with the initials of Ben Jonson.

The capitol investigating committee which is sitting at Harrisburg, Pa., has issued a statement showing the cost to the State for furnishing the House Library and the reception and private rooms of the resident clerk of the House. The metallic cases in these apartments were supplied by the Pennsylvania Company of Marietta, Pa, and the other furnishings by John H. Sanderson & Co., of Philadelphia. Architect Joseph M. Huston was paid a commission of 4 per cent by the State for designing the furnishing, the total cost of which was $107,732.94. The library cost $82,907.89; the private room $20,115.23, and the reception room $11,709.82. The commissioner's auditors estimate that the profits of the two firms on these furnishings were from 500 to 1000 per cent.

The Jamestown Exposition management is in financial straits. The promoters of the exposition found it necessary on May 3rd to raise $350,000 more to complete the grounds and buildings, and bonds for that amount must be floated, with the exposition property of 500 acres for security. Such bonds will not be taken in Norfolk, and private capital outside must be sought. One man prominently connected with the exposition says Norfolk bankers refused to take the exposition company's bonds unless a radical reorganization of the executive staff were made. It has been common knowledge in Norfolk that on the day of the exposition opening the promoters had no money left to push the unfinished grounds and buildings to completion. It is said the Government was tried, but was obdurate. It has already loaned $1,000,000, and holds the exposition company's note for that amount, which falls due this year.

The male students of the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell University have started a formal campaign in favour of the segregation of the sexes in the university and against the co-ed participation in undergraduate activities. At the first annual dinner of the Men's Association of the college, faculty and students, joined in the warfare. A large proportion of the girls in Cornell are members of the classes in this particular college, and their presence has caused considerable hostility. Professor Olmstead of the French department strenuously urged complete separation and segregation, going so far as to demand separate classes, buildings and teachers. This, however, was recognized as impracticable. Arthur W. Dubois, president of the association, proposed to oust the girls from all participation in class politics and from membership on class committees, organizations, publications and every other form of activity. It was declared college politics had become demoralized because of co-ed participation, that the votes went to those who were the best looking or did the most "fussing."

STRAWS.

(By Dr. W. B. Scranton.)

When the wind blows, the straws fly, and there is little commotion in the straw world unless the wind does blow. Two blind men occupied the attention of the writer the other day, while he witnessed their anxious attempts to get safely through the Great South Gate of the City. There was a time not so very far back either, when it would not have been so difficult as it was on this particular and recent day. But even blind men can see the difference between the present hustle on all the streets of Seoul, and the sleepy days of old. Indications of prosperity are on every side, and even blind men take cognizance of them, unless it is one of those blind men from the West who come with a bias, and get their information from inside (of a room) sources, and not from vital touch, and actual knowledge of what was before their visit, in the good old times when you could walk the streets, without fear of harm, and only one thing happened at a time, and that at rare intervals. But now the sun is said to rise a half hour earlier than before in Korea, and yet it is with difficulty that one can accomplish all that needs to be done in one short day. The jinrikisha coolie charges you twice as much as he did a year ago, or so, no, it is three times as much, since the money of the country was put on a sound basis, and you really know what it is you are taking and receiving in the name of the coin of the realm. Some grumble because the coolie charges so much, but the real question is, does he grumble? He can now charge twice, and three times as much as he got before, and only have to do one third as much work for it. It is only a straw to be sure, but it shows that somebody can pay those rates or he could not live, and the coolies are cleaner now than they were before, so we get some benefit after all.

It only needs a short trip to Fusan or to Pyengyang to see for one's self, what would be evident to any but a blind man, increased trade; the busy little towns starting up about the comparatively new stations; the school boy with his school cap and bag of books; forest culture, so necessary in this land of close shaven hills; experimental farms, where are worked out problems for the people and their benefit, which the average farmer of the West could not solve. This last sight, good for the eyes of conscientious observers, is enough to gladden any but a chronic grumbler, and stop the cavilling of some, who ask, and never look to see what is being done for Korea, by her neighbours.

Exact and practical teaching is what Korea needs most, and it is just which she is getting from Japan. It is required that somebody should tell the Koreans just what will make and keep up prosperity, and give good wages, and a longer life to enjoy things, and better houses to live in, and justice to protect them in ther rights while they stay here. And these are just the lines Japan is following in Korea to-day. She is taking the things which have only so recently been found practical in Japan, and is teaching and developing these here in Korea. The Westerner naturally and first, perhaps, thinks of Colleges and Universities, but Japan thinks of the work shop, industries and the farm, justice in the Courts, good roads to facilitate the transportation of commodities to the markets, while not forgetting schools as far as they concern the growing youth of the country.

It is perhaps in the way of justice that Japan is conferring a conspicuous and lasting benefit. In the old days where could one find it, and to-day where would one find it were it not for the fostering, not to say the enforcing of it at the hands of our friends from across the straits? One of the most conspicuous results of their occupation and reform, is the protection that is gradually being evolved by the new courts, and affording the Korean people protection against one another. A certain foreigner was recently approached by Koreans who claimed that the Japanese authorities had suppressed a monopoly granted to the Koreans, and that it was now being given to the Japanese. The original documents were examined, and seemed to be all right, and the matter was sent to those authorities asking for an explanation, and right here let it be said, that these explanations are always most willingly granted to every courteous request. After a very thorough sifting of the matter, it turned out as follows:—A certain Korean official, well-known, but especially active in promoting schemes, had obtained from a Head of a Korean Government Department a monopoly for all Korea in a certain line, and he had collected from other Koreans capital to the extent of some two hundred thousand *yen*, so the "sheep" said, to finance the scheme. This Korean monopoly granted to the Koreans, the promoter next tried to sell away from his own people to the Japanese, and the latter asked the Residency whether the sale would be valid, and in so doing, discovered to the Residency, for the first time, the existence of such a mammoth grant. It was an illegal one, granted by a Korean incumbent of office without consulting his confreres, and in contravention of an express treaty with Japan made many years ago. It was not the Japanese therefore who were obtaining a monopoly for the advantage of their own people as was represented to the foreigner, but who were suppressing an illegal monopoly, which the Korean official was trying to sell to an alien to the damage of his own people, and one obtained in a crooked way. It was against their own fellow countryman that the monopoly company had their grievance, and not against the Japanese. In fact the Japanese seem to be set at the present time to protect Koreans' interests, and are being called upon to do this daily.

It is unfortunate that just at this time, when the Japanese Government are at the point, and well able to point out some of the fruitage of their occupation, that so much dust (not real obstruction) is set flying, stirred up by selfish, or short-sighted motives. It stands to reason that the Koreans do not want to be managed. That they do not want some one from the outside to come in and right their internal affairs. It was said of a certain well-known Master of Eton, by one of his pupils, that he was "a beast, but a just beast." Teachers if effective are always looked upon by their pupils with more or less dread, or disaffection. To-day here in Korea there are on every hand the signs of new life, beginning prosperity, and stability, as against previous uncertainty, pitiable poverty, and worse hope. Seoul was a city of officials, and office seekers, and hangers-on. To-day it is a city of students, business hustle, and enterprise. What Korea could not do before, at her own initiative, and would not do at the advice of her friends, is now being done for her, before her very eyes, in her own land and by a neighbour. They refused to lead. They now have the privilege of following. Frictions that were inevitable under such unusual circumstances, are daily growing less, the tension is giving way in the consciousness that something is being evolved, and the two peoples are getting acquainted with one another. Ignorance and inertia are gradually giving way before such a display of intelligence and energy, and both peoples are being benefitted, to say nothing of the whole Far East. *Korea is a long way in advance of what she was a year ago even, and the conditions then, even the adverse stories which were rife, have become out of date.* Even in two years the straws show what is the real current, and the patient and energetic efforts which the Koreans could not understand, and too often objected to, are now bearing open fruit before their eyes.—*Seoul Press.*

A LOCAL DIVORCE CASE.

The *London and China Express* of May 10th reports that in the Divorce Court, before Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane, the petition was heard of Charles William Marshall for the dissolution of his marriage with Kate Saville Marshall, *nee* Corfield, on the ground of her adultery with Charles Clarence St. Clair.

Mr. William Rayden said that the parties had been married on Oct. 24, 1899, at St. Andrew's Church, Tokyo, Japan, by the Rev. William Awdry, Bishop of South Tokyo, according to the rites of the Church of England, and a certificate of the marriage had been obtained from Somerset House, being a "certified copy of an entry occurring in a Register Book of Miscellaneous Foreign Marriages (Vol. 3, 1896-1900), deposited in the General Register Office, Somerset House, London." The parties had known each other in England, and after the petitioner had gone to Yokohama on business, the respondent went out, and they were married in Japan. The marriage was not a happy one, owing to the respondent's intemperate habits, and in June, 1900, he brought her back to live with his parents in England. Subsequently in January, 1902 she rejoined him in Hongkong, but her habits had not improved, and in July, 1902, they separated, and a deed of separation was subsequently executed on Nov. 7, 1902, which was signed by the parties, and also by the co-respondent, as trustee for the respondent, he being represented by her as an old family friend. On the execution of the deed the petitioner paid his wife $600 in

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

cash and her debts. Shortly afterwards he read in the *China Mail* of Nov. 13, 1902, in the list of departures per s.s. *Hupeh*, for Shanghai, the names of "Mr. and Mrs. C. C. St. Clair," and on his return to England in October, 1906, he made inquiries concerning his wife at Whitstable, and filed his petition for divorce. The day after they sailed from Hongkong the co-respondent wrote as follows to the respondent's sister in Whitstable:—S.S. *Hupeh*, at sea, Nov. 14, 1902. My dear new Sister,—Kitty (the respondent) has asked me to write you a few lines about myself. . . . I am a Yankee and a pugilist. . . . a man who fights for money with his fists. In England men of that class are looked down upon, but in America it is considered an honourable profession, and a well paying one also; in fact, it pays better than any other that I know of. . . . I met your dear sister in Hong Kong, and it was a case of love at first sight, and, like all Americans who make up their minds to have anything. I laid violent siege to your sister's heart, and, as they say in America, I 'won out.' . . . Our marriage has not altered my plans. . . . I am the champion middleweight of the eastern portion of the United States —a middleweight means a man who weighs 158 lbs. I am 5 ft. 10 in. in height, and when not in training for a fight weigh about 170 lbs., dark, with black hair and eyes, clean shaven, and Kitty says very handsome, but I think there is something the matter with both her eyes. . . . I am anything but poor; we are bringing lots of pretty things from China and Japan. Well, I've said enough, I guess, which is an Americanism. Your loving brother, Charles Clarence St. Clair. P.S.—We are sending out cards."

Evidence having been given in support of the petition, showing that in February, 1905, the respondent and co-respondent had been living at Whitstable, stating that the respondent had divorced the petitioner and had married the co-respondent.

Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane intimated that he was satisfied that the adultery was proved, but, in his opinion, the validity of the Japanese marriage had not been established.

Mr. Rayden: The certificate from Somerset House, I submit, establishes that. It shows a marriage celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England by an Anglican bishop. Not being a Consular marriage, it falls within the decision in "R. v. Millis" (10 Cl. and Fin. 534; and 8 Jur., 717).

Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane: How do I know it was a valid marriage in Tokyo according to the law of Japan? The case of "R. v. Millis" does not apply. You must call someone who is acquainted with the law of Japan to prove the marriage was a valid one.

Mr. Rayden: Japan is a heathen and not a Christian country, and I should submit "R. v. Millis" covers this case. The officials at Somerset House do not know where the entry comes from and suggest it is made under the Canon Law.

Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane: Then you had better look up your Canon Law! (Laughter.) The case must be adjourned until you have satisfied me as to the validity of this marriage. Although I happen to know the Bishop, I have no "official knowledge" of the validity of his acts.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

THE HORNSEY BYE-ELECTION.

London, June 6.

Lord Ronaldshay (Unionist) has been returned unopposed in the bye-election for the Hornsey division of Middlesex, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. C. B. Balfour.

DEATH SENTENCES IN RUSSIA.

Eight political prisoners have been sentenced to death for participating in the mutiny at Riga on March 15th.

DERBY BETTING.

Later.

The betting on the Derby was as follows: 100 to 9 Orby, 100 to 9 Woolwinder, 8 to 13 Slieve Gallion. Place betting, 6 to 4, 5 to 4 and 30 to 100 respectively. Slieve Gallion led to the straight when Orby challenged and won by two lengths; the other runners following in the order—Bezonian, Galliot, Galvani, Earlston, Allblack, John Bull.

THE FRENCH STRIKE.

The French seamen are hopelessly divided. Many are resuming work.

DIPTHERIA IN TSAR'S FAMILY.

One of the Tsar's daughters is suffering from diptheria. The Tsarina is personally nursing her.

EARTHQUAKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in San Francisco yesterday. There was no damage.

MUTINY OF RUSSIAN GUARDS.

London, June 7.

The Hussars of the Guard at Tsarskoe Selo have mutinied and their ringleaders have been arrested.

SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Steadman, said that the British Government had intimated to the Secretary of the Sugar Convention that they considered the limitation of the sources from which sugar came and entered Great Britain would be inconsistent with our declared policy and injurious to the interests of consumer and manufacturer. Consequently it was impossible for the Government to continue the penalization of bounty fed sugar. We were prepared to withdraw from the Convention at the earliest possible moment, or if the contracting States preferred to exempt Great Britain by a supplementary protocol from the obligation of imposing a penal provision, this would render the notice of withdrawal unnecessary.

DISASTER TO CONTRABANDISTS.

London, June 7.

A large sailing vessel with a cargo of contraband consisting of rifles and powder, was surrounded in the darkness by armed French customs boats near the Tripolitan frontier. The captain refused to surrender and blew up the vessel. It is believed that seventy were killed as a number of native boats were alongside unloading.

MR. MORLEY ON INDIA.

Later.

In the House of Commons during the debate on the Indian budget Mr. John Morley, Secretary for India, defended the Government's action in suppressing sedition and deporting the agitators. He announced his intention of appointing one or two Indian members to the Council of India.

A motion requesting the appointment of a commission to enquire into the causes of unrest was out-talked.

THE OAKS.

London, June 8.

Result of the Oaks Stakes of 5,000 sovs. run at Epsom on Friday, June 8:

Mr. J. B. Joel's Glass Doll 1
Sir John Robinson's Laomedia 2
Lord Dunraven's Lady Hasty 3

COLONIAL AIDS TO BRITISH NAVY.

The British Admiralty has agreed that out of the naval contributions of the Cape and Natal, £85,000 annually shall be spent locally, partly devoted to the upkeep of the ship provided by the Admiralty.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Franco-Siamese treaty.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

British trade returns for May show an increase of 1⅘ millions in imports and 5½ millions in exports.

THE RAND.

The strike situation on the Rand is quieter and the authorities contemplate withdrawing the infantry. One thousand cavalry remain at the scene.

COTTON OPERATIVES' WAGES.

A conference of representatives of cotton masters and men, held at Manchester, agreed to a 5 per cent. advance in wages, but the masters opined that they might shortly find it necessary to curtail production.

FRANCE, JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Later.

Reuter's Washington correspondent telegraphs that France has offered her good offices to promote a stable understanding between America and Japan. The State Department, while dubious regarding the possibility of putting the offer to practical use, received it in the cordial spirit wherein it was made. It is added that the only negotiation likely in the near future will relate to the possible immigration treaty and nothing has arisen to preclude direct dealing thereanent. The San Francisco incident is closed, from a diplomatic point of view.

The *Standard's* correspondent says that the Government has decided to decline.

RECORD PRICE OF COTTON.

New York reports that an English syndicate is placing orders for the purchase of a hundred thousand bales of cotton. This has caused the figures for July delivery to reach a record price.

PRINCE FUSHIMI AT QUEBEC.

London, June 9.

Prince Fushimi has arrived at Quebec where he was cordially welcomed.

FRANCE'S INTERFERENCE.

From Paris it is reported that a semi-official note says the statement that France has offered her offices to America is incorrect. Nothing indicates that the relations between the United States and Japan necessitated such good offices. It is true, however, that there have been the most friendly *pour-parlers* with the American Government concerning the French arrangement with Japan.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

London, June 10.

Sir Claude MacDonald has had an audience of the King prior to his return to Tokyo.

ARMY MANŒUVRES.

In consequence of the official view that it is necessary to have a closer study of the siege operations and the experience at Port Arthur, there will be army manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Chatham, culminating in an attack on the fortress. The arrangements and equipment are to be of the most complete kind.

DISTURBANCES IN PERSIA.

London, June 10.

Reuter's agent at Teheran telegraphs that serious electoral disorders have occurred at Kermanshah (a large town in the north-west of Persia, situate on the Kerah river in Irak-Ajemi). There was considerable loss of life. Two thousand members of the anti-Government faction took refuge in the British Consulate. Simultaneously as Kurds were raiding the vicinity, Persian soldiers were looting inside the town.

THE WINE GROWERS AGITATION IN FRANCE.

Later.

The wine-growers agitation in France reached a climax yesterday when an unparalleled demonstration took place at Montpellier. Over half a million people from all parts of the South of France participated in the affair. The bulk of them arrived yesterday. All the churches and public buildings were given up to shelter the people but thousands were compelled to sleep in the streets. It has long been announced that unless the Government

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

satisfied their demands by the 10th of June the South of France would refuse to pay its taxes. All the local authorities would then resign. The demonstrators have pledged themselves to carry out their threat. It is expected that twelve hundred municipalities will cease their functions to-night.

TO TUNNEL BEHRING STRAITS.

The Tsar has approved the proposal of the Cabinet to grant a concession for the construction of a railway to the Behring Straits and to cut a tunnel beneath them.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

London, June 11.

The Franco-Japanese agreement was signed at Paris yesterday.

GUATEMALAN PRESIDENT ASSASSINATED.

A telegram has been received from Mexico stating that President Cabrera of Guatemala has been assassinated.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN CANADA.

Montreal telegrams report that Prince Fushimi had a magnificent reception there. The city was profusely decorated.

KAISER ENTERTAINS PRINCE KUNI.

The Kaiser entertained Prince Kuni and Admiral Yamamoto to luncheon at Berlin.

JAPANESE PROGRESSIVES COMBINE.

It is learned authoritatively in Washington that Japanese Progressives in Japan and on the Pacific Coast have allied for the purpose of over-throwing the Japanese Ministry and obtaining the annulment of the coolie exclusion clause in the Immigration Bill. Their preliminary steps will be to secure the recall of Viscount Aoki from Washington and an apology, perhaps an indemnity, for the violence to Japanese in San Francisco.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, June 11.

Prince Fushimi has arrived in Ottawa, where he is the guest of Earl Grey, the Governor-General. He had an enthusiastic reception.

MR. TAFT'S VISIT TO THE ORIENT.

The *Standard's* correspondent in New York says that Mr. Taft will include a visit to Japan in the course of his impending tour in the Philippines. Considerable significance is attached to the announcement.

THE TROUBLES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

The municipalities of Montpellier, Perpignan, Narbonne and many smaller towns have resigned.

ORANGIA.

Later.

Letters patent have been issued granting to Orangia a constitution. They follow the lines of the Transvaal constitution with the same reservations.

A WARM POLITICAL FIGHT.

It has been decided to run an Irish League candidate at Jarrow in succession to the late Sir Charles Mark Palmer. The Liberal, Conservative and Labour candidates are already on the field.

(Note—At the last election Sir Charles M. Palmer (Liberal) received 8,047 votes to Mr. Pete Curran, (Labour) 5093.

THE JAPANESE PROGRESSIVES AND AMERICA.

London, June 12.

Washington advices state that, in spite of Japanese denials, the Japanese on the Pacific coast are raising thousands of dollars to carry out their contract with the Progressives for the overthrow of the Ministry. The advices also show that the Japanese situation is causing uneasiness.

MR. TAFT'S VISIT TO JAPAN.

It is believed that Mr. Taft's call of courtesy on Japan will become a mission of importance.

NATAL AND ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

From Pieter Maritzburg it is reported that Mr. Haggar, the Labourite, has introduced a bill to abolish Asiatic immigration into Natal from Dec. 31st, 1908, and to repatriate indentured Asiatics at the termination of their contracts.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

It is declared in Paris that the purpose of the Franco-Japanese agreement is to guarantee the *status quo* in Asia and not merely in the territories of France and Japan.

RIOTING AT MONTPELLIER.

London, June 12.

Riots have occurred at Montpellier, where the cafes were sacked and chairs, tables, etc., hurled at the troops. Many people were arrested. The Minister of Finance has recommended the winegrowers to combine to regulate the output and to abolish the production of inferior wines.

Later.

The French Chamber of Deputies has again discussed for a whole day the continued resignations of municipalities in the South, which is leading to municipal chaos and also renders marriages impossible.

ORANGIA.

Major Sir H. J. Goold-Adams remains as Governor of Orangia. The newspapers are generally hopeful that the spirit of the Dutch of the old Orange Free State will harmonise with the spirit represented by General Botha in the Transvaal.

A TRAGIC DEATH.

Major-General Sir Arthur Edward Augustus Ellis, G.C.V.O., C.S.I., extra Equerry to H. M. the King and one of the King's suite, died suddenly during the gala performance given at Covent Garden in honour of their Danish Majesties. The King was not informed of the sad occurrence until after the performance.

Note—Major-General Ellis, who was born at Gibraltar in 1837, served throughout the Crimean War and after seeing some service in India filled many Court appointments.]

THE WINE-GROWING CRISIS SERIOUS.

London, June 13.

The wine-growing crisis in France is most serious. Fifty municipalities have now resigned. The infantry at Montpellier hissed the command to suppress the disorder and a mutiny was raised in the barracks.

THE JAPANESE SITUATION.

A telegram from Washington says that Mr. Root has positively refused to make any statement about the Japanese situation. His refusal is solely because of unwillingness to notice the alarmist rumours.

Mr. Taft has been interviewed at Milwaukee. He said, "You may rest assured that there will be no war with Japan."

THE BEHRING STRAITS TUNNEL.

St. Petersburg officially corrects the statement that the Tsar has approved of the proposal to grant a Behring Straits concession. The Tsar has ratified the Government's refusal to grant the concession.

JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICERS IN LONDON.

Lord Tweedmouth yesterday banquetted the Japanese naval officers.

MURDER OF A RUSSIAN GENERAL.

General Ulyonine, Director of the Central Asian Railway, has been murdered at Askabad. The assailant escaped.

ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO AT KIEL.

Admiral Yamamoto is at Kiel, where he is inspecting the dockyard.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

THE SAN FRANCISCO AFFAIR.

Washington, June 5.

To-day, June 5th, Mr. Miyaoka, councillor of the Japanese Embassy, visited Secretary Root at the latter's office and initiated negotiations as to the attack on the Japanese restaurant at San Francisco. The Japanese official explained to the American Minister that all the information obtained by the Japanese Embassy differed in every respect from that published hitherto in all the American newspapers. He declared that the Japanese Government was quite satisfied with the attitude adopted by the American Government for the protection of Japanese interests.

San Francisco, June 5.

Mr. Miyaoka, Councillor of the Japanese Embassy, had an interview yesterday, June 4th, with Secretary Root at which the former presented detailed information with regard to the Japanese restaurant affair. The intention of the Japanese official in presenting the information was that the American Government should not be misled by many journals which published false reports actuated by racial prejudice. Secretary Root was unwilling to discuss the affair but hinted that a safe understanding would be arrived at between Japan and America and declared that the American Government is sincerely anxious to protect Japanese interests as stipulated in the treaty. Mr. Miyaoka is reported to be satisfied with the guarantee of the American Minister. It is said that in consequence the Japanese Government will not take any steps with regard to the San Francisco trouble.

It is reported that the American Government intends to despatch a number of patrol ships to Behring Sea to deal with Japanese poachers.

The American Secretary for Commerce and Labour has given instructions to the Superintendent-General of Immigration Affairs to enforce strictly the new Immigration Law as to Japanese labourers.

The *Call* in its issue of June 5th ridicules the views of Count Okuma as to America and says that the trouble is to be attributed to the emigrants whom Japan is sending to America where they are not wanted, and that if trouble between the two countries is to be stopped in the future, Japan had better not to send any more labourers to America.

EARTHQUAKE.

At 12.30 a.m, on June 5th, a severe shock of earthquake was felt in San Francisco. No special damage was sustained.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, June 6.

The *Empress of Ireland*, on her arrival at Quebec, was met by the citizens, who welcomed Prince Fushimi enthusiastically. Royal salutes were fired and double guards of honour attended the Prince. The Governor-General, Earl Grey, gave a grand reception in the City Hall. The Mayor

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

greeted Prince Fushimi as the representative of the powerful empire whose exploits and renown were the marvels of the twentieth century. Prince Fushimi returned a gracious reply. At night a state dinner and reception was given by the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, Sir Louis A. Jette.

PUNISHING STRIKE LEADERS.

News from Paris reports that two leaders of the General Confederation of Labour have been found guilty of promoting strikes and anti-militarist doctrines and have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment each.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AFFAIR.

The strong views of Count Okuma, which he recently telegraphed to some journals in New York as to the San Francisco affair, have created an impression in America.

Information from the Governor of California, the Commander-in-Chief of the troops and the Chief of Police of San Francisco with regard to the restaurant affair have been received by the Federal Government. The essential features of the reports are that the trouble was not caused by racial prejudice, but originated in commercial competition.

San Francisco, June 7.

The *Call* says in its issue of to-day, that the Japanese are people who always create trouble. If the Japanese have any complaint, as Count Okuma is reported to hold that the Americans are not right in the San Francisco affair, they had better leave the country. So long as Japanese remain in America, trouble can not be avoided. The *Chronicle* says that the presence of the Japanese in America is not desired. Americans can not understand why the Japanese do not leave for home if they are dissatisfied with their treatment in America.

ADMIRAL IJUIN.

London, June 7.

Baron Komura, the Japanese Ambassador, presented to the King at Buckingham Palace, Admiral Ijuin and the officers of the Japanese cruisers *Chitose* and *Tsukuba*.

PEACE CONFERENCE PROSPECTS.

The general opinion among competent circles in Paris is that the proposals regarding the limitation of armaments at the Hague tribunal will end in smoke. On the other hand the delegates are personally desirous of progressing towards the development of international arbitration.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

The Times has a special message from Simla which says that the symptoms of sedition are apparently confined to the educated middle classes, while the chief landowners, merchants, Mahommedans, and the army are practically untouched. The agitators are making strong endeavours to capture the sympathy of the troops and the peasants, who, wherever affected, are stirred up rather by local influence than by militant nationalism. The prompt actions of the Government has astonished the agitators who proposed a secret plan of campaign lasting some months.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, June 10.

Ottawa telegrams report that Prince Fushimi arrived at Montreal on Saturday. There was a large crowd at the railway station and he was received heartily *en route*. The City Hall was profusely decorated. Replying to an address of welcome, the Prince expressed the hope that the development of transport facilities would lead to the establishment of greater commercial relations between Canada and Japan. In the afternoon His Highness was present at the races. In the evening he dined at the Montreal Club.

AOKI'S VISIT TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

From Washington it is reported that Viscount Aoki starts shortly for the Pacific coast, visiting Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles. The facts of the journey were decided long ago, which disposes of the theory that this is the outcome of the Californian troubles.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN FRENCH WINE DISTRICTS.

A Paris report states that the situation in the wine-bearing districts, arising out of the depression of trade, is critical. Mayors and municipalities are resigning, ratepayers refusing to pay taxes with the view of compelling Government to ameliorate the situation.

JAPANESE QUESTION CAUSES UNEASINESS AT WASHINGTON.

New York, June 11.

The Japanese question is causing uneasiness at Washington. It is stated that Mr. Taft will visit Japan *en route* for the Philippines. The officials are worried by the danger of further trouble in San Francisco. Mr. Roosevelt's order prohibiting the further immigration of Japanese coolies is proving a constant source of irritation.

The London *Globe* says that Japanese war preparations are commented on in naval circles.

FURTHER TROUBLE IN AMERICA.

San Francisco, June 10.

The flower farm belonging to a Japanese named Nabeta at Berkeley on the shore front of San Francisco has been attacked by by about thirty Americans. The rioters destroyed the nursery room, other buildings, etc. It is said that Japanese nursery business in the district is prosperous, and consequently Americans in the same business have been envious for a long time of Japanese enterprise. None of the rioters has been arrested. The efforts of the Federal Government to protect the Japanese are not effective in the locality.

VISCOUNT AOKI.

The proposed visit of Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador, to San Francisco has been postponed under the instructions of his Government. The postponement is attributed to apprehension on the part of the Japanese Government that the journey of the Ambassador will cause misunderstanding in America.

JAPAN.

London, June 11.

Commenting on the three *ententes* which Japan has concluded with foreign countries, *The Times* points out the endless interest in and the necessity for the agreements and says that the conventions will establish the Monroe doctrine in an extensive region which has been included in serious intrigues in the near past and which will become the centre of the world's policy in the future. The paper further goes on to express regret that the trouble between Japan and America has arisen and says that such a dispute had not been anticipated between two such enlightened peoples of the Oriental and Occidental world. The journal advises those Powers to settle their differences amicably.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

According to an Ottawa telegram, Prince Fushimi was welcomed by several thousand citizens at the Central Railway Station. Earl Grey, Governor-General, officially received His Highness. At the reception which was held at the beautifully decorated City Hall, Prince Fushimi gave an address in which he referred to the commercial relations between Japan and Great Britain. He expressed his thanks for the warship which King Edward had sent to Vancouver to carry him home to Japan, and said that he was sincerely pleased with his tour around the globe under the British flag.

The Prince has left Ottawa by special train via Niagara.

BARON OZAWA.

Baron Ozawa, Vice-President of the Japan Red Cross Society, now in London in connexion with the international meeting of the Red Cross Societies, has been entertained by delegates from the American Ladies Society.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE "ENTENTE."

London, June 11.

The Franco-Japanese agreement was signed at Paris on the 11th. The mode of publication will be settled later.

JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICERS IN LONDON.

June 12.

Parties of officers from the cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* lunched with the Lord Mayor and dined at the Admiralty. Two hundred and fifty bluejackets visited the Horse Show at Olympia. They were loudly cheered and placed in a box opposite to that occupied by the King and Queen and the Danish Sovereigns. In the evening many officers were present at a special performance in the Alhambra.

THE SITUATION AND THE MONEY MARKET.

There is little selling of Japanese bonds on the Stock Exchange owing to the American question. The New York Stock Exchange is uneasy. There are rumours of a hitch in the negotiations with Japan.

TAFT SAYS NO WAR.

Mr. Taft has been interviewed at Milwaukee and has declared that the public may rest assured that there will be no war.

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, June 12.

On the night of June 10th, fresh trouble occurred in this city, a number of Japanese being attacked by some Americans. The American police having seen that those assailed were Japanese went their way paying no attention to the seriousness of the affair. In spite of the guarantee of the Federal Government and of the Governor of California as to the protection of Japanese, the lives and property of the latter are not safe under the American police.

A conference was held on June 11th by the American Cabinet. Mr. Secretary Root submitted the views of his office with regard to the Japanese question.

The report of Mr. Develin, City Attorney of San Francisco with reference to the recent trouble was received on 11th June. It is generally said that his information is unfavourable to the Japanese.

AOKI POSTPONES VISIT.

London, June 13.

It is reported from Washington that Viscount Aoki will postpone his visit to the Pacific Coast. He thinks that owing to the hysteria of certain newspapers his visit might be interpreted as an attempt to settle diplomatic difficulties which do not exist. He hopes to go later.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Ottawa advices state that Prince Fushimi has inspected the military college at Kingston. He approved of the soldierly bearing of the cadets. The juniors unharnessed the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

horses from his carriage and drew the carriage to the station.

At Toronto the Prince was royally received. The city was profusely decorated. There were a garden party and a state dinner.

THE WINE-GROWERS' AGITATION.

Telegrams from Paris say that the agitation arising out of the crisis in the wine-growing districts is increasing. Many municipal bodies are resigning in obedience to the order of the agitators. The Government declines to accept the resignations, which are calculated to upset the whole of the legal machinery.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

SOUTH CHINA.

The Swatow district is perfectly quiet.

THE "ENTENTE" SIGNED.

The Franco-Japanese *entente* was signed in Paris by Messrs. Pichon and Motono at 4 p.m. on the 10th instant, and will be promulgated about the 15th (Saturday).

CHINESE INSURRECTION QUELLED.

The insurrection in South China has been quelled and the Government troops are now pursuing the remnants of the insurgents.

BOY CURED OF RINGWORM

Doctor Attended Him for Several Weeks without any Benefit — Friends Surprised at Result of Cure, and Mother

STRONGLY RECOMMENDS CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I am pleased to give you the particulars respecting the case of my son Cyril. Four years ago, he came home from school with ringworm. At once we had the family doctor who attended him for several weeks without any benefit, and told me he feared his head would have to be shaved. Seeing your advertisement I got one tablet of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment. Our friends, of course, were surprised at the result. He was quite cured, his hair began to grow at once, and in two months he had a lovely head of hair, and has it now. I strongly recommend Cuticura Remedies in all cases of ringworm. You are quite at liberty to use my experience for the benefit of others. Mrs. L. Huntley, 17 Fairthorn Road, Westcombe Park, Charlton, S. E., Eng., Apr. 5, 1906."

WORLD'S FAVOURITE

For Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands is Cuticura.

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, for annoying irritations and ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, are priceless. No other remedies so pure, so sweet, so economical, and so speedily effective. They are the World's Favourites.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, viz! of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "A Book for Mothers."

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer.	Date
Europe	N. L. D.	Roon 1	Sa June 15
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M June 17
Europe	M. M.	Sydney 2	W. June 19
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	America Maru	Th June 20
Hongkong	H. T.	Tremont 3	Th. June 20
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Emp. of India	Su June 23
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian 4	Tu June 25
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru 5	Th June 27
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	Th. June 27
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	F. June 28
America	O. & O.	Doric	F June 28
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Emp. of China	Th July 11

1 Left Nagasaki on the 12th inst.
2 Left Hongkong on the 10th inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 8th inst.
4 Left Vancouver on the 7th inst.
5 Left Seattle on the 11th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	M. M.	Australien	Sa. June 15
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi M.	Su June 16
Europe	P. & O.	Devanha	Tu June 18
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W June 19
Tacoma	D. T.	Tremont	F. June 21
Europe	N. D. L.	Roon	Sa. June 22
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa June 22
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Emp. of India	Su June 23
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Ningchow	M June 24
Portland	P. & A.	Alesia	Sa June 24
Europe	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	W June 26
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	W June 26
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	W. June 26
America	P. M.	Siberia	Sa. June 29
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar	Su June 29
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa June 29
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	Su. June 30
Hongkong	P. & A.	Numantia	W. July 2
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Emp. of China	Th July 11

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, R. Numonie, 7th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 7th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prinz Sigismund, German steamer, 1,844, D. Lenz, 7th June,—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, 2nd June, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, W. Wada, 7th June,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Urajio Maru, Japanese steamer, 833, M. Makihara, 8th June.—Jinsen via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Japan, British steamer, 3,806, Olefant, 8th June,—Calcutta via ports, and Shanghai, General.—Cornes & Co.

Cardiganshire, British steamer, 2,689, W. O. Tyers, 9th June,—Antwerp, Middlesbro and London via ports, and Kobe, 8th June, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 9th June,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 8th June, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Tjipanas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, A. Pander, 9th June,—Batavia via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,806, Wegemann, 9th June,—Portland, Oregon, and Astoria, 21st May, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Ers Franz Ferdinand, Austrian steamer, 3,843, C. Matkowich, 6th June,—Trieste via ports, General.—Hellet Bros.

St. Domingo, Danish steamer, 2,773, Gabe, 7th June,—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Toyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, I. Deguchi, 7th June,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,652, Samuel Sandberg, 10th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, K. Kawara, 10th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Christiania, German steamer, 1,775, M. Malchow, 10th June,—Hamburg via ports, and Singapore, 28th May, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, M. Makihara, 9th June,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jingu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,861, S. Nagata, 10th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,247, O. Toyoda, 10th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kitsurin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,103, K. Watanabe, 10th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rioto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,563, T. Yoshiwara, 10th June,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, R. H. Hathaway, 10th June,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 24th May, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Amiral Duperre, French steamer, 3,013, Bataille, 11th June,—Antwerp via ports, General.—Chargeurs Reunis.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, G. S. Lapraik, 10th June,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hyson, British steamer, 4,232, J. A. Davies, 11th June,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 10th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2038, T. Irisawa, 11th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Katsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,697, O. Hayakawa, 11th June,—Dairen via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Niigata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,353, K. Sato, 11th June,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,610, Y. Nakagawa, 11th June,—Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjiliwong, Dutch steamer, 3,052, N. V. W. Jurriaanse, 12th June,—Batavia via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, T. Tibballs, 12th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Scotra, British steamer, 3,896, W. R. F. Hickey, 12th June,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Yeijio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, M. Winckler, 12th June,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 13th June,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimidzu, 13th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker, 12th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ospack, British steamer, 2,517, A. G. Paddle, 13th June,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 11th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 13th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Oanfa, British steamer, 4,867, W. C. Lycett, 8th June,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Maryland, U.S. cruiser, 13,680, Captain C. Thomas, 8th June,—Cheefoo via Inland Sea.

Pennsylvania, U.S. cruiser, 13,680, Captain Aaron Ward, 8th June,—Chefoo via Inland Sea.

Scharnhorst, German steamer, 5,058, L. Maass, 8th June,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 8th June,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Bandasan Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,245, P. Holstion, 8th June,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Taito Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,248, T. Akashi, 9th June,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Achilles, British steamer, 4,484, Robt. C. Thompson, 9th June,—Cebu, P.I., Ballast,—Butterfield & Swire.

Urajio Maru, Japanese steamer, 833, M. Makihara, 9th June,—Chinnampo via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanouchi, 9th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 9th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Wada, 9th June,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prinz Sigismund, German steamer, 1,844, D. Lenz, 9th June,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Zinobia, British steamer, 1,336, Evans, 9th June,—Hakodate, Stores.—American Trading Co.

Japan, British steamer, 3,806, Olefant, 10th June,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Hioga Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 10th June,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 10th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Oyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,247, O. Toyoda, 11th June,—Hakodate and Otaru via West Coast ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jingu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,861, S. Nagata, 11th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, R. H. Hathaway, 12th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General,—P. M. S.S. Co.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 12th June,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Kagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,610, Y. Nakagawa, 12th June,—Anping and Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, K. Kawara, 12th June,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hitachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 4,163, W. Townsend, 12th June.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, M. Makihara, 12th June,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Decide, French gun-boat, 646, Com. Le Blanc, 12th June,—Kobe.

Tjiliwong, Dutch steamer, 3,052, N. V. W. Jurriaanse, 12th June,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, G. S. Lapraik, 13th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, R. Nunome, 13th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Cardiganshire, British steamer, 2,689, W. O Tyers, 12th June,—Saigon via Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, T. Tibballs, 13th June,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kitsurin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,103, K. Watanabe, 13th June,—Muroran, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Prinz Sigismund*, from Sydney via ports:—Miss R. Carr, Mr. A. Conde, Mr. J. Fantes, Mr. S. Rueda, Mr. A. E. Hashim, Mr. N. Hashim, Miss Hashim, Mr. Ismael, Mrs. A. Cheney, Mrs. L. Burkhardt, Mr. C. G. Rosenoen, and Mr. J. G. van Jugen, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Japan*, from Calcutta via ports:—Mrs. Shepherd, Miss Chater, and Mr. Cohen, in cabin; Mr. Kabbalis Haradas, Mr. K. Dass, Mr. S. Dass, Mr. Are Gung Cheeney Yee, Mr Tee Shun, and Mr. Ah Mook, in second class; 7, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. F. M. Bechtel, Mr. R. E. Abenheim, Mr. J. R. Legge, Dr. A. Wood Smith, Mr. Roy E. Fuller, Mr. H. van Zuyden, Lieut. F. P. Jackson, U.S.A., Lieut. H. W. Fleet, U.S.A., Mr. B. E. Beeman, Mr. J. McIsaac, Mrs. J. McIsaac, child and amah, Mr. W. L. Dohen, Mr. Jno. R. Holmes, Mrs. Jno. R. Holmes, Mr. Harry Rosenberg, Mrs. Harry Rosenberg, Mrs. J. W. Cochrane, Miss J. C. Cochrane, Mr. C. M. Mitha, Mr. E. P. Casey, Mrs. E. P. Casey, Mr. Thomas Barbour, and Mrs. Thomas Barbour and maid, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. James Reilly, Jr., Mrs. James Reilly, Jr., Miss E. E. Gile, Miss A. Warder, Mother M. Benedict Clancey, Miss Maud Bond, Mrs. George Mouser, Mr. E. Meyer, Mr. J. M. Dickinson, Mr. E. B. Rosenberger, Mr. F. E. Meigs, Miss Ruth Meigs, Mrs. James Paxton, Miss G. Paxton, Miss A. Logan, Mr. W. Foster, Mr. T. B. Cavitt, Mr. Adolf Gruenwald, Miss E. Brincard, Mr. Andrew Henderson, Mr. Frank C. French, Miss F. E. Hathaway, Mr. Charles Allers, Mr. Lau Hin Poy, Mr. C. Tin Wing, Mr. Wong Kwong, Dr. E. B. Bosworth, and Mrs. E. T. Bosworth, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Crellus Cartwright, Mr. Chas. Fossey, Mr. F. Hagedorn, Mr. E. B. Hudson, Mrs. E. B. Hudson, Mr. K. T. Iwashita, Mr. F. Koch, Mr. B. Matsuki, Mr. A. H. Moore, Mr. A. C. Ritchie, Mrs. A. C. Ritchie, Mr. N. Takata, Mr. J. H. Thompson, Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Miss Eileen B. Thompson, Miss Edith C. Thompson, Mr. J. H. Thompson, Jr., Baron Ludwig Wittmann, Mr. B. Wolf, Mrs. B. Wolf and child, Mr. W. S. Abrams, Miss Lulu Abrams, Dr. Junghaun, Mrs. Junghaun, Miss P. Martin, Mr. M. Saura Sirn, Mr. A. M. Lumpkin, Miss R. Tiscornia, Miss M. Stolder, Mr. A. F. Wall, Mr. K. Odo, Mrs. Odo, 2 children and 2 servants, in cabin. For Kobe:—Miss Louise Haas, Miss Elizabeth Haas, and Mr. Rudolph Scherer, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. E. W. Blair, and Mrs. E. W. Blair, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Miss Etta Boleshagen, Mrs. D. Christian, Mr. W. A. Crossland, Miss Grace Holly, Hon. C. S. Hyman, Mr. J. A. McClure, Mr. R. J. Monahan, Miss V. Stone, Mr. F. H. Thompson, Dr. E. O. Winship, and Mrs. E. O. Winship, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Scharnhorst*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. A. Nirnheim, Dr. L. A. Whittle, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kelly, Mr. Ed. Osenbruggen, Mr. R. Hoffmann, Mr. A. Kuch, Mr. C. E. Ketelsen, Mr. F. Blan, Mr. S. Yamaoka, Mr. Jhamatmal Geroobumal, Mr. J. C. de Souza Botilio, Mr. J. M. Rosario, Mrs. G. Abella, Mr. M. Navalrai, Mr. and Mrs. Holloway and servant, Miss Holloway, Mr. K Terano, Mrs. Lan, Mrs. Ng, Mr. and Mrs. Blum, Mr. Wertner and child, Mr. G. Wood, Mr. T. Arlington, Mr. Ip N. Wah, Mr. C. Jam Shui, Mr. Young, Mr. Sum, Mr. Loo, Mr. Wm. Thariengton, Mr. A. Percival, and Mr. G. Wilkin, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. W. Blair, Mrs. E. W. Blair, Mr. H. S. Chen, Mrs. D. Christian, Mr. W. A. Crossland, Miss Louise Haas, Miss Elizabeth Haas, Miss Grace Holly, Hon. C. S. Hyman, Mr. Ke Kinsun, Mr. J. A. McClure, Mr. R. J. Monahan, Mr. J. H. Nathan, Mr. Rudolph Scherer, Miss V. Stone, Mr. F. H. Thompson, Dr. F. O. Winship, Mrs. F. O. Winship, Mr. W. R. Evans, Jr., Mrs. W. R. Evans, Jr., Mrs. W. M. Fassett, Mrs. W. M. Fassett, Miss Fassett, Miss A. Fassett, Mrs. G. E. Gelm, Mr. E. B. Hudson, Mrs. E. B. Hudson, Mr. W. B. Llewellyn, Mr. S. L. Severance, Mrs. S. L. Severance, and Miss M. H. Severance, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Dr. R. F. Alsop, Mrs. R. F. Alsop, Mr. F. A. Arter, Mrs. F. A. Arter, Mr. R. H. Beazley, Mr. B. E. Beeman, Mr. W. H. Benedict, Mr. L. L. Biddle and valet, Mrs. Otis Biglow, Miss Biglow, Miss Maud Bond, Mr. E. T. Bosworth, Mrs. E. T. Bosworth, Mr. J. N. Boyd, Miss E. Brincard, Mr. J. A. Brown, Mrs. J. A. Brown, Mr. T. B. Cavitt, Mrs. B. Campbell, Mr. M. M. Chatbrieres, Gen. E. S. Champlin, Mrs. E. R. Champlin, Mr. Geo. T. Chester, Mrs. Geo. T. Chester, Mother M. Benedict Clancey, Capt. W. H. Clifford, U.S.N., Miss Clara A. Converse, Miss J. F. Crellin, Miss M. L. Crellin, Mr J. M. Dickinson, Mrs. J. Dickson, Mr. G. W. C. Drexel and valet, Mrs. G. W. C. Drexel and maid, Mr. A. W. Eddy, Mr. I. Elphinstone, Rev. C. D. Foss, Mrs. C. D. Foss, Mr. W. Foster, Mr. F. C. French, Mr. R. E. Fuller, Mr. J. W. Gamong, Mrs. J. W. Canong, Mr. F. Gerlach, Mrs. F. Gerlach, Miss E. E. Gile, Mr. F. N. Gilbert, Mrs. F. N. Gilbert, Master Gilbert, Mr. A. C. Gray, Mrs. A. C. Gray, Dr. C. T. Grayson, U.S.N., Ensign E. F. Green, U.S.N, Mr. Adolf Gruenwald, Miss Bertha Hall, Miss A. E. Hancock, Mr. A. T. Hashim, Miss F. F. Hathaway, Mr. A. Henderson, Capt. A. Akin Higgins, Mr. S. Horiya, Mr. J. Ismael, Miss A. B. Jenks, Mrs. F. W. Jenks' Mr. F. W. Junker, Mrs. F. W. Junker, Mr. I. Kawaguchi, Mr. A. M. Kellog, Mrs. A. M. Kellogg, Mrs. F. H. Kennedy, Mr. Wm. H. Laird, Mrs. Wm. H. Laird, Prof. W. P. Laird, Mrs. W. P. Laird, Miss M. H. Laird, Miss I. M. Lane, Mr. Lau Hin Poy, Miss Alice Logan, Mr. E. F. Loud, Mrs. E. F. Loud, Miss M. V. Loud, Dr. A. S. Lloyds, Mrs. A. S. Lloyd, Mr. J. E. Lynds, Mrs. J. E. Lynds, Mr. Edward S. Lynds, Dr. H. C. Mabie, Miss Catherine L. Mabie, Mr. H. B. McDaniel, Mrs. H. B. McDaniel, Mrs. F. M. McFadden, Mr. W. R. McShea, Mr. F. E. Meigs, Miss Ruth Meigs, Mr. E. Meyer, Mrs. Geo. Mooser, Mrs. R. L. Morgan, Miss Moynihan, Mr. J. Munro, Mrs. J. Munro, Mr. J. C. Nelson, Mr. F. S. North, Mr. O. H. P. Noyes, Mr. J. R. Packard, Mrs. John Packer and child, Col. W. S. Paine, Mrs. W. S. Paine, Mrs. James Paxton, Mr. W. C. Pratt, Mr. W. Querner, Mrs. W. Querner, Mr. R. B. von Rautenfeld, Mr. J. Reilly, Jr., Mrs. J. Reilly, Jr., Mr. C. H. Roberts, Mr. F. G. Robinson, Mr. E. B. Rosenberger, Miss J. Rumsey, Mr. E. V. Saloman, Mrs. S. Salomon, Mr. J. A. Saxe, Mrs. J. A. Saxe, Mrs. S. W. Scudder, Miss Ida S. Scudder, Mr. I. P. Sewall, Mrs. I. P. Sewall, Mr. E. Sharpe, Mrs. E. P. Sharpe and valet, Mr. B. Shepherd, Mrs. L. G. Shepherd, Mr. R. Siebenschein, Mrs. R. Siebanschein, Mrs. H. R. Spencer, Mr. Ed. H. Smith, Mrs. Ed. H. Smith, Mr. J. Hoyt Smith, Rev. Geo. B. Smythe, Mr. D. Stewart, Mr. E. T. Taylor, Mr. B. F. Terwilliger, Mrs. B. F. Terwilliger, Miss Terwilliger, Mr. O. Ting Wing, Mr. R. W. Toll, Mr. C. H. Toll, Mr. C. E. de Trafford, Lady de Trafford and maid, Mr. H. de Trafford, Mr. W. Tyson, Mr. C. V. Vickery, Miss A. Warder, Mr. G. F. West, West, Mrs. G. F. West, Dr. Geo. F. Whitworth, Mrs. M. T. Wick, Mr. R. Wickwire, Mrs. A. J. Williams, Mr. Wong Kwang, Mr. R. H. Wright, Miss Wright, Mr. Fred. Yosby, Mr. S. Yuritzen, and Mrs. S. Yuritzen, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Shinano Maru*, for Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. Gaurnier, Mr. and Mrs. Wilber, Dr. Perl, Mrs. Spencer, Mr. C. T. Wang, Mr. Davison James, Mr. Wang Cheng Ting, Mr. Y. Hashimoto, Miss E. Sarah, Mr. Wm. Smith, Mr. F. H. Carter, Miss Johnson Kato, Mr. T. Miyanaga, Mrs. Y. Nagahara, Mr. Y. Nagahara, Mr. K. Nakamura, Mr. S. Okajima, Mr. G. Haasch, Mr. J. E. Williams and 4 children, Rev. Bovison, Miss D. E. Davis, Mr. S. Churing, Mr. and Mrs. Yeareger, and Dr. Owen Paget, in cabin; Mr. K. Moromoto, Mr. S. Nishimura, Miss Y. Kajiro, Mr. K. Mihashi, Mr. T. Oira, Mrs. T. Matsumoto, Miss K. Nishii, Mr. Y. Takeuchi, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. S. Ishii, Mr. T. Sawadani, and Mr. A. Hasegawa, in intermediate.

Per Japanese steamer *Hitachi Maru*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. Kaiu Yim, Mr. K. S. Richardson, Capt. and Mrs. Stanger Leathes, Lieut. and Mrs. C. Ryley, Mr. Ed. Challinor, Mr. Albert Kopp, Capt. J. W. Wale, Count Matsukata, Mr. Wada, Mr. D. G. Picris, Dr. J. Koomoto, Mrs. Akizuki and 2 children, Mr. A. T. Frost, Mr. J. M. Taylor, Mrs. Lucas, and 2 Chinese, in cabin; Mr. K. Horiba, Mr. J. Tsuji, Mr. J. Takegawa, Mr. S. Hayashi, Mr. M. Sato, Mr. S. Kusakabe, Mr. S. Hashimoto, Mr. N. Konuma, Mr. T. Nagasaka, Mr. G. H. Moobxi, and Mr. S. Yano, in second class; 12 Chinese, in intermediate.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, June 14.

American cotton is steady. Moderate business is being done in gassed yarn. Flannel and serge for summer use has shown no notable activity during the week. Stocks are scarce. Imports of wool are continuous.

RAW COTTON.

	per picul.
American Middling	$35.00 to 36.50
Indian Broach	30.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	26.30 to 30.00

COTTON YARN.

	per lb.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	1.00 to 1.05
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	1.00 to 1.30
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	1.05 to 1.35

COTTON PIECE GOODS

	per piece.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	6.50 to 6.75
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	¥5.00 to 5.75
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings,—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	5.80 to 5.70
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	6.05 to 6.15
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	4.10 to 5.20
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9.25 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18 40

	per piece.
Turkey Reds—4lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	3.05 to 3.20
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.85
Cashmere	0.85 to 6.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	¥0.75 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.50 to 0.53
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.75 to 9.50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb	1.05 to 1.65
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.63
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

Prices have fallen slightly owing to the abundance of supply.

	per picul.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	¥5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.00 to 5.10
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅝" to 1⅝")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.50 to 8.00
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

Owing to a rise at home the price of American oil has advanced by *sen* 2 on the average.

American	¥3.50 to 3.71
Russian	—
Langkat	2.00 to 2.60

SUGAR.

The market is steady.

	per picul.
Brown Takao	¥ 8.25 to 8.30
Brown Manila	8.50 to 9.00
Brown China	7.30 to 12.05
White Java and Penang	8.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 15.65

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, June 14, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—During the week the share market has been exceedingly quiet only a small business has been done. The Kirin Beer Kabushiki Kaisha scrip is now ready, and can be exchanged for the provisional receipts. Offers wanted for Grand Hotels. Engine and Iron Works can be had at *yen* 90. Club Hotels, sellers at *yen* 80. Helms are obtainable at *yen* 90. Nickels, sellers at *yen* 41.

CHINA STOCKS.—According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $880 sellers. Indo-Chinas Tls. 51½ sales. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $100 buyers. Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Ltd., $6 buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $80 sellers. Hongkong Lands $107½ sellers. Humphrey's Estates, $11 sellers. Green Island Cements $16 sellers. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tls. 80 buyers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 103 buyers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.	28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.06	8%	for 1	10 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.07	7%	,, 1	80 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	500,000	5000	100	100		V. 53.990 77	31.12.06	6%	,, ½	155 S.
Helm Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50	22,500	V. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	,, 1	90 S
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		,, ½	45 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.... †	500,000	20000	25	25		1.470.97	31.10.06	16%	,, 1	41 S.
Y. E. & Iron Works... *	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	V. 16.282.42	31.5.06	35%	,, 1	90 S.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord.	250,000	3200	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	,, 1	73 N.
,, pref.		2000	50	50				8%		64 Sa.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ...‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390,000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	106 N.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	110 S.
Union Estate & Investm'nt Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.
Share and General Broker

INDIGO.

There is no special change.

	Yen.
Calcutta first	260
,, second	240
Java, first	300
,, second	290
Madras, first	160
,, second	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	218
Artificial "Kenshin"	214

COPPER.

There is no alteration to be noted.

	Yen.
Refined per 100 kin	69 00
Bessemer	61.00
Electric refined	72.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A moderate business is going on.

	Yen.
Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.	2 50
Carbolic acid cryst ,,	0.38
Glycerine ,,	0.25
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*	7.20
Nitrate Soda ,,	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb.	0.57
Quinine sulphate ,, 0.40 to	0 51
Iode per lb.	5.10
Iodoform lb.	6.00
Iode Kali lb.	3 50

EXPORTS.
RAW SILK.

Stocks are growing scarce. Some enquiries from Europe have appeared. Owing to the difference in prices between the market and the offers of foreign traders, transactions are nil. The general state of the market is as previously reported.

On 13th inst., stocks were: filatures 4,828 bales; Re-reels, 75 bales; Orikaishi — bales; and Sundry — bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,420 to 1,450
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,360 to 1,380
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,340 to 1,350
Filature—No. 1 Coarse (New Crop)	1,290 to 1,300
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,250 to 1,280
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,240 to 1,260
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	—
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse	1,230 to 1,250
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	—
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	—
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½	—

QUOTATION ON THE EXCHANGE.

June.	Present delivery.	June delivery.	July delivery.	August delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
8th	1,309	1,308	1,310	1,310
10th	1,267	—	1,276	1,261
11th	[illegible]	—	—	1,265
12th	1,277	—	1,292	1,276
13th	1,274	—	—	—

WASTE SILK.

The stock is scarce and naturally there is no great business.

On the 13th inst., the stock was: Noshi, 2,435 bales; Kibiso, 3,861 bales; Degara (pierced cocoon) 48 bales; and sundry 710 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu), Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Rereel—Fair	90 to 100
Rereel—Best	— to —
Rereel—Good	— to —
Rereel—Medium	— to —

TEA.

A moderate business is being done. There is no special change in prices. The second crop of tea which will be brought in not later than the 15th of this month is being awaited.

Up to the evening of June 13th, 5,685,000 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 294,300 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

	Y. 60 upwards
Choicest	
Choice	55 to 60
Finest	50 to 55
Fine	45 to 50
Good Medium	35 to 40
Medium	28 to 32
Good Common	25 to 30
Common	30

HABUTAE.

Many manufacturers still stop work owing to the high prices. Business remains generally quiet with the exception of small orders from Europe.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—
22½	11.30	10.90	10.90
27	11.20	10.95	10.90
36	—	10.90	10.80

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	10.65	10.45	10.45	10.85	10.50
27"	10.90	10.55	11.60	10.45	10.40
36"	10.40	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½"	—	—	—	—
22½"	11.00	10.65	10.60	—
27"	10.85	10.70	10.60	—
36"	—	10.60	10.50	—

RICE.

Business was fairly active throughout the week. The general aspect of the market is firmer.

A moderate business is going on in foreign rice. Quotations are Special Rangoon, *yen* 5.65; first *yen* 5.55; second, *yen* 5.45; and third, *yen* 5.40. First Saigon, *yen* 5.40 and second, *yen* 5.25.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,257,990
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	120,796

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
June	16.51
July	16.90
August	17.01

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku.*
Superior	Yen 17.50
Medium	16.40
Common	15.00
Average	16.30

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
June	15.86	June	15.88
July	16.35	July	16.34
August	16.65	August	16.66

STOCK EXCHANGE.

In spite of the recent trouble with several small banks, there is little to report on the money market. As a result, the stock market is generally favourable though there have been some slight fluctuations throughout the week. Business was not altogether brisk. According to the latest London telegrams, prices of various Japanese bonds have slightly fallen on the average. It is said that the trouble in America and the runs on the small banks at home may have affected the market in London.

VARIOUS MERCHANDISE.

Business in American flour is brisk and prices are firmer.

The wheat and barley market is active.

Owing to a rise in foreign countries, the market for paints is steady. The business done, however, was not great.

Business in all kinds of manure continues brisk. There is no notable change in prices.

Leather, hides and furs remain quiet.

Enquiries for cement continue and prices have generally advanced alike in the imported and domestic products.

Stocks of bean cakes are scarce both abroad and in Japan. Consequently prices are gradually going up.

Both straw and chip braid are very dull. There are no notable enquiries from abroad.

Peppermint remains dull. Prices are, for crystallized *yen* 2.50 and oil, *yen* 3.40.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, June 13.

London silver ⅛ higher and China sterling quotations ⅛ to ⅜ higher have caused a corresponding decline in local rates on China.

London—Bank T/T	2/0 7/8
— — Bills on demand	2/0 3/4
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	2 0 1/8
— — 6 months' sight	1/11 1/8 @ 1/4
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	261 @ 1/4
— — 6 months' sight	262 1/2 @ 3
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	108 1/4
— Private 10 days, sight do	106 3/4
Shanghai—Bank sight	67 3/4
— Private 10 days' sight	69 1/4
India—Bank sight	151 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	153 3/4
America—Bank sight	49 3/8
— Private 30 days' sight	50 1/8
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	208 1/4
— Private 4 months' sight	213 3/4
Bar Silver (London)	30 1/8

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE

Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all

MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING.

June 1st, 1907. e.o.d. to 31/3/8

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

Taking

BOVRIL

means fortifying yourself against disease.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion, Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation, and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE; they contain no deleterious matter, and may be taken by the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.) London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

For Shimbashi—5.20, 6, 6.30, 7.10, 7.40, 8.17*, 8.28, 8.48*, 9, 9.27, 9.58, 10.30, 11,* 11.23 a.m., 12.05, 12.40, 1.18, 2, 2.28, 3.31, 4,* 4.30, 5.15, 5.46, 6.14, 6.44, 7.50, 8.30, 9, 9.30, 10.10, 10.42 and 11.43 p.m.

For Kodza—7.34, 10.59 a.m., 1.14, 3.29, 4.40, 5.24, 6.11, 8.49 p.m.

For Kamakura, Dzushi and Yokosuka—5.59,* 8.09,* 10, 10.59 a.m., 12.42, 1.49, 3, 4.20, 5.02,* and 7.46 p.m.

LEAVE SHIMBASHI.

For Yokohama—5, 5.30, 6.35, 7.10, 7.30, 8.20,* 9, 9.30, 10, 10.30, 11.30,* 11.40 a.m., 12.10, 12.40, 1,* 2, 2.30, 3.08, 3.40, 4, 4.30,* 4.40*, 4.50, 5.10, 5.45,* 6, 6.45, 7.10, 7.50, 8.30, 9.10, 10.20 and 11.29 p.m.

For Kobe—8, 11 a.m., 6.30, 7.30 and 10 p.m.

For Ogaki—6 a.m.

For Nagoya—8.30 a.m.

For Shimonoseki—3.30 and 11 p.m.

* Express trains.

(毎土曜日一發行)
編輯人 ニフ デリンクリー
發行兼印刷人 ニー ゼー ブラオン
發行所 横濱市山下町五十五番
ウヤツバンメーク新聞社

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

日本週報 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一週刊行

No. 25. REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, JUNE 22ND, 1907. 明治卅七年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. XLVI.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 669
The San Francisco Affair ... 670
Persons ... 671
The Daido Club ... 672
Fisheries in the Northern Seas ... 672
China ... 673
Manchuria ... 673
Illness of Mr Taft ... 673
The "Entente" with France ... 674
Korea ... 675
Mrs. Edward Hickson 9th ... 675
Financial ... 676
The Franco-Japanese Agreement ... 678
Prince Fushimi in Canada ... 678
Leading Article:—The Franco-Japanese "Entente" ... 679
The Late Mr Jouver Favre-Brandt ... 679
The Bookshelf ... 680
"The Naval Annual." ... 680
Our Japanese Guests ... 681
Shipping Accidents ... 681
Hakone ... 682
The Boys' Brigade ... 682
Important Marine Insurance Decision ... 683
Russia ... 683
Professor Griffith's Farewell Concert ... 684
Cricket ... 684
Customs Protests ... 684
The Nagasaki Fire ... 684
Lawn Tennis ... 685
Yokohama ... 685
Yachting ... 686
Plague ... 686
Concert at the Seamen's Institute ... 686
Notes of the Week ... 686
Bishop Wilson's Sermon ... 686
Correspondence:—
A Correction ... 687
Telegrams ... 687
Japan and the Western Powers ... 687
Telegrams ... 688
Trade of Japan ... 692
Latest Shipping ... 692
Latest Commercial ... 694

"WARS OR OUR LOSS: ADVICE OUR SOURCE!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1907.

BIRTH.

On the 16th inst., at 51 Akasaka Daimachi, Tokyo, the wife of VIVIAN SANCHEINETTI, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At his residence, Kawaguchi, No. 10, Osaka, on June 14th, in the 30th year of his age, JAMES FAVRE-BRANDT, Jr., Civil Engineer and Consul for Belgium.

At his residence, Shindo, Hodogaya, on June 16th, 1907, JULES CESAR SCHOENINGER.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

On the night of June 14th fire broke out in Sofuku-cho, Tochigi prefecture, destroying a hundred houses.

Two bags of new Formosan rice were brought to Kobe on June 17th. The quality is good and the price *yen* 5.90.

THE death is announced of Viscount Ayakoji, Master of the Chamberlains to the Emperor. He was fifty-nine years of age.

AN explosion of steam occurred on June 18th on the warship *Iwami* (formerly the *Orel*) while on a trial trip in the neighbourhood of Kure. An engineer and two workmen were injured.

THE office of the South Saghalien Government which was established at Vladimirovska was officially opened on June 15th.

A NAGANO telegram says that on June 13th, frost visited the district of East Chikuma. Damage was caused to crops.

THE *Hochi* believes that Prince Fushimi will be appointed president of the Grand Exhibition to be held in 1912 in Tokyo.

A THUNDER STORM was experienced on the evening of June 15th in the district of Yamada, near Maebashi. A house was destroyed.

ACCORDING to latest investigations, the members of the Nippon Red Cross Society number 1,292,998, including 57,879 women.

IT is reported by a Tokyo paper that Mr. K. Kitamura, a well-known silk merchant of Kyoto, has closed his office owing to heavy debts.

THE Yokohama Electric Railway Co. will hold a general meeting on June 25th. The dividend will be at the rate of 6.7 per cent per annum.

Two torpedo-boats, Nos. 11 and 13, collided off Miyajima on June 19th while performing evolutions. Both vessels sustained slight damage.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Joshin Maru*, which went ashore at Swatow on June 18th, was floated on the following day. No damage was sustained.

THE net income of the Tokyo Mousseline Company for the first half of this year was *yen* 178,958 and the interim dividend was at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.

ON June 14th, a collapse occurred in a shaft of the Ono Coal Mine, Fukushima, with the result that six persons were crushed to death, and twenty-one injured.

AT 9 p.m. on June 15th, the house of a farmer named G. Sato, Koza, not far from Oiso, was struck by lightning. The former was killed and the building was burned down.

ON the evening of June 13th, a freight train was derailed at Yose on the way from Shinjiku, Tokyo, to Okaya. Two of the carriages were much damaged. No one was injured.

K. OKADA, an employee of the Wiju Post Office, Korea, who stole three thousand *yen* belonging to the office and absconded, was arrested on June 16th at Kokura, Kyushu.

THE Indian Budget this year shows a surplus of £750,000. It provides for a loss of three millions on salt, and £600,000 on opium. The military has been reduced by half a million.

IT is reported by telegram from Shibata, Niigata prefecture, that on the morning of June 18th, fire broke out in the village of Kurokawa destroying two houses. Two persons were killed.

HERR DIMINIQUE KIRALY DE SZATHMARY, the Austro-Hungarian Consul in Yokohama, has been promoted to the rank of Consul-General. On June 19th, his exequatur was issued by the Japanese Foreign Office.

THE British Embassy at Constantinople has taken up the case of the steamer *Kilburn* and has claimed from the Porte damages for the raiding of that vessel by the Arabs. The crew of the steamer, which was stranded on the Arabian coast, has arrived at Hodeidah. A salvage steamer is standing by the *Kilburn*. The Turkish authorities are despatching a gun-boat to the spot.

EARLY on the morning of June 17th, fire broke out in the cocoon market, Maebashi, destroying twenty-two houses. A police inspector and a fireman were killed. The cause is reported to have been incendiarism.

THE net income of the Tokyo Rice Exchange for the first half of this year was *yen* 96,586. An interim dividend was declared on June 18th at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, or *yen* 5 for old shares and *yen* 3.70 for new shares.

THE Second Division has been appointed to take the place of the Thirteenth Division in Korea, and the Tenth Division to take the place of the Fourteenth in South Manchuria. The newly appointed corps will leave in October for their stations.

S. SUEKI, formerly an accountant of the Yokohama City Office, who was charged with having misappropriated *yen* 5,495.17, has been sentenced in the Yokohama District Court to three years' imprisonment with hard labour and six months' police surveillance.

MR. S. TANAKA, a member of the Lower House, who was undergoing trial in the Tokyo Appeal Court on a charge of having insulted a government official at Tochigi, was acquitted on June 13th on the ground that the evidence against him was insufficient.

ON the night of June 16th, some trouble was made by about thirty coolies at Hiranuma, Yokohama. S. Kitami, a contractor, was attacked by them and sustained serious injuries. It it said that Kitami and his adherents refused to join in the strike of carpenters.

A TELEGRAM from Nagasaki says that at 5 a.m. on June 15th, a train on the Kyushu Railway was derailed at a point near Kanokine and some freight cars were overturned. Four passengers and conductors were more or less injured. The cause is reported to have been inefficient sleepers.

A MATSUYAMA telegram says that fifty-eight coolies who were recently arrested at the Besshi Copper Mine on a charge of having instigated the late disturbances have been removed to the Ehime District Court. The preliminary trial will take place to day, June 17th. Work at the mine was resumed on Sunday as usual.

IT is reported from the north, says the writer of Notes on Native Affairs in the *N.-C. Daily News*, that the Emperor is suffering from his old complaint of blood spitting and that there are fears concerning his Majesty's health. A private letter from the capital received by a Chinese official here, however, states that although his Majesty is feeling unwell, there is nothing very serious and no fears need be felt on the subject.

ACCORDING to a late telegram received at the Bank of Industry, says the *Nichi Nichi*, the proposed loan of the South Manchurian Railway Co. is under negotiation between some financiers of France and London, and Mr. Soyeda, President of the Bank of Industry, now in London. The parties are considering the conditions of the loan. Probably some American capitalists will accept a portion of the loan. The telegram adds that owing to dullness in commercial circles in Japan, the negotiations will take a longer time than originally expected.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE SAN FRANCISCO AFFAIR.

Two United States Senators who are now sojourning at the Grand Hotel, have thrown some interesting light on the San-Francisco incidents. They say that there are two labour parties in San Francisco. One is the Labour Union, which consists of men who have been residents of the place for some time, and who have formed a combination by which rates of wages and hours of work are strictly regulated. The other party consists of labourers who flocked to San Francisco in search of employment after the earthquake. These men are naturally unwilling to be restricted by the rules of the Union, and the consequence is that a perpetual state of friction exists. The recent attack upon the Japanese restaurant was not because the place was Japanese but because some of the non-Union labourers were having a meal there, and the injury inflicted on the house must be regarded as a mere incident. When order is restored in San Francisco these untoward happenings will certainly cease. In the meanwhile it would be a lamentable error to confound the American people with the doings of a small group of workmen in one corner of the great Republic.

Later news shows that the so-called attack upon a Japanese orchard in Oakland (or Berkeley) has been very much exaggerated in transmission. The affair was in fact limited to stone-throwing by children.

The *Hochi Shimbun* seems to be much annoyed by our recent comments on its action and in its reply uses language so rude and violent that its opinions are at once discredited. We emphatically repeat what we have said, namely, that the utterances of the *Hochi Shimbun* do not in this instance reflect the real temper of the Japanese nation which is to be learned from papers like the *Jiji Shimpo*, the *Asahi Shimbun*, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the *Kokumin*, and we further repeat that the tone of the *Hochi* on this occasion constitutes an unfortunate departure from the moderate mood hitherto shown by the Japanese press. We may mention that the *Hochi* has fallen into a curious misconception. We said that it had taken upon it "the mantle of the old *Nippon*" meaning of course, as must have been quite obvious to any English reader, the mantle worn by the newspaper called the *Nippon* prior to its recent change of management. But the *Hochi* imagines that we spoke of old Japan and that we accuse it of the anti-foreign sentiment which pervaded a section of the Japanese nation in pre-Meiji days. Our contemporary waxes very eloquent and indignant over this spurious charge, but as its rhetoric is based simply on a blunder of its own we need not further notice it.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a long leading article on this subject. It speaks in the strain of sound common sense which we have long been accustomed to associate with the utterances of this excellent journal. The gist of its remarks is that the San Francisco trouble must be regarded as one of those passing incidents which even in the best regulated countries defy for a moment the forces of law and order. The *Jiji* recalls the riots in Tokyo in connection with the Portsmouth Treaty, and asks its countrymen how they would have felt if, in the event of foreign life and property having been injured in this disturbance, foreign Governments had sought to fix the blame upon the Japanese nation. In this San Francisco complication the Governments of the two countries concerned and the two nations are agreed in condemning the outrages and are equally earnest in devising means of redress. In these circumstances any attempt to attach international dimensions to the affair cannot for a moment be called patriotic.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* also writes on the subject. It heads its article "Peace, Peace, Peace," and it declares that anyone seeking to appeal this San Francisco question to a military tribunal must be either a fool or a madman.

Meanwhile the Progressists are pursuing a campaign which will do them little credit. Relying on the temporary co-operation which took place between themselves and the *Daido* Club during the last session of the Diet with reference to a question of local administration, they are said to have presented a copy of their manifesto to the Club and to have sought the latter's concurrence. But happily the *Daido* Club are too circumspect to be drawn into any such union. They have replied that in the absence from Tokyo of any considerable number of their representatives they are not in a position to discuss the question, which means of course a polite rejection of the Progressists' overtures.

The report of the acting Japanese Consul, Mr. Matsuhara, conflicts somewhat with the theory that the attack upon a Japanese restaurant was not really anti-Japanese in character but was directed against non-union labourers who were dining in the restaurant. That appears to be true with regard to the Lion Restaurant, but in the much more serious case of the Nakajima Restaurant the rioters, numbering from forty to fifty, brought with them a cart-load of stones, which fact proves that their attack was directed against the restaurant rather than against its inmates. They wrecked the place completely, and the damages are estimated at $2500, irrespective of the injury done to the building itself. On the evening of the same day the rioters, probably the same men, extended similar treatment to a Japanese bath-house opposite the restaurant. An unfortunate feature of the affair was the evident powerlessness of the police. No less than three raids were made against the guests in the Lion Restaurant, although the Chief of Police is said to have been warned before the second took place. The fact appears to be that San Francisco is somewhat out of hand. Mr. Matsuhara says that whereas the place has 400,000 inhabitants, the total number of policemen is only 500. This would be quite an inadequate force even at normal times; much less does it suffice during an era of strikes and general labour effervescence.

On the 14th inst., the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce approached this question. It decided unanimously that the greatest circumspection must be observed and it entrusted to the President, Mr. Nakano, the duty of ascertaining the facts by reference to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Progressists and their Manifesto succeeded in stirring up a temporary excitement but everything goes to show that they have made a failure. Much depended on the possibility of getting the Daido Club to join hands with them, but this the Daido Club is said to have definitely declined. Tokyo papers say that the Daido Club's real leader is Count Katsura. This statesman is very earnest in his endeavours to get the Government to render some assistance in the present economical depression, but as he himself belongs to the small clique of Elder Statesmen who counsel the Ministry in matters of foreign affairs, he cannot make the latter a basis for attacking the Cabinet even if he were disposed to do so. Moreover the Count wisely judges that this complication is not a suitable subject for party contention. All really level headed people will, we imagine, endorse the Daidō Club's decision in this matter. It is said indeed that among the Progressists themselves there are not a few who disapprove the line taken by their leaders with regard to the San Francisco complication, but as the manifesto obtained the approval of a large majority of the Party, they are compelled to stand by it.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* quotes a person whom it describes as the leader of the Daido Club, and makes him express strong disapproval of the action of the Progressists. He says that the whole question is now under examination by a committee of the Club, and that doubtless some expression of views will be ultimately formulated, but will certainly take a line emphatically opposed to that of the Progressists' Manifesto.

Viscount Tani's name has been a good deal heard of in connection with this affair. He was brought upon the scene by the action of an American journal which, having been apparently informed that the Viscount's mood was bellicose, telegraphed to obtain a statement of his views. The Viscount has not replied, and in truth the only evidence of bellicosity that stands against him is the fact that an American journal chose to address him on such a subject. All the Tokyo papers now publish what purports to be a resumé of his opinions in his own words. He is made to say that the present Cabinet, enjoying the confidence of the Emperor, may be left to manage the country's foreign affairs without interference, and that to drag this international complication into the field of party-politics is, to say the least, premature. The tradal interests of the two Powers concerned are far too important to permit any precipitate action. Patience is essential. If indeed the United States Government proves itself practically incapable of preserving law and order and of protecting the persons and properties of Japanese subjects against violence and outrage within the territories of a Republic, then indeed it may be a case of the proverb which says that even the Buddha gets angry if his face be three times slapped. But it is quite plain that the Viscount does not foresee any such contingency. Meanwhile, as we have said above, he has not sent any answer to the American journal's telegram and he is engaged in debating with his friends whether the best plan may not be to refrain altogether from answering it.

Mr. Kato Takaaki, whose utterances command universal attention in Japan and abroad, has allowed himself to be interviewed by a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun* on the subject of the San Francisco affair. He ridicules the idea, which found a place in the Progressists' Manifesto, that the United States must be pressed to permit the nationalization of Japanese subjects and that this permission must be embodied in a treaty. Mr. Kato says that there is no instance on record of such a compact. One Government does not approach another with a proposal that the latter should allow the former's subjects to expatriate themselves. Population is one of the main sources of national wealth, and no wise country deliberately opens a door for the exit of its own people and the permanent transfer of their wealth-earning capacities to an alien State. Japan has nothing to seek in this matter except due protection for her subjects

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

in the prosecution of the lawful enterprises which are opened to them by treaty.

The *Jiji Shimpo* writes in much the same line. It reminds its countrymen that when a man becomes naturalized in a foreign state he has to forswear allegiance to his own fatherland and to become a loyal subject of the newly adopted country. That America should approach Japan seeking the latter's permission for the latter's subjects to transfer their allegiance to the United States would be in the reasonable order of things, but that Japan should carry such a request to Washington is an unthinkable course. No self-respecting government would adopt such a line. As to another important proposal put forward in the Progressists' Manifesto, namely that the American Government should be invited to expunge the last clause of the 2nd Article of the treaty, the *Jiji* justly observes that there can be no unilateral action in such a matter. The American Government has a perfect right to adhere to the treaty as it stands, and no rejection of such a proposal could be seriously resented on Japan's part.

The *Seiyukai* held a meeting on the 17th inst. and adopted the following resolution :—

While we deeply regret for the sake of Japan and America the recent incident connected with persecutions to which our countrymen were subjected in San Francisco, we can not forget that Japan and the United States of America enjoy friendship of the closest nature, which has lasted since the coming of Commodore Perry over half a century ago—a friendship which might be called an alliance—and that incidents such as that which occurred recently must not be taken, in face of the professions of the U.S. Government and people, as expressions of their will. We believe, therefore, that in view of the close relationship existing between the two countries the present difficulties if properly handled are capable of a just and intelligent solution. To lack sober reflection and become excited over the unlawful conduct of part of a people and therefore injure the national cause is what we should refrain from. In view of these things we expect that through peaceful diplomacy the present incident will soon reach a proper settlement.

FORMOSA.

The Aiyu line is evidently being pushed forward in Formosa with great resolution. The front of this line extends over a space of about 370 miles, and as every step of advance has to be accompanied by the cutting of roads through forests and the overcoming of many natural obstacles, progress is necessarily slow. The aborigines appear to be fighting desperately. In spite of the fact that the advancing force is employing all the aids afforded by modern science, as for example wire netting and electric mines, the aborigines appear to be making frequent attacks upon the advancing line. A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* says that three such attacks took place on the 5th, the 9th, and the 11th inst., and that there were many casualties on each side. On the 12th, however, the Aiyu succeeded in getting complete possession of the important position called Chintozan. It is evident that a considerable time must elapse before this campaign is brought to a conclusion.

The advance of the Aiyu lines in Formosa has been, in part at any rate, a most arduous undertaking. The two main points of difficulty were an interval of ten miles between two places called Shinchiku and Chokanka, and an interval of thirty miles between Amopin and Rinogan. In the former region no really serious opposition was encountered though the Aiyu lost 45 killed and 20 wounded. But in the latter section not only were the local obstacles exceedingly formidable but also the aborigines offered desperate resistance. The Aiyu were divided into two bands of 500 men each. They had to cut their way through forests and to thread precipitous ravines, and wherever a point offered favourable for defence, there the aborigines were sure to be found. The objective of these forces was a mountain called Chintozan, 4,000 ft. above the level of the sea. This was captured on the 13th inst., up to which time the casualties on the part of the invaders are put at from 170 to 180 men. By the occupation of this important position the troops on the Shinchiku-Chokanka front and those on the Amopin-Rimogan front effected a junction, and it is stated that future operations will be comparatively easy.

These operations involve a force of between 3 and 4 thousand men on the Japanese side, and it can only be their smallness as compared with the armies engaged in the recent war that prevents them from attracting a large share of public attention. Were a similar force of our own countrymen engaged in a like enterprise, its movements would be followed with the keenest interest. Only now does the Japanese nation appear to be waking up to the facts. In recent issues the *Hochi Shimbun* and the *Jiji Shimpo* urged that the same religious rites should be performed on behalf of those who lose their lives in the Formosan campaign as in the case of those that fell in the war with Russia. We read too that the Red Cross Society, the Women's Patriotic Association and other similar bodies are interesting themselves on behalf of the Aiyu.

General Sakuma, Viceroy of Formosa, interviewed by a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun*, warns the public not to infer from the above operations that Formosa is in an unsettled state. On the contrary its affairs have been completely settled with the exception of a district on the north-east coast occupied by savages of desperate character. It is precisely because this region forms an exception to the general rule of pacification that steps are now being taken to bring it once for all within the purview of civilized government. The General says that since the 9th of May 150 savages have been killed by the advancing Aiyu and that the remaining work will be comparatively easy.

The *Hochi Shimbun*, which is distinguishing itself by the accuracy of its news from Formosa, describes as a desperate affair the attack which culminated in the occupation of Chintozan. The Aiyu, numbering about 500, under the leadership of Japanese and under the command-in-chief of Lieut.-Colonel Hayakawa—for such we asssume his rank to have been although he is spoken of as merely a Chief Inspector of Police—moved out at 9 p.m. on the 5th inst. and entered the enemy's territory on the following morning at 8 a.m. after a most arduous march. Thenceforth for more than three days they were continuously fighting and advancing. The savages proved themselves exceedingly formidable adversaries. Their intimate knowledge of the ground and their great agility enabled them to take advantage of the abundant cover which presented itself and they were thus able to deliver their fire in virtual security for themselves. The account speaks of them as showing a lizard-like faculty of climbing rocks to discharge their pieces and then disappearing with incredible rapidity. The Aiyu who had advanced during the first 14 hours in absolute silence and without any lights over ground so rough that they suffered many casualties from this cause alone, were actually checked in their forward movement and compelled to entrench themselves in a position which seems to have afforded very poor shelter, being commanded at several points from places available to the enemy. The arrival of re-inforcements numbering 100 men with a machine gun did not mend matters much, for the features of the ground protected the savages almost completely. Lieut.-Colonel Hayakawa finally decided, therefore, that the only course offering any hope of success was a resolute charge. This determination was come to on the 8th inst. but exactly when it was put into operation the account does not indicate. At all events the morning of the 9th saw the Aiyu in complete possession of the savages' stronghold on the heights of Chintozan. It had been a costly charge. Out of the 500 men who made it 130 had fallen, including their gallant leader, Hayakawa.

THE DAIDO CLUB.

The Daido Club has issued a manifesto which is neither fish, flesh, fowl nor good red herring. In fact, but for one sentence, the manifesto might just as well have been thrust into a pigeon hole for all time. That sentence is an expression of profound regret that the Japanese Government has been negligent and temporizing and has failed to adopt measures suitable to the occasion. This reminds us of the Scotchman who stood in the middle of the road and swore at large, the sound of his oaths obliterating their sense. The fact is that the Daido Club is at present a kind of Mr. Facing-both-ways. It cannot bear to break with the *Seiyu-kai* or to foregather with the *Shimpoto*, and thus, while issuing a manifesto which unequivocally counsels friendly patience, contrary to the vehement attitude of the Progressists, it at the same time placates the latter by a passing slap at the Government's face *à propos* of nothing and just for the sake of making an independent demonstration.

In connection with the San Francisco question the *Hochi Shimbun* has a leading article of a plaintive character. It attacks everybody from Viscount Tani to Viscount Hayashi and the *Seiyu-kai*, but it preserves a discreet silence towards the Daido Club. The *Hochi* complains that a newspaper is not allowed to take a *via media* in discussing international affairs: its words are interpreted in either a bellicose or submissive sense. We do not know whether this is intended to be a kind of apology, but we are bound to say that if the *Hochi Shimbun's* recent writings on this subject were not bellicose, then they were nothing at all.

FISHERIES IN THE NORTHERN SEAS.

Telegrams from Vladivostock say that on the 14th and 15th inst. the bidding took place for fishery privileges in the Northern Seas. There were fifty-eight Japanese bidders and 120 Russian, but out of the 232 sections into which the coast is divided for fishing purposes, 100 are reported to have fallen to the Japanese applicants and only some seven to the Russian. The highest bidding for any section was 5,000 *yen*. Statements as to the above numbers are conflicting. Some accounts put the number of sections at 272 and say that with three or four exceptions they all fell to Japanese applicants.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Friday, June 14.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Taipeh in Formosa says that Sun Yihsien has addressed a circular to his fellow-thinkers at that place recounting a number of the successes won by the rebels and speaking of the insurrection as though it were in a most flourishing condition. This conflicts not only with previous intelligence which represented Sun as not being connected with the outbreak, but also with all the reports from official quarters. Another telegram, however, suggests that the rebels are selling war notes in the metropolitan province and in Shangtung. Two of them are said to have been arrested in the latter province, and the Peking Government having decided to organise a strong police force, some uneasiness is felt by the public lest affairs should have reached the verge of another Boxer outbreak.

There seems to be some friction between Viceroy Tsen and his colleagues in Peking with reference to a foreign loan. Tsen is said to insist that a sum of 10,000,000 *yen* must be raised abroad if really progressive measures are to be taken in Kwangtung, but the Minister of Finance is opposed to this project and the Throne has not sanctioned it. The Viceroy has accordingly petitioned that the military contributions made by the two Kwang Provinces shall be reduced in amount.

The Peking correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpo* wires that the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo has addressed to the Waiwupu a strong remonstrance against the spirit shown by China in her recent dealings with Japan. It is pointed out in this document that whereas Japan has approached all questions in a spirit of conciliation and friendship, China has not shown any corresponding disposition. Not only have several vexatious discussions been raised in Manchuria, but also the Chinese Government has wholly failed to make good its treaty engagements in the matter of the Yalu forestry affair and in the matter of the promise to employ Japanese experts and Japanese capital for purposes of railway construction in the province of Fuhkien. In these circumstances and pending some display of a different mood on China's part, Japan will leave in *statu quo* the fishery question, the telegraph question and the Yalu question.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* has an interesting note about the railway which the Chinese are said to project from Hsinmintun via Fakumen, Petona, and Tsitsihar to Aigun. There has been much talk about this line and rumour has gone even so far as to allege that arrangements to borrow capital in America have been completed. But according to the *Kokumin* there exists between Japan and China an engagement pledging the latter not to build in Manchuria any road parallel to the South Manchuria Railway without previously consulting Japan, and inasmuch as the line in question would compete injuriously with the Japanese road, there is no probability of Japan giving her consent.

Saturday, June 15.

Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Representative in Peking, is on his way back to Japan via Manchuria. He arrived at Yingkow on the 13th inst. and was to proceed to Mukden on the 15th. He will meet the new Viceroy and Tang Shaoi, with whom he was intimate in Peking, and it may be hoped that one result of the meeting will be the introduction of a better spirit into China's dealings with Japan.

The work of doubling the track of the South Manchurian Railway is going on. The section between Tairen and Kinchow has been taken in hand first, and a contract is to be shortly given for the construction of another length of sixty miles.

There is no news this morning of the South Chinese insurrection, but we gather incidentally from a telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* that order has not been fully restored in the disturbed regions. This fact is learned from the crew of a steamer, the *Kita Maru*, which has just arrived at Nagasaki from Rangoon. Her people say that there is a quantity of Rangoon rice loaded in junks at Hongkong, where it is detained owing to the impossibility of carrying it up the Chinese rivers in the Swatow hinterland. The intention of the shippers now is to divert this rice to Japan and the *Kita Maru* was invited to carry it, but her engagements did not permit her to do so. This of course is somewhat stale news; but it goes to confirm the impression conveyed by the absence of all important intelligence from the disturbed districts during the last few days. Such silence is incompatible with any idea of important operations in the field.

Sunday, June 16.

The Tokyo press says that in connection with the establishment of customs stations in Northern Manchuria, the Russian Government has demanded that there shall be a free-trade zone of 50 versts on either side of the railway and that all goods carried by rail for destinations in China shall be free from inland duties. China is said to have replied that she is willing to exempt from duty all stores required for railway use, but that if any such stores be sold they shall upon sale be subject to imposts like other merchandise. There is here a somewhat radical difference of opinion and as its adjustment threatens to take time, the Japanese Government is reported to have addressed to its Representative in Peking an official communication to the Waiwupu, pointing out that unless some satisfactory customs arrangement can be made in North Manchuria before the 1st of July when the Custom House at Tairen is to be opened, great inconvenience and embarrassment must result. There are conflicting versions of the answer made by the Chinese, but if Russia has really put forward the above demands, it seems rather optimistic to hope that an agreement can be concluded within the next fortnight.

It is stated that in addition to the Chinese company already formed for the purposes of the timber-felling enterprise in the valley of the Hun, another Chinese company has been formed for the purpose of protecting the former. The system pursued is to levy a small fee from the original company and to devote the proceeds to guarding the timber rafts. This arrangement is evidently likely to create friction and even collision with the Japanese who are already exploiting the forests on the same side of the Yalu. It must be admitted that the Chinese are pursuing a very dangerous policy in this instance.

There are accounts of disturbances raised by the people in Liaoyang and Mukden on account of excessive taxation. Probably the advent of a new Viceroy is regarded as a good opportunity for these demonstrations.

A telegram from Hongkong announces a rising of the Triads at a place apparently called Wuping in the province of Fuhkien. The local authorities are said to be taking vigorous measures of suppression.

Monday, June 17.

There is news of a recrudescence of last year's Hunan troubles. Telegrams received in Tokyo say that the leader of the former outbreak at the head of ten thousand men has made his headquarters at Siuyang, and that the Government's forces have moved out of Changsha to attack him.

A disquieting item of intelligence reaches the *Asahi* from Manchuria. It is to the effect that there are persistent rumours of a plot on the part of the Chinese inhabiting the Changchun and the Kwanchengtsz regions to attack and destroy by fire the houses of all Japanese settled in those districts.

Wednesday, June 19.

In view of the doubts and apprehensions excited in the minds of the Chinese by the news of the Franco-Japanese *Entente*, the Japanese Government, according to telegrams received by Tokyo journals, thought it advisable to direct that a member of the Legation staff in Peking should proceed to the Waiwupu and offer explanations. This was done on the 17th inst. by Mr Abe, the *Chargé d'Affaires*. He pointed out that the prime object of the *Entente* is analagous to that of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, namely, the preservation of the peace of the East and of the integrity of the Chinese Empire. Communications in a similar sense are said to have been received by the Chinese Government from its Representatives in Europe, and all suspicion as to the purpose of the *Entente* is believed to have been now removed.

Peking is disturbed by another political cabal. It appears to be an aftermath of the recent intrigue against Prince Ching, when it was charged openly that a dancing girl of Tientsin had been bought out and sent as a present to that high official's son. This alleged transaction was ventilated in the columns of the *Kungpao*, which journal is said to be controlled by Chu Funchih, an important member of the Cabinet. He has accordingly been impeached to the Throne by a member of the Hanlin College, the charge being collusion with censors to procure the dismissal of officials and the appointment of incompetent men. The result of this impeachment was the issue of an Imperial decree on the 17th instant dismissing one of Chu's nominees and also depriving the Minister himself of his portfolio. It is expected that the place of the disgraced Minister will be given to Chieh Liang, now Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is stated that Mr. Consul-General Hagiwara has addressed to the new Viceroy of Manchuria an earnestly worded note urging that no time should be lost in disposing of the various questions now outstanding between China and Japan in the Three Eastern Provinces, and pointing out that further delay would be injurious to the interests of both countries.

Thursday, June 20.

The Chinese capital is furnishing another of those complicated political pageants in which the chief actors and opponents are the perennial enemies, the Manchu and the Chinese. His Excellency Chu Funchih, who has just been dismissed from office, appears to have been engaged in a series of manœuvres which had for their original object the destruction of Viceroy Yuan's influence and the elevation of Prince Ching and the latter's party to the supreme place in the State. In that manœuvre he succeeded, partially at all events, but he appears to have

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

subsequently changed his programme and turned his hand against the Ching faction. In pursuance of this latter scheme he inspired the publication of the recent scandal about the dancing girl, and he thus succeeded in almost dislocating the new administrative machinery for Manchuria and in creating a general ferment in Peking. All this he managed so cleverly that the new Viceroy of the Two Kwang was made to figure as the leader of the conspiracy, and nobody, except probably those altogether behind the scenes, thought of associating the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chu Funchih, with these strange happenings. The truth might have remained obscure for a long time had not Viceroy Tsen taken steps to establish close relations with Viceroy Yuan on the eve of the former's departure for his new Viceroyalty in the south. The two statesmen appear to have then had a long and intimate conversation, in the course of which the real facts about Chu Funchih's doings came to light, and the immediate result was the removal of this high dignatory and distinguished official from office. As Chu has hitherto been regarded in the light of the leader of the Chinese party at Court, his removal naturally creates much commotion, and it is expected that many prominent officials of the same clique will follow him into retirement. For his successor at the Foreign Office Lu Haikwan has been appointed. This official's most recent duties have been connected with treaty making. In fact he is known as the Minister of the Treaty Bureau, so that, as far as experience goes, he should be well-suited to preside at the Waiwupu. But the whole story shows that Peking politics are in a most unsatisfactory condition, plotting, intriguing and grasping at power being almost just as rife as they are in Seoul.

H. E. Lord Li Ching-fong was expected to leave Peking for Tientsin on the afternoon of Monday, June 10th, en route to his post in London.

It is reported in mandarin circles that Na Tung, at present President of the Waiwupu, is to be transferred to the Ministry of the Interior, and that the former post will probably be given to H.E.I. Li Hai-huan (Treaty Commissioner residing in Shanghai), who will be appointed Acting President.

Viceroy designate Tsên Ch'un-hsuen of the Liang Kuang provinces, has memorialized the Throne, says the *N. C. Daily News*, asking to be allowed to contract a loan of ten million taels for the purpose of reorganizing the educational institutions and armies of his Viceroyalty and other schemes of reform (?). The memorial, having been handed to the Ministry of Finance for report, has been considered favourably by that Department.

The condition of Commander Mauger—lately injured in an automobile accident in Shanghai—said the *Echo de Chine*, on June 14th, is causing grave anxiety. He is in a state of more or less unconsciousness, and although he was able to recognize the French Consul-General, who lately visited him in the General Hospital, these lucid moments are rare.

It is reported by a telegram under date of June 15th from the Japanese Consul at Lyons that owing to unfavourable weather, sericulture in France sustained damage in some districts. Generally speaking, however, the work seems successful. The price of the new cocoons is not yet fixed on the market, but in some places the product was being sold at 4 to 4 50 francs per kilo.

H. E. Tsên Ch'un-hsuen, Viceroy-designate of the Liang Kuang, was received in farewell audience on Thursday, 12th June, by their Imperial Majesties at Peking. During the audience the Empress Dowager said that she was well aware of the "rugged straightforwardness" of the Viceroy and that he was "fearless in denouncing men whom he considered incapable and dishonest," but at the same time it was Her Majesty's desire that he should be more careful in the future in showing his likes and dislikes and investigate matters carefully before proceeding to denounce or praise them.

The subject of amalgamating the Grand Secretariat with the Grand Council in Peking has been lately discussed again; the first time it was proposed was in 1898, the year of H.I.M. Kuang Hsü's famous Reform Decrees. The Grand Secretariat was, prior to the present Manchu dynasty, the Supreme Council of the Empire, and superseded by the Grand Council of the Emperor, in whose presence the affairs of the Empire were daily despatched. The duties of the Grand Secretariat are now merely nominal, the members occupying themselves principally with the archives of dynasty. The amalgamation of the two bodies would, therefore, just meet the case, in view of the reorganization of the official system now in process of evolution.

MANCHURIA.

Japan's Representative in Peking, Mr. Hayashi Gonsuke, who, as our readers know, is on his way back to Japan *viâ* Manchuria, is said to have assembled the Japanese Consuls in Manchuria at Kwanchengtsz and to have addressed them in interesting terms. He spoke in an optimistic strain on the prospect of Japanese enterprise in the Three Eastern Provinces and on the future of the South Manchuria Railway. Alluding to the Yalu timber-felling problem, however, he is telegraphically reported to have predicted that a satisfactory settlement would not be expected for two or three years, and that in the meanwhile Japan would leave matters in *statu quo*. The *Jiji Shimpo*, however, has a paragraph—not a telegram—which contradicts the above statement as far as the Yalu question is concerned. Our contemporary's information is that the Chinese Government shows signs of accepting Japan's proposals in the main and that an agreement is therefore likely to come about before long.

Tokyo journals speak in a tone of evident satisfaction with regard to the Kwanchengtsz agreement, which was signed on the 13th instant and is expected to reach Japan in the course of the present month. The details of the agreement, as given by them, do not differ materially from those published some time ago in these columns. Nominally it is recognised that Japan has a right of joint ownership in the Kwanchengtsz station, but she agrees to surrender that right in consideration of a payment which some reports put at 600,000 *yen* and some at 700,000. Being thus practically excluded from Kwanchengtsz, Japan builds another station at a point a few miles to the south, and between this new station and Kwanchengtsz two lines of railway will run, one of the Russian gage, the other of the Japanese. Thus in effect Kwangchengtsz will become the junction station for travellers proceeding northward by the Japanese line, and the Japanese station will be the junction for travellers coming southward by the Russian line. It seems to be about as fair an arrangement as could have been conceived, and Russia undoubtedly pays a most liberal price for Japan's title to one-half of the Kwanchengtsz station. It is added that in all other respects the Russian Government has endorsed the surveys and proposals made by the Japanese engineers, and it is farther stated that owing to this newly arranged division of routes, the two mines at Tungkiatun and Pehpiling, which are situated about six miles to the north-east of Chanchung, will come into the possession of Japan.

All the Tokyo newspapers publish telegraphic summaries of an interview said to have been granted by Baron Goto in Peking to the editor of the *China Times*. The most interesting point in the interview is a repetition of the statement reported some days ago to have been made by the Baron, namely, an emphatic disavowal of any intention on Japan's part to adopt steps discriminating against Yingkow and in favour of Tairen in the matter of traffic. There appears to be still some misunderstanding on this point. Certain publicists labour under the impression that the Japanese authorities, on coming into possession of the South Manchuria Railway, deliberately inaugurated a discriminatory system of that kind. That is not the case. What the Japanese did was to adopt and maintain the system inaugurated by Russia during her tenure of the line. Undoubtedly that system tended, and was intended, to handicap Yingkow and to divert the trade of Manchuria to Tairen; a perfectly natural policy for Russia to pursue. No special complaints were heard at the time, probably because Russia had not pledged herself to the policy of equal opportunities and because it was therefore felt that she had an indisputable title to proceed in any manner conducive to her own interests. But when Japan changed places with Russia, the world immediately recognised that Japan professed a more liberal policy, and her failure to act up to this profession in the matter of Tairen and Yingkow provoked vehement criticism which has been renewed from time to time ever since and has certainly impaired Japan's reputation. Baron Goto is now represented as saying that this discrimination will be abandoned at the earliest possible opportunity. He does not say "immediately," nor does he offer any explanation of the delay, but there will be no disposition to doubt the sincerity of his engagement.

ILLNESS OF MR. TAFT.

An alarming telegram from Washington says that while Mr. Taft was inspecting a fort in Minnesota he was suddenly seized with symptoms which the physicians diagnosed as ptomaine poisoning. The *Jiji Shimpo* has a leading article on the subject, in which it strongly eulogises Mr. Taft and says that his own nationals cannot be more anxious for his recovery than the Japanese are.

It was learned later with great pleasure that Mr. Taft is recovering. The only newspaper that received news of Mr. Taft's illness, important as the event is, was the *Jiji Shimpo*. Its Washington Correspondent telegraphed the first intelligence of Mr. Taft's seizure on the 15th inst. and followed it by another wire on the 16th announcing the good news of the Secretary of War's recovery. It is certainly singular that none of the others newspaper correspondents or telegraph agencies noticed the event. The *Jiji's* correspondent adds, however, that although Mr. Taft is rapidly recovering, it is expected that his general health will be considerably shaken, and that it will not be possible for him to stand for President as he has hitherto been expected to do.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE "ENTENTE" WITH FRANCE.

The French Ambassador in Tokyo has granted an audience to a representative of the Liberal News Agency on the subject of the *entente*. We may observe *en passant* that although several Tokyo journals published this interview, only one of them (*Asahi Shimbun*) acknowledges its source His Excellency is made to speak in terms of great gratification. Simple as is the wording of the arrangement, he considers that its effects will be very far-reaching and he declares his conviction that it will have been received with profound satisfaction by every man in France, for from the earliest days the French nation has been particularly well-disposed towards Japan. Not the least interesting part of M. Gerard's comments is his reference to the fact that the present Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, the present Minister of Foreign Affair in Japan, and he himself, the present Ambassador of France in Tokyo, all represented their countries in Peking. M. Gerard presided over his country's Legation in Peking from 1894 to 1897. and was thus contemporaneous with Viscount Hayashi, whose appointment to the Chinese capital dated from 1895, while as for M. Pichon, he proceeded to Peking in 1899 and was thus one of the foreigners beleaguered there by the Boxers, a predicament from which he was rescued largely by the Japanese Army. M. Pichon therefore has special reasons for appreciating the Japanese, while as for M. Gerard, he has always been noted as a diplomat of most liberal views. It will be observed from the *Asahi's* London telegrams, which we publish elsewhere, that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressing the Chamber of Deputies, alluded to his experiences in Peking and declared that had it not been for the prowess of the Japanese troops he himself would probably not have been alive to conclude this Convention.

A Japanese diplomat makes three explanatory comments on the arrangement. The first relates to the fact that the conditions with regard to tradal affairs in Indo-China are embodied in a separate declaration. This is because a period is fixed in the case of these conditions whereas the arrangement itself has no time limit. The declaration, which provides that Japanese subjects shall enjoy most favoured nation treatment in French Indo-China, the inhabitants of the latter receiving similar treatment in Japan, is to hold good until the expiration of the period fixed for the operation of the existing Treaty. The second comment made by this authority refers to the word *occupation*, which in the French original has a wider meaning than its Japanese translation (*senyu*). It includes in fact leased territory as well as territory otherwise occupied, and it therefore plainly extends to the Japanese leased territory in Kwantung. The third comment relates to the fact that whereas the most favoured nation treatment promised by the Declaration extends to the *protegées* as well as to the subjects of France —we use the word "subjects "advisedly inasmuch as the French text contains the word *sujet*, an unusual method of designating the people of a republican country—, nothing is provided with regard to persons under Japanese protection because there are no such persons (what about the Koreans?)

All the remaining Japanese newspapers—with the exception of the *Hochi Shimbun* (Progressists' organ) which maintains a discreet silence being apparently unable to attack and assuredly reluctant to applaud,—publish leading articles commenting on the *entente*. There is absolute unanimity of approval. Every journal of any importance agrees that this document is of incalculable moment to the preservation of the peace of the Orient, and that, while relieving France from the expense of maintaining large armaments in Indo-China, it will prove of great economical advantage to Japan. The *Asahi Shimbun*, commenting on France's armaments in Indo-China, says that she has no less than 44 organised bodies of troops in existence there, including 20 batteries of artillery. It is, however, a somewhat heterogeneous army, and its strength in the field does not probably exceed that of two divisions. The total income of French Indo-China is 79,000,000 *yen* annually, out of which 31,000,000 is contributed by the home country. Military expenditures stand for from 8 to 9 millions in the local budget and our contemporary thinks that France will be able to reduce this amount by at least one half in consequence of the *Entente*. But in truth the cost of maintaining these various units does not by any means represent the whole of the outlays that France would have had to disburse had not the *Entente* been concluded. She must have immediately devoted her attention to the far larger question of a thorough system of defences in Indo-China, since whatever faith may be placed in Japan's non-aggressive tendencies, faith is but a poor substitute for fortresses in time of a crisis.

The *Chuo Shimbun* makes a shrewd remark. It observes that this *entente* materially changes the situation so far as China is concerned. China's traditional policy has hitherto been *divide et impera*. On many critical occasions she has sought and found safety in the device of playing off one Power against another. Readers of her modern history know that she has trodden this course steadily ever since the days of Commissioner Yeh and the opium question. Moreover, it is on the strength of such a policy that she has inaugurated, and is now pursuing, her campaign of rights recovery. But henceforth she will find herself confronted by a combination of three powerful States in dealing with all questions that concern them individually or collectively. She will have to trim her sails by a new wind, and thus, if the *entente* brings her the gift of territorial security on the one hand, it brings her also a wholesome warning on the other. We (*Japan Mail*) have been wondering how this view of the case has presented itself to Russian diplomatists. Russia has been profoundly astute in her dealings with China ever since the days of Ignatieff. Her method has been to act the *deus ex machinâ* on all occasions, constituting herself in effect a friendly buffer between the Middle Kingdom and its foreign litigants, whereas England's perennial policy in the Far East has been precisely the opposite, namely the consolidation of all the Western Powers for the combined assertion of their rights and protection of their interests. An *entente* between Russia and Japan on the one side and Russia and England on the other, following the lines of the Franco-Japanese *entente*, would involve Russia's departure from this well trodden groove, and would confront China with a cohort of three out of the four greatest European Powers and the one really great Oriental Power. Will Russia make this new departure, and if she does, will her old-fashioned mantle fall upon Germany's shoulders, or fit them if it does so fall?

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* from St. Petersburg says that the news of the Franco-Japanese *Entente* has been heartily welcomed in that city, and that the arrangement is regarded as preluding a similar compact between Russia and Japan. In fact the *Entente* is expected to prove a powerfully decisive factor in the politics of Europe.

In the comments hitherto published on this subject by Japanese journals we do not observe any reference to the important fact that by stepping forward to clasp Japan's hand, France acts as the pioneer of Continental Europe. There is always a distinction between England and Europe, as the latter term is generally understood. England is completely isolated by the Silver Streak, and is thus enabled to be a participator in or an abstainer from Continental politics to just whatever extent suits her own convenience. But France used formally to be the leader of Continental Europe in all respects and remains its leader to this day in many respects. When therefore she steps out of the European ranks and concludes an *entente* with an Oriental Power, as she has just done, the act is one of deep significance. There is another feature well deserving comment in this context. It is that among all European countries history awards to France *par excellence* the palm of never having broken an international engagement or violated an interstate treaty in modern times at all events. From this point of view Japan may well be proud of the *Entente*, and she can be absolutely confident that in letter as well as in spirit it will receive most loyal interpretation at France's hands.

His Excellency Viscount Hayashi, interviewed by a representative of the *Liberal News Agency*, remarks that whereas it is almost the invariable fate of all interstate agreements to impair, or be suspected of impairing, the interests of third parties, the Franco-Japanese *entente* is happily exempt from any such feature. So far from containing any aggressive or peace-disturbing element, it textually aims at preserving the integrity of the great neighbouring empire of China, and at insuring for all nations the open door and equal opportunities throughout the Far East. Even China, who seems to have felt some not unnatural uneasiness in view of the association of Powers which is gradually growing up around Japan as a nucleus, has been completely disabused of all doubt and has now joined the ranks of those who welcome the *Entente*. Japan's basic policy, His Excellency continues, is peace; not defiant peace but defensive peace, and if she fought with China in 1894 and with Russia ten years later, both conflicts were really caused by a conviction of the necessity of remedying conditions which were obviously inconsistent with the permanent maintenance of peace. Since the conclusion of the latter war Japan's doings on the continent of Asia had been subjected to a strong light of Western criticism, but her statesmen had lost no opportunity nor neglected any means of dispelling the misapprehensions that had arisen, and of convincing the world that Japan is animated by an absolutely fair, friendly and pacific policy. Speaking to other amicable Western nations which, like France, have direct interests in the Far East, the Japanese Minister of State did not hesitate to express the hope that when time and opportunity ripened, they too would be found in the ranks of the peace-preservers of the Orient.

The ninth annual Regatta of the Yokoham Commercial School was held on June 16th off th Bund, Yamashita-cho. The programme, consistin of eighteen races, was successfully carried out.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Friday, June 14.

The refugee Pak Yongho has been finally pardoned and was expected to enter Seoul yesterday, the 14th. The Imperial Decree, announcing this act of grace, recalls the offence with which Pak was supposed to have been connected, but says that the evidence was not clear, and after alluding to Pak's long sojourn in a foreign land, freely pardons him. This measure has of course been approved by Marquis Ito, and though it is stated that Pak's return has for object nothing more than the settlement of his family affairs, there is little doubt that he will take a prominent part in politics.

Saturday, June 15.

It appears quite plain that the return of Mr. Pak Yongho to Korea was not in any sense political. He had been in exile for virtually sixteen years and during that long time he had naturally lost touch of his family, with the exception of one daughter who accompanied him to Japan. All that he knew about his two sons was gathered from a rumour that they had both become Buddhist priests, and to add to the sadness of these circumstances, Pak himself fell into a state of ill-health. Continued exile thus became unendurable and he determined to return to Fusan and take his chance of even being thrown into prison. At Fusan he was received into the house of a missionary whose name in transliterated form seems to be "Irvine." So soon as the news of Pak's arrival at Fusan became known in Seoul, Marquis Ito instructed Mr. Matsui, the Japanese Resident in Fusan, to call upon Pak and ascertain the facts and motives of his return. Steps were also taken to find what part the Court had acted in the matter and it appears to have been definitely discovered that the Court was not interested at all, and that no foundation existed for the rumours which connected Yi Keunthaik with the incident. The Emperor is reported to have said that he left it to Marquis Ito to deal with Pak, and the Marquis appears to have been so thoroughly convinced of Pak's sincerity that he obtained an Imperial rescript pardoning Pak and restoring him to the office he held before his exile. Thus this interesting event is shorn of all political significance, but its upshot remains in the lap of the future. It is stated that the different political parties are bidding for Pak's affiliation and that the Il Chinghoi have offered to make him their leader. Certainly he will find it difficult to live strictly private life, and indeed there is no reason why he should. As to how Pak's return and clement reception in his country will affect the other exiles now in Japan, there are no conjectures, but indeed the question is not of much importance, for these remaining exiles are now said to number only four, and they do not include any person of much consequence.

A telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* says that the Residency-General has adopted the policy of inviting Japanese subjects to settle in the forest-clad regions on the left bank of the upper waters of the Yalu, where there is a forestry office called the Yeirinsho. This measure, if successful, would mean that the Korean bank of the Yalu will ultimately have a Japanese population.

The *Novoye Vremya*, which certainly has not distinguished itself as a promoter of peaceful relations between its country and Japan, is now writing (*Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams) in the sense that Japan's operations in Korea are not inspired by any desire for the country's progress, but have for sole motive the assimilation of the peninsula in Japanese interests, and its conversion into an anti-Russian base. The St. Petersburg journal founds this theory on two statements; the first is that all the roads which the Japanese are making in Korea are ostensibly to be means of general communication but are really intended for military purposes, and the second is that the system of education inaugurated by Japan in Korea will have the effect of practically converting the Koreans into Japanese within the space of twenty years. Unfortunately suspicions of this kind are more or less inevitable, but the *Novoye Vremya's* utterances remind us of the want of political perception which the Koreans themselves have of late shown. The Russian journal ought to know well that Korea was the real bone of contention in the recent war, and ought therefore to understand that, if ever a country was irrevocably pledged to any policy, Japan is pledged to the policy of preserving the peninsula against foreign aggression of every kind. It is an entirely inevitable situation and in these circumstances it lends itself readily to such inferences as those of the *Novoye Vremya*.

Sunday, June 16.

Marquis Ito has taken another important step in Korea. He has caused a reorganisation of the Administration on lines which place the Cabinet in precisely the same category with that of Japan so far as its functions and powers are concerned. This means that a puissant check will be imposed upon all attempts of the Court to interfere with the Administration, a reform which more than anything else is to be desired in Korea, and which carries that country a long way towards constitutional government.

Monday, June 17.

Pak Yongho reached Seoul on the night of the 15th. A great number of people are said to have gone out to meet him, and conspicuous among them were representatives of the Il Chinghoi, from which it may be inferred that Pak is recognised as sympathizing with the Japanese cause.

The movement which was recently introduced with such a flourish of trumpets may be said to have died almost at its birth. We refer to the organisation of a league whose members pledged themselves to give up smoking tobacco and to devote the money thus saved to paying off the national debt. It is now stated that the total result is a sum of 114,000 *yen*, and as this would not go far towards redeeming a debt of 10 millions, the projectors of the association are said to have formed a plan for devoting the money to some profitable enterprise. The whole affair was romantic and silly from a practical point of view but it showed a decidedly commendable spirit of patriotism.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a telegram from Seoul which would be very interesting were it quite credible. It says that the anti-Japanese factions throughout the Empire, recognising that under that banner they can never make a success, have decided to change their attitude and form a political party. The interest of this announcement centers upon the expression "change their attitude." We suspect that this means nothing more than a change of sign-board, for it is only by their anti-Japanese sentiments that the components of such a party could be held together. On the other hand, news has been received of the organization of a party which appears to be a genuine thing. Its chief promoter is Prince Yong and its object is to bring Japan, China and Korea into closer relations by means of their literature. The name of the society translated into English is the Association of Literary Friends of the Great East, and it held its inaugural meeting on the 15th inst. There were five hundred persons present, and it is stated that Prince Yong has announced his intention of bearing all the expenses. This Korean society seems to be similar in the main to the Oriental Society (Toho Kyokai) of Japan.

Wednesday, June 19.

The Court party have attempted to procure the downfall of the Il Chinghoi leader, Sun, now Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, by impeaching him to the Throne, but the scheme has proved entirely unsuccessful.

We mentioned in our last issue that the attempt to pay off the national debt of Korea by individual economy in the matter of tobacco, had resulted in the collection of a paltry sum of 110,000 *yen* against a debt of 10,000,000. This fiasco has now developed a comical side, for the projectors of the scheme are said to have applied to the Residency-General to invest the money for them in some profitable enterprise. Considering that the project was essentially anti-Japanese in its conception, such an appeal for Japanese help is one of the ironical strokes in which fate delights.

Thursday, June 20.

Various telegrams from Korea indicate that Marquis Ito is resolutely remodelling the administrative machinery in Korea on the lines existing in Japan. The Resident-General seems to have secured the hearty co-operation of the Yi Cabinet in this matter and it is perhaps safe to predict success.

It does not happen to many statesmen to be the architect of two Empires as Marquis Ito will surely be said by history to have been.

The Yi Ministry is also furthering the Residency-General's programme of material reform, including extensive works of road-making. In connection with the latter a statement is telegraphed that the walls of Seoul are to be demolished. These have stood for 500 years and are regarded, though why we know not, as a prominent relic of Korea's anti-foreign days. We presume that, as has been the case in Tokyo, the stones and rubble obtained from these big walls will be used for re-constructing the streets in the capital and the roads in its vicinity.

MRS. EDWARD BICKERSTETH.

As our readers doubtless know Mrs. Edward Bickersteth, widow of the Bishop of South Tokyo, is about to return to Japan to work under Bishop Awdry, the present Bishop of that diocese. Mrs. Bickersteth—who, with the exception of a visit to the Missions in India and Japan, has lived in England since her husband's death in 1897—will be greatly missed in England, says the *Church Family Newspaper*. As Vice-President of the Committee of Women's Work S.P.G. she has done invaluable work in the selection and training of candidates for that society, and she has given much time to all missionary effort in connection with the Church. Mrs. Bickersteth is an excellent speaker, and has unusual capacity for organisation, which make her a most valuable helper, but, much as she is needed in England there is scope in Japan for the very highest gifts. Mrs. Bickersteth is versed in the Japanese language and customs, and is beloved in the land to which she will return this summer. All her friends wish her God-speed.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FINANCIAL.

Friday, June 14.

The share market, already supposed to have reached its lowest point, declined still further on the 13th inst., some of the very best securities, as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's shares, dropping as much as two points. Three reasons are assigned for this strange state of affairs. The first is that the relations between Japan and America have produced in Tokyo much the same effect as that produced in New York and London, where stocks are reported to have suffered depression from this cause. The second is that some of the brokers refuse to take anything but ready cash as security for the purchase of shares. Hitherto they had been willing to take shares also as security, but they are said to decline that alternative at present. The third explanation concerns the Tokyo Railway only and appears to us to be somewhat inconclusive. It relates to purchases of shares made by officials of the Company at the end of February and the beginning of March in anticipation of a rise owing to the electric-light enterprise of the Company. These shares must of course ultimately be disposed of, and the possibility that they may have to be forced upon the market has been used as capital by the bears. The theory now is that certain brokers, who anticipate this contingency, seized the occasion of the publication of favourable accounts by the Company, and made such large sales that they drove down the market. We regard this theory as somewhat fantastic for two reasons; first because the number of shares in question is comparatively speaking a mere bagatelle, and secondly because the Tokyo Railway shares did not suffer conspicuously on the 13th. inst. On the contrary they fared better than many others in the general decline. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha shares which carry a dividend of 13 per cent. were purchasable on Thursday for a little over 94 *yen*, and the Tokyo Railway Company shares, which pay a dividend of 9 per cent. were quoted at 73.

Since the above was written the record of Friday's market is to hand, and it shows that panic prices have been reached. When transactions closed in the afternoon, Yusen Kaisha shares for June delivery stood at 91, and Tokyo Railway shares at 69. Apparently there is some truth in the war scare. That gilt-edged securities, already quoted at extraordinarily low figures, should have fallen more than 5 points in one day indicates an extravagant state of affairs. We learn also that rumours of the failures of another small bank were circulated on the Exchange, and they doubtless helped the debacle. There is nothing rational in this mood. Petty banks may have to close their doors but a property like the Tokyo Electric Railway must remain always intact. This Railway's shares now carry 6½ per cent. even supposing that the last dividend is not bettered.

Saturday, June 15.

We read in the *Hochi Shimbun* that the banks of Japan have not fared well during the half year now drawing to a close. They have found it exceedingly difficult to invest their funds profitably and great quantities of money are said to be lying idle in their vaults. The second half of 1906 was an exceptionally prosperous epoch and cannot therefore be taken as a basis of comparison. But even the first half is said to have been much better than the six months ending on the 30th inst. The banks will probably be able to pay their usual dividends, but it will be at the expense of refraining from much augmentation of their reserves.

Mr. Minoura, of the Mitsu Bishi Bank, makes some interesting remarks on the financial situation. He puts the amount lying in the hands of the united banks of Tokyo at 28 or 29 million *yen*, which is 6 or 7 millions more than the usual figure, but he does not find this extraordinary inasmuch as the extra amount is held in contemplation of a large demand on the part of sericulturists. He denies that there is either stringency or plethora in the money market, but he admits that the abnormal conditions created after the war have not yet been fully rectified. After the war a speculative spirit grew up and men thought nothing of borrowing money which, however, they do not show equal alacrity in repaying in the face of the slumping share market. In other words, commercial credit has been shaken and merchants' paper is not as current as it used to be. Mr. Minoura speaks of a state of gastric catarrh having been produced in the business world and he thinks that some time will be needed before a sound condition of health will be restored. He concludes by expressing a hope that the Government will liquidate all the treasury bills falling due this month, but we read in Tokyo journals that the Treasury will not take any such drastic step. It will, however, redeem from 15 to 20 millions out of the 40 odd millions worth of bills now outstanding.

With regard to the slump in the share market on the 14th inst., it is attributed by some authorities, not to a war scare, which would be an excessive exhibition of nervousness, but to the dilligent circulation of rumours concerning the stability of certain banks. These rumours were started in Osaka and pointed to the Kitahama Bank, an important institution which enjoys high credit. That Osaka placed some credence in the story was proved by the share quotations on the morning of the 14th, and to keep the ball rolling telegraphic intelligence was sent from Osaka to Tokyo saying that a run had commenced on that bank. In Tokyo the bears who were playing the same game, telegraphed back to Osaka that a run had taken place on the Teikoku Shogyo Ginko, and the story was rapidly spread throughout Osaka, so that the rumours from the south created something like a panic on the Exchange of the metropolis in the afternoon and the rumours from Tokyo affected Osaka similarly. In point of fact there was no run on either bank, but it is plain that the circulation of such stories is eminently calculated to produce a run. The *Shogyo Shimpo* quotes some publicists as saying that people circulating such lies ought to be severely punished, and so they certainly ought if their crime could be traced to them. Of course these stories about banks were supplemented by other inventions. One was that the celebrated Sudzuki clique held a quantity of Tokyo Stock Exchange shares with which they must immediately part. Another was that a certain broker had fallen into serious difficulties. Then there were people who predicted that as the Tokyo Tetsudo had only been able to pay 9 per cent. in spite of the Exhibition, its dividend would be smaller next term. Altogether the atmosphere was thick with apprehensions and people tumbled over each other to dispose of their shares with the result that a fall of some eight points on the average was experienced in the best securities. The fact is that it seems to be a case of the three tigers of the Japanese proverb. The story of the brutes coming had to be repeated three times before anybody believed it and it was equally false on each occasion. So in the case of shareholders. They have been so assailed with alarming rumours that their sense of discrimination has become bewildered. Whether the bottom has now been reached it is indeed hard to predict, but the quotations show that the shares of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and of the Tokyo Railway are now returning 6½ per cent. interest.

Sunday, June 16.

On the forenoon of the 16th inst. the share market showed slight signs of recovery, but these were quickly checked by fresh rumours, among which it is impossible to distinguish the true from the false. One story circulated points to the imminent failure of an important cotton dealer, and this seems to have been credited, for cotton-spinning shares fell from 3 to 4 points in half a day. Other stories relate to the Tokyo Railway Company. It is stated that a large number of the Company's shares are held by the brokers who are seizing every opportunity to dispose of them, with the inevitable result that the shares are checked from making any steady upward movement. But this theory is quite inconsistent with the daily returns. These show clearly that the shares of the Tokyo Railway move almost *pari passu* with those of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and it is therefore evident that no special factor can be influencing either the one or the other. To us it appears that the main fact of the situation is the aloofness of the capitalists class. These men, although splendid investments palpably offer themselves, hesitate to step in until the present panicky condition has disappeared. It is a want of courage which might not have been anticipated. In the meanwhile those interested in driving down quotations busy themselves with the invention and circulation of all kinds of alarmist stories, and the curious thing is that even when these are proved false the market does not recover from the depression they have caused. There must be bottom somewhere but present predictions are that it will not be reached before the autumn.

Monday, June 17.

Tokyo newspapers state that the Kwangyo Ginko (credit mobilier) is busily engaged issuing loans against the security of shares in order to relieve the present depression which has reached such an acute stage. The Bank is said to have made loans to the extent of 33 million *yen*.

As to the amount of the treasury bills which the Government will redeem at the end of this month, we read in the *Chuo Shimbun* that it is not likely to exceed 13 or 14 million *yen*. On the other, hand the Treasury has it in contemplation to reduce the Bank of Japan's rate of interest, which step would be very heartily welcomed in economic circles. The Bank's present rate of interest is 1.6 *sen* daily, and borrowing banks re-lend money obtained at this rate charging 2 *sen* daily. A banker, quoted by the *Mainichi Dempo*, says that nothing would give greater relief than a reduction of the Central Bank's rate, and that if this be effected in combination with liberal redemption of treasury bills, the present extraordinary depression will be immediately relieved. Evidently this banker's view is that the darkest hour which proverbially preceeds the dawn is now present.

Meanwhile nothing more is heard of bank troubles or wild rumours concocted to bear the share market, but possibly this silence

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

may be mainly due to the fact that the concocters of canards found no audience on Sunday and consequently were not represented in Monday's newspapers.

Tuesday, June 18.

The 17th inst. saw another debacle in the share market. All shares fell, especially those of the Tokyo Railway, which showed a decline of three and a half *yen*. In order to convey a clear idea of what has happened in the share market since January last, we extract the following table from the *Hochi Shimbun*:—

	Highest Quotation January.	Present. Quotation.
Tanko R.	172.50	103.30
Tokyo R.	124.00	66.80
Keihin R.	154.00	87.95
Yusen Kaisha	154.60	91.25
Tokyo Gas Co.	191.00	90.00
Fuji Cotton Spinning	244.90	88.50
Tokyo Cotton Spinning	188 00	68.50
Kanegafuchi Cotton	299 95	140.00
Beer	175.05	100.00
Sugar	162.50	77.55
Tokyo Stock Exchange	780.00	123.50

Some time ago a gentleman who has the reputation of being well-versed in financial affairs was asked to predict at what point the slump might be expected to reach bottom. He replied, "when the shares of the Tokyo Stock Exchange have dropped to the neighbourhood of 120." This prediction is said to have been received with much laughter on account of its extreme improbability, yet events have justified it, as will be seen from the above table. There is no satisfactory way of accounting for the extraordinary state of the market. Of course a rapid decline in quotations has an automatically intensifying effect, inasmuch as speculators, unable to re-margin their holdings, have to part with them for whatever they will fetch. This seems to have been the case with the Tokyo Railway on the 15th and 17th inst., especially the latter day, when the men whose holdings have been hanging over the market for some time are reported to have begun to unload as fast as they could find buyers. The shares of this great Company with a splendid property appreciating in value every day, can now be bought for a figure which represents a return of 7 per cent.

The *Asahi* has a leading article on the situation. It declines to recognise the existence of a panic yet in effect a panic has existed ever since March. As for the view that the condition is only one of depression, we look in vain for any factors calculated to create depression. At all events, as the *Asahi* justly remarks, there is one feature which clearly differentiates the present state of affairs in Japan from any Occidental precedent. In Europe or America when depression is so acute as to produce a crisis on 'Change, the banks do not close their doors against borrowers but merely raise their rate of interest. In Japan, however, the banks, while preserving their rate of interest, refuse accommodation. Thus a strange result has to be noted, namely, that the banks have large sums of money lying idle in their vaults. It is to be noted, however, that the banks have to protect the public also. For the experience of the past few weeks has showed that a run may be engineered against almost any bank between night and morning, and if such a run resulted in the downfall of the bank the general mischief would be correspondingly aggravated. The fact seems to be that for the moment confidence has disappeared. People do not know exactly what to expect, and speculators have been so hard hit that they have not the means even if they had the courage to renew operations, while as for the capitalists, they stand aloof watching for some clear evidence that the bottom has been reached. Nevertheless their abstinence is a little difficult to comprehend, for no *bonâ fide* investor can reasonably hope to find a more favourable opportunity than the present, and although he may fare a little better by waiting, he may also fare a good deal worse by delay.

The *Fiji Shimpo* has an article which roundly accuses the Japanese public of financial carelessness. It says that men rush to acquire in the era of appreciation and tumble over each other to unload in the era of depreciation. In England men have absolute confidence in the banks where they deposit their money, and the banks on their side strain every nerve to guarantee the public against the acute effects of a crisis. Thus while, on the one side, the banks are guaranteed against frivolous runs, on the other financiers know that they can trust to the banks for assistance. In short the *Fiji's* indictment amounts to saying that the system of credit is not properly developed in Japan, which is a criticism that has often been heard before. The curious thing is that no one seems to be able to point to any direct cause for the present depression, unless that cause be simply a re-action from the inflated conditions which existed from October to February last. The inflation may be said to have lasted for six months, more or less, and the depression has now lasted nearly four, but of course the depression has been much more acute than the appreciation was. If we descend to a special cause, the opinion in well informed circles seems to be that the debacle on the 17th inst. was mainly due to large forced sales made by holders of Tokyo Railway stocks, which affected the whole market. This is consistent with what really happened, namely, an acute fall on the afternoon of the 17th and a slight recovery on the morning of the 18th.

Wednesday, June 19.

There was a run on the Shoko Bank in Tokyo on the 17th and the 18th inst., but the Bank met all calls and is said to be prepared to continue meeting them. In fact it does not seem that there was the slightest reason for the depositors to be alarmed, but a rumour was spread that the Bank had fixed too large a portion of its capital by lending money on the security of real estate, and even a tale of this sort sufficed to shock the tender nerves of the operators on change.

Meanwhile the Stock Exchange showed a slight tendency to improve on the 17th and the 18th inst., but whether this is the prelude of steady recovery or only a natural reaction from the previous excessive depression, no one ventures to predict confidently. The *Hochi Shimbun* considers that the emergence of the capitalists from their shells is imminent. They have shown much judgment in waiting for the lowest point of the market, but they cannot reasonably expect that it will fall any lower. Nevertheless the great bulk of the so-called Toshimitsu holding still hangs over the market. Tokyo journals say that no more than 1,500 of these shares out of a total of 18,000 were disposed of on the 15th and 16th inst., and some authorities allege that the sales were not real, the shares having been merely transferred from the hands of one broker (Toshimitsu) to those of another (Fukushima). The fact is that every incident furnishes material for theories and tales. The idea that the price of Tokyo Railway shares can be driven down from 3 to 4 points by such a paltry matter as the sale of 1,500, and that the whole of the share market, on which the transactions in normal times average 5,000 shares daily, could be dragged down to almost an equal extent by this one transaction, is really a little incredible.

Thursday, June 20.

The run on the Shoko Bank came to an end on the 18th inst., the Bank having met all calls promptly, and an advertisement now appears in the press announcing that no further anxiety need be felt on this account. The affairs of the Oguri Bank have also been arranged. A telegram from Nagoya announces that Mr. Oguri has placed at the disposal of the Bank the whole of his large property, movable and immovable, and should this prove insufficient, other resources are forthcoming. The Bank will therefore be re-opened at no distant date.

It is not generally recognised what an extensive commotion has been created in banking circles during the past few weeks. The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes interesting statistics on this subject. They show that since the 29th of March when the 138th Bank closed its doors, no less than 38 banks have been involved in the maelstrom. Twelve of these succumbed to the run made upon them but 26 managed to weather the storm. Whether this great financial commotion is to be regarded mainly as a cause or a consequence of the depression in the share market which commenced on the 2nd of March and reached its extreme point of intensity—if indeed that point has yet been reached—on the 17th inst., it is scarcely possible to say, but at any rate the record shows that Japan has been passing through quite a sharp crisis. On the 18th and 19th inst. the share market showed signs of recovery, all stocks appreciating from two to three points, but whether this is a real real recovery or only a temporary re-action no one is brave enough now to diagnose. In fact all the courage of prediction seems to have oozed out of Japanese publicists. Of course various explanations are offered to account for the slight improvement witnessed in the past few days, but none of them is at all out of the common. The normal features of the financial crisis explain what is happening much more clearly than any trivial accidents can. It may be taken for granted that even if the upward progress has really commenced it will be slow and fitful; slow because speculators are thoroughly frightened and investors are not yet altogether confident, and fitful because the small fry of the market will be busy nibbling at petty games whenever they offer, as happened on Thursday afternoon when another small relapse was experienced. On the whole, however, we are almost inclined to think that the worst is over, and that the publication of the various balance-sheets of banks and companies during the next ten days will have a strongly reassuring effect. From every side, however, come complaints of the it liberal policy pursued by the banks, but considering that the public, who seek accommodation from the banks, are themselves responsible for the thirty-eight runs which have taken place during the last eleven weeks, it appears that the banks on their side have some grounds for caution.

The international conference of Red Cross Societies in London having been concluded, the Empress of Japan, on June 17th, sent a telegram through Baron Komura, Japanese Ambassador, to Queen Alexandra congratulating her on the success that had attended the meetings.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

Below we print the official translation of the Franco-Japanese Agreement which was published in the *Official Gazette* on Monday evening :—

ARRANGEMENT.

Le Gouvernment de Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon et le Gouvernement de la République Française, animés du désir de fortifier les relations d'amitié qui existent entre eux et d'en écarter pour l'avenir toute cause de malentendu, ont décidé de conclure l'Arrangement suivant :

"Les Gouvernments du Japon et de la France, d'accord pour respecter l'indépendence et l'intégrité de la Chine, ainsi que le principe de l'égalité de traitement dans ce pays pour le commerce et les ressortissants de toutes les nations, et ayant un intérêt spécial à voir l'ordre et un état de choses pacifique garantis notamment dans les régions de l'Empire Chinois voisines des territoires où ils ont des droits de souveraineté, de protection ou d'occupation, s'engagent à s'appuyer mutuellement pour assurer la paix et la sécurité dans ces régions, en vue du maintien de la situation respective et des droits territoriaux des deux Parties Contractantes sur le Continent Asiatique."

En foi de quoi, les soussignés : Son Excellence Monsieur Kurino, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon près le Président de la République Française, et Son Excellence Monsieur Stephen Pichon, Sénateur, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, autorisés par leur Gouvernements respectifs, ont signé cet Arrangement et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Paris, le 10 juin 1907.

(L. S.) S. KURINO.
(L. S.) S. PICHON.

DECLARATION.

Les deux Gouvernements du Japon et de la France, se réservant d'engager des pourparlers en vue de la conclusion d'une Convention de Commerce en ce qui concerne les relations entre le Japon et l'Indo-Chine Française, conviennent de ce qui suit :

Le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée sera accordé aux fonctionnaires et sujets du Japon dans l'Indo-Chine Française pour tout ce qui concerne leurs personnes et la protection de leurs biens et ce même traitment sera appliqué aux sujets et protégés de l'Indo-Chine Française dans l'Empire du Japon, et cela jusqu'à l'expiration du Traité de Commerce et de Navigation signé entre le Japon et la France le 4 août 1896.

Paris, le 10 juin 1907.

(L. S.) S. KURINO.
(L. S.) S. PICHON.

[TRANSLATION.]

ARRANGEMENT.

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of the French Republic, animated by the desire to strengthen the relations of amity existing between them, and to remove from those relations all cause of misunderstanding for the future, have decided to conclude the following Arrangement :

"The Governments of Japan and France, being agreed to respect the independence and integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal treatment in that country for the commerce and subjects or citizens of all nations, and having a special interest to have the order and pacific state of things preserved especially in the regions of the Chinese Empire adjacent to the territories where they have the rights of sovereignity, protection or occupation, engage to support each other for assuring the peace and security in those regions, with a view to maintain the respective situation and the territorial rights of the two High Contracting Parties in the Continent of Asia."

In witness whereof, the Undersigned : His Excellency Monsieur Kurino, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to the President of the French Republic, and His Excellency Monsieur Stephen Pichon, Senator, Minister for Foreign Affairs, authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Arrangement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, the 10th of June 1907,

(L. S.) S. KURINO.
(L. S.) S. PICHON.

DECLARATION.

The two Governments of Japan and France, while reserving the negotiations for the conclusion of a Convention of Commerce in regard to the relations between Japan and French Indo-China, agree as follows :

The treatment of the most favoured nation shall be accorded to the officers and subjects of Japan in French Indo-China in all that concerns their persons and the protection of their property, and the same treatment shall be applied to the subjects and protegés of French Indo-China in the Empire of Japan, until the expiration of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed between Japan and France on the 4th of August, 1896.

Paris, the 10th of June, 1907.

(L. S.) S. KURINO.
(L. S.) S. PICHON.

The text of the Franco-Japanese Entente was submitted to the Privy Council at 3 p.m. and was promulgated in the *Official Gazette* at 6. This hour was evidently chosen in order that similar steps might be taken in Paris simultaneously, making due allowance for the difference of longitude between the two cities.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has an article on this subject, the chief purport of which is to recall the old Chinese proverb that things are not accomplished on the day of their accomplishment but always have antecedents. Thus although the two Cabinets now in power in Tokyo and Paris are directly responsible for the conclusion of the *Entente*, the truth is that many able men were engaged in the preparations which have now culminated so happily. Our contemporary mentions conspicuously the names of Viscount Hayashi, Mr. Kato Takaaki, Mr. Matsui Keishiro (now Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Paris) Count Inouye, Mr. Kurino, Baron Suyematsu, M. Clemenceau, M. Pichon, and M. De Lanessan.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN CANADA.

The following telegrams have been kindly placed at our disposal by the local agent of the C.P.R. :—

Montreal, 7 p.m., June 15.

The Imperial train arrived at Fort William, on Lake Allumette, in Ontario, at 3 p.m. The Prince and his party, accompanied by the Mayor and the Councillors, inspected the huge C.P.R. railway elevators. These enormous structures, having a capacity of twelve million bushels, were objects of the greatest interest and the richness of the resources of the Canadian Northwest was something in the nature of a revelation to the party. The Prince was to leave at 6 p.m. for Winnipeg.

Later.

Prince Fushimi arrived at Winnipeg at noon. He visited the Ogilvie Flour Mills, Government House, and the local Horse Show.

North Bay, Ont., June 13.

The C. P. R. train carrying H.I.H. Prince Fushimi and suite left Toronto at 11.10 this morning for its run across the Continent. Accompanying the Prince and his party are Mr. Miles Lampson, representing the British Foreign Office [it will be remembered that Mr. Lampson was a member of Prince Arthur of Connaught's Mission to Japan] ; Captain Newton, representing the Canadian Government ; Mr. W. R. Baker, representing the C. P. R.

The C. P. R. have placed at the disposal of H. I. H. Prince Fushimi what is conceded to be the handsomest train that has ever crossed the continent. It consists of a "Colonist Car" provided with accommodation for the train crew ; a baggage car, especially equipped with facilities for brushing and pressing clothing, and boot-cleaning ; the sleeping car "Kagoshima" and the dining-car "Yodogawa," both of which are making their initial trip, having been turned out but a few days ago by the Company's Angus shops, are most advanced in modern car construction.

The remaining three cars are the compartment car "Canada" and the royal cars "York" and "Cornwall" which were specially built for the accommodation of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York during their visit to Canada in 1901. They have an international reputation for beauty and comfort. The Royal Arms and the personal crest of Prince Fushimi decorate either side of the cars "Cornwall" and "York."

The Prince and his party are charmed with the beautiful scenery and the lakes of the famous Muskoka district. Large crowds have greeted the train at each station.

The first night's run of the Japanese royal train over the C. P. R. was made on time to Whiteriver, 750 miles west of Montreal. The fact that this is the most beautiful morning for many weeks indicates that Prince Fushimi will be favoured with fine weather. The Prince is taking the greatest interest in the country and the immensity of the work of the C. P. R. exhibited in the construction of the two new cars in the train, named "Yodogawa" and "Kagoshima." The party express gratification with the compliment shown in naming the two new cars of the train "Yodogawa" and "Kagoshima."

Last evening the Prince gave a dinner party in the car "Cornwall."

Broadview, Sask., June 17.

The Imperial train is now passing through the great Canadian wheat belt and is travelling only by daylight. The weather continues fine and warm.

Calgary, Alba., June 18.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Imperial Japanese train is now at Calgary. Prince Fushimi is cordially received everywhere. The Imperial train is now beyond the wheat area ; the party is greatly interested in the herds and cattle ranching district on both sides of the railway track.

At Gleichen, H.I.H. was greatly interested in the Black Foot Indians who, in curiosity, gathered around the Prince's car. The Prince examined the Indian Chief's medals, etc., and commented on the splendid phisique of the members of the tribe. H.I.H. presented the Indian Chief with one hundred dollars.

At Broadview, the Prince, noticing a large number of children in the crowd around the station, sent for flowers and sweets and distributed them to the children. This thoughtfulness was greatly appreciated and drew hearty cheers as the train pulled out of the station.

Winnipeg, Man., June 16th (delayed in transit).

Winnipeg, with all honours befitting H.I.H. Prince Fushimi, welcomed him at the Canadian Pacific depot. On alighting from the train the Prince was saluted by a Guard of Honour and welcomed by the Lieutenant Governor, Mayor and Council of the Board of Control. A drive and luncheon at Government House, visit to horse show and dinner at the Manitoba Club comprised the programme.

Canadian Pacific hotel "Royal Alexander" flew mammoth Japanese flag and other buildings were appropriately decorated.

Calgary, Alb., June 18.

H.I.H. Prince Fushimi was given a grand reception. He visited the Mounted Police barracks and several ranches, also witnessed a polo match.

At Morley, Alba, the Stone Mountain Indians painted and in full Indian costume and mounted 300 strong made a picturesque sight. H.I.H. addressed them.

Banff, Alba., June 19.

H.I.H. Prince Fushimi and suite arrived at Canadian Pacific Palatial Hotel here and is enjoying the pleasures of the mountains for a couple of days.

THE LAW COURTS.

In the Kobe Chiho Saibansho on June 17th, judgment was delivered in the action of Borkowsky *v.* Pollak Bros. Plaintiff's claim was dismissed and he was ordered to pay the costs of the proceedings. In this action, it will be remembered, Mr. Borkowsky sought to recover the sum of *yen* 400 as salary for March last from Mr. Henry Pollak, representative of Messrs. Pollak Bros.

In the King's Bench Division, London, Mr. Justice Channel has delivered judgment in the case of C. P. Andersen v. F. W. Marten. Plaintiff, who carries on business at Hamburg, is owner of the *Romulus*, and he sued the defendant as one of the signatories of Lloyd's on a policy upon disbursements for total loss of the vessel while on a journey from Cardiff to Vladivostock, with a cargo of coal, during the Russo-Japanese war. His Lordship held that the vessel was lost by capture, and not by peril of the sea, and gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE "ENTENTE."

THE document embodying the Franco-Japanese *entente* is very carefully worded as might have been expected. It will disappoint some politicians, inasmuch as it contains no direct mutual guarantee for the preservation of the territories of the high contracting parties in East Asia. Some such clause was looked for in certain quarters, but the expectation was scarcely reasonable, seeing that it would have amounted to a virtual treaty of offence and defence. On the other hand this *status quo* is constructively recognised in clear terms, since the two States engage to support each other for assuring peace and security in regions adjacent to the territories where they have rights of sovereignty, protection, or occupation. This amounts to an implicit though not an explicit recognition of such rights, and therefore the arrangement may be said to engage the two Powers not only to support each other in averting everything that might threaten those rights, but also to recognise the rights themselves. The document sets out by pledging its signatories to respect the independence and integrity of China as well as the principle of equal treatment for all, and thus we are brought face to face with the interesting fact that Japan, who was at one time invested with such disquieting potentialities as the hypothetical leader of the Yellow Peril, now joins hands with Europe in measures which are precisely calculated to exorcise that phantom. The *pourparlers* which prefaced the arrangement are said to have commenced last November, and the actual negotiations date from the following March. The document itself contains nothing relating to matters of commerce. This omission has been already explained on the ground that all such questions must of necessity fall under the purview of the French Chambers, but in a Declaration there is an engagement of much value to Japan, namely, that her subjects in Indo-China shall be free from all the disabilities under which they have hitherto laboured in the prosecution of their enterprises there. In short whereas, when visiting France's East Asian dominions, they have up to the present being classed as Asiatics and, in that capacity have been injuriously discriminated against, they will henceforth be on the same footing as French citizens. This is a most important feature of the Arrangement, for it comes just at a time when the great Republic of America and other Western Nations are showing a practical indisposition to adopt this liberal line towards Japan.

A very interesting point is noticed by the *Jiji Shimpo*. It will be remembered that when, seven years ago, Germany and Great Britain concluded an unexpected agreement for the preservation of China's integrity, the Berlin Government subsequently sprang a surprise upon the world by announcing that Manchuria was not included in the agreement. Manchuria was then virtually in Russian occupation, and there was consequently a disposition in many quarters to accuse Germany of playing fast and loose with the British Government in deference to her own relations with her puissant neighbour. There is good reason to think that no charge of bad faith could be rightly laid at Germany's door on that occasion, and that what she did was done with England's previous consent. But the *Jiji* now recalls the *status* then assigned to Manchuria and contrasts it with the fact that the Three Eastern Provinces are now clearly recognised by France as part of the Chinese Empire whose independence and integrity are to be preserved, inasmuch as these Provinces constitute a region adjacent to Kwantung where Japan possesses the right of occupation. The *Jiji*, while declaring its conviction that the agreement will be welcomed heartily not by Japan alone but also by all the nations, frankly finds the foundations of the *Entente* in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and expresses a strong hope that a similar joining of hands between Japan and Russia may soon come in the sequence of this understanding with France's ally. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* also expresses the same hope, and says that, if it be realized, not only the peace of Asia, but also the peace of the world will be secured. It need hardly be said that the *Nichi Nichi*, too, writing in its usual statesmanlike and luminous strain, welcomes the *Entente* with open arms. The *Chuo Shimbun* calls the *Entente* a re-assurance of the peace of the Orient, and predicts that it will be followed by a similar understanding between Russia and Japan. This journal, which may be called the organ of the *Seiyu-kai*, frankly recognises that England's intervention must have contributed largely to the conclusion of the *Entente*. The *Mainichi Dempo* is not less eulogistic of the excellent results that must follow the Arrangement, and it observes that unless Russia concludes a similar *Entente* with this Empire her position will be somewhat peculiar. The *Shogyo Shimpo*, which is the only remaining Tokyo journal that has had time to discuss the question editorially, is confident that the *Entente* will not encounter prejudice anywhere and that the KAISER will approve of it heartily as will also the American nation.

Count OKUMA, however, speaking through the columns of the *Hochi Shimbun*, is severely critical, though it must be confessed that his criticism does not carry conviction. He condemns the agreement mainly because it does not embody a distinct treaty regulating the commercial relations of Japan with Indo-China. The Count treats very lightly the objection that no such treaty could be negotiated without the consent of the French Chambers, but he shrinks from saying that the conclusion of the *Entente* should have been postponed until that consent was obtained, and truly failing such postponement we are unable to see what course could have been pursued. The veteran statesman characterizes a declaration as a document which by no means possesses the binding force of a treaty, but we venture to think that when a power like France puts its hand to a declaration the compact possesses all the required solemnity. On one point the Count is agreed with the newspapers we have quoted above, namely, that this *Entente* will be speedily followed by a similar arrangement with Russia, and that then three of the four great Powers of Europe will be united with the great Power of the East as guarantors of the peace of the Orient.

Curiously enough, the Chinese Government, according to *Asahi* telegrams, has been so ill-informed on this subject that it actually anticipates that the *Entente* will constitute a fresh menace to the integrity of the Middle Kingdom.

THE LATE MR. JAMES FAVRE-BRANDT.

On Monday, June 17th, the remains of Mr. James Favre-Brandt were consigned to their last resting place in the Yokohama Cemetery. The deceased gentleman, who was exceedingly popular in Osaka and Kobe, was born in Japan but was educated in Europe, studying engineering at the Polytechnic Institute at Zurich, afterwards returning to this country, and later on joining the Osaka branch of the business of Messrs. C. and J. Favre-Brandt. Mr. Favre-Brandt, who was unmarried, held the position of Consul for Belgium at Osaka. He had been ill for about six days and on Saturday night became unconscious, remaining so until the end. The deceased gentleman, who was very highly esteemed, was an excellent linguist and a very hard worker. Indeed, the seizure which resulted in his death was probably due to excessive application to his work. The body was removed to Yokohama and the funeral, as already stated, took place on Monday morning. At 9 30 a.m. a short service was performed at the residence of Mr. Favre-Brandt, No. 145 Bluff, by Rev. Dr. Dearing. Afterwards a procession was formed and the hearse proceeded to the Cemetery followed by a large company of Japanese and foreigners, many wreaths and other floral tributes being carried to the grave side. The chief mourners were Mr. J. Favre-Brandt, and his daughter and two sons and other members of the family.

Dr. Dearing in the course of a short address at the close of the ceremony said it was but fitting that he should refer to the remarkable attainments of the deceased as a scholar in various languages, and particularly to his familiarity with the Japanese language, literature, and religion. He had shown himself to be peculiarly gifted in this direction and had attained to a position to be envied by many foreigners. Standing beside the open grave of one who had been taken off in the prime of manhood—one who was just beginning his career—they could but lift up their hearts to God and believe that in His all-wise providence He had done what was best, and beg of Him that He would help them in the dark hours of sorrow to trust in Him to reveal in His own good time His all-wise purpose. Such losses were hard to bear, but they should remember that the dead were closer to God than the living; that they were in a happier clime; and while those who remained often sighed in their hours of sorrow for "the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still," they should endeavour to so live in preparation to follow those who were gone before, that when their time came to pass through the valley of the shadow of death, they might be able to say with the Psalmist of old, "I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff will comfort me."

A representative of Count Matsukata next delivered a brief oration in Japanese, and the Benediction was then pronounced by Dr. Dearing.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Spirit of American Government. By J. Allen Smith, Professor of Political Science, University of Washington (State). New York, The Macmillan Company, 1907. Price $1.25, plus postage, 10 cents.

This is the latest of The Citizen's Library of Economics, Politics, and Sociology, and is, all things considered, one of the most useful of that series, which is most catholic in its scope; although the book should be placed in the hands of careful teachers only, for there is much in it that is rather dangerous if an instructor chooses to make it the means of subjecting the constitutional government of the United States to adverse criticism. We are inclined to think that the book was written by a young man (not that youth is a drawback for such an undertaking!) of strongly Democratic political proclivities. Hence it is just a little biased in favour of the views held by the framers of the American Constitution who did not intend to make that instrument precisely what the champions of absolute freedom had in mind, and at times the tendency to incline towards the opinions of those who criticised the Constitution ruthlessly in its early days, is marked. The views of James Madison, who has been called "the father of the Constitution," as well as of those who helped him frame that important document and who did yeomen's work in persuading the States to ratify it (a tremendously difficult task in certain cases), were distinctly aristocratic and "freedom," to them did not connote the uncontrolled rule of the numerical majority of men of lawful age. These matters are brought out conspicuously by this author, and his opinions require careful explanation, if the work is used as a text-book.

After a brief summary of the English Government of the Eighteenth Century, with special attention to class influence as seen in Statute and Common law, the writer takes up the condition of government in America at the time of the Revolution, showing the favourable conditions for the growth of democratic ideas; democratic, that is, with the reservations that have been alluded to. The Constitution and the great significance to be attached to the difficulty of amending it; together with the Federal Judiciary as the interpreter of the Constitution, are given much careful thought. Afterwards the "Undemocratic Development" of the Union and the evolution of Party Systems, and other topics are treated in a brief, yet exceedingly lucid way.

The chapter that deals with the significance of the amendment feature of the Constitution, is of particular interest, for the alleged attempt to secure an amendment which would give the Central Government of the United States greater power in compelling the State of California to respect treaty rights of aliens, caused much misapprehension of facts in Japan. Lately too, the absurd story about amending the Constitution so that Mr. Roosevelt might be made permanent president, has also caused some misunderstanding. The difficulty of amending the Constitution—a wise provision it must be admitted—is so great that, in ordinary times, it is not possible to effect such a change. This fact becomes apparent when we are told that of some twenty-two hundred propositions for amendment that have been submitted to Congress since the adoption of the Constitution, only fifteen have been adopted. The first twelve were all adopted during the infancy of the Constitution, and while it was still regarded as an experiment, and while they had the effect of quieting public opinion and allaying the fears of the people concerning the new form of government, they made no important changes in the Constitution, leaving all its main features as originally adopted. The last three amendments were some of the results of the Civil War. They were proposed and ratified, as Hon. John Bryce, *The American Commonwealth*, says, "under conditions altogether abnormal, some of the lately conquered states ratifying while actually controlled by the Northern armies, others as the price which they were obliged to pay for the readmission to Congress of their senators and representatives." These amendments were really carried through, not by the free choice of three-fourths of the States, as the Constitution requires, "but under the pressure of a majority which had triumphed in a great war," again quoting Bryce, and which majority used military and political coercion to accomplish what otherwise could not have been brought about. The vested right of "the legislatures of two-thirds of the states" to "call a convention for proposing amendments" is a provision of much wisdom, yet it is one of which it is exceedingly difficult to take advantage. How this may be done, and the probability of its being done to rectify some of the existing weaknesses of the present form of government in the United States, are well thought out and expressed by Professor Smith, but a discussion of his views would lead to too great length. His book is one that should be read by all students of government in the Japanese universities, and it may well be given a place in the courses of study; only, as has been stated already, its interpretation should be entrusted to competent hands only.

The subject, by its title, is rather deterring to ordinary readers, yet even such will find it anything but dull, for the author has a happy knack of presenting his topics and sub-topics in a live, forceful way which will interest all. That there is absolutely nothing new in the book, save the personal views of a student of politics as to future conditions, causes likely to lead to such, and the justification for radical changes, need not be affirmed. There is one remarkable defect, it seems to us, and that is the omission of the United States Constitution and the amendments thereto. It is absolutely necessary, at times, to a clear understanding of what the writer intends to convey, to refer to that instrument, and the necessity of hunting up another book is not conserving of the reader's attention. It is a pity that the price must be so high, for if it were possible for the university students to get it for *yen* 1.50, instead of *yen* 2.60, it is certain that many would read it, and assuredly with great benefit.

"THE NAVAL ANNUAL."

In its twenty-first year of publication *The Naval Annual*, established and for many years conducted by Lord Brassey, and now under the control of his son, Mr. T. A. Brassey, maintains all its former attraction for everyone interested in fleets and relative naval strength. The present volume is, as remarked in the preface, rather smaller than its predecessors, which means a reduced price. Though less in bulk, however, the book is still provocative of reflection and there are not wanting illustrations to illuminate the information given. The frontispiece is a capital view by Mr. W. Fred Mitchell of the British new battleship *Dreadnought*, which figures in a most enlightening manner the peculiar features of the great vessel recently added to the British navy. The French battleship *Republique*, which was launched in 1902 and only passed her trials successfully last year, is also represented by the same artist; as are the American battleship *Rhode Island* and the cruiser *Pennsylvania*, and the German battleship *Deutschland*. Diagrams are also given of these vessels, showing in a general way their armament and protection, but it is something of a surprise to find no plans or even sketches of the Japanese battleship *Satsuma* or the armoured cruiser *Tsukuba*. For months photographs of these vessels have been easily procurable, and, in the case, at least, of the *Satsuma*, were in wide circulation on picture post cards, at the time of her launch. As to the contents of the volume, they follow the usual lines, the reduction in size arising from the fact that there are fewer specially contributed articles than usual. The chapter on the British Navy and a note on "The Colonies and Imperial Defence" are written by the editor; that on Foreign Navies by Mr. Brassey and Mr. J. Leyland; and that on Comparative Strength by Mr. Brassey. Another chapter presents a critical view of the British shipbuilding programme; Mr. Thursfield supplies a review of the British Naval Manœuvres in 1906, Mr. Leyland of the French and Italian manœuvres, Mr. P. A. Hislam of "The Strategical Features of the North Sea," Lord Brassey of Naval Policy, Commander C.N. Robinson, on "the Law of the Navy;" Mr. Leyland on the "Blue Water School," and there are the usual lists and plans, the one supervised by Commander Robinson and the other by Mr. S.W. Barnaby, with appendices which furnish full information of the most trustworthy kind—being almost entirely official—as to the navies of the world. Perhaps among this appended matter the chief place will be accorded to an extract nearly 20 pages in length from a report by Lieut.-Commander W. S. Sims, of the United States Navy, with regard to the battle of the Japan Sea and the lessons to be deduced therefrom, particularly with regard to the question of large as against small battleships. Hardly less interesting is the much shorter letter of President Roosevelt to the Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives enclosing with approbation the report above referred to. The annual returns of gunnery and gunnery practice which were last year the subject of a special article are in the present edition included in the appendix and are much fuller than before.

The British Navy.

From Mr. Brassey's article on the British Navy we find that during the year under review there were completed four battleships—three of the *Edward VII.* class, *Africa*, *Britannia* and *Hibernia* (1903-4 programme) and the *Dreadnought*, and four armoured cruisers, the *Achilles*, *Cochrane*, *Natal* and *Warrior*, of the 1903-4 programme. Two battleships, the *Agamemnon* and *Lord Nelson*, and two armoured cruisers, the *Minotaur* and *Shannon*, had been launched and the *Defence* of the *Minotaur* class, and three armoured cruisers (or battleships) of the *Invincible* class were under construction. A foot note adds that one of the last mentioned, the *Indomitable*, was launched on March 16, 1907, at Fairfields on the Clyde, which we may supplement by saying that the *Invincible* herself was put into the water at Elswick on April 13th last, and that the *Defence* was launched on April 27th at Pembroke—not Portsmouth as stated in error by the author. At the time this chapter was written it was known that three *Dreadnoughts* had been laid down, the *Bellerophon* at Portsmouth, the *Temeraire* at Devonport, and the *Superb* at Elswick. The decision to commence only three battleships, although Lord Cawdor had announced in the end of 1905 before leaving office that strategic requirements called for the laying down of four armoured vessels annually—and as each was to occupy two years in building there would thus be eight vessels on the stocks in each year—is defended by Mr. Brassey, who points out that while in the beginning of 1906 it was probable that France, Germany and the United States would put in hand programmes of new construction, as a matter of fact no new battleships were laid down before the Admiralty decision was announced, those Powers electing to wait for some information as to the design of the *Dreadnought*. As the shipbuilding programme of the British Navy should obviously be regulated by that of possible enemies, and as, moreover, Britain can still build faster than foreign countries, he concludes that the Board of Admiralty were justified in reducing the programme. But some water has run under bridges since Mr. Brassey wrote the above. Germany has made it clear that she will not take part in the discussion at The Hague Peace Conference of any question bearing upon the reduction or limitation of armaments and following upon that we learn that just a month ago orders were received at Portsmouth and Devonport to lay down two more *Dreadnoughts* as soon as the *Bellerophon* and *Temeraire* are set afloat at those yards. In view of an almost contemporaneous announcement that Britain's reply to Germany's avowal was a resolve to build three more big battleships, we may take it that the *Superb's* place on the Elswick stocks will be taken by a third *Dreadnought*. The three ships mentioned will probably be launched within the next three months.

A good deal of space is occupied by the *Dreadnought*, but the general features of her design are now well enough known to justify abstention

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

from comment here upon them. The abandonment in this vessel of secondary armament is discussed in these pages, where the arguments for and against, which have already appeared in the newspapers, are summed up. No clear opinion is expressed one way or the other, but it is certainly observed that the hail of Japanese high explosive 6 in. shells played a very important part at the Battle of the Japan Sea, and further that the *Satsuma*, designed before the *Dreadnought*, is to have twelve 4.7 guns and that Foreign Navies have not generally copied the armament of the *Dreadnought*.

Of the other vessels launched or under construction we have from time to time republished such details as were allowed to get into print, but a very substantial reduction has now been made in the volume of information as to the navy that reaches the public. The writer of the article is not enthusiastic over the armoured cruiser-battleships forming the three-ship *Invincible* class. As may be remembered these are huge vessels (17,250 tons) with a main armament of eight 12 in. guns and a speed of 25 knots. With such guns and such a speed, of course a certain sacrifice of protection must be made, and Mr. Brassey is of opinion that while vessels of this enormous size and cost are unsuitable for many of the duties of cruisers an even stronger objection to them is that an admiral having them in his fleet would be certain to put them in the line of battle, where their light protection would be a disadvantage and their high speed of no value.

OUR JAPANESE GUESTS.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

General Kuroki has come and gone. The *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* are on the ocean, bound for Europe. We are all sorry that the coldest month of May known since 1875 made their reception by nature chill and gloomy. All the more the American heart warmed in welcome to our Japanese friends. Those who have any real hostility to the Asians are mostly of that class or kind who cry "Ameriky for Ameriky—be jabers." The true native, whatever his theories, wishes to show fair play to all who enter within our gates.

It is fifty years since Katsu Awa navigated the *Kanda Maru* across the Pacific. Other war vessels flying the flag of Japan have been seen in our western waters. It was a new thing, however, to look out on the Hudson river and see two steel men-of-war flying the sun flag. The two bodies of sailors, numbering seven hundred each, who on alternate days, I noted to "do" the city in automobiles, were a fine looking set. I could not help comparing the almost utter absence of pock marks on their healthy looking faces, with the hygienic situation of 1870. Honor to the surgeons and the savers of life, as well as to the warriors!

But 79th street and the war ships in fog and sullen weather were dulness itself, compared to the brilliancy at Sherry's on Fifth Avenue, on the evening of Wednesday, May 15th. In probably the largest ball room in New York, and amid decorations that excelled in taste and richness, blending the colours that are alike in the Japanese and American flags, the company that was ready to give their hearts to the conquering heroes gathered at 9 p.m. A dozen Japanese ladies, in white satin and jewels, made a notable addition to the charm and the ease of the occasion, for all spoke English fluently. Their glow of pride, despite their exquisite breeding, could not be either cooled nor hidden, even though they were hosts as well as guests. Nevertheless (tell it not on Broadway, and don't let it get back to Manhattan, though lawfully to be spoken in Tokyo) the belle of the evening, cynosure of all eyes, and quickener of admiration among susceptible men was the lovely lady arrayed in her own Yamato costume. Few knew the bright eyed lady in the *kimono* as the niece of the hero of the Yalu and Manchuria, but all admired this superb type of Japan's feminine loveliness.

We had the *Tsukuba's* band in the lobby, and some New York musicians also and many famous people; subjects of the Mikado and citizens of the Republic, but nobody that had been somebody was anybody after the uniformed officers filed in, led by Ambassador Aoki. It was a delight to see him again after thirty years or more. With the General, I needed no interpreter and a second and double handshake, heartier than the first, accompanied the smile that showed that my musty lingo was understood. The general's staff and the Vice-Admiral's officers made a dazzling display—so much bullion, colour, decorations, epaulettes—but all felt that these outward signs were as nothing compared with the *Yamato damashii* that seemed to gleam in their faces. To those of us that were fellow-helpers in the days when the Japanese soul was of unknown value in the Occident, there has been little surprise in Japan's Meiji achievements; but to the average person, unfamiliar with the realities behind the looking glass, uniform that is uniform with "the world," convinces. The young officers, quiet, modest, at perfect ease won all hearts. It was a delight to chat with some of the older men who knew many of those whom I knew in Echizen and in Adzuma. Among the New Yorkers present was Mr. Spieden, who was in 1853 and '54 clerk to one of Perry's captains in the peaceful armada. One almost tumbled over millionaires, they were so numerous. General Kuroki wins his way wherever he goes. At the public dinners, visits to the Universities, in laying a wreath on Grant's tomb, and in his laconic speeches, he rouses enthusiasm. This legation from Japan's army and navy at Jamestown, Washington, New York, Boston and New Haven (where are twenty-one students from Nippon) has made a most favourable impression in every way. One of the direct fruits is the formation of the Japan Society of New York, similar to its great prototype in London. It may not be that America can ever hope to rival in brilliancy or steady power of illumination that superb galaxy of English scholars who first opened the treasure house of Japan. There is, however, a need of such a society to guide and enlighten public opinion and to welcome distinguished visitors from Dai Nihon. It seems amazing, and almost discouraging that so little of the real nature of Japan's history and character and the reserves of her power are as yet generally known and felt in America and Europe, but "art is long," even if life is short. Apart from what educated and intelligent Americans may do in the matter of reconciliation of Orient and Occident it will always be to the advantage of the young Japanese to attend numerously our higher institutions of learning and for Japanese of rank and name to visit us. It is certain that long residence in Japan makes of the vast majority of Americans who return home hostages and advocates. Is it too much to hope the Japanese remaining long enough in the United States will be pro-American in feeling? W.E.G.

Ithaca, N.Y., May 23rd, 1907.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Kokura Maru*, 2,596 tons, went ashore at 3 a.m. on June 13th, in the neighbourhood of Okishima, Bingo province, on the way from Kobe to Moji. Severe damage was sustained forward. The passengers and crew are safe. The *Saikyo Maru* was despatched from Moji to the scene.

A similar accident occured at 5 a.m. the same day off Kamishima, Tokai in Iyo province. The steamer is the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's *Chikugogawa Maru* also on the way from Kobe to Moji. The passengers, crew, and cargo are reported to be safe.

The cause in both cases is said to have been dense fog.

The steamer *Kokura Maru*, which went ashore on June 13th in the Inland Sea, was floated on Saturday. She at once proceeded to Kobe for repairs.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Saiyo Maru* (280 tons) at 5 a.m. on June 4th came in contact with a floating mine 9 miles south-east off Chikyu Cape, near Muroran, Hokkaido. The ship was sunk, and the captain drowned. The chief engineer and another person were injured and twenty of the crew were saved by the steamer *Tatsu Maru III*. The ship carried no passengers or cargo.

The Naval Office received on Friday night a telegram from Lieutenant Kawakita, commander of the destroyer *Asagiri*, at Fushiki to the effect that while engaged in exploding floating mines in the harbour the vessel was capsized on account of the strong gale. The crew are all safe with the exception of Sub-Lieutenant U. Kawamura and Second Warrant Officer T. Ito, both of whom are missing.

A Shanghai telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* says that the *Joshin Maru* on June 13th went ashore off Swatow while trying to avoid collision with another steamer. Fortunately no damage was sustained.

The steamer *Taisei Maru* on June 18th arrived at Otaru from South Saghalien. According to the captain, the ship arrived on June 11th at Shiska, near the entrance of Poronai River on the east coast of Saghalien, where she landed a lot of provisions, etc., to be supplied to the Delimitation Committee under the command of Lieut.-Col. Watanabe. Two days later, the steamer left there for Otaru. On the way, she encountered a formidable field off floating ice of Terbeni Bay. The captain adds that such danger from floating ice in that quarter had not hitherto been experienced in the beginning of summer.

The *China Mail* of June 6 supplies the following additional particulars concerning the collision between the steamers *Choising* and *Verona*: The *Choising* was leaving the harbour for Bangkok and had just reached Sulphur Channel when the *Verona* entered from the other end. The *Verona* kept towards the Hongkong shore, the *Choising* did likewise, and a collision occurred, the *Choising* grounding on the Hongkong shore and going down stem first, her stern being tilted high in the air. The *Verona*, but slightly damaged, proceeded to the Standard Oil Co.'s wharf and moored to discharge her cargo. The Captain of the *Choising* was going out on his first command. He was promoted from mate but three or four days before.

HABUTAE.

The standing committee of the Yokohama Habutae guild held a conference on June 17th to investigate the fact that recently some pieces of bad habutae were discovered among a lot which the Wakabayashi-Shoten sold to a foreign firm. The committee agreed in the view that the staple was dishonestly made so as to increase its weight and decided to ask the Tokyo Industrial Testing Office to examine the material. The Kanagawa prefectural government has informed the government authorities of Fukui, where the silk was manufactured, of the discovery of the fraudulent attempt and asked them to deal with the manufacturer under the law.

A Fukui telegram reports that on the evening of June 17th H. Matsui, a well-known habutae manufacturer, was arrested on a charge connected with the manufacture of unfair silk.

Four pieces of bad habutae have been discovered among lots consigned from the manufacturers of Fukui to Messrs. R. Wakabayashi, Y. Saga, and G. Sawada, traders of Yokohama.

Owing to the recent trouble with regard to the alleged manufacture of unfair *habutae*, some pieces of which were discovered in Yokohama, the business has been growing unsettled. Two well-known silk merchants, G. Umeda and S. Nakagawa, have closed their offices.

The Fukui Silk Guild held a meeting on June 18th and investigated the manufacture of bad *habutae* which is alleged to have come from the Matsushima Factory. They decided to appoint a committee to carry out further enquiries. The Matsushima Factory has been searched by judicial officials. It is said that a quantity of gelatine and sulphuric soda which seem to have been used for the manufacture of the inferior silk were found there. The materials were all removed to the Fukui prefectural office.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE BOYS' BRIGADE.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

The annual inspection of the Yokohama Company of the Boys' Brigade by Col. C. V. Hume, R.A., D.S.O., M.V.O., Military *Attaché*, H.B.M.'s Embassy, Tokyo, took place at the Public Hall, Yokohama, on the evening of Friday, June 14th, commencing at 6 p.m. There was a large attendance of the public, ladies being very greatly in the majority, and the hall was profusely decorated with flags. Mr. C. V. Sale was in the chair and was supported by the Inspecting Officer, and by Rev. Dr. Dearing. Dr. Davies, and Mr. G. G. Brady, the absent members of the Committee being Messrs. D. H. Blake, A. Bellamy Brown, C. E. Bruce-Mitford, H. B. Miller and J. Walter.

The proceedings opened with an overture, Souza's "The Diplomat," by the Bijou Orchestra; and Col. Hume, arriving punctually at 6 o'clock, was received on entering the hall accompanied by the Captain, Mr. H. W. Kilby, by a general salute and immediately proceeded to the inspection of ranks, after which the company marched past.

A Hymn "Underneath the Banner" was then sung by all present to the accompaniment of the Bijou Orchestra and an appropriate prayer was offered by the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Dearing.

The CHAIRMAN said: The Boys' Brigade, established a little over twenty years ago, now numbers nearly 100,000 members, resident principally in Great Britain and America. The objects are defined to be:

> "The advancement of Christ's kingdom among Boys, and the promotion of habits of obedience, reverence, discipline, self-respect and all that tends towards a true Christian manliness."

In 1904 the first Yokohama Company was organized by Mr. L. D. Tebb, a captain in the Brigade and a most enthusiastic and efficient exponent of its methods and aims. Our good friend Mr. James Walter has always taken the warmest interest in this Company, first in its formation and later in its advancement. He has presided at all the previous meetings and we greatly deplore the serious illness which deprives us of his genial presence on this occasion. I am sure you will join in an expression of heartfelt sympathy with Mr. Walter and with his family in the great affliction that has been laid upon them To-day we are assembled for the Third Annual Inspection. The boys of the Brigade, their Officers, and the parents of the boys are to be congratulated upon the fact that for the third time in succession Colonel Hume, R.A., D.S.O., M.V.O., Military Attache to His Britannic Majesty's Embassy, has very kindly undertaken the duties of Inspecting Officer. It is certain that the enthusiasm with which the boys have entered into their drill has been increased through the knowledge of the interest taken in their progress by so distinguished an officer. The kindly and willing spirit in which his valuable criticisms have been rendered will aways be remembered with gratitude. I understand that Colonel Hume leaves for Great Britain next month. We shall all hope that he may return to Japan in time for the next inspection, but under any circumstances, in the memories of the boys who have belonged to this Company, Colonel Hume will forever remain a model of all that a "good soldier" should be. (Applause.) During the session under review, parades have been maintained without interruption, the average percentage of weekly possible attendance at the drill parades has been 96.60 per cent., and at the Sunday morning services 94.72 per cent. These percentages are not quite so high as in the previous year, but are still very satisfactory, and bear witness to the enthusiasm of the members. It will gratify you to know that the Inter-Company Challenge Medal for attendance offered for competition between the Shanghai and Yokohama Companies has been won for the third year in succession by "our boys." Arrangements were made at the beginning of the session for a fortnightly shooting practice at the Omori range; boys over 15 years of age being eligible. A competition was recently held and Corporal Neville was the winner of a prize kindly presented by Colonel Hume. (Applause.) The rifles used are old "Muratas" but these are not very satisfactory and the officers are considering ways and means for purchasing more suitable weapons. The Ambulance Class has been continued throughout the year, but the Stretcher Drill has been omitted, the attention of all the members having been devoted to acquiring a knowledge of the principles of First Aid. The Company is still further indebted to Dr. W. J. E. Davies for his invaluable services as instructor, which have been given gratuitously and at a considerable sacrifice of time. On behalf of all interested in the Company I wish to convey to Dr. Davies our appreciation of his contribution to the common welfare. (Applause.) The Sunday morning services have been the occasion for a series of excellent addresses. As these have been given by various members of the community, the boys of the Brigade have had an opportunity of realizing the widespread interest in their welfare. A few months ago Dr. Gillmore Carter, of the 1st Bristol Company, gave an interesting description of an "Indian Frontier Expedition" illustrated by lantern slides. The Annual Sports passed off very successfully in spite of a very heavy downpour of rain. There were six items in which our Company competed with Shanghai, and you will be proud to learn that in all six the Yokohama company defeated their opponents. I must not omit to add that Captain Tebb left Yokohama for Shanghai last summer, and that the post of Captain has since been most ably occupied by Mr. H. W. Kilby. In conclusion I wish to address the boys of the First Yokohama Company and to impress upon them their great good fortune in securing the advantages of Military Drill in a place so remote from the countries to which they belong. In saying this, I do not refer so much to the "fighting purpose" of the Drill, the benefits in that respect being self-evident, but I refer more especially to the other lessons that accrue and the value of which may often be overlooked. In so far, however, as these lessons are learned they must contribute for your success in life, taking the word success in its highest sense. As privates you learn to obey; as officers you learn to command. These two arts of obedience and command, the one just as important as the other, and both difficult, lie at the very foundation of all human progress. As members of a Company you gain a sense of individual responsibility, a respect for authority, and a regard for correct, precise and orderly habits. At the same time you learn the value of cooperative movement. In the process of drilling into combined action you come to a feeling of fellowship with your companions, to recognize "that all of us are made on one pattern, and are, in an unfathomable way, brothers one to another" thus leading to a spirit of self-sacrifice and developing that Christian manliness which is the avowed object of your Brigade. I have said enough to show that even though you may never be called upon to fight in the defence of your country or of those who are near or dear to you, experiences gained in this drill will better enable you to appreciate, and I hope to illustrate the words of the Poet Milton: "Peace hath victories no less renowned than war."

The Company was then taken in hand by First Lieutenant P. E. Nicolle, who put it through various squad drill with arms. A selection by the Bijou Orchestra followed, and Mr. Randall Hargreaves sang "She is far from the Land," enhancing the delight of his hearers by giving "Drink to me only with Thine Eyes" in response to an insistent demand. Company drill with arms was then gone through under the command of the Captain. At its conclusion,

Col. Hume, addressing all present, said there was a certain amount of regret mixed with the pleasure he felt in being there to inspect the company once more. In the first place he shared their regret and sorrow at the severe illness of their former Chairman, Mr. James Walter, for, as Mr. Sale said, they all missed his genial face. He had done a great deal for the corps and the speaker had had a most lively recollection of his kindly personality. They would hope to hear good news of him and that he would be spared for many years to do good work. In the second place he felt with a good deal of regret that in all human probability it would be the last time he could have the pleasure of inspecting them. It was a great regret to him to think so, but he hoped they would allow him to commend them to his successor, who, he was sure, would take as much interest in them as he himself did. His regrets, however, were tempered by seeing the progress they had made. This was his third inspection of them and he had noticed on the second and third occasions improvement as compared with the previous year. He was not talking to them as boys to whom butter was necessary; they were all too keen for that, and he was telling them what he really thought. Going on to criticise them, he said their turnout was excellent. He had talked about that before, and to-night he found that it was excellent. He had also cautioned them that each boy should imagine when at firing drill that he was shooting at something—to kill some one—and he noticed that some attended to that while others did not. He would like to see all do it. He wanted also a little more care when they sloped arms, for they were a bit ragged on the side view. Otherwise he was highly pleased. The swing of their arms was good, they had a good swing in their march and they kept up their drill well. Their squad drill was good, although Lieut. Nicolle gave them a pretty good "grueling" and the company drill was excellent. (Applause). This was the first year they had done shooting and the results were most encouraging, which was not to be wondered at because shooting was a most fascinating pursuit and he thought some of them were already bitten. He drew their attention, however, to the dangers attending rifle shooting, even with trained men at the ranges, and impressed on them that there was only one direction in which the rifle should at all times point, and that was away from the firing party and towards the targets. It was not that he saw anything very dangerous the other day, but boys were apt to be a little careless before they knew the danger attending shooting and he commended to them the regulations on that subject, which he wanted Capt. Kilby to hammer into them. He was glad to see so much keenness at the ranges in spite of the fact that the rifles and ammunition were not reliable, as he had proved to his own satisfaction. He was very pleased that Corporal Neville had won his cup for shooting but hoped he would go on and better his score. His shooting was steady and he was seldom off the target, which was a difficult thing to avoid with their rifle and ammunition. He hoped they would be able to make some arrangement to get a few rifles for the Company as their own property for a great deal of work had to be done in the drill hall before they went to the range. They would never really shoot well until they had rifles and ammunition that they could rely upon. If they had their own rifles they would probably find ammunition more expensive, but 10 rounds with trustworthy ammunition were worth more than 50 fired in a chuckle-chance way. He congratulated them on having won the Inter-Companies Shield from Shanghai—(applause)—for they had not only beaten the other port at drill but at sports as well. As to what the Chairman had been kind enough to say about himself, all he had done was to come down once a year to inspect them but it had been a great pleasure to him to do so because they were so keen and paid such attention to what was said that he wished he could have done more. He was very glad to see the good work so well and soundly begun by Mr. Tebb so well and soundly carried on by Capt. Kilby—(applause)—and he assured the boys and their relations that they owed a debt of gratitude to Capt. Tebb, Capt. Kilby, Lieuts. Nicolle and Graham, the Chairman of the Committee and the good friends who had given time and trouble to the interests of the company. If they did not now realize it they would one day realize that in the guise of healthy recreation they were getting the best opportunities for learning what individual and collective discipline was, what reliance on self was, what reliance on the co-operation of their comrades was; for fitting themselves to be manly

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

members of the great army of Christian soldiers and for being loyal and useful subjects of their king and empire and citizens of the great American republic. He hoped they would go on and prosper.—(Loud Applause.)

The next event was the distribution of prizes:—

SQUAD CHALLENGE MEDAL.—Won by Squad III.—N.C.O., Corporal Hornstein. Members, Privates Brockhurst, A. Gorman, Kenderdine, Sale, Scott, and V. Worden.

ATTENDANCE PRIZES.—For maximum attendance. Lateness on more than one occasion to render forfeiture of the prize.—Corporals G. Neville and Hornstein, Privates Bailey, Dearing, Sale, Bamberger, Brockhurst, Graham, J. Jewett, T. Jewett, W. Jewett, and D. Neville.

SHOOTING PRIZE.—First prize, silver perpetual challenge cup, with badge (presented by Colonel Hume), Corporal G. Neville; second prize (silver cup presented by Mr. J. E. Moss), Private A. Gorman.

DRILL PRIZES.—N.C.O.'s Prize.—Corporal G. Neville; Privates Bamberger, Graham and Kenderdine.

SPECIAL PRIZE FOR "GOOD COMRADESHIP," awarded by a vote of the Company.—Private J. Tresize.

CAPTAIN'S PRIZE (for the N.C.O. who has performed his duties in the most satisfactory manner during the Session).—Corporal C. Hornstein.

EFFICIENCY BADGES (awarded to those who have not been absent more than twice during the Session). Corporals Gray, Neville, and Hornstein, Lance-Corporal K. Tresize, and Privates Bailey, Bamberger, Brockhurst, Cummings, Dearing, Gorman, Graham, H. Hornstein, J. Jewett, T. Jewett, W. Jewett, J. Kenderdine, Isaacs, D. Neville, Scott, J. Tresize, Worden, and Sale.

INTER-COMPANY CHALLENGE BADGE COMPETITION (Yokohama and Shanghai):—Winners for Session 1906-7, 1st Yokohama Company. Average weekly attendance, 96.60 per cent.

AMBULANCE.—The following percentages were gained in the recent examination in First Aid conducted by Dr. N. Gordon Munro:—Private Brockhurst, 81; Private Isaacs, 74; Private Kenderdine, 73; Private Neville, 71; Private Worden, 69; Corporal Hornstein, 66.

PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions were announced:—Corporal Gray to be Sergeant; Lance-Corporal Tresize to be Corporal.

Much applause greeted the chief winners, notably Corporal Neville, (to whose left sleeve Colonel Hume affixed the badge, afterwards handing to him the cup which formed the shooting prize), and Private J. Tresize who was by vote of the Company awarded the prize for good comradeship.

Col. HUME before sitting down expressed the thanks of the Company to Dr. Davies and Dr. Dearing for their kind assistance.

Capt. KILBY thanked the Inspecting Officer for the great interest he had taken in the Company and said it was the wish of every officer, non-commissioned officer and boy in the Company that Col. Hume's furlough would be full of pleasure to him, that wherever he might go afterwards he would succeed in life as he wished to do, and that should he ever come back to Japan they would have the pleasure of being inspected by him. He called on the Company for three cheers in honour of Col. Hume, which were most heartily given.

The CHAIRMAN expressed thanks to the Bijou Orchestra and to Mr. Hargreaves for their kind assistance, and the proceedings closed with the singing of the American and British National Anthems.

IMPORTANT MARINE INSURANCE DECISION.

CLAIM FOR INDEMNIFICATION UNDER A POLICY OF MARINE INSURANCE.

Third Civil Division of the Tokyo Appeal Court, 29th May, 1907.

Appeal from the Yokohama District Court.

DOCTRINE ENUNCIATED.—When insurance has been effected on freight, shipped, even though the said freight has been damaged in consequence of the laches of the master or crew, as such laches are nothing but causes connected with the voyage contemplated in Article 654 of the Commercial Code, the underwriter is, in the absence of a special agreement to the contrary, bound to make good the loss thus arising.

APPELLANT:—The China Traders Insurance Company, Limited, a British Company of the British Colony of Hongkong. Representative: E. J. Easton.

APPELLEE:—Victor Heller, of Heller Bros., Austrian Citizen.

In re appeal case No. 13 (Ne) of 1907 between the above parties claiming indemnification for loss sustained, this Appeal Court gives judgment as follows:—

FORMAL ADJUDICATION.—The appeal is dismissed; costs to be borne by the appellant.

FACTS.—There being no dispute between the parties relative to the fact that a contract of marine insurance was duly entered into in respect to certain freight shipped on board the S.S. *Teutonia* as shown in Exhibit A 1, it becomes necessary for the Court to enquire into the question as to whether or not the loss and damage forming the subject of claim for compensation in this case arose in consequence of perils and dangers insured against by the appellant. The testimony of the witness John Carst, and Exhibit A 3 shows that the S.S. *Teutonia*, specified in Exhibit A 1, met with severe weather in the course of her voyage, that several barrels of oil stowed in the ship's hold were consequently damaged, and that the oil injured the cargo with the result that a portion of the merchandise forming the subject of this case was also hurt and damaged. Moreover, according to the testimony of the same witness, the oil barrels alluded to above were stowed in the upper portion of No. 3 hold between decks, while the merchandise in dispute was stowed beneath. Taking the evidence of the expert Murase Haruo into consideration, the Court is convinced that to stow such a liquid as oil between decks in the same hold and on the top of dry articles was by no means a proper or suitable method of stowage, and this being so, the Court recognizes that while the damage to the oil barrels was caused by the tossing of the vessel in the violent gale she encountered, so far as concerns the damage done to the merchandise in dispute by the said oil, such injury was certainly caused in consequence of the defective stowing, therefore the damage to the said merchandise arose from the fault of the master in adopting an improper method of stowing his cargo. The appellant advances the plea that the insurer is not liable to make compensation in respect to loss and damage arising from the grave fault of the master or owner, but according to Article 654 of the Commercial Code it is laid down:—

"So far as not differently provided in this chapter (Chapter V.) or in the contract of insurance, the underwriter is bound to indemnify any loss arising during the continuance of insurance to the subject of insurance from a cause connected with the voyage."

Again in paragraph 2 of Article 653 of the same Code it is provided:—

"The provisions of Book 3, Chapter 10, Section 1, Sub-section 1 apply to marine insurance so far as there are no different provisions contained in this chapter."

Now there is no special provision in either Chapter V or Chapter X, Section 1, Sub Section 1 to the effect that an underwriter shall not be liable for loss and damage caused to merchandise which he has insured by the fault of the master or owner, and when damage has been caused during the voyage to goods insured by reason of the improper method of storage adopted by the master or owner, the fault of the crew or owner is neither more nor less than "a cause connected with the voyage," such as is contemplated in Article 654 of the Commercial Code. Therefore in the absence of a special agreement, it must be said that the underwriter is liable to make good any loss arising from such cause. In other words, the Court considers that according to Exhibit A 1 the appellant undertook among other risks and perils the laches of the crew already recognized, and even though the loss and damage to the said goods in this case was caused by the fault of the master, the insurer is bound to indemnify the entire loss and damage. Accordingly, in considering the amount of damages to be made good by the appellant; in the first place, it is admitted by the appellant that the sums of *yen* 62.05 and *yen* 25.00 were expended for the sale by auction of the damaged goods and the surveyor's fee in connection with the examination of the damages, respectively, and as these expenses were necessary for calculating the damages to be made good by the underwriter, the appellant in this case must bear the same. Secondly, with regard to the amount of money to be paid by the appellant in respect to the damages caused to the six cases of shoe thread, the appellee's claim of *yen* 1148.74 is admitted by the appellant, and the calculation being proper, the appellant must also bear that amount of damages. Thirdly, as to the damage to the five cases of screws, the appellant's plea is that the number of cases ought to be the basis of the calculation of the value of the goods insured and the sum insured. But according to Exhibits Nos. 7-A. and 8-A., the contents of each of the seven cases of screws which form the subject matter of the insurance in dispute (Nos. 13-18 and 180) differ greatly from each other, so it is reasonable to consider that the insurance was effected not upon the basis of the number of the cases, but upon the contents of those cases, according to which the value of the goods insured and the sum insured should be calculated. It is matter of course that the calculation of the value of the above damaged five cases and sum insured should also be made according to the number of cases but upon the basis of the contents of these cases. In making calculation upon such basis, both the parties agree to the fact that the value and sum insured of the seven cases of screws is *yen* 1,669.97; and according to Exhibits Nos. 7-A. and 8-A., the seven cases contained 26,296 gross of screws, and the damaged five cases are proved to have contained 19,996 gross. The value of the insured goods, and the sum insured in respect to the five cases is therefore *yen* 1,269.58 as calculated upon the basis of the contents of the cases. The appellant does not dispute the rate of decrease between the value of the five cases when damaged, or *yen* 725 being the proceeds of the sale by auction, and the value which would have been obtainable if the goods had arrived without any damage at all, or *yen* 1,699.66, which is 57.3444 per cent. The appellant is liable to make good a portion of the value of the insured five cases according to the said rate, as provided for in Article 669 of the Commercial Code. Therefore he must pay the sum of *yen* 728.03 as calculated according to such rate. Under these circumstances, the present claim for the above three items, together with the legal rate of interest thereon calculated after the action is brought before the Court, is found admissible, and the appeal is considered groundless. Judgment is therefore given as mentioned in the formal adjudication in accordance with Articles 424 and 77 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

29th May, 1907,

The Tokyo Appeal Court, Third Civil Division.

Judge Presiding:—YAMAGAWA KATSUJI.
Judge Associate:—NAKAO TAMOTSU.
" " OHASHI JUTARO.
" " MORI RYOSAKU.
" " WATANABE TADASU.

R. IDEURA for Appellant.

NAKAMURA HIROMU, instructed by J. E. DE BECKER, for Appellee.

RUSSIA.

Telegrams from Vladivostock to the *Asahi* say that the Governor of the Siberia port has issued a notification warning the public to refrain from comment on the dissolution of the Duma. It is believed in political circles that the dissolution of the National Assembly will lead to trouble.

A report was received on June 18th to the effect that an insurrection has occurred at Kiev. At Sevastopol, the soldiers and bluejackets have joined in a mutiny. The bluejackets threw their officers into the sea. The disorder is serious.

A Japanese merchant named Togawa and his wife have been murdered at Tita, and at the same time five other Japanese were injured. The cause of the crime is not yet known.

A later telegram says that the Director of the Harbour Office at Sevastopol has been murdered by the rioters.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

PROFESSOR GRIFFITH'S FAREWELL CONCERT.

Music-lovers in Yokohama say goodbye to Prof. Frederic Griffith with a good deal of regret. During the past nine months he has won a place in their esteem which few musicians have obtained, while on the social side also he will be greatly missed. His farewell concert at the Oriental Palace Hotel on Thursday evening was one of the most delightful of any he has arranged during his stay amongst us, and that the large audience thoroughly appreciated the dainty bill of fare provided for their delectation was amply shown all through the evening. Prof. Griffith was fortunate in his associates. Seldom have we heard Professor Junker and Professor Heydrich to better advantage, while it goes without saying that Messrs. E. C. Davis and H. A. Poole on the 'cello and violin respectively raised haunting memories ere the concert closed. The lady pianists, Miss Wilson and Miss Blundell, also played most delightfully, rendering the evening artistically complete. Mrs. Blumer, who sang two of the songs from Prof. Griffith's own Japanese Song Cycle and a song by Bemberg, was in splendid voice and did full justice to the compositions. Of the former we still give pride of place to the "Eastern Nocturne" as a musical composition, though the "Maid of Moji" has merits which will become no doubt more fully apparent as the song becomes more familiar. Mr. Hargreaves, as usual, sang magnificently and in the second half had to respond to an encore. The *beneficiaire* was in capital form and to the delight of all gave many of his old favourite pieces, pieces which with his handling can never grow stale. One of the outstanding gems of the evening was the "Canzonetta" in G minor (Mendelssohn) by Messrs. Junker, Heydrich, Poole and Davis. This its hearers would have liked repeated, but the hour was late and as Prof. Junker's return to Tokyo that evening was imperative the players could only bow their thanks. We append the programme:—

Flute and Pianoforte—"Souvenir and Valse Gracieuse"...Edward German.
Miss H. B. Wilson and Mr. Griffith.

Recitative and Romanze from "Tannhauser" (By request).....Wagner.
Mr. Randall Hargreaves.

String Quartette.—"Andante Cantabile".....Tschaikowsky.
Messrs. A. Junker, H. Heydrich, H. A. Poole and E. C. Davis.

Flute solos.—
a. "Allegretto".....B. Godard.
b. "Sicilienne-Etude".....Taffanel.
c. "Scherzo".....Lefebvre.
Mr. Griffith.

Songs from Japanese Song Cycle (New)...F. Griffith.
a. "The Maid of Moji" (Words by Mrs. Hope Huntly.)
b. "Eastern Nocturne" Words by Mrs. Douglas Adam.)
(with Flute obligato.)
Mrs. Blümer.

Pianoforte solos.—
a. Romance in E flat maj. .....Rubinstein.
b. Song without Words (Hunting Song).....Mendelssohn.
Mr. H. Heydrich.

Flute and Pianoforte.—
a. "Romance".....Dora Bright.
b. "Valse".....Chopin-Taffanel.
Miss Blundell and Mr. Griffith.

Song.—"The Devout Lover".....M. V. White.
Mr. Hargreaves.

String Quartette.—
a. "Variations on the Austrian National Anthem".....Haydn.
b. "Canzonetta" in G mi. .....Mendelssohn.
Messrs. A. Junker, H. Heydrich, H. A. Poole and E. C. Davis.

Song.—"Nymphes et Sylvains".....Bemberg.
Mrs. Blümer.

Flute Solo.—"Welsh Fantasia".....Hermann.
Mr. Griffith.

CRICKET.

Saturday after promising delightfully was anything but an ideal cricketting day, apart from its coolness; for after the first two hours of play the light grew very bad, a heavy thunderstorm gathering, to finally burst about six o'clock. The game was between "The Rest" and "An Eleven," and many new faces were seen in both teams. The feature of the play was the score made by W. D. S. Edwards, who, going in fifth wicket, knocked up 132 runs in the course of which he had six partners. Others to get into double figures were W. E. Detmold, 24; P. E. Bousfield, 32; N. Buckle, 10; and H. W. Kilby, 14, not out; the rest made a very poor showing. The brunt of the bowling fell on K. Hardman and W. Ross, the former taking 6 wickets for 59 runs and the latter 7 for 60 runs. It was a quarter past five o'clock when "The Eleven" went out to bat and in the shocking light then prevailing they could not hope to achieve much. Their Captain, Mr. C. M. Duff, therefore counselled caution so as to bring about a draw but in this they were not successful, the whole of their batsmen being dismissed for 89, to which Hardman contributed 42. Scores:—

THE REST

J. S. Cartwright, c. Strome, b. Thwaites	0
W. E. Detmold, c. Strome, b. Ross	24
P. E. Bousfield, c. Mayes, b. Ross	32
N. Buckle, bowled Ross	10
W. D. S. Edwards, c. and b. Hardman	132
B. G. Walker, st. Duff, c. Hardman	2
A. Hearne, played on, b. Ross	0
S. R. Ford, c. Hawkins, b. Ross	1
W. Da Costa, bowled Ross	0
E. F. Johnson, bowled Ross	0
H. A. Maudling, bowled Hardman	0
W. Mowll, st. Duff b. Strome	3
E. L. Squire, bowled Hardman	8
M. B. Lendrum, bowled Hardman	4
A. B. Pollack, bowled Strome	5
S. Vincent, bowled Hardman	3
H. W. Kilby, not out	14
Extras	8
	236

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Mds.	Wkts.
C. Thwaites	48	55	1	1
B. C. Foster	30	22	2	—
K. Hardman	50	59	2	6
W. Ross	66	60	1	7
C. von Fallot	30	22	—	—
O. Strome	30	11	2	2

AN XI.

O. Strome, c. S. Vincent, b. Kilby	4
C. Thwaites, l.b.w. b. Edwards	5
C. von Fallot, Bousfield, b. Buckle	0
K. Hardman, c. Cartwright, b. Kilby	42
B. C. Foster, c. Buckle, b. Kilby	1
C. M. Duff, bowled Squire	2
W. Ross, c. and b. Squire	0
C. T. Mayes, b. Squire	1
J. W. Withington, c. and b. Squire	9
A. H. Tait, b. Cartwright	6
L. C. Sharman, not out	9
G. W. Hawkins, run out	7
Extras	3
	89

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
N Buckle	66	36	—	1
W. D. S. Edwards	36	5	3	1
H. W. Kilby	48	9	3	3
E. L. Squire	42	12	3	4
J. S. Cartwright	21	24	—	1

CUSTOMS PROTESTS.

The Director of the Yokohama Customs, on June 13th, delivered decisions in several protests. A Oestmann and Co. imported hemp sewing thread on which the appraiser imposed duty at the rate of *yen* 42 20 per 100 *kin* in accordance with No. 216 of the tariff. The firm contended that the material is a kind of twine and the duty should be at the rate of *yen* 5.90 per 100 *kin* under No. 230 of the tariff. The Director decided to deal with the goods under No. 218 and to impose 30 per cent. *ad. val.* duty on the ground that the material is a sewing thread of coarse hemp.

Messrs. Alb. Haim and Co. imported some cotton woven goods and the material was dealt with by the Customs under No. 247 of the tariff, imposing 10 per cent. *ad. val.* duty. The importers held that the material is a kind of brocade, or figured shirting, and the duty should be *sen* 1.7 per square yard. The protest was dismissed for the reason that the cloth was woven with mercerised yarn and that consequently it could not be included among the class of brocade or figured shirting.

The Nippon Electric Apparatus Co. imported "black air drying and black finishing varnish." The material was treated under No. 208 of the tariff and duty of 30 per cent. *ad val.* assessed. The firm lodged a protest contending that the varnish should be dealt with in accordance with No. 195 of the tariff which provides duty at the rate of *yen* 11 per 100 *kin*. The director of the Customs dismissed the protest on the ground that the material differs from the nature and contents of common varnish, which consists of tar and naphtha.

The Director of the Yokohama Customs on June 17th gave a decision in a protest filed by Messrs Care Rohde and Co. The firm imported cotton tissue with a certificate of origin on which goods the appraisers imposed 10 per cent *ad val.* duty in accordance with the conventional tariff corresponding to No. 247 of the general tariff. The importers held that the material should be classified as twilled shirtings and the duty should be at the rate of *yen* 1.1 per square yard under No. 235 of the general tariff. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the tissue was of such thickness that it could not be taken as shirting.

On June 20th, the Director of the Yokohama Customs delivered a decision on a protest filed by Messrs. E. H. Tuska and Co. The firm imported "aluminium powder" and the appraisers of the customs imposed 25 per cent. *ad val.* duty on the material in accordance with No. 383-3 of the tariff. The importers held that the material was "bronze powder" and that the duty should be at the rate of *yen* 19.80 per 100 *kin*. The protest was dismissed.

THE NAGASAKI FIRE.

The *Nagasaki Press* in its report of the disastrous fire which broke out in the southern port on Sunday evening says that the alarm was given at ten o'clock. There was no difficulty in locating the conflagration as the red glare in the sky was visible from every part of the city and indicated Kozone as the scene. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained but it is believed to have broken out in some straw that was stored near the boundary of the properties of the Nagasaki Flour Mills and the Mitsu Bishi Company. The fire spread with amazing rapidity and quickly gained a hold on the Flour Mills' main building and the Mitsui's godowns, a fairly large area being ablaze in less than half-an-hour.

A prompt response to the alarm was made by the city fire brigades, but their appliances for extinguishing the fire were lamentably inadequate to the task, and their energies were confined to localizing the conflagration. Upon the serious nature of the affair being made known to the military authorities, 150 soldiers were despatched to the scene and these rendered yeoman service. Fourteen firemen and five of the soldiers sustained injuries from falling masonry, beams, etc., but we are glad to state that no serious accident occurred.

The Mitsu Bishi godowns contained 500 bales of rice, some kerosene oil, and a quantity of coal. For two hours there was imminent danger of the fire spreading from the godowns to the offices. The outhouses of the latter were the scene of a severe struggle between the flames and the firemen; the latter won and the offices were saved, but we understand that some of the outer walls were charred. The roofs and walls of the godowns quickly collapsed but the goods stored in them burned fiercely for several hours, and at one p.m. yesterday, in spite of the heavy rain which fell throughout the morning, flames could be seen rising from the coal.

Six hundred *koku* of American wheat and a large quantity of flour were destroyed with the Mill buildings. The latter comprised offices, engine room, the mill, and two large godowns. The offices were not connected in any way with the other buildings and escaped with very slight damage, as did also the engine room. All the other property of the Flour Mills was completely destroyed, the valuable machinery being now re-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

promoted by a shapeless mass of iron. For some years the property was owned by a company, several foreigners being interested, but it was taken over by Mr. Takami, of Nagasaki, and we regret to state that his heavy loss is not nearly covered by insurance. The total for which the property was insured was *yen* 70,000, and it is stated on good authority that the machinery cost more than that.

LAWN TENNIS.

The final in the Ladies' Doubles Handicap of the Ladies Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club was played on the Bluff Gardens courts on Saturday afternoon in calm but overcast weather and was won by Miss Burdett Leach and Miss Merriman, after a good fight with Mrs. Dinsdale and Miss Wilson, by a score of 4-6, 6-1, 6-2. The winners received very dainty prizes, Miss Merriman a silver belt buckle and Miss Leach a handsome trinket tray in hammered silver. The handicaps were as follows:—

Class	
— 18	Mrs. Bate and Miss Tripp..... — 40
— 5	Mrs. Read and Mrs. Abbott ..... — 5/6 of 15
Scratch	Miss Leach and Miss Merriman.
† 3	Miss Thomas and Miss Dinsdale } † 3/6 of 15
† 3	Mrs. Dinsdale and Miss Wilson.. }
† 5	Mrs. Abegg and Mrs. Strauss ..... † 5/6 of 15
† 5	Mrs Owston and Mrs. Pearson ... † 5/6 of 15
† 6	Mrs. King and Mrs. E. J. Moss ... † 15

Full Score:—FIRST ROUND.

Miss Leach and Miss Merriman beat Mrs. Bate and Miss Tripp, 6-4, 2-6, 6-3.

Mrs. Abegg and Mrs. Strauss beat Mrs. Read and Mrs. Abbott, 7-5, 6-4.

Mrs. Dinsdale and Miss Wilson beat Mrs. King and Mrs. Moss, 6-4, 6-4.

Miss Thomas and Mrs. Dinsdale beat Mrs. Owston and Mrs. Pearson, 6-1, 6-3.

SECOND ROUND.

Miss Leach and Miss Merriman beat Mrs. Abegg and Mrs. Strauss, 6-1, 6-3.

Mrs. Dinsdale and Miss Wilson beat Miss Thomas and Miss Dinsdale, 6-3, 6-4.

FINAL.

Miss Leach and Miss Merriman beat Mrs. Dinsdale and Miss Wilson, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2.

The final of the Ladies' Singles Handicap, for Mrs. Dodds' Challenge Cup, will take place at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday, if fine; on Friday, June 21st, if it rains on Tuesday. The players will be Miss Tripp, the present holder, and Miss Lloyd Thomas.

YOKOHAMA.

C. Toyoda and K. Nakamura, of the Isezaki-cho Police, who were undergoing trial in the Yokohama District Court on a charge of having accepted a bribe of a hundred *yen* from a small tea-house, were sentenced on June 19th, Toyoda to four months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of *yen* 7, and Nakamura to one month's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of *yen* 4. The bribe was confiscated.

A lighter with nine hundred bags of rice sank on the morning of June 19th, off the Nippon Hatoba at Yokohama. The two sendoos, saved themselves by swimming ashore. As there are suspicious circumstances the Harbour police are investigating the cause.

The Yokohama Four Merchandise Exchange on June 19th closed suddenly at the end of the morning session. For a few days past, business had been brisk apparently in the form of speculative purchases, and the price of shares of the Exchange advanced to *yen* 90 from *yen* 60. On the day the Exchange was closed, the price rose to *yen* 120. As to the cause of the closing there is no definite report.

The interim dividend of the Yokohama Dock Co. and of the Yokohama Electric Light Co. for the first half of this year are reported to be at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum. The first mentioned company will hold a general meeting on June 25th and the other on the 22nd of the same month.

YACHTING.

Fine weather but a light breeze was experienced on Saturday afternoon by the yachts that went out to race. Eight 22-raters started to go over the Tachibana-Mandarin Bluff course —round the buoy off Mandarin Bluff, the quarantine ship, the red buoy off Tachibana, again round the Mandarin Bluff mark and home. *Winsome* had by far the best of the start, *Edna* being next, and some of the later boats got a little mixed, which resulted in a foul and in consequence. *Aimee* gave up the race half way and came home. The finish was fairly close between *Sunbeam*, *Winsome* and *Edna*, the first named, however, crossing the line first and the others in the order named all within 1m. 12s. *Sunbeam* in light winds gets 10 minutes but as will be seen she won irrespective of this. Times:

	Start.	Finish.	Hand.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s	m.	h.m.s.
Valkyrien	2.15.48	5.16.59	8	5.08.59
Albatross	2.15.33	5.05.57	8	4.57.57
Handicap	2.16.05	5.43.46	40	5.03.46
Aimee	2.15.54	—	—	—
Pele	2.15.31	5.03.39	1	5.02.39
Winsome	2.15.09	5.02.24	—	5.02.14
Edna	2.15.19	5.02.55	1	5.01.55
Sunbeam	2.15.28	5.01.43	10	4.51.43

Nine Larks raced round one of their courses but one, No. 7, did not finish. The times were:

No.	Start. h.m.s.	Finish. h.m.s.
5	2.30.46	4.46.49
6	2.30.19	4.39.41
7	2.31.19	—
8	2.30.17	4.54.18
9	2.30.21	5.08.54
10	2.30.41	4.37.03
11	2.30.09	4.34.12
12	2.30.11	4.35.59
13	2.30.29	4.54.58

PLAGUE.

A new case of plague was reported in Osaka on June 13th.

A dead rat infected with plague was found on June 93th at West Tobe, Yokohama.

A dead rat infected with plague was found on June 14th at Tokiwa cho, Yokohama.

A dead rat infected with plague was found on June 16th in Tobe, Yokohama. A suspicious case of plague is reported in Nagashima-cho, Yokohama. The patient who is the wife of a confectioner named T. Naito, died on June 17th.

The Japanese Consul at Shanghai says that the Chinese authorities of that port have declared Kobe and Osaka to be infected with plague. Disinfecting measures on vessels from the Japanese ports will be carried out commencing June 20th.

A Saseho telegram says that the municipality intend to burn down all houses in the street where recently plague cases were reported.

A pupil of the Tobe Primary School, West Tobe, Yokohama, in which street five cases of plague were recently reported is suffering from a suspicious fever. The school was closed for three days commencing June 18th. The usual disinfecting measures were carried out with regard to all the children of the institution.

Three dead rats infected with plague were found on June 19th at West Tobe, Yokohama; where four cases of plague were recently reported.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Entertainments are pretty frequently given in Yokohama and other far-eastern ports by men-of-war's crews, but it is seldom that any vessels of the mercantile marine favour us in that way. On Friday evening an exception to this rule was, however made, when the officers and crew of the P. & O. steamer *Devanha*, assisted by local amateurs gave an enjoyable little concert at the Seamen's Institute. The Rev. W. T. Austen presided and Mrs. W. K. Wilson rendered invaluable service throughout the performance at the piano, while Mrs. Colman added much to the enjoyment of the audience by contributing three songs during the evening, and Miss McCallum gave two well rendered recitations. Messrs. H. G. Osbourne and A. W. Diginnor among the visitors, divided the honours in sentimental singing and Mr. C. E. Wellum contributed the comic element, while a banjo solo by Mr. Goodchild was fully appreciated. Our favourite local baritone, Mr. S. H. Somerton, rendered yeoman's service with no less than four songs, being enthusiastically recalled on each occasion of his appearance. Altogether a very pleasant evening was passed.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The property of Count G. Yamashina of Kyoto has been seized for debt.

A floating mine was washed ashore on the morning of June 18th at Rijiri near Sapporo.

On Monday the Bluff property, No. 97, belonging to Dr. Wheeler, was exposed for sale at public auction by Mr. J. W. Hall, but was bought in, no bid approaching the reserve price.

Residents on the Bluff should be on their guard these days, for a very audacious sneak thief has started operations among them. He enters houses with the calmest effrontery, generally by the front door.

The funeral of the late Mr. Schoeninger, who died very suddenly on Sunday at his country villa at Hodogaya, took place in Yokohama on Wednesday. The Pall-bearers were Messrs. L. Mottet, J. de Cuers de Cogolin, E. Dourille and A Coye. There was no ceremony, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased, but at the grave side a valedictory address was given by M. Foin, which was couched in most feeling terms.

Mr. K. Okura, (says a London paper) who is the owner of a 120 and 30-40 h.p. F.I.A.T., has just purchased a six-cylinder car of the same make for his father, Mr. K. Okura, owner of the well-known Japanese house Okura and Co., Tokyo, engineers and contractors to the Imperial Government of Japan, 53, New Broad-street, E.C. It is interesting to note that this car, which is to be shipped to Japan very shortly, is of exactly the same type as the F.I.A.T. which was recently supplied to the King of Spain, the first Royal personage to take delivery of a six-cylinder car.

The summer picnic of the Union Church Sunday School came off on Saturday afternoon at Sannotani, and under the energetic superintendence of Mr. Clarence Griffin proved a huge success. Fortunately the weather, which threatened late in the afternoon, held up till the close, and most of the little scholars were nearly home ere the big thunderstorm broke over the city. Games of all sorts were indulged in and many races run, while strolls on the sea shore and on the hill sides filled up the cup of pleasure for the less energetic. The prizes were distributed at the close by Miss Iris Neville.

BISHOP WILSON'S SERMON.

[Consecration Sermon preached by Bishop A.W. Wilson, D.D., LL.D., at Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Sunday, June 2, 1907, at the consecration service to Bishop Y. Honda. Taken down in shorthand by Arthur McKenzie.]

I will read from the 20th chapter of the book of Acts beginning with the 18th verse: "Ye yourselves know, etc."

I speak to you to-day of an occasion momentous to the Church of God in all these eastern lands. The man who exercises the highest functions in the kingdom of God on earth, whose memory is lifted out of all the rancour, enmity and treachery of false brethren and the sneers of the arrogant, and worldly, and the carping of critics, is still as "ointment poured forth" wherever the name of Christ is known. His work has survived the ruin of kingdoms, the passing of civilizations and of institutions of mere human devising, and gives promise to-day after more than eighteen centuries of larger results than ever before in the Church's history. This is the man whose name, because of his words recorded here, is popularly associated with this service, and no more fitting terms can be employed in reference to so solemn an office. He gives his own history. He has not left it to

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

anybody else to write. He has given it in simple terms, the terms of a man who is called to tell his experience. And he tells it, not because it honors and glorifies him, but because it magnifies the grace of the God whom he serves. He has told of everything that befell him. He does not boast of his exploits and they are recorded here in terms that indicate how truly unworthy he felt himself of being called to achieve such things. He does not speak of the Churches he planted in any boastful spirit, or of the men he had called into the light, and whom he had set to do the same work in the world that he was doing. These things were recorded incidentally. But he deals at length on things that we would call degradations—fastings, voluntary self-sacrificings, his stripes, his persecutions and expulsions from the cities which promised the largest fruit of his work, and were the field of his new enterprises; and he does not hesitate to let you know that he spent a large part of his life among the lowest classes known among men—(Scythians, barbarian, bond and free).—He held it joy that he could do this as an apostle of Jesus Christ, and he committed this work to those who should come after him, to be done by them in turn. He writes of his experience at Ephesus, his entrance there and his reception there, a city that was noted for its wickedness. And as he sat there by the temple, the noted temple, one of the wonders of the world: as he sat by the great gates within which the most obscene rites of heathenism were celebrated and rejoiced in by a depraved and godless populace, he tells us how he sat there day after day trying to save any whom he could reach; and when they shut the doors of the synagogue against him, when he withdrew from it because they would not hear his words, he tells us how he proclaimed without hesitancy in all its fulness the Gospel of Christ, and how he faced the angry crowds and how day by day in private places and public places, staying till all had heard the word of the Lord. And to this experience he appeals as an argument to those who would take care of that Church after he had left it. It is his final utterance to them. "I know that ye whom I have, etc., shall see my face no more." He wants them to be faithful to their trust, and he charges them to regard as most solemn the obligations laid upon them. He tells them how he had laboured so much and at such cost to himself to furnish them with this Gospel that was to enable them to maintain themselves in all integrity and be a testimony to all the people of their land. He tells them in his own statement of his deportment among them as a model for them. "Ye know," he says. He was always open before them. He was always perfectly frank. He was a transparent man. I suppose we know more of Paul in his inner as well as outer life and personal character as well as his doings than of any other man of antiquity. No man has left such a record of himself, because he did nothing to conceal his personal experience. It was at the command of anybody that needed it. And he brought it unhesitatingly forward in all its aspects and whatever were the comments upon it, open for the inspection of the world. "Ye know how I was with you," he said, and he sometimes expressed himself as extremely desirous that his innermost conflicts of soul should be spread out and known so that they might move men, not to honour him, but to magnify his Gospel, and accept it as God's own word which "worketh effectually." We remember that he says in Galatians, "Brethren I would that ye knew of the great conflict and agony . . . in the flesh," an agony that we would conceal, that we would hide in our natural reserve. We want nobody to know of such wrestlings with God. They belong to the sanctities of the soul. This is just what he opened up to all people. He let them see the innermost secrets of his inner life. So he opened up his own experience of the kingdom of God, and his struggle in the world's behalf, to the eyes of men, that they might know that with all his great insight into God's kingdom and the needs of the world, he was giving himself—not simply his labour, but his whole life, inner and outer. He wanted it to be known, "I brought it plainly before you." Ye knew how I sat as a tent-maker, how I hunted out the ignorant and needy, and ministered unto them, and brought them into God's kingdom, how I proclaimed in despite of their fierceness and their wrath the Gospel of peace. Ye know all of this. Everything which I have is from God. Everything is at your disposal. Take it, and let it move you and stir you to such energy and enterprise as to make sure that the kingdom of God and the whole work of God's cause shall be extended without let or hindrance to all the people. He told them that in all this, whether labouring with his hands or ministering to them at their homes, in all this he was doing what to him was the first end always, serving the Lord, not serving himself, and not simply serving men. We read in the epistle to the Romans, "No man liveth to himself," and it is true that regard for the interests of men and care for the advancement of the cause we have in hand often leads us to overlook the fact that our prime obligation is to "Him that loves us and gave himself for us," and that the first business of every man with respect to every great commission, and more especially of one who exercises the highest functions of the kingdom of God on earth is to have in view his obligations to the Lord, and keep in view the fact that he is simply a servant of Jesus Christ. Paul did not fear the multitude. Had he been seeking after popularity and power, with that insight into human character, with that understanding of the conditions of men, with his ready command of Scriptures, with his conciousness of power, he might have led the multitude, if he had been seeking for leadership for himself. But his purpose was simply first and last to serve his Lord. He belonged to him. He writes of himself in the opening of the Epistle to the Romans that he was the slave of Jesus Christ; the freest man on earth. He laid no trammel upon his thought and life. He proclaimed himself to be absolutely independent of any restrictions that might be put on him. But he was held in strictest bondage by Him who had been once revealed to him in the lightning flash from the upper glory, and the sight of whom had given him the secret of the truth, an appreciation of that truth as a finality. He needed no restrictions to be put upon him, and he needed to be held by no convention of society. It was the natural outcome of a spirit that was impregnated with the truth and it was a life of such blamelessness and simplicity that all the world might look upon it and see it stainless. He would not be judged by man's judgment. He cared not what opinion men might hold about him. He let them criticise and speak about him as they would. So long as they didn't hinder his Gospel. But when they did put some obstruction to hinder the truth, the wrath of the man was almost as fierce as that of his Lord. We see the courage of the man in daring to compete with any that would meet him. But always remembering that the battle was not to be won by weapons of human warfare, but by the grace of God. Most of his resources came from the throne itself, and he found out what God's way was and made that his way. Otherwise he would not have served the Lord. No wrathful disposition, no matter how far he might be opposed by the antagonists of this word. Willing to bear and endure all things and even glory in his tribulations, because they were working out a more eternal right of glory. Willing to take anything that man could give in the order of God's providence, and in the prosecution of his great work. And in all these things whether they be labour or death, he was serving his Lord, though all the earth gathered around him and sought to win him for itself, nothing would have torn him away from the love of his Lord. And it held him from beginning to end. Nothing else could move him. And when men set great projects before him as worthy of him and necessary to the world, if they served his Lord well and good, if not they should be no temptation to him. The throne of the Cæsars could not make him tremble. He argued out of his own experience, and boldly declared the claims of his Lord and the final triumph of the Gospel of the Cross of Christ. He cared nothing for the philosophies of the world. He despised them. They had never brought any man near to God. The science of the world was folly. It dwelt in the dust like a serpent, and crawled in it, and had nothing else for its support and its hopes. He cared nothing for the conventional delights of the masses. They might stir the hearts of those made sensitive to the sights they enjoy but his heart had been attached so closely to his Lord that nothing less than He could ever move it. What modern philanthropy tries to place instead of the gospel would have been thrown out by him. He was a man whose only purpose was to preach Christ and him crucified. And when He finds the way to the hearts of all men, you need not be urging, training, and trying to compel them to comport themselves with common decency and order. They will fall into line naturally because He is the leader.

To serve the Lord was Paul's highest ambition. It is the supreme thing in the world's history, in the world's experience, and if ever the world is to get right it is to do it by that service. "If any man serve me let him follow me," and Paul undoubtedly had these words on his mind. "If any man serve me let him follow me, and him that serveth me will will my Father honour," with everything that goes to make honour for men, build him up a place, dignify, glorify him. He says further that he does this service among men "with all lowliness of mind." Humility was one of the striking characteristics of the man. And please distinguish between that real humility and counterfeit humility. He knew what he was worth as a man. He knew his gifts and his powers and he was not afraid to speak of them. He laboured as none of the other disciples laboured. He stood in places where none of them could have competed with him. He understood all that perfectly, and didn't hesitate to say so. He understood that marvellous word that he himself wrote, "Let no man think more highly of himself than he ought to think, but to think soberly according as God hath given to every man the measure of faith." The real worth of a man is the measure of his faith and whatever his other gifts they will be included in this. His life history shows that his humility was not a counterfeit or a sham. He had one thing always before him, the sad fact that in the earlier part of his life he had persecuted the Church of Christ. He never lost sight of that, mind you. "I am not worthy to be called an apostle," he says, "because I persecuted the Church of God and wasted it." "In me first God had mercy." After he had referred to his own character as a persecutor that he might show forth all the wrongs and suffering he had caused them, he declares, "I am less than the least of all saints." He continually keeps the fact before them. By reason of this attitude which he had assumed toward the Church because of the wrong and ruin that he had done it in its earlier days we can see how he felt. "You may know all that I am ....., ...that I have been in the whole course of my life." He didn't forget that after all it was God's grace that had done it. "By the grace of God I am what I am.....by the grace of God that was with me." He took nothing to his own credit. Here was a man who with his genius and marvellous powers of organization, if he had been living in our day would have adjusted himself naturally and easily to our conditions, and would have had precisely the plans and utterances that are needed to-day. A man with all this spiritual insight and this command of heavenly forces might have ruled the world had he given way to the temptation. But he set himself down as a tent-maker and the prophet and teacher of the humble and ignorant. He understood what his Lord had taught, "He that is greatest among you shall be the slave of all." To-day we talk about it and profess to do it, and we offer occasional instances of self-depreciation, but we are ready to assert our rights and claim a higher place than the world is ready to accord us. Paul was ready to cast aside the least honour that was offered to him, and to be known as the self-sacrificing servant of Christ. Men after all when they see a man of such quality—the highest possible quality—humbling himself, visiting the lowly, and taking his place with them as his Lord did, meeting them on equal terms, however lofty his position might be but with a consciousness that here is a human soul, and it has a God even as great as my God, and what shall be the outcome of that souls' life nobody knows but God; I cannot afford to treat him than otherwise as my equal. My brother; he is God's and I know that God will keep his grip upon him, will hold him as long as He can, until the man by his perverseness shakes God off and falls into hell.

And he knew how delicate a thing it is to deal with the human soul, and with all his great power and subtlety of intellect he shrank from that delicate task. A mere glance is sometimes an offence, and a word carelessly spoken creates enmities. By mere suggestion we stir up all the emotions of the soul and bring men before us in attitudes of antagonism, we don't mean to do it but we do not think for a moment with what sensitive things we are dealing. The human soul is the most sensitive thing in the universe. And you can't look at a man without influencing him. And, watching the varities of character that he had to deal with—the marvelous changes that pass over human experience and human life—it is no wonder that he said, "Who is sufficient for these things?" And he had that always before him. It made him humble. When he went to the Corinthians he said "I was with you in fear and trembling." Not that he was a coward. He feared man under no conditions He went down to death with a song of triumph on his lips. Not that he cared for any of these things: but he was eager and anxious to let men understand precisely the attitude that his gospel assumed towards men. And he wanted to make them understand that he as a representative of his gospel was controlled by a desire to give no cause for misunderstanding or offence either to Jew, Greek or Gentile. And it was that which made him so lowly minded, so careful lest some unguarded word should fall from him. Even in some of his greatest utterances which held the very secrets of the kingdom of God he manifested a fear lest they should be misinterpreted and and do harm to the souls with which he had to deal. We sometimes talk as though we had no due appreciation of the greatness of the task that had to be done. It is true the world has grown in its population and the facilities of intercommunication, and that the resources of men have multiplied. But I doubt if our conception of the world is as great as Paul's. When he saw that mighty empire that had lived through centuries and had conquered the world stretched out before him he wanted to see Rome. He wanted to get at that heart and head of gentileism. He sacrificed himself and he never rested till he got there. He went in chains but he cared nothing for that. The word of God is not

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

bound. My utterance is not bound. I will speak boldly he said. He understood that he was facing there a world antagonistic to the gospel, and he understood that he was facing it alone. He says, "At my first defence no man stood by me." Churches that had backed him were afraid, many had drawn away or were silent. The men that might have helped him were afraid. He faced Caesar alone, and with his clear cut decisive utterances he made them understand that there was a mightier than Caesar upon the throne. And that the judge himself should be judged by a greater judge. He had a deeper sense of the greatness of the task than any of us can have, for we are not his equals in breadth and in discernment. He knew what it was to face the world, he knew what it was to face Caesar. No wonder he felt the weakness of that poor body of his that had been torn and lashed and slashed and buffetted and beaten by Jew, Greek and Gentile; worn by watchings, wasted by fastings; no wonder he felt his weakness and feared lest he should break down in the very midst of his very greatest undertaking as he stood before the Roman tribunal. And as he thought of the uncouthness of his speech as compared with the keen polished utterances of the Greek, how he must have felt his inability to compete with them if he relied upon merely his own thoughts and his own qualities. But it was not his own work to which he gave utterance, it was the Word of God, and he felt that God was with him. He was absolutely dependent. He didn't trust to any social forces for help; he relied absolutely for help upon Him who he said, stood with me as I faced Caesar's power. "The Lord stood by me and strengthened me; and the Word was fully preached and all the Gentiles could hear."

The conditions about him here at Ephesus were as unfavourable as they could be. At that time all the vices known to man flourished there. The very atmosphere reeked with them. It was the lowest degradation of humanity; it was the subjection of the highest instincts to the lowest and vilest cravings. He saw and felt all that, and continued for more than 2 years to impress upon them the Gospel of the Son of God in all its purity. It cost him scars; but they must be won at any cost. And so he stood there steadfast in his determination to win them, unswerving amid all the temptations that beset him, until every man should have heard the Gospel. And as if it was not enough to have the antagonism of a depraved gentilism, his own household must turn against him. He said, "My prayer to God, my heart's desire is that Israel may be saved." And these were setting traps for him, and laying snares, and antagonising those who would have saved him. And through all this and in despite of all this he preached the full Gospel. "I have held back nothing profitable....." If you go through the Epistles you will find that it is so. You will find there everything that man needs to know to have complete converse with God. You will find the family life and the social life brought out in the sight of the Eternal Kingdom and laid before men in all their possibilities and their splendid powers. And men learned then and there what the family life should be in God's sight; What society must become in the end. They saw,—before John's Revelation—the New Jerusalem idealised in the glowing words of the apostle who made it the most attractive thing on earth. The church might be stained and marred. But he made them see how it was to stand before his Lord adorned as a bride for her husband. And he kept that before them always. He preached the Gospel of repentance to sinners. He preached the Gospel of Faith to the penitent. To the believer he opened up all the blessed possibilities of the Spiritual Life that are in Christ. He gave to them the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of the Cross.

I have no time or strength to go further, but I want to say this:—

The occasion is one of tremendous moment to us. Here is a man called to take such a place here in Japan among you. He is to be endued with great responsibility. He is to be charged with high duties. If he will follow in Paul's steps, as he has followed Christ; if he takes the lessons of his experience, he will go through your land like a flame of fire. He will stir the heart of the multitude. He will lift up this struggling church until it becomes a power in this land. May God grant him such success as this, and such a ministry as this. He will make men feel that the God of Abraham is the God of the church in this day. And when his term is come to an end, and when he shall have to answer to the Judge may he be able to say, "I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me the crown—the crown of righteousness which the righteous judge will give to every one that loves him."

"And may I say all I like?" said a feminine witness at Willesden police court. "Oh, dear, no!" replied the magistrates' clerk, with decision.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRECTION.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—There is a correction to be made in your notice of the production of "As You Like It." It was not Mrs. Sweet who took the part of *Celia*, but Miss Agnes Sweet.

The matter is in itself of little moment if it were not for the fact that there *is* a Mrs. Sweet well-known (I believe) to residents of Yokohama, who might very well have taken the part. Yet it was not she.

Tokyo, June 15, 1907. F.

TELEGRAMS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I notice that, in your issue of to-day, you remark that "the only newspaper that received news of Mr. Taft's illness, was the *Jiji Shimpo*" and that you are astonished "that none of the other newspaper correspondents or telegraph agencies noticed the event." Certainly you will correct your statement, seeing that, on June 16th, the Berlin cablegram service of the *Deutsche Japan Post* reported the sickness of Mr. Taft (clipping from the *Japan Gazette*, June 17th, enclosed).

In this connection I should like to draw your attention to the fact that, after criticising on June 5th our Berlin telegrams of June 2nd, which dealt with the Franco-Japanese agreement and the pretender to the crown of Annam, you completely overlooked our Berlin telegram of June 7th (clipping from the *Japan Gazette*, June 8th, enclosed,) dealing with the same affairs.

Thanking you for the insertion of these lines I remain

Yours truly,
F. ELFELDT,
Editor "Deutsche Japan-Post."

Yokohama, June 18th.

(As to the matter of Mr. Taft, we referred to Japanese newspapers. The telegram of June 7th mentioned by our correspondent did not seem to call for any comment.—Ed. *J.M.*)

JAPAN AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

(From the "Times")

Paris, May 8.

A contribution to the latest development of international politics — namely, the Franco-Japanese *entente*—of quite first-rate and universal importance is published by to-day's *Matin*. In the course of an interview with a member of the staff of the *Matin* Mr. Kurino, the Japanese Ambassador in Paris, has touched upon two weighty questions which must have suggested themselves to many people on hearing of the *rapprochement* between France and Japan. Those questions are, now that Japan has an alliance with Great Britain and an understanding with Russia and with France, is there any prospect of an agreement between Japan and the United States on the one hand or Japan and Germany on the other? These two points would seem to be elucidated by Mr. Kurino's statement in the *Matin*. The Japanese Ambassador said:—

"The new Franco-Japanese agreement, like that existing between England and Japan, involves no *arrière pensée*. It is directed against nobody and has exclusively in view the maintenance of peace in the Far East and the development of commercial and industrial relations between the contracting countries. The agreement now being negotiatep between St. Petersburg and Tokyo has the same object. The maintenance of the *status quo* in the Far East will soon be guaranteed by four Powers, which implies that these four Powers bind themselves to maintain the existing territorial conditions. But it further implies that these four Powers also bind themselves to prevent other nations from acquiring territory in those regions."

Asked whether the Japanese Government might be disposed to negotiate a similar treaty with the United States, Mr. Kurino is represented to have replied:—

"The Japanese Government is always ready to prove its peaceful intentions and its desire to cultivate the most amicable relations with the Western Powers. In Japan, notwithstanding the incidents which have recently taken place at San Francisco, there is still genuine sympathy for the American people, as it was America who was the first to treat the Japanese people on an equal footing. In concluding the treaty with France, of the broad lines of which you are aware, Japan creates relations by which its trade and industry will benefit, as they will henceforth attract the interest of the Paris market. If in concluding a treaty with America Japan were to obtain any advantages, it is quite probable that the Government of Tokyo would not hesitate to enter into negotiations with Washington."

Questioned as to whether he believed that a Germano-Japanese treaty similar to the Franco-Japanese treaty were possible, Mr. Kurino replied:—"Germany has no territory in the Far East like you, England, America, or Russia. Kiaochau is not a colony properly speaking; it is territory ceded on lease by China. Consequently a treaty with Germany which would guarantee the preservation of mutual possessions similar to those we shall have with France and Russia would have no *raison d'être*."

In the further course of the interview, in reply to a question as to whether Siam was included in what was called the Far East, the Japanese Ambassador said, "No, Siam is outside our treaties."

FEELING IN GERMANY.

Berlin, May 8.

An *entente* between France and Japan was a possibility with which no quarter in this country had seriously reckoned, and the prospect of the impending conclusion of an understanding between these two Powers has admittedly come as a surprise. Reports of a so-called "Anglo-Franco-Russo-Japanese alliance" have from time to time during the last two or three years been circulated in the Press, but they have one and all been dismissed as chimerical. Tentative suggestions with regard to the possibility of separate understandings between Russia and Japan, as well as between France and Japan, have invariably received somewhat sceptical treatment. In both cases it has been a favourite German axiom that Japanese policy was incompatible with the undisturbed maintenance of Western influence in the Far East. In various quarters, moreover, of late Franco-German co-operation in East Asia with special reference to the growth of Japanese influence has been advocated as part of a more comprehensive scheme of give-and-take between France and Germany in *Weltpolitik*.

In presence of the impending agreement between France and Japan the Press is chiefly concerned to inquire whether Germany, in view of her position at Kiao-chau, has been "consulted" and kept informed of the scope of the Franco-Japanese negotiations. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* believes that the "deterrent effect" of the Morocco lesson will not have been forgotten. In its opinion Germany's position at Kiaochau may become uncomfortable and she may wish that she had sold Kiaochau to China. But it sees no ground for alarm, since all the Powers, including Japan, have long ago recognized Germany's title to Kiaochau. For the rest the Frankfurt journal considers that the prospective agreement will constitute a further guarantee of peace in the Far East.

The *Vossische Zeitung* yesterday viewed the prospects of a Franco-Japanese *entente* with considerable misgivings and threw out the suggestion that not only Germany, but America, and above all, Russia, were, to use Prince Bülow's picturesque phrase, also being "penned in." In the opinion of the Berlin journal the Russian Government would be positively blind if it did not foresee the consequences which might result from a *rapprochement* between Russia's ally and her most dangerous enemy. Nevertheless, the belief was expressed that there was no ground for alarm on the part of Germany. The Radical journal to-day develops this view still further, and upon the principle that it is better to be prepared for everything than to be prepared for nothing, it attempts to discount in advance the prospects of an agreement between America and Japan. In the circumstances it finds no alternative but to seek comfort in the reflection that Germany has on reason to feel insecure so long as she maintains towards proposals for "disarmament" the attitude adopted by Prince Bülow.

In an article entitled "The Policy of Concluding Agreements at the Right Moment" the Conservative *Post* expresses the opinion that international understandings are the most effective guarantee of universal peace, and that Germany has reached a stage in her development at which she must adopt a "prophylactic policy." As fields for the exercise of this policy are enumerated the conflict of interests between Germany and France in Morocco, between Germany and England in Persia (*sic*), and between Germany and Japan in East Asia, together with the sphere of Anglo-German commercial rivalry. Agreements of this kind it is added, if they are to be successfully negotiated, presuppose not only straightforwardness, moderation, and good faith on the part of the Powers concerned, but also a Government supported by the confidence of the nation and by armaments capable of commanding respect on land and sea. These conditions Germany, in the opinion of the Berlin journal, has "almost fulfilled."

(From Our own Correspondent.)

Vienna, May 8.

The announcements concerning the Franco-Japanese understanding are followed with keen interest here. Few expressions of opinion are published and journalistic comment is rare, but in official circles surprise not unmingled with satisfaction

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

appears to be the prevailing sentiment. It is felt that Japan has by this agreement removed a possible source of suspicion and apprehension in her relations with France, and that the peace of the Far East has thereby been placed on a firmer basis.

The *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* publishes a semi-official telegram from Berlin in which the rumour that the Franco-Japanese agreement guarantees the territory of the contracting Powers is treated as altogether improbable, since such a guarantee would involve far-reaching consequences. The *Tagblatt* prints at the same time the declarations of the Japanese Ambassador in Paris to the representative of the *Temps*, to the effect that the agreement contains a reciprocal territorial guarantee. It would thus appear that the Wilhelmstrasse was so little prepared for the agreement that it pooh-poohed the idea of a guarantee at the very moment when the *Temps* was printing the categorical declarations of the Japanese Ambassador.

American Press Views.

Washington, May 8.

Statesmen here are not inclined to consider seriously the suggestions emanating from Germany to the effect that the new Franco-Japanese understanding is directed against this country. Financial considerations on the part of Japan, and the desire to safeguard her Asiatic possessions on the part of France, are thought to be ample reason for the existence of such an agreement. Nor is the American Press alarmed. The *Evening Post* thinks the understanding will be a powerful factor for peace. "That Russia," it says, "is planning a war of revenge is not improbable, but it is evident that the influence of France will now be exercised to prevent such a war. . . . . As regards China, all fear of foreign attack should now be completely at rest, and real progress towards internal reforms should begin."

The *Sun* laments that the traditional policy of the United States prevents it from concluding with Japan a similar agreement with reference to the Philippines though the friendly relations which it enjoys with the four Powers who will eventually participate in the combination will eliminate all danger of complications tending to force this country into the arms of the only other interested Power not included.

Vienna, May 9.

The *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* publishes to-day an interesting communcation from a well-informed French quarter on the genesis of the Franco-Japanese agreement. It represents the agreement as having grown up in consequence of French mediation between Russia and Japan in regard to the execution of the Treaty of Portsmouth. Thanks to the good offices of France, a thorough undsrstanding has been reached between Russia and Japan and no obstacle exists to a *rapprochement* between Japan and France. This *rapprochement* is in full harmony with the Anglo-Russia understanding, which is well-nigh complete. London and St. Petersburg were kept informed of the Franco-Japanese negotiations and fully assented to them. The Franco-Russian alliance thus appears thoroughly compatible with the Anglo-French understanding and with the Anglo-Japanese alliance. From the standpoint of France this is a great gain. It is hoped, moreover, that in Berlin it will be understood that France in making this agreement has merely protected her rights and interests without threatening or infringing the rights of others.

A sidelight is thrown to-day upon the opinion of Berlin in the *Neue Freie Presse*, the chief Viennese organ of the German Foreign Office. After describing the Anglo-Franco-Japanese relationship as a new Triple Alliance which will place France in a new position towards China, the *Neue Freie Presse* writes that the three Powers will, doubtless, act in common in Chinese commercial questions and will leave but few pickings for other competitors. "Germany, in particular, will meet with powerful competition, and, indeed, this latest event displaces the situation in China to the disadvantage of Germany. Germany appears in China unaccompanied; she is alone. And even if one does not go so far as to consider Kiao-chau endangered, since it cannot be supposed that peace, in whose name the Franco-Japanese treaty is being concluded, will immediately give place to strife, the relationship of forces is so changed that the Chinese Government may more easily than heretofore be led to make difficulties for the Germans in Shan-tung. In these new circumstances a conflict with China would have a different significance from that which it would have borne before, and, although relations between Germany and China are now quite satisfactory, the possibility of a change must not be overlooked. In any case, it is no advantage for Germany that there should again have been formed an *entente* which, without violating her sphere of interests, brushes by it very closely. The utterances of Mr. Kurino show that a Japanese-American, but not a Japanese-German, treaty may be expected. There would thus be a Far Eastern arrangement between three, and eventually four, Powers, in which Germany has no part; a system for the moment without Germany, but one which in certain circumstances may become a system against Germany." The *Neue Freie Presse* concludes by predicting that the result of these agreements will be a revival of Russo-German intimacy.

(From our Correspondent.)

Berlin, May 9.

In a telegram from Berlin the *Cologne Gazette* describes the proposed *entente* between France and Japan as an arrangement to which Germany can take no exception since it merely purports to guarantee the integrity of French and Japanese possessions in the Far East and is calculated to dispel any apprehensions which France might have entertained with regard to the security of her position in East Asia. The additional guarantee of the integrity and independence of China which the understanding will afford is also welcomed. The Rhenish organ, however, adds that a final opinion must be reserved until the full terms of the agreement have been published, but it does not believe that unpleasant surprises are in store. For the rest, if France proposes to develop her commercial relations with Japan and to enter into more active competition with German trade, she will only be exercising a right which everybody is equally entitled to claim.

Paris, May 9.

On the occasion of Prince Fushimi's visit to Paris, President Fallieres conferred several honours on members of the Prince's suite. Admiral Yamamoto received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, while General Nishi and Mr. Michinori Seigo Nagasaki, Councillor at the Imperial Court, received the Cross of Grand Officer.

St. Petersburg, May 10.

The Franco-Japanese agreement evokes the profoundest satisfaction among well-informed Russians. They consider it the logical outcome of the existing Anglo-Japanese and the impending Anglo-Russian treaties, and the prelude to a Russo-Japanese understanding. The *Russ*, which, in spite of its Radical tendencies in home politics, often strikes an authoritative note in foreign affairs, to-day says:—"Henceforth the relations between Japan, England, France, and Russia will be simple, clear, friendly, and profitable to all four Powers." After pointing out that the Franco-Japanese agreement further guarantees the *status quo* in Asia and serves as a reinsurance policy for the Powers interested in that Continent, the *Russ* declares that it will for ever lay the spectre of the "yellow peril" and, while enabling Russia to issue unhampered from the difficulties of her internal situation, will untie the hands of Russia, France, and England in Europe, thus enabling them to assure peace against German intrigues and aggressiveness.

The news that France and Japan will shortly sign an agreement which will constitute a fresh guarantee for the peace of the Far East has been generally received with deep satisfaction. To this country the event must be a source of special gratification. The French are our friends and the Japanese are our allies, and we naturally rejoice in an arrangement which will bring them closely together. The agreement has not yet been signed nor apparently is the text yet finally settled. But the statements which M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Kurino, the Japanese Ambassador in Paris, are reported to have made to representatives of the *Temps* and of the *Matin* give a sufficiently clear account of its main provisions. It contains, we are told, two guarantees of first-rate importance—a guarantee of the integrity and independence of China and a mutual guarantee by the signatories of each other's territorial possessions in the Far East. In other words, it confirms the territorial *status quo* as the Anglo-Japanese agreement already confirms it. The negotiations have been conducted side by side with those which have been proceeding between Japan and Russia at St. Petersburg; and it has been the desire of France and Japan to associate the British and the Russian Governments in the interchange of views which has been taking place between them. M. Kurino declares that absolutely all differences between Japan and Russia have now been removed, and he points out that, when the agreement with France has been signed, the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Far East will be guaranteed by four Powers. The arrangement, he adds, implies that these four Powers also bind themselves to prevent other nations from acquiring territory in these regions. In fact they apparently undertake to apply a kind of Monroe doctrine to this part of the world. Both M. Pichon and M. Kurino rightly insist upon the purely pacific nature of the agreement. It is absolutely conservative; it is directed against nobody, and it has no objects in view but the preservation of peace and the development of commercial and industrial relations between France and Japan. M. Pichon remarks that it is the logical outcome of that policy pursued by France which tries to prevent complications everywhere, and particularly in those parts of the world where France has special interests.

The possession of the great and flourishing colony of Indo-China certainly gives her such interests in the Far East. It is but natural and seasonable that she should desire to protect them by satisfactory arrangements with the principal Asiatic Powers. The *Temps* reminds her that, even when the hospitality afforded to Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet in Indo-Chinese waters put a severe strain upon Japanese feeling, the Government of the Emperor consistently protested that Japan did not covet the Asiatic possessions of France. They have given, the French journal justly remarks, a striking proof of the sincerity of these assurances by entering into negotiations which will end in a convention guaranteeing these possessions to the Republic. French statesmen have long felt that from a military point of view Indo-China was somewhat in the air. Henceforth they will have the gratification of knowing that it is protected by a diplomatic security of the utmost value. All of the Powers which, by reason of their geographic position or that of their colonies, are mainly concerned in the maintenance of the peace of Eastern Asia, are now substantially agreed that the actual territorial position shall remain undisturbed. No surer foundation could well be devised for the tranquillity of the vast part of the Asiatic Continent to which the arrangements between them relate. The suggestion which has been put forward in some quarters that these arrangements, or some of them, are aimed at the United States, has been treated in that country, we need hardly say, with the contempt it deserves. The new treaty is recognized to be a powerful factor for the promotion of peace, and the only regret expressed is that the traditional policy of the Republic does not allow her to make a similar agreement with Japan in respect to the Philippines. The traditional policy of the Republic has been modified in more ways than one of late years by the inexorable pressure of events. It will probably be modified in many more. Were it adjusted to present circumstances and to future developments in this particular, Mr. Kurino evidently thinks that Tokyo would not be slow to widen the arrangements on which the peace of East Asia will henceforth depend. The other parties to these arrangements would, of course, heartily welcome such an accession to their company.

From the first we have maintained in this country that our treaty with Japan would make for the general peace of Asia and of the world. The conclusion of agreements between the four chief Asiatic Powers for the preservation of the *status quo* is a remarkable proof of the soundness of this view. The maintenance of the territorial *status quo* is the principle on which our treaty with Japan was based. The agreements between Japan and Russia and between Japan and France ratify it, and uphold it by an array of force which should make it unassailable within any number of years of which diplomacy can take account. The news that France and Japan have entered into an arrangement with this object appears to have caused some surprise both in Berlin and in Vienna. We are glad to see that in both capitals its pacific character appears to be acknowledged, though, of course some of the German newspapers affect to see in it yet another insidious attack upon German policy. It is a happy coincidence that the news should be made public at the time when Prince Fushimi is the honoured guest of King Edward and of the British people. We are sure that he understands us well enough to appreciate the true meaning of the protests which have been raised in some quarters against the action of the Lord Chamberlain in forbidding the performance of a comic opera which is a special favourite with all classes of the nation. The *Mikado* was written years ago before the real Japan was known to the outside world, and it has become dear to us all. We trust the means will be found to preserve it for us in some shape. At the same time we are confident that all sensible and patriotic Englishmen must recognize that it would be improper and in every way inexpedient to run the risk of hurting the susceptibilities of our allies by continuing a performance which might grate upon their most sacred feelings.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

SPANISH ANARCHISTS.

London, June 13.

At Madrid the trial of the anarchists implicated in the attack on the King and Queen of Spain on their wedding day, has concluded. The journalist Pakeno, who assisted Morales to leave Madrid, and two

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

others were sentenced to nine years imprisonment. The rest were acquitted.

THE WINE-GROWERS AGITATION.

Eighty more municipalities in the South of France resigned yesterday.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Last evening Prince Fushimi visited Niagara Falls.

SAN FRANCISCO BOODLERS.

Abe Ruef, who has been convicted of municipal corruption in San Francisco, has testified that he gave Mayor Eugene Schmitz a half share in two amounts of five thousand and three thousand dollars received from the French restaurants.

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR QUESTION.

A telegram from Pretoria, says that General Botha, Premier of the Transvaal, announces to-morrow the Government's decision to repeal the labour ordinance and to repatriate the Chinese labourers immediately on the expiry of their contracts. Mr. Botha is most optimistic regarding the possibility of obtaining a sufficent number of natives.

PRAISING THE EMPIRE BUILDERS.

Lord Rosebery, unveiling a tablet at Oxford to commemorate the founding of the Rhodes scholarships, eulogistically associated Lord Curzon's name with those of Wellington, Rhodes and other empire builders and defenders, whom Oxford was accustomed to honour.

Degrees were conferred at Cambridge yesterday on Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Elgin, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon, the Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane and several other prominent men. Lord Curzon's and Lord Milner's receptions were overwhelmingly the most prominent.

ISVOLSKY ON THE PORTSMOUTH TREATY.

London, June 14.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Foreign Minister, M. Isvolsky, speaking before the Budget Committee, said the treaty signed at Portsmouth was regarded originally as a temporary trial, but that view had now changed to a firm belief in the stability of peaceful relations between Japan and Russia.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

M. Pichon, French Foreign Minister, announced that he has proposed to Japan the simultaneous publication in Paris and Tokyo on Monday of the Franco-Japanese agreement.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AND GENERAL NISHI.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary has received General Baron Nishi, Inspector General of the Japanese Army.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Russo-Japanese agreement regarding the working of the Chinese Eastern and South Manchurian Railways has been signed.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

London, June 13.

A great demonstration has taken place in Queen's Hall, London, to protest against the Government's Irish policy. Mr. Balfour uttered a strong warning. Devolution was dead and the only remaining alternatives were union or disintegration.

THE KAISER'S MOTOR CUP.

The Kaiser yesterday attended the eliminating trials for to-day's automobile race for the Kaiser's Cup in the vicinity of Homburg. Several cars were wrecked and one chaffeur killed.

SUBMARINE DISASTER.

Lieutenant Hart, R.N., was killed and two men injured by an explosion on board a submarine at Portsmouth.

FRENCH MUNICIPALITIES AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The Premier, M. Clemenceau, in a circular letter, refuses to accept the resignation of the mayors, declaring that the movement was really directed against the parliamentary regime and the Republic. The Premier further warns the communes that they will damage nobody but themselves, and finally appeals to their patriotism to withdraw their resignations.

The letter was generally returned unopened.

RED CROSS CONVENTION.

The Red Cross Conference received with acclamation and referred to a committee an invitation to hold the conference for 1912 in Japan.

CONVICTION OF SAN FRANCISCO'S MAYOR.

London, June 14.

Mayor Schmitz has been convicted of extorting money from the French restaurant keepers.

EARTHQUAKES.

Severe earthquakes have visited Jamaica and the port of Valdivia, Chile.

THE TRANSVAAL AND CHINESE LABOUR.

At Pretoria, General Botha, reopening Parliament, confirmed the announcement made on the 13th, and said the Government was unalterably convinced that the presence of the Chinese was most hurtful to the interests of the Transvaal. Moreover, the supply of native labour exceeded the demand

THE DUMA CRISIS.

London, June 15.

There is a crisis in the affairs of the Duma. M. Stolypin demanded the exclusion of 55 members who are alleged to be concerned in a conspiracy to establish a republic and also the arrest of 16 of their number. The Duma, despite the Government's opposition, referred the matter to a Committee. A dissolution is regarded as probable.

"THE MIKADO."

The British Admiralty has withdrawn the prohibition on naval and marine bands as to playing the music of "The Mikado."

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE LORDS.

Later.

The Government's resolution dealing with the House of Lords says that in order to give effect to the will of the people, as expressed by their elected representatives, it is necessary that the power of the Lords to alter or reject a bill passed in the House of Commons should be so restricted as to secure that within the limits of single Parliaments the final decision of the Lower House shall prevail.

MOTOR CAR RACING.

The result of the motor car racing for the Kaiser's cup is that an Italian F.I.A.T. car is first and a Belgian car second.

THE RAND AND ITS LABOUR.

London, June 16.

General Botha's announcement, implying the repatriation of 16,000 Chinese before the end of the year and their total clearance by 1909, has caused consternation in the mining industry, which disputes his assertion as to the sufficiency of a supply of Kaffirs available for the mines. The ministerial papers highly commend his declaration but the Unionists affirm unhesitatingly that his policy is influenced by a guaranteed loan.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The Hague Peace Conference has been opened.

THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

King Edward has unveiled an equestrian statue of the late Duke of Cambridge at Whitehall. The ceremony was marked by the presence of Field Marshal Hahnke and other German officers.

FRENCH GRAND PRIX.

London, June 17.

The result of the Grand Prix is as follows:—

San Souci 1
Mordant II. 2
Pingpong 3

THE DUMA DISSOLVED.

The Duma has been dissolved. The new elections have been fixed for the 1st of October, the convocation of the new Duma taking place on the 1st of November.

UNREST IN FRANCE.

Incendiary fires have occurred during the past few days on two French warships lying at Toulon. Cases of insubordination in the Army continue.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, has been elected President of the Hague Conference.

BRITAIN, FRANCE AND SPAIN.

London, June 17.

Britain and Spain and France and Spain have concluded treaties guaranteeing their respective positions in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. The exchange of notes embodying these has been communicated to all the Powers, including Germany.

THE RAND STRIKES.

A number of serious outrages have been committed upon non-strikers on the Rand. A foreman's house was dynamited and he was killed. Others were ambushed and pistolled or seized and sjambokked.

THE BRITISH SOVEREIGNS AND THE RED CROSS.

Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra received on Saturday the delegates to the Conference of Red Cross Societies. Baron Ozawa delivered a message to the Queen from the Empress of Japan, conveying the latter's good wishes and her appreciation of the Queen's humanitarian works, and saying that Her Imperial Majesty is following in the Queen's footsteps. Their Majesties sent in return their most cordial greetings and thanks.

VISCOUNT AOKI.

London, June 18.

A private telegram from Washington confirms the report that Viscount Aoki will be recalled.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

The monsoon has burst in India and the prospects are good.

THE RAND STRIKE.

The leader in the Rand strike has been arrested on a charge of inciting to violence. It is alleged that he said to strikers that if the workers would not join they must remember that dead men tell no tales.

THE DUMA.

The dissolution of the Duma has hitherto been received calmly throughout Russia.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

The Franco-British Colonial Congress has been opened at Paris. Its object is the extension of the *entente cordiale* to the colonies of both nations.

THE FRENCH WINEGROWERS' AGITATION.

M. Sarrant, French Under Secretary of State, has resigned because he disapproves of the Government's policy with reference to the winegrowers' agitation.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

M. Pichon read in the Chamber of Deputies the text of the Franco-Japanese treaty, which was cheered. He dwelt on the essentially pacific nature of the agreement and congratulated Japan on her inclusion among the Great Powers.

ASCOT STAKES.

London, June 19.

The result of the Ascot Stakes is as follows:—

Torpoint	1
Featherbed	2
L'Jourd	3

SOUTHERN FRANCE.

The situation in the South of France almost resembles a rebellion. The Government has decided to replace disaffected regiments by troops from the east and north, and will prosecute the recalcitrant mayors.

Later.

Trains full of troops are passing Toulou day and night *en route* to the disturbed districts in France.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain arrived in London yesterday. It is rumoured in the lobbies of the House of Commons that he has had another fit.

ASCOT CUP STOLEN.

London, June 19.

The Ascot Gold Cup was stolen during the racing, the attention of the constable in charge having been diverted.

THE FRENCH WINE GROWERS' AGITATION.

M. Clemenceau, French Premier and Minister of the Interior, has announced in the Chamber of Deputies that the time has come to assert the supremacy of the law in the southern districts. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the principal rebels.

THE HUNT CUP.

London, June 20.

The result of the racing for the Hunt Cup was: 1st Lally, 2nd Andover, 3rd Macua; there were 24 starters. The betting was 100 to 6, 13 to 12 and 100 to 6 respectively.

AMERICA AND THE BOXERS' INDEMNITY.

President Roosevelt recommends that the Boxers indemnity should be released with the exception of eleven million dollars representing America's actual expenditure, of which six millions have already been paid.

TORPEDO BOAT ACCIDENT.

London, June 20.

A torpedo boat has been sunk at Torquay by an explosion on board. The crew were saved.

INTERNATIONAL PRIZE COURTS.

At the Hague Conference Germany proposed the establishment of an international prize court to settle difficulties arising out of the judgments of local prize courts. Britain and the United States have approved.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE IN JAMAICA.

London, June 14.

Telegrams from Jamaica state that there has been a violent earthquake at Port Royal. The troops fled out of the barracks; forty were injured.

GERMAN OFFICERS EXPELLED FOR GAMBLING.

From Berlin it is reported that between 40 and 50 officers have been expelled from the riding school at Hanover on account of gambling. The Emperor addressed strong remarks to them, reminding the officers that henceforth those indulging in high play would be dismissed from the Army.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Ottawa telegrams state that Prince Fushimi has left Toronto for the Pacific Coast. He spends two days at Winnipeg.

KOMURA AND IJUIN.

Baron Komura and Admiral Ijuin entertained 500 guests on the *Tsukuba* at Chatham at an afternoon reception.

JAPANESE SECURITIES.

London, June 15.

On the Stock Exchange, despite the dullness of the foreign markets, most Japanese securities have again risen.

AGRARIAN BILL IN HUNGARY.

It is reported from Vienna that the Hungarian Chamber has passed a Bill regulating the judicial relations between landowners and agricultural labourers, authorizing the infliction of corporal punishment and fines and seeking in various ways to bind labourers to the soil. The Bill is one of the most reactionary measures conceived in Europe during past decades.

RUSSIAN POLITICS.

St. Petersburg telegrams say that the Government demand for the suspension of Social Democrat deputies because of their carrying on a revolutionary programme will probably entail the dissolution of the Duma. Police are everywhere.

THE RESTAURANT AFFAIR.

San Francisco, June 13.

The Japanese owner of the restaurant which was recently attacked by American rioters has lodged a claim for nine thousand dollars in the local courts.

MASSACRE IN ODESSA.

A number of Jews have been massacred in Odessa. The scene is described as horrible.

THE MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, June 15.

Yesterday, Mr. Schmitz, Mayor of San Francisco, who was recently committed for trial, petitioned for release on bail for the reason that he is unable to attend to the business of the city office until a decision is given in the upper court if he appeals against the present judgment. The petition, however, was dismissed, and he is detained in a special jail. Many citizens desire to discharge him. The Mayor seems to be disinclined to resign his office. He is attending to the city affairs while in prison.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The second session of the Peace Conference was officially opened on June 15th at the Hague. The Powers participating in the meeting number forty-seven, and their delegates, two hundred and twenty-five. Dr. Goudriaan, the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, delivered a speech in opening the conference. A rumour that Anarchists intend to blow up the hall was prevalent. Uneasiness was entertained among the delegates.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, June 17.

Prince Fushimi spent Saturday at Winnipeg, Canada, visiting all the principal streets, and being accompanied by a large number of notables in one hundred and fifty motor carriages. His Highness left for Regina and Calgary on Sunday.

CONFERENCE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

The King and Queen received the foreign delegates of the Red Cross Societies at Buckingham Palace. Baron Ozawa, Vice-President of the Nippon Red Cross Society, presented a message from the Empress of Japan acknowledging the Queen's great humanitarian work, which the Empress intended to follow. The Queen replied that she was very much touched by the message and desired that her greetings should be conveyed to the Empress.

THE DUMA.

It is reported by a St. Petersburg tele- that the Duma has been dissolved. The general election is fixed to take place on September 14th. A new Election Law has been promulgated violating the most essential guarantees provided in the Constitution; reducing the electoral rights of the peasants, and diminishing the number of deputies from Poland, the Caucasus and Siberia by half. The Tsar has issued a manifesto in which he charges the Duma with having declined to pass several bills regarding various reforms; and retarded the discussion of the budget. His Majesty declares that he has resolved to complete the proposed reforms.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

A Hague telegram says that the Peace conference was opened on Saturday. M. Nelidoff, President of the Conference, thought that the States of the world might still aspire to the ideal of universal peace.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

It is reported by a Paris telegram that M. Pichon, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, introducing the Franco-Japanese Agreement in the Chamber of Deputies, said that through the *entente*, Japan showed that she had no aggressive ambitions. She had entered the ranks of first class Powers a long time ago. The Minister added that during the Boxers' trouble, Japan did excellent work in protecting the foreigners in north China. If Japan had not given necessary assistance in protecting the foreign legations in Peking, the speaker, in all probability, would not now be alive No opposition was shown to the agreement.

BRITISH MILITARY REFORMS.

The British Government has proposed to abandon a portion of the various bills regarding military affairs and to abolish the organization of the Militia, and the military organization in all the colonies, and on the other hand has resolved to increase the number of battalions consisting of recruits and to employ them not only at home but also in the colonies.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, June 17.

The proprietor of the Japanese restaurant which was recently damaged by Americans has decided to lodge a claim, with the indirect assistance of the state attorney and

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the Japanese Consul in San Francisco, against the Municipalty.

As Mr. Schmitz is detained in jail as a criminal defendant, the San Francisco City Council have appointed a temporary mayor.

It is reported that Viscount Aoki, Japanese ambassador in Washington, will resign and Baron K. Kaneko will succeed him. The alteration is attributed to the change in the Japanese attitude towards America.

ADMIRAL IJUIN THANKS BRITISH NATION.

London, June 19.

Admiral Ijuin writes to the *Times* a charming letter thanking the British nation for its welcome and the hospitality accorded to the squadron under his command.

RUSSIA.

The text of the Russo-Japanese fisheries convention has been finally drafted and will be signed on Wednesday.

A serious mutiny has taken place in two regiments at Kieff.

The police have arrested ten Social-Democrat deputies and charged them with plotting against the Government. Fourteen other parties are charged with treasonable offences.

JAPANESE SECURITIES.

Japanese securities are dullish on the Stock Exchange. In Berlin sales are reported.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

The Russo-Japanese Convention with regard to the Kwanchentsz station question was signed on the 13th instant. Captain Shizuma, of the Army, is on his way to Japan bearing the document.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

(From His Excellency the Japanese Ambassador in Paris.)

At 3 p.m. on the 17th instant in the French chamber, Count Castelaine (?), speaking in laudatory terms, asked a question about the Franco-Japanese *entente*. In reply the Minister of Foreign Affairs read aloud the Arrangement and the Declaration, and gave a full explanation. The Chamber applauded with complete unanimity. The gist of the Foreign Minister's speech will be telegraphed later.

[It is a rare thing for any measure of such importance to meet with unqualified approval in the French Chamber of Deputies where so many conflicting parties are represented.—Ed. *J.M.*]

According to news received in Tokyo, the Great Powers have all conveyed their sentiments of approval to the Japanese Government, and the Chinese Government has expressed itself in sympathetic terms.

On the 17th of June the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies, read aloud the Franco-Japanese Arrangement and Declaration. He said that this Arrangement constituted a new guarantee for the peace of Asia and at the same time clearly recognised the special rights of the two high contracting parties. There were some people who threw doubts upon Japan's integrity of purpose and even abused her, but she had clearly shown by this Arrangement that she was not really open to such doubts or slanders and that she did not desire any complications or any changes in the Far East. This agreement between the Governments of France and Japan was of a mutually helpful character and its object and methods alike were wholly peaceful. The agreement was not of a special character, but must be regarded as supplementing negotiations soon to be concluded with Russia, with the already existing Anglo-Japanese Alliance, with the Indo-Japanese Treaty, with the Anglo-French *entente* and with the Franco-Russian Alliance. It was also in accordance with the policy pursued by Germany, Austria, Italy and America towards China.

His Excellency further, after stating the import of the Declaration said that few words were needed to explain the suitability of its provisions. Japan had for some time been recognised by the world as possessing the rights of a great Power. Seven years ago when the civilized Powers sought to firmly establish good order and security in the disturbed Empire of China, Japan took an active part and acquired a title to be admitted to the coterie of States. He himself ventured to make this declaration from his special position, namely that if at that time Japan had not co-operated with Powers, he would certainly not have been standing in this rostrum to-day and addressing the Chamber.

In conclusion his Excellency stated that the policy of Europe had become a world policy. This *entente* constituted in the present century a new guarantee for the security of the two Powers' dominions in Asia. It was consequently an arrangement making for the interest of all the Powers. The Minister ended by saying that he trusted the Chamber would unite with the Government in recognising the *entente*.

The Chamber unanimously adopted the measure.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AFFAIR.

(From Acting-Consul Matsuhara dated at San Francisco the 19th inst.)

As a result of the imprisonment of the Mayor of San Francisco the City Council chose an acting mayor on the 17th inst. The newly elected mayor and the majority of the Council are avoiding all connection with this affair pending the institution of proceedings against the Mayor on a charge of bribery, which proceedings may be commenced at any moment by the District-Attorney.

(Received in Tokyo.)

THE LATE "DUMA."

The Imperial Rescript dissolving the *Duma* had the following purport:—The majority in the *Duma* have either rejected or deferred drafts of nationally important laws and budgets; have opposed the discharge of their duties by the Ministers of the Crown, have made the Assemby an instrument for disputing with the Government, have above all sympathized with offenders who plotted disturbances, have obstructed the discussion of this question, and have shown themselves unwilling to combine with the Government in the cause of order. Moreover it has been clearly shown that among the members there are some who have held communication with the Army for the purpose of creating rebellion, and although the Government asked that the 55 members concerned in the affair should be expelled, the *Duma* purposely deferred any decision. The cause of the failure of the first and second *Dumas* having been the incompleteness of the Law of Election, the amendment of the latter became necessary, but inasmuch as this amendment could not be effected with the consent of a defective *Duma*, it will be accomplished by an exercise of the Imperial Prerogative. The next election will be held on the 1st of September and the *Duma* will be convened on the 6th of November. The amended law will preserve the election of pure Russian subjects, who are nobles, large landed proprietors, or men of property, but will forbid the election of aliens, and will abolish the special privilege of the peasants to send up members from their order. There will also be a notable reduction of the members representing Poland, the Caucasus and Siberia, and the law of election will not extend to Turkestan. The total membership of the Duma will be 422, instead of 522, as it is at present.

(Special to the "Japan Mail.")

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NAGASAKI.

(From our Correspondent.)

Nagasaki, June 17.

The Nagasaki flour mills and three godowns of the Mitsubishi Company were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The origin has not been ascertained at time of wiring the message. Troops rendered assistance. Fourteen firemen and five soldiers were injured. The absence of wind limited the area of the fire. The total loss is roughly *yen* 200,000. The mills belong to Mr. Tadami and were insured for *yen* 70,000, which is insufficient to cover his loss.

DAILY SHAMPOOS

With Warm Water and

Cuticura SOAP

And weekly dressings of Cuticura, purest and sweetest of emollients, at once stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroy hair parasites, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, loosen the scalp skin, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. London Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27 Charterhouse Sq. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure for the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands."

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

TRADE OF JAPAN.

Summary of the foreign trade of Japan for May, 1907, and comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

EXPORTS.

I. FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO:

A. IN A NATURAL STATE.

	Yen. 1907.	Yen. 1906.
Rice	825,825	230,787
Sea-weeds and cut sea-weeds	113,903	20,256
Cuttle-fish	172,285	106,379
Others	578,990	629,193
Total	1,091,003	986,715

B. PARTLY OR WHOLLY PREPARED.

Tea	896,804	956,044
Sugar, refined	142,251	741,366
Saké	176,902	169,770
Beer	200,735	241,515
Cigarettes	138,572	54,779
Others	510,103	510,967
Total	2,065,367	2,674,441
Total Class I.	3,156,370	3,661,156

II. RAW MATERIALS.

Coal	1,823,294	1,810,697
Wood	1,116,842	871,511
Waste silk	691,232	308,727
Others	454,212	370,589
Total	4,085,580	3,361,524

III. MANUFACTURES FOR FURTHER USE IN MANUFACTURING.

	1907. Yen.	1906. Yen.
Camphor	626,477	195,815
Fish oil	79,078	16,966
Raw silk	4,572,963	4,534,587
Cotton yarns	3,639,045	3,585,472
Copper, pigs, & slab	2,255,978	2,066,037
Straw-plaits & chip-braids	407,443	301,419
Others	1,086,714	908,587
Total	13,667,700	11,608,883

IV. ARTICLES WHOLLY MANUFACTURED.

Silk tissues, habutae	1,750,997	2,485,381
Silk handkerchiefs	574,093	405,412
Cotton tissues	1,122,786	947,880
Cotton towels	171,078	212,037
Cotton under-shirts-drawers	206,402	222,978
Porcelain and earthenware	794,843	613,606
Lacquered ware	182,827	148,711
Looking glass	64,351	158,864
Umbrellas, European	194,757	246,495
Mats and matting, hanaogora	560,347	395,305
Matches	903,692	1,043,624
Others	6,089,983	4,986,458
Total	12,556,196	11,866,751
V. Miscellaneous	209,377	211,483
Total export	33,675,183	30,709,797

IMPORTS.

I. FOOD, DRINK & TOBACCO:

A. IN A NATURAL STATE.

	1907. Yen.	1906. Yen.
Rice	4,433,709	3,115,753
Wheat	350,283	3,609
Beans, peas and pulse	863,229	1,098,896
Others	252,630	343,295
Total A	5,899,851	4,561,553

B. PARTLY OR WHOLLY PREPARED.

Flour, wheat	438,475	435,074
Sugar	990,763	2,187,944
Liquors	72,725	98,254
Others	309,018	200,218
Total B	1,810,981	2,921,490
Total A. B.	7,710,832	7,483,043

II. RAW MATERIALS.

Cotton, raw	14,487,464	8,528,032
Wool	1,778,533	831,367
Flax, hemp, jute, &c.	363,164	244,892
Phosphorites	671,271	591,225
Oil-cake	3,202,670	3,464,974
Others	2,655,600	1,864,202
Total	23,158,702	15,524,692

III. MANUFACTURES FOR FURTHER USE IN MANUFACTURING.

Leathers	332,023	248,506
Indigo, dried	477,955	371,057
Cotton yarns	149,911	560,313
Iron, pig & ingot	614,550	375,469
Iron, bar, rod, plate & sheet	2,739,409	1,521,458
Iron rail	305,123	205,079
Iron pipes and tubes	383,835	200,693
Others	3,306,584	2,837,708
Total	8,299,390	6,320,283

IV. ARTICLES WHOLLY MANUFACTURED.

Shirtings and cotton prints	991,329	762,570
Cotton satins and umbrella cloths	101,747	190,972
Woollen cloths & serges	179,103	837,606
Mousseline	183,321	259,018
Papers	755,221	478,983
Oil, petroleum	709,939	680,176
Iron nails	453,194	308,100
Locomotives, railway cars & wagons	281,235	117,657
Steam vessels	181,445	215,190
Machineries	2,167,390	1,388,820
Others	3,731,311	3,389,006
Total	9,735,135	8,328,098
V. Miscellaneous	231,585	164,371
Total imports	49,135,644	37,820,487
Total of exports & imports	82,810,827	68,530,284
Excess of exports	—	—
Excess of imports	15,460,461	7,110,690

Summary of total value of Specie and bullion exported from and imported into Japan for the same period.

EXPORTS.

Gold	1,030,000	496,051
Silver	9,308	122,236
Total	1,039,308	617,287

IMPORTS.

Gold	298,944	4,703,602
Silver	67,596	480,630
Total	396,540	5,184,232
Excess of exports	672,768	—
Excess of imports	—	4,566,945

Summary of the Shipping (foreign trade) for the same period.

ENTERED.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese	834,824	656,114
Foreign	982,485	1,013,924
Total	1,817,309	1,670,038

Summary of the foreign trade and shipping of Taiwan (Formosa) for the same period.

	1907. Yen.	1906. Yen.
Exports	593,936	454,053
Imports	1,495,174	1,323,283
Total	2,053,110	1,777,336
Excess of exports	—	—
Excess of imports	865,238	869,230
Exports, specie & bullion	10,735	113,614
Imports, specie & bullion	329	172
Excess of exports	10,406	113,442
Excess of imports	—	—

Summary of the shipping (foreign trade) of Taiwan for the same period.

ENTERED.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese	1,846	12,790
Foreign	9,673	12,243
Total	11,519	25,033

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Koshun Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,657, T. Saito, 13th June,—Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 13th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kinko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,342, T. Iki, 15th June,—Hankow via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 15th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shokwa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,904, S. Kobayashi, 16th June,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Batoum, British steamer, 2,621, Luckham, 16th June,—Awomori via Muroran, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Aldenham, British steamer, 2,410, Hood, 16th June, —Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.

Wakasa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,884, A. Christiansen, 16th June,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Akinous, British steamer, 4,278, G. Parkinson, 16th June,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General. —Butterfield & Swire.

Roon, German steamer, 5,013, G. Heiters, 16th June,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Aberlour, British steamer, 2,681, P. K. Barnet, 17th June,—Hamburg via ports, and Kobe, 15th June, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Kaiser Franz Joseph, Austrian cruiser, 4,000, Capt. Willeheim, Parcher, 17th June,—Nagasaki.

Sydney, French steamer, 2,073, Barillon, 17th June, —Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 16th June, Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. Filmer, 18th June,—San Francisco via Honolulu Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,372, J. Arakawa, 18th June,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Hori, 18th June,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sorachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,103, S. Nakamura, 18th June,—Muroran, Coal.—Hirama.

Bankoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,450, T. Fumoto, 18th June,—Wakamatsu, Coal.—Oshiro S.S. Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,654, M. Kitaoka, 18th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Y. Nomura, 19th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Saint Patrick, British steamer, 2,630, Forfay, 19th June,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Peshawur, British steamer, 4883, C. F. Lockstone, 19th June,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S. W. Co.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 20th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Amiral Duperre, French steamer, 3,013, Bataille, 20th June,—Kobe, General.—Chargeurs Reunis.

Chinhua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 20th June,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Benavon, British steamer, 2,549, A. W. S. Thomson, 20th June,—London via port, and Kobe, General. —Cornes & Co.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Igawa, 20th June,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, T. Harrison, 20th June,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Monigomeryshire, British steamer, 3,689, Hall, 20th June,—Middlesbro and London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 14th June,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Amiral Duperre, French steamer, 3,013, Bailli, 14th June,—Kobe, General.—Chargeurs Reunis.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 14th June,—Vancouver via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Taiwan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Mocker, 14th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Australien, French steamer, 2,902, Verron, 15th June, —Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,250, H. E. Laver, 15th June,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Christiania, German steamer, 1,775, M. Malchow, 15th June,—Antwerp and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Koshun Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,659, T. Saito, 16th June, Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, T. Irisawa, 16th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakamura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimizu, 16th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,059, J. Irisawa, 16th June—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oopack, British steamer, 2,517, A. G. Paddle, 16th June,—Java, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Socotra, British steamer, 3,896, W. R. F. Hickey, 13th June,—Bombay, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 17th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, I. Deguchi, 17th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Katsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,697, O. Haya-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

kawa, 17th June,—Osaka, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Niigata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,353, ■. Sato, 17th June,—Hankow via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aldershaw, British steamer, 2,410, Hood, 17th June, —Australia and New Zealand via ports. General. —Cornes & Co.

Kinko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,342, T. Iki, 17th June,—Hakodate and Otaru via West Coast ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Devanha, British steamer, 4,785, T. H. Hide, 18th June,—Marseilles and London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Hyson, British steamer, 4,232, J. A. Davies, 18th June,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Toyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, J. Deguchi, 19th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 713, T. Hori, 19th June,—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. E. Filmer, 20th June,—Hongkong via Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Selsine, 20th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,650, M. Kitaoka, 20th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Batoum, British steamer, 2,621, Luckham, 20th June, —Kobe, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Sorachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,103, S. Nakamura, 20th July,—Muroran, Ballast.—Hirama.

Shokwa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,904, S. Kobayashi, 20th June,—Katsuura, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong via ports:—Miss Pangborn, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. C. E. Flemings, Rev. Canon O'Mahony, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Greenwood, Mr. V. Sharp, Mr. J. T. Brown, Mr. W. F. Montavon, Mr. S. Shelley, Col. F. J. Kempster, Mr. J. Thom, Mr. J. Bee, Mr. H. R. Kinnear, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stanton, Mr. J. L. T. McMurtrie, Mr. P. Komp, Mr. H. Myer, Mr. J. Schill, Mr. Friethoeffer, Mr. C. Grant, Mr. T. Weir, Mr. J. A. McLean, Mr. G. Verity, Mr. W. B. Robertson, Mr. N. O. Robinson, Dr. C. F. Johnston, Mr. G. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Whitby, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Neal, Dr. J. P. Lockhorst, Mr. L. Jacob, Mr. H. G. Clark, Mrs. O. M. Harvey and infant, Mr. F. Budgeon, Mr. E. M. Reid, Mr. F. A. Hanisch, and Mr. Wormald, in cabin; Mr. E. Moore, and 26 Chinese, in European steerage; 640 Chinese and 8 Indians, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Roon* from Hamburg and Bremen via ports:—Mr. J. W. Bottenhogen, Mr. and Mrs. Bungen, Mr. G. T. Lake, Mrs. H. D. C. Jones, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Edwards, Miss Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. Gair, Miss Hardmann, Mr. Phra Vicham, Mr. Noi Pharot and boy, Mr. E. Adler, Capt. J. H. Brunskill, Dr. L. de Keyser, Mr. W. Baldwin, Mrs. Whitecooper, child and 2 servants, Mrs. M. Gartner, Mr. E. R. Gartner and servant, Baron von Reck, Mr. J. Adler, Mrs. Peters, Miss Mertz, Mr. E. J. Mazzuchi, Mr. R. Uchishi, Mr. Pietro Miolo, Mr. J. Briegel, Mrs. G. Miolo, Mr. Alb. Fischer, Mr. S. Noyano, Miss Pulan Burry, Mr. J. W. Humphery, Mr. Chong Toi Choi, Mrs. Chan Sin and child, Mr. Chan Hing, Mr. Wong, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. G. E. Lutteroth, Mr. H. G. W. Pratt, Mr. F. S. Shaw, Mr. G. Hatfield, Mr. R. L. Aikin, Mr. P. T. Jolles and Mr. H. D. C. Jones in cabin.

Per French steamer *Sydney*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Robeton, Mr. Cooljaram, Mr. and Mrs. Ochoa and 2 infants, Mr. Yeo Scarf, and Mr. Guiol, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. D Brown, Mr. S. Nagamatsu, Mr. F. Uchida, and Mr. C. Gambarino in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. R. W. Amspoker, Mr. J. L. Booth, Mr. A. G. Embrey, Mrs. V. Lincoln, Mr. L. M. Powers, Dr. A. G. Barber, Mrs. C. L. Bouve, Miss C. A. Jackson, Master A. Masela, Mr. Le Roy Sawyer, Dr. R. B. Bean, Mr. A. H. Braack, Mr. J. S. Kugler, Governor W. P. Pack, Mrs. W. D. Witham, Mrs. R. B. Bean, Mr. R. J. Christman, Miss B. Lincoln, and Mr. G. L. Paxton, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mrs. P. F. Moses, Master J. Schroers, Mr. J. C. Riegenhart, Mr. W. H. Scharr, Mrs. B. S. Shane, Mr. Woo San Oni, Mr. F. W. Milverton, Mrs. J. Schroers, Mr. F. D. Smith, Mr. Wong Pian Yen, Lieut.-Col. Keabe, Miss J. Schroers, Mrs. F. D. Smith, and Mrs. Wong Pian Yen, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. B. Doe, Miss M. A. Garvie, Mrs. E. A. Benson, Miss J. Fearon, Mrs. J. Carlton, Mr. F. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mr. P. A. Garvie, Miss I. J. Dugan, Mr. A. P. Hoffman, Mr. S. H. Gray, Mrs. S. J. Lashbrooke, Mrs. E. A. Holmes, Miss Kirkpatrik, Mr. Ira C. Gardiner, Miss E. R. Gregory, Mrs. Hoffman, Mr. F. F. Gause, Mrs. Gause, child and amah, Capt. Barnholt, Mr. Wm. M. Milne, Mrs. Milne, Mr. R. Zeuner, Mrs. Zeuner, Mr. L. H. Green, Mrs. Green, and Mr. R. Masujima, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mrs. F. M. Fox, Mrs B. D. Mulligar, Mr. J. L. Whelan, Mrs. F. Harsteer, Miss D. Fox, Com. Winthrope, R.N., Mrs. C. W. Hassler, Master E. Barnholt, Master Jack Barnholt, Miss A. C. Barnholt, Miss L. R. Rogers, Mr. J. C. Armstrong, Mr. W. W. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell and 2 children, Miss E. B. Schuff, Mr. J. B. Floye, Mrs. H. J. Such and daughter, Mr. A. L. Morgenstern, Mrs. D. E. Newell, and Master Newell, in cabin; 10 Chinese and 1 European, in second class; 73 Chinese, 158 Japanese, and 6 Indians, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan* for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. J. S. Agar, and valet, Mrs. J. S. Agar, and maid, Mr. R. Allan, Col. H. Appleton, Mr. Baird, Mrs. Baird, Mr. J. Bell, Mr. I. Sieber, Col. Blunt, Mrs. Blunt, Miss E. D. Broughton, Mr. J. H. Brown, Mr. Cargill, Rev. Dr. Carman, Miss Chandos-Pole, Mr. H. J. Clark, Mr. G. A. Clarke, Mr. Conduit, Mrs. Conduit, Miss B. Connell, Mrs. M. L. Craig, Capt. Cunningham, Mr. Paul Dietrich, Mr. Dove, Mr. E. A. Doyle, Mr. J. N. Drysdale, and valet, Mr. E. Ford Duncanson, Miss C. M. Duncanson, Miss M. E. Duncanson, Major Elliott, Mr. L. Ewart, Miss A. Hanford Flood, Miss Muriel Gatt, Mr. J. Galt, Mr. M. J. Geary, Mr. A. Gigandet, Mr. T. Godman, Mr. F. Godman, Mr. G. Gordon, Mr. C. Grant, Mr. S. Greenwood, Mrs. S. Greenwood, Mr. W. J. Gresson, Mrs. O. M. Harvey, and infant, Mr. J. H. Haslam, Mr. L. J. Healing, Mrs. L. J. Healing, and maid, Miss M. G. Healing, Miss L. Healing, Miss Doris Healing, Master John Healing, Mr. Hemingway, Mrs. Hemingway, Miss Hemingway, Mr. Hagan, Mr. B. Holm, Miss Hopper, Mr. J. M. Irving, Mr. L. Jacob, Dr. C. E. Johnson, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. P. Komp, Mr. Katzenstein, Mrs. Katzenstein, Mr. Kaufman, Mrs. Kaufman, Mr. H. R. Kinnear, Mr. W. T. Kissell, Mr. J. W. Ladd, Mrs. J. W. Ladd, Miss H. Ladd, Mr. Lathrop, Mrs. Lee, Capt. Limbert, Mr. N. A. Limbert, Mr. Lister, Mrs. Lister, Major Locke, Dr. J. P. Lockhart, Mr. J. W. Lyall, Miss MacLaren, Mr. J. F. Marshall, Mr. M. Mathieson, Mrs. Mathieson, Miss Mathieson, Mr. J. A. McLean, Mr. J. H. T. McMurtrie, Mr. H. Meyer, Mr. Mills, Mrs. Mills, Mr. W. F. Montavon, Mr. Geo. Myers, Dr. J. B. Neal, Mrs. J. B. Neal, Mr. Obey, Mr. Patman, Mr. Paul, Mrs. Paul, Mr. J. J. D. Paul, Mrs. J. J. D. Paul, Mr. F. W. Platts, Mr. H. Prudhomme, Mr. J. Christie Reid, Mrs. J. Christie Reid, Mr. A. Ripert, Mr. W. John Rivingston, Mr. W. B. Robertson, Mr. Robinow, Miss Robinow, Mr. N. O. Robinson, Mrs. Rouche, Mr. Maurice Russell, Miss Russell, Miss Russell, Count Sala, Mr. J. Schial, Miss Sewell, Mr. V. Sharp, Mr. S. Shelley, Miss C. Sherman, Mr. A. H. Smith, Mr. F. A. Smith, Col. C. C. Smyth, Mr. W. Stannion, Mrs. W. Stannion, Mrs. J. B. Stevenson, Miss Stevenson, Mr. J. Stevenson, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Mr. L. F. Tegner, Mr. R. Trickhoeffer, Col. J. P. Turbervill, Mrs. Turbervill, Mr. H. Turner, Mr. G. W. Verity, Mr. Walters, Mrs. Walters, Mr. T. Weir, Mr. H. Wilthy, Mrs. H. Wilthy and Mr. W. E. Wormald in cabin.

Per French steamer *Australien* for Europe via ports:—Mrs. Miles Winckler, Mr. J. C. Ward, Mr. H. E. Waite, Mr. O. T. Gillon, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Ramsay, Capt. R. R. Henderson, Mr. Million, Mr. Roger Brylinski, Mr. Fournery Stanislas, Mr. F. G. Correa, Major F. J. Fraser, Capt. A. J. M. Crawford, Mr. Ko Shai Huan, Mr. Ne Kai Ton, Mr. Chan Shui Sing, Mr. and Mrs. Zarembo, Mr. Andrei Muxin and ten Chinese in cabin; Mr. Favier Edmond Henri in steerage.

Per British steamer *Devanha*, for London via ports:—Mr. W. D. Dohen, Mrs. J. R. Thomson, infant and amah, Mr. W. H. Stukins, Mr. F. Griffiths, Mr. P. Hanbury, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Evans, Jr., Mrs. Crossman, Mrs. Tweedie, Col. F. J. Kempster, Mrs. and Miss Cullis, Lieut. H. Tweedie and native servant, Mrs. H. Bismarck and native servant, and Mr. P. A. Jolles, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Ross W. Amspeker, Lieut. Austin C. Barber, Dr. Robt. B. Bean, Mrs. Robt. B. Bean, Mr. James L. Booth, Mrs. Clement L. Bouve, Mr. A. H. Braack, Mr. R. J. Christman, Mr. Alonzo G. Embrey, Miss C. Amy Jackson, Lt.-Col. Keabe, Mr. James S. Kugler, Miss Bertha Lincoln, Mrs. V. Lincoln, Master Ara Masela, Mr. F. W. Milverton, Mrs. P. F. Moses, Gov. Wm. F. Pack, Mr. Geo. L. Paxton, Lester L. M. Powers, Mr. Le Roy K. Sawyer, Mrs. John Schroers, Master Jack Schroers, Miss Jenne Schroers, Mrs. B. S. Shane, Mr. F. Dumont Smith, Mrs. F. Dumont Smith, Mr. J. C. Vliegenhart, Mrs. W. D. Witham, Mr. Woo Pian Yen, Mr. Wong San Oui, Mrs. Woo Pian Yen, Mr. Geo. M. Dunn, Mr. M. J. Patteli, Capt. J. C. Rhea, Mrs. J. C. Rhea and 2 children, Col. E. B. Robertson, and Mrs. L. Southworth and amah, in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver:—

TEA.

From.	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Packages.
Hongkong ...	—	—	—	70	—	70
Amoy	—	—	551	—	—	551
Foochow.....	—	—	—	50	—	50
Shanghai.....	240	320	5,219	37	—	5,816
Kobe	—	—	1,034	—	—	1,034
Yokohama ...	739	2,477	3,076	2	—	6,294
Total ...	979	2,797	9,880	159	—	13,845

SILK.

From.	New York.	Eastern Pa.	York Pa.	San Fr'isco.	Montreal.	Total Bales.
H'kong & Canton	201	—	—	—	—	201
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	1,049	—	—	—	—	1,049
Total	1,250	—	—	—	—	1,250

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Australien*

	Raw.			Waste.			
	Marseilles Option.	Lyons.	Russia.	Marseilles	Lyons.	Italy.	Milan.
Ulysse Pila & Co...	—	242	—	—	36	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.....	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.....	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co..	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber Wolf & Co....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	135	286	—	—	36	—	—	—

Per British steamer *Devanha*, for London via ports:—Raw silk for Europe, 137 bales.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Su June 23
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Athenian 2	Tu June 25
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Kaga Maru 3	Th June 27
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Siberia 4	Th. June 27
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Tartar 5	F. June 28
America.....	O. & O....	Doric	F. June 28
Tacoma.....	B. & S....	Yangtsze 6	Sa. June 29
Europe	N. L. D...	Preussen	Sa June 29
Europe	M. M.....	Ernest Simons	W. July 3
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Th July 11
America.....	T. K. K...	H'kong Maru	M. July 15
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru	Th July 18

2 Left Vancouver on the 7th inst.
3 Left Seattle on the 11th inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 18th inst.
5 Left Hongkong on the 19th inst.
6 Left Tacoma on the 12th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Tacoma	B. T.....	Tremont	F. June 21
Europe	N. D. L...	Roon	Sa. June 22
America.....	T. K. K...	America Maru	Sa. June 22
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K....	Yamashiro Maru	Sa June 22
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Su. June 23
Tacoma	O. S. S....	Ningchow	M. June 24
Portland.....	P. & A....	Alesia	Sa. June 24
Europe	N. Y. K...	Kanagawa Maru	W. June 26
Seattle	N. Y. K...	Tango Maru	W. June 26
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Athenian	W. June 26
America.....	P. M.....	Siberia	Sa. June 29
Europe	M. M.....	Sydney	Sa. June 29
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Tartar	Sa. June 29
Australia ...	N. Y. K....	Yawata Maru	Sa. June 29
Hongkong...	O. & O....	Doric	Su. June 30
Europe	P. & O....	Syria	Tu. July 2
Hongkong...	P. & A....	Numantia	W. July 2
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Th. July 11
Hongkong...	T. Y. K....	H'kong Maru	W. July 18

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, June 21.

In sympathy with the general inactivity, transactions in cotton and woollen woven goods, etc., are small but there is some business in raw cotton.

Stocks of the foregoing lines in the Tokyo, Shibusawa, Commercial and Mitsui Warehouses are estimated as follows:—

Flannelette	257,000
Woollen Goods	1,220,000
Wool and Woollen Yarn	460,000
Canvas, Cotton Woven Goods, etc.	270,000
Cotton Yarn	1,500,000

RAW COTTON. PER PICUL.

American Middling	35.00 to 36.95
Indian Broach	30.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	26.30 to 30.00

COTTON YARN. PER LB.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed	1.00 to 1.05
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	1.00 to 1.30
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	1.05 to 1.35

COTTON PIECE GOODS PER PIECE.

White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	6.25 to 6.50
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	¥4.50 to 5.00
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	5.25 to 5.50
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	6.05 to 6.15
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	4.10 to 5.20
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40

PER PIECE.

Turkey Reds—4lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	3.05 to 3.20
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	¥0.75 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.50 to 0.53
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8 75 to 9 50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb	1.05 to 1.65
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.63
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

The market is quiet. Stocks in Tokyo are estimated at *yen* 400,000.

PER PICUL.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	¥5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.00 to 5.10
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅝" to 1¼")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.50 to 8.00
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

There is no alteration. A moderate business is going on.

American	¥3.50 to 3.71
Russian	—
Langkat	2.00 to 2.60

SUGAR.

Business is brisker than reported last week. Enquiries for Java and Formosan sugar are being repeated. Stocks in Tokyo, according to latest investigations, are estimated at *yen* 2,530,000.

PER PICUL.

Brown Takao	¥ 8.30 to 8.50
Brown Manila	8.50 to 9.25
Brown China	7.30 to 12.05
White Java and Penang	8.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 15.65

INDIGO.

There is no special change.

	Yen.
Calcutta first	255
" second	240
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	218
Artificial "Ku-shin"	214

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, June 20, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—The market has ruled weak and a further decline in rates generally has to be recorded, but a fair business has been done, mostly of an investment nature. Grand Hotels changed hands at *yen* 160. Nickels, buyers at *yen* 41, sellers asking *yen* 42½. Engine and Iron Works can be had at *yen* 90. Club Hotels, sellers at *yen* 80. Bretts are obtainable at *yen* 10. Helms, sellers at *yen* 85.

CHINA STOCKS.—According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $675 sellers. Indo-Chinas Tls. 515 sales. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $104 buyers. Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Ltd., $6 buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $80 sellers. Hongkong Lands $107½ sellers. Humphrey's Estates, $11 sellers. Green Island Cements $16 sellers. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tls. 76 sales. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 104 sellers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'n't or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Years.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.	28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.06	8%	for 1	10 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100	3,000	Y. 943.52	31.3.07	7%	" 1	80 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	500,000	5000	100	100		Y. 13,990.77	31.12.06	6%	" ½	160 Sa.
Helm Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50	22,500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	" 1	85 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		" ½	45 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd. †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	" ½	41 B.
Y. E. & Iron Works. *	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 16,282.42	31.5.06	35%	" 1	90 B.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord.	250,000	3000	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	" 1	75 B.
" " pref.		2000	50	50				8%		64 Sa.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390,000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 N.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 Sa.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	110 S.
Union Estate & Investm't Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.
Share and General Broker

COPPER.

There is no alteration to be noted.

	Yen.
Refined per 100 kin	69.00
Bessemer	64.00
Electric refined	72.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A moderate business is going on.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.	Yen 2 50
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.38
Glycerine "	0.25
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*	7.20
Nitrate Soda "	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb.	0.57
Quinine sulphate "	0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb.	5.10
Iodoform lb.	6.00
Iode Kal lb.	3.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

During the week prices receded, but no special business was done.

New silk is being brought from the interior and business in new produce is being done at prices between *yen* 1,220 and 1,230—filature No. 1 coarse.

According to a telegram which has been received in Yokohama, sericulture in France and Italy is successful this year.

The Japanese Consul in New York wired on June 18th to the Foreign Office that the raw silk market was quiet.

On 20th inst., stocks were: filatures 4,379 bales; Re-reels, 76 bales; Orikaishi 35 bales; and Sundry, 1 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,400 to 1,420
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,340 to 1,360
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	—
Filature—No. 1 Coarse (New Crop)	1,230 to 1,240
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,220 to 1,230
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,350 to 1,380
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	—
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse	—
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	—
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	—
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½	—

QUOTATION ON THE EXCHANGE.

June.	Present delivery.	June delivery.	July delivery.	August delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
15th	1,233	—	1,255	1,240
17th	1,189	—	1,213	1,195
18th	1,163	—	1,196	1,165
19th	1,187	1,235	1,211	1,190
20th	1,208	1,245	1,226	1,207

WASTE SILK.

There has been no notable business during the week and prices remain stationary.

On the 20th inst., the stock was: Noshi, 1,360 bales; Kibiso, 3,209 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 48 bales; and sundry 832 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 195
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Reeel—Fair	90 to 100
Reeel—Best	— to —
Reeel—Good	— to —
Reeel—Medium	— to —

TEA.

A moderate business is going on and there is no special change in prices.

Samples of the second crop of tea have been brought to Yokohama. The price of first quality is about *yen* 42 or 43.

Up to the evening of June 20th, 6,017,200 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 224,900 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	¥ 60 upwards
Choice	55 to 60
Finest	50 to 55
Fine	45 to 50
Good Medium	35 to 40
Medium	28 to 32
Good Common	25 to 30
Common	30

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

HABUTAE.

The market continues almost lifeless. Stocks are still small.

KANAZAWA.

	4½ *m.* Yen.	5 *m.* Yen.	5½ *m.* Yen.
Inches.			
19½	—	—	—
22½	10.80	10.50	10.40
27	10.60	10.60	10.30
36	—	10.20	10.10

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *m.* Yen.	6½ *m.* Yen.	7 *m.* Yen.	7½ *m.* Yen.	8 *m.* Yen.
22½	10.50	10.40	10.40	10.75	10.50
27	10.60	10.40	11.35	10.25	10.40
36	10.25	10.10	10.00	10.00	10.00

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *m.* Yen.	5 *m.* Yen.	5½ *m.* Yen.	6 *m.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—	—
22½	11.70	10.40	10.30	10.25
27	10.70	10.50	10.40	10.20
36	10.60	10.30	10.10	10.00

RICE.

The markets are very steady in Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe. Business in foreign rice is brisk, quotations being:—Rangoon superior, *yen* 5.65; first, *yen* 5.55; second, *yen* 5.45; and third, *yen* 5.35. Saigon first *yen* 5.45; second, *yen* 5.30.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukugawa	1,178,457
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	118,327

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
June	16.60
July	17.13
August	17.36

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE. (Tokyo)

	per *koku.* Yen
Superior	17.65
Medium	16.70
Common	15.15
Average	16.50

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
June	15.76	June	15.80
July	16.25	July	16.33
August	16.64	August	16.57

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Some slight fluctuations were experienced during the week. Generally speaking, the market remains dull and shows a downward tendency.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, June 20

London silver ¼ lower but China sterling quotations ⅛ to ¼ lower have caused local rates on China to rule accordingly higher, all other rates being unchanged.

London—Bank T.T	2/0 7/16
— — Bills on demand	2/0 5/16
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 3/16
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 1/16
— — 6 months' sight	2/15/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256¼
— Private 4 months' sight	261¼
— — 6 months' sight	263
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	108
— Private 10 days, sight do	106
Shanghai—Bank sight	68
— Private 10 days' sight	69¼
India—Bank sight	151¾
— Private 30 days' sight	153½
America—Bank sight	49 3/16 @ ¼
— Private 30 days' sight	50¾
— Private 4 months' sight	51¾
Germany—Bank sight	208½
— Private 4 months' sight	213½
Bar Silver (London)	31

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, June 21, a.m.

	Paid up. Yen.	1 year. Div. per cent.	Q'ation. Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	100	5	*95.50
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	100	5	93.30
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue	100	5	93 30
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	*88 50
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	*88 50
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	90 00
Imperial 5 per cent. Bonds (Issued 1906)	100	5	*89.00
Y'hama City Bonds	100	6	98 50
Y'hama Water-works Bnds	100	6	*98 50
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	*98.00
Osaka City Bonds	100	6	*98.00
Kobe Water Works Bonds	100	6	*98.00
Kawasaki Shipyard Debenture 4th Issue	100	6	*98.20
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship	50	12.5	109 00
" " new.	12.50	—	40 00
Yokohama Railway	20	—	21.50
Tokyo Railway	50	—	68.50
Keihin Electric Railway	50	13	87.50
Yokohama Electric Railway	50	3.½	50.00
Hanshin Electric Railway	50	8	145.00
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	67.00
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	85.50
Yokohama Electric Light, new	12.50	15	26.50
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	*125 00
Kobe Electric Light	50	10	94.50
Tokyo Water Power	12.50	—	9 00
Tokyo Gas	50	15	†94 50
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	25.30
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	12	26 00
Nippon Fire Insurance	12.50	15	24.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	15	51.00
Imperial Marine Insurance	50	12	86.00
Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning	50	16	112.00
Fuji Gasian Cotton Spinning	50	—	99.00
Tokyo Cotton Spinning	50	20	74.00
Nisshin Cotton Spinning	12.50	—	8 20
Hokkaido Hemp Weaving	50	13	61 50
Yokohama Dock	33	15	68.50
Kawasaki Shipyard	50	12.½	85.00
Uraga Dock	50	6.½	17 80
Hakodate Dock	50	—	16.50
Dai-Nippon Beer Brewery	50	—	103.50
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)	50	20	*76.00
Hoden Kerosene Oil	50	30	125.00
Y'hama Chuo Godown	50	15	65.00
Yokohama Soda	12.50	—	19 50
Nippon Sugar	50	20	79 50
Imperial Manure	12.50	—	6.50
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	20	98.00
Fuji Paper Mill	50	10	54.00
Otaru Tunber	50	15	47.00

* Ex dividend † Ex new.

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED	
Ambria	Hamburg	Left Antwerp	May 25
Athenian	Vancouver	Left	June 7
Awa Maru	London	Leaves	June 22
Benarty	London	Passed Canal	May 13
Benlarig	London	Passed Canal	May 28
Carnarvonshire	London	Leaves H'kong	June 23
Changsha	Sydney	Leaves	May 18
Chikuzen Maru	London	Left S'pore	June 7
China	London	Passed Canal	May 31
Chinglu	Sydney	Leaves	June 11
Claverhill	London	Passed Canal	June 3
C. F. Laeiz (1)	Hamburg	Left N'saki	June 2
Coptic	San F'cisco	Leaves	June 18
Doric	San F'cisco	Leaves	June 11
Ellen Rickmers	Hamburg	Passed Canal	April 24
Ernest Simons	Marseilles	Left S'pore	June 17
Franklyn	New York	Leaves	May 20
Glenroy	London	At H'kong	June 18
Hakata Maru	London	Left Suez	May 17
Headley	New York	Leaves	June 5
Indrawadi	New York	Leaves	May 10
Indravelli	New York	Leaves	May 15
Indrasamha	New York	Leaves	May 25
Kaga Maru	Seattle	Left	June 11
Langbank	London	Left Suez	June 3
Machaon	Liverpool	Passed Canal	May 24
Marcellus	Hamburg	Left Antwerp	June 3
Minnesota	Seattle	Leaves	June 21
Montgomeryshire	London	Left Kobe	June 19
M. de Larrinaga	Hamburg	Passed Canal	May 28
Ningchow	Liverpool	Leaves Kobe	June 20
Nippon	Trieste	Left S'pore	June 2
Nyanza	London	Passed Canal	May 24
Oceana	New York	Left S'pore	May 11
Pathan	Liverpool	Left S'pore	June 15
Patroclus	Liverpool	Left	May 3
Peleus	Liverpool	Left H'kong	June 12
Preussen	Hamburg	Passed Canal	May 28
Sado Maru	London	Passed Canal	May 31
Satsuma	New York	Leaves	May 10
Saxonia	Hamburg	Left	June 6
Scandia	Hamburg	Left	May 25
Silesia	Hamburg	Left S'hai	June 13
Siberia	Hongkong	Left	June 18
Spezia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	May 20
Strathmore	London	Leaves	June 10
Syria	London	Left S'pore	June 2
Tango Maru	Hongkong	At Moji	June 18
Tartar	Hongkong	Left	June 19
Tjinkini	Batavia	Left H'kong	June 14
Tremont	Hongkong	Leaves Kobe	June 19
Tudor Prince	New York	Left	April 25
Vandalia	New York	Left Manila	June 12
Verona	New York	At H'kong	June 6
Wray Castle	New York	Left	April 30
Yangtsze	Tacoma	Left	June 12

(1) For Taku.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., June 21st, the "TREMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, June 22nd, the "AMERICA MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, June 22nd, at 9 a.m., the "ROON."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, June 22nd, at 4 p.m., the "CHINKIA."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, June 22nd, at 10 a.m., the "YAMASHIRO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about June 22nd, the "TJIPANAS."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nawasaki, and Shanghai, about June 23rd, the "EMPRESS OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., June 24th, the "ALESIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., June 24th, the "NINGCHOW."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, June 25th, the "SILESIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about June 25th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., June 26th, at 2 p.m., the "TANGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, June 26th, at Noon, the "KANAGAWA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand via ports, June 26th, the "CHANGSHA."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SYDNEY, and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane, June 29th, at Noon, the "YAWATA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, June 29th, at 7 a.m., the "SYDNEY."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, June 29th, at 3 p.m., the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Calcutta, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about June 29th, the "NITON."—Heller Bros.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., June 29th, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, July 2nd, at Daylight, the "SYRIA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, July 2nd, at Daylight, the "ALCINOUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, July 2nd, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, July 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, July 6th, the "PELEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji and Manila, about July 9th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., July 11th, at Noon, the "EMPRESS OF CHINA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports, July 13th, the "EMPIRE."—Cornes & Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about July 17th, the "HONGKONG MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Aberlour, British steamer, 2,681, P. K. Barnet, 17th June.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Alcinous, British steamer, 4,278, G. Parkinson, 16th June.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 15th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Roon, German steamer, 5,013, G. Meiners, 16th June.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Saint Patrick, British steamer, 2,630, Fortay, 19th June.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Sydney, French steamer, 2,077, Barillon, 17th June.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M, S.S. Co.

Tjipanas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, A. Pander, 9th June.—Batavia via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Kaiser Franz Joseph, Austrian cruiser, 4,000, Capt. Willehelm Parcher, 17th June.—Nagasaki.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant
to
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

"I tell you, man, it's as good as gold!"

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Stiff Joints,
Glandular Swellings,
Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St (late 533, Oxford St.) London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

ON SALE
AT
THE "JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE,
55, Main Street, Yokohama.
Telephone, No. 144. Shimbashi, No. 176.

THIRD AND REVISED EDITION.

THE JAPANESE
RAILWAY MORTGAGE LAW,
TO WHICH HAS BEEN ADDED
REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT
OF THE
RAILWAY MORTGAGE LAW.
WITH FORMS COMPLETE.

Translated by J. E. de BECKER.

Price, 1 yen 50 sen.

"THE KOROPOK-GURU"
OR
PIT-DWELLERS OF NORTH JAPAN
BY
Rev. J. BATCHELOR, F.R.G.S.

Price, 50 Sen.

THE REVENUE AND TAXATION LAWS OF JAPAN.

LEASE FORMS.

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

Telegraphic Address, "Mail," Yokohama.

(毎土曜日一發行)
編輯人 エフ ブリンクリー
發行兼印刷人 エー ピー クラオン
發行所 橫濱市山下町五十番
日本タイムス社内郵便報知新聞

NOW READY.

NEW & REVISED EDITION
OF THE
MINING LAW
OF
JAPAN,
TOGETHER WITH
REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE SAME,
POLICE REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO MINING,
WITH THE JAPANESE FORMS ALL COMPLETE,

Translated by J. E. de BECKER.

ON SALE AT THE
"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.
55, YOKOHAMA. TELEPHONE, No. 144

Price - - - Yen 1.50.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

For Shimbashi—5.20, 6, 6.30, 7.10, 7.40, 8.08*, 8.28, 8.48*, 9, 9.23, 9.58, 10.30, 11,* 11.23 a.m., 12.05, 12.40, 1.18, 2, 2.28, 3.31, 4,* 4.30, 5.15, 5.46, 6.14, 6.44, 7.50, 8.30, 9, 9.30, 10.10, 10.43 and 11.43 p.m.

For Kodzu—7.34, 10.39 a.m., 1.14, 3.29, 4.40, 5.54, 6.11, 8.49 p.m.

For Kamakura, Dzushi and Yokosuka—5.59,* 8.09,* 10, 10.59 a.m., 12.42, 1.49, 3, 4.20, 5.02,* and 7.46 p.m.

LEAVE SHIMBASHI.

For Yokohama—5, 5.30, 6.35, 7, 7.30, 8.20,* 9, 9.30, 10, 10.30, 11.30,* 12.40 a.m., 12.50, 1.40, 1,* 2, 2.30, 3.08, 3.40, 4, 4.30,* 4.40, 5, 5.10, 5.45,* 6, 6.45, 7.10, 7.50, 8.30, 9.10, 10.10 and 11.20 p.m.

For Kobe—8, 11 a.m., 6.39, 7.30 and 10 p.m.
For Ogaki—6 a.m.
For Nagoya—8.30 a.m.
For Shimonoseki—3.30 and 11 p.m.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

For Yokohama—6.15, 7.33, 7.58, 8.44, 9.53, 11.43 a.m., 1.08, 2.11, 3.23, 4.03, 4.48, 5.30,* 5.54, 6.35, 8.09, 9.15, 10.27 p.m.

* Express trains.

LEAVE DZUSHI.

For Yokohama—6.32, 7.51, 8.16, 9, 10.10, 11.09 a.m., 12.01, 1.26, 2.28, 3.41, 4.44, 5.06, 5.49, 6.14, 6.52, 8.26, 9.32 and 10.44 p.m.

LEAVE KODZU.

For Yokohama—6, 6.55, 7.40, 9.40, 11.49 a.m., 4.30, 6.40, 9 p.m.
For Shimbashi and Hiranuma—3.36, 5.37, 7.25, 9.17, 11.27 a.m., 12.37, 1.23, 3.15, 5.45, 7.31 p.m.

LEAVE KAMAKURA.

For Yokohama—6.42, 7.59, 8.26, 9.09, 10.20, 11.19 a.m., 12.10, 1.36, 2.38, 3.51, 4.50, 5.06, 5.58, 6.23, 7.02, 8.36, 9.42 and 10.53 p.m.

LEAVE HIRANUMA.

For Ogaki—6.56 a.m.
For Kobe—8.36,† 11.55 a.m., 7.08,‡ 8.13, and 10.41‡ p.m.
For Nagoya—9.27 a.m.
For Shimonoseki—4.11 and 11.52 p.m.

† 1st and 2nd class only. ‡ 3rd class only.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 26. REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, JUNE 29TH 1907. Vol. XLVI.

CONTENTS

Summary of News ... 697
China ... 698
Political Gossip ... 699
Korea ... 700
The San Francisco Affair ... 701
Formosa ... 702
The Financial Outlook ... 703
Manchuria ... 704
The Franco-Japanese "Entente" ... 705
The Duma ... 705
The Kaiser and the Japanese Squadron ... 705
The Hague Tribunal ... 706
The United States and China ... 706
The Northern Fisheries ... 706
Notes on Current Events ... 707
Prince Fushimi in Canada ... 707
Monthly Summary of the Japanese Religious Press ... 708
The Bookshelf ... 710
Japanese Emigration ... 710
Tennis ... 712
Agnosticism ... 713
Fire in Kobe ... 713
Death of Mr A. Henderson ... 713
The French Wine-Growers ... 714
Yokohama ... 714
Foreign Diplomatic Officials ... 714
The Law Courts ... 715
Shipping Accidents ... 715
Yachting ... 715
Disinfecting Measures ... 716
Baseball ... 716
News of the Week ... 716
American Topics ... 717
Sendai Industrial Home ... 718
Correspondence:—
Dubois v. Dubois ... 719
Income Taxes ... 719
Missionaries and the California Affair ... 719
The Chartered Bank ... 719
Telegrams ... 719
Latest Shipping ... 721
Latest Commercial ... 723

"PAIX ET OUR DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "Japan Weekly Mail," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the Manager, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the Editor.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 29TH, 1907.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Paymaster General Hachisu of the Navy was put on the retired list on June 25th.

An official telegram reports that Admiral Baron Yamamoto arrived in London on June 21st from Berlin.

Mr. R. Wakachi, the Japanese special financial agent, left New York on June 20th for London.

Mr. Saionji, son of Marquis Saionji, the Premier, has been engaged by the Yokohama Specie Bank as a clerk.

A report via Nagasaki says that plague is prevalent at Amoy. Five or six cases were being reported every day.

A case of small-pox is reported in Yokohama, the patient being the wife (24) of K. Tanaka, a merchant living in Noge-machi.

The Hokkaido Colonization Bank has decided to issue debentures to the amount of two million *yen* in July or August in Tokyo and Osaka. The conditions are said to be: issue price not less than *yen* 96 and interest at 6.5 per cent. per annum. The prospectus will be published on July 4th or 5th.

It is reported by some Tokyo papers that Mr. K. Inouye, Japanese Ambassador at Berlin, will shortly leave for home on leave.

The interest on domestic and foreign loans paid during twenty-five days ending June 25th amounted to *yen* 12,562,472.50.

Mr. M. Shimada, a Judge of the Yokohama District Court, has been transferred to Utsunomiya to occupy a similar position.

On June 26th, fire broke out in a factory of the Nippon Kerosene Oil Co., Sagara-machi, Shidzuoka Prefecture, destroying it.

A theatre under construction at Nagoya collapsed on June 23rd owing to a strong wind. Five of the workmen were severely injured.

The promoters of a new association, the Oriental Beer Brewery Co. of Kobe, have decided to wind up the concern. Liquidators were elected.

Six Korean notables, including three former Ministers of State, have arrived in Tokyo to visit the Tokyo Industrial Exhibition.

At 4.40 p.m. on June 19th, a boiler house of the Hokkaido Railway Co. at Hakodate, was destroyed by fire. The damage was estimated at ten thousand *yen*.

Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, German Ambassador, proceeded to Sendai on June 19th. After paying a visit to Matsushima, he will go to Iwate prefecture.

A telegram from Chinnampo, Korea, says that about 5 p.m. on June 24th a violent whirlwind was experienced there for about thirty minutes after which there was a hail-storm.

Two freight trains early on the morning of June 25th collided at Mito station. A locomotive and three carriages were severely damaged. Fortunately no person was injured.

The authorities of the Finance Department intend to re-cast the copper coins now in circulation, reducing their weight by 40 or 50 per cent. and casting them with holes in the centre.

The Training Squadron under Rear-Admiral Tomioka on June 25th left Chefoo for Port Arthur. The squadron after spending three days at the last mentioned port will leave for Dairen.

The Chinese gun-boat *Kiang-yuen*, which was under construction at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe, was launched on June 25th. She is of 530 tons displacement and 13 knots speed.

The Hoden Kerosene Oil Co., Niigata Prefecture, has agreed to purchase the whole property of the Tomoye Petroleum Co. for *yen* 750,000. The transfer of the property will take place on July 1st.

A Nagasaki telegram reports that some share brokers are at present endeavouring to injure the reputation of banks through newspapers. The local government authorities are watching these attempts.

Late on the night of June 23rd, an old woman, Fude Suganuma, living in Matsukage-cho, Yokohama, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the canal near Minato-cho, taking with her a grandson of three years old. Both were rescued by two men who happened to be passing on the road near the river, and were removed to the Kotobuki-cho police station. The cause of the attempt is reported to have been discord among the family.

A Taipeh, Formosa, telegram says that the Aiyu Army, which was carrying out serious operations against the savages at Taikwa-kan on June 25th, promised the aborigines to make a truce lasting for ten days.

The price of copper in London seems to be falling. According to the latest telegram which has been received in Osaka, on June 23rd, the best grade was £94; two days later, £90.10.0; and on Tuesday, £90.

Mr. M. Morita, Director of the Commercial and Industrial Bureau, who is appointed to investigate the condition of business in India, left Tokyo on June 25th for Kobe, where he will embark on Saturday.

A workman named N. Sudzuki (21) on the morning of June 25th committed suicide with a bomb in a house in Yeiraku-cho, Yokohama. His body was blown to pieces. There is no definite report as to the cause.

Since the enforcement of the revised treaty, the total number of foreigners who have been detained in the Negishi Jail amounts to 304, including 39 in 1903, 27 in 1905, and 23 in 1906. There have been no new prisoners this year.

A little past noon on Friday, fire broke out in the house of a small merchant, No. 189, Moto machi, Gochome, Yokohama. The flames were extinguished before any great damage was done. Negligence is reported to be the cause.

Mr. T. Yasunaka, a civil engineer, well known in connection with the invention of a new induction coil to be used with wireless telegraphy, has now produced a new kind of dry electric battery. The new battery lasts for a longer time than that hitherto employed.

Mr. Ishii, Director of the Commercial Bureau, will leave Yokohama on July 20th by the *Nippon Maru* for America, on official business in connexion with Japanese affairs on the Pacific coast. It is said that he will visit Honolulu on his way to investigate the condition of the Japanese labourers on the island.

The Kagoshima Railway Co. has employed a number of Chinese coolies at Dairen at a monthly pay of fifteen *yen* each. Thirty-six of them arrived at Nagasaki on their way to Kagoshima. Tokyo papers add that a panic will be produced among Japanese labourers in the event of the work of the Chinamen at lower wages proving successful.

Paymaster T. Midzumachi, belonging to the First Division, on June 24th was deprived of his rank and decorations and at the same time was discharged. It is said that during the late war he received bribes amounting to about nine thousand taels from several Chinese merchants patronized by the army in Manchuria. With the money he started a restaurant business at Dairen in the name of a woman who was his friend.

Count Yanagisawa and other promoters of a new theatre in Tokyo have purchased a plot of ground of 851 *tsubo* in Yuraku-cho, Tokyo, for thirty-five thousand *yen*. The construction will be commenced in the beginning of July under a well known civil engineer, Mr. S. Yokoyama. It is said that the decoration of the stage and the various rooms will be done by the Takashima-ya of Kyoto, adopting the latest style of Europe and America.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Friday, June 21.

The commotion continues in political circles in Peking. Thus far the most interesting figures whom it has brought to the front are Lu Haikwan, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lu Chienlin, who becomes a member of the Grand Secretariat, and Prince Chun, who becomes an expectant member of the same. Telegrams to Tokyo journals state that there is much confusion. Prince Ching seems to be taking a prominent part in recommending the new officials, which is natural, seeing that the attack of which these changes are the outcome was originally directed against the Prince and his party. Nevertheless it is stated that Prince Ching tendered his resignation a few days ago on the ground that age and infirmity unfit him for the arduous duties of the posts he holds, but the Court refused to accept the resignation and, in returning it, their Majesties urged the Prince not to abandon public life at this time of large national responsibility. It is thought that the tender of Ching's resignation was nothing more than a little bit of by-play designed solely to advertise the Prince's continual possession of Imperial confidence.

It is stated by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* correspondent that the Chinese officials have organized two large companies for the purpose of exploiting the timber in the Yalu valley and that these companies have already commenced operations. The Japanese Consul-General has consequently lodged an emphatic protest against such procedure, which is a distinct violation of treaty.

The Okura Company, now working the Penhsihu mine, is said to have put up a sum of 2,900,000 *yen*, and to be preparing to carry on operations on a very extensive scale. Evidently the Company has entire confidence in the determination and competence of the Japanese Government to defend its claims against China's attempts to invalidate them.

Saturday, June 22.

It is stated that Palace councils are daily held in Peking with reference to further dismissals or removals in the ranks of high officialdom. Apparently the Manchu star is altogether in the ascendant, and the whole tendency of the time is to decimate the Chinese party. Viceroy Chang Chihtung is said to have memorialzed the Throne in the sense that any further disturbance of the occupants of high official posts will unhinge the minds of the people and have dangerous effects. In China men who attain very high rank in governmental circles become objects of special pride to the localities of their origin, and anything like their removal from office or their degradation is bitterly resented. This appears to have been the case with Chu Hungchih, who has just been deprived of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs: his native province, Hunan, is said to have been thrown into a state of commotion.

Sunday, June 23.

The Japanese residents of Mukden, headed by Consul-General Hagiwara, organised a party in the Exhibition Building to welcome the new Viceroy and the new Governor of the city. The Japanese Representative in Peking and the Chinese Representative in Germany were also present. Mr. Consul-General Hagiwara made a speech which commenced by alluding to the facts that China and Japan are united not only by the bonds of a common literature and of consanguinuity, but also by ties of special material interests. Referring to the outstanding questions between the two Empires, he said that the responsibility of not finding solutions did not rest on either China or Japan but must be attributed to lack of suitable occasion. He went on to speak in highly eulogistic terms of the new Viceroy, Hsu, and the new Governor, Tang, and he alluded in most explicit language to a private message from the Chinese Emperor and the Empress Dowager to the Viceroy, which message the latter had communicated to Mr. Hagiwara. Its purport was that their Majesties desired to see the development of Manchuria accomplished by the united efforts of China and Japan, and that they instructed the Viceroy to work in co-operation with the Japanese to that end. The Consul-General described this message as a source of great gratification to both Chinese and Japanese subjects, and expressed an earnest hope that its spirit would soon be carried into actual practise. The Viceroy replied that the Eastern Provinces were notably behind the other dominions of China in respect of material progress. It was his Government's desire to amend that state of affairs, and to afford protection to all enterprises, whether foreign or native, that were likely to conduce to the benefit of Manchuria. He did not advocate drastic measures. Progress to be permanent must be gradual. He intended to be guided by that principle in administering the affairs of Manchuria.

Nothing could be more satisfactory than these utterances and it only remains to be seen whether they will be translated into action. The prospects at any rate are good, for we read in the telegrams that the Bureau of Foreign Affairs newly established in connection with the Manchurian Viceroyalty, has been placed under the direction of Mr. Tao, who was for many years attached to the Chinese Legation in Tokyo, and who not only is thoroughly conversant with the Japanese language but also enjoys the reputation of being a staunch advocate of progress on the lines followed by Japan. Associated with him in a subordinate position is Mr. Li, with whose name we are not familiar, but who is said to be well versed in Japanese affairs. The appointment of such men to preside over the Bureau with which Japanese officials will have to deal direct is certainly significant.

The new Customs Station at Tairen has been duly organised. The indoor staff comprises four Japanese, including the Commissioner, Mr. Kurosawa, seven Chinese and one Englishman, and the outdoor staff consists of fifteen persons whose nationality is not mentioned.

The *Jiji Shimpo* gives some further particulars of the arrangement concluded between Japan and Russia as to Kwanchungtsz. We cannot find any novelty in our contemporary's account, except that in addition to the convention which fixes the site of the station and the compensation to be paid by Russia to Japan, there is an independent document providing fully for the linking up of the two railway systems.

Some details of the new fishery agreement between Russia and Japan are forwarded to the *Mainichi Dempo* by its St. Petersburg correspondent. It appears that the rivers and inlets exempted from the fishery grounds number 34, and that throughout the whole of the remaining length of the coasts Japanese subjects will enjoy equally with Russian subjects the privilege of taking all kinds of marine products except fur seal and sea otters. They will also be entitled to establish curing stations on shore, to build houses there and to repair their vessels. No duty whatever is to be imposed on the fish captured in these regions and exported thence to Japan. The *Novoye Vremya* is not particularly pleased with these arrangements. It seems to foresee that Siberia will be invaded by Japanese labourers, and it urges the Government to take effective measures for setting limits to this dangerous contingency.

Tuesday, June 25.

The disturbance in Szechuan is reported to be spreading, but the rebellion in South China, which excited so much interest at one time, seems to have completely flickered out. Not another word has been heard about it for many days, and rumour now says that Sun, under whose banner the rebels were said to be marching, is quietly living in Hongkong.

Stories are again circulated about the new Viceroy of the Two Kwang. He is said to have taken very greatly to heart the dismissal of Chu Hungchih immediately after his own departure from Peking, and he is consequently refraining from the discharge of his Vice-regal duties in Canton on the plea of ill-health. It is further stated that he has again tendered his resignation. His Excellency must have great confidence in the Throne's disposition towards him, and indeed recent events have gone far to justify such confidence.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a telegram from Mukden saying that the Chinese railway authorities have lowered the traffic rates on the Hsinmintun-Mukden railway by from 20 to 30 per cent., and that the result has been to divert almost the whole of the goods traffic from the Japanese line. This is not immediately comprehensible. We can scarcely assume that goods travelling by the Chinese road are carried round by Shanhaikwan, and the alternative hypothesis is that they are taken from the train at Hsinmintun and transferred to boats for transport by the Liao River. At all events whatever the facts may be, it appears to be pretty certain that the Chinese tactics have given a severe blow to the South Manchurian railway.

The *Hochi* and the *Jiji Shimpo* say that the Chinese authorities at Mukden have decided to build a new suburb which shall rival the constructive enterprise of the Japanese in connection with the railway station and its environment. The project will involve an outlay of 3,000,000 *yen* spread over a period of three years.

Wednesday, June 26.

The danger attending the state of affairs now existing in the Yalu valley is that at any moment collisions may take place between the employees of the Chinese and the Japanese companies engaged in the lumber enterprise. Moji has a telegram which suggests that that peril has actually materialized. The message says that a conflict recently occurred but that it is carefully kept secret.

The new Viceroy of Manchuria is said to be determined to organise a force of six divisions of troops for service in the Three Eastern Provinces. We are not clear at the present moment as to the numerical strength of the Chinese "division," but even assuming it to have the dimensions of a Japanese division, it is evident that 60,000 men of all arms would not be by any means too large a force for such a huge district as Manchuria. One of the Viceroy's first duties is to put an end to the system of brigandage which has hitherto effectually retarded the development of this fine region, and if that great

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

desideratum is to be achieved his Excellency must have an adequate force under his orders.

As might have been expected, the recently circulated news to the effect that China had decided to adopt the gold standard, proves to have been premature. Telegrams to the *Jiji Shimpo* say that this big question is still under consideration—desultory consideration, we infer—and that there are scarcely any of the Chinese statesmen who understand the meaning of the problem. Bimetalism, monometalism and their corelated subjects have perplexed some of the best intellects in the West, and the Chinese are not to be blamed if the aspect of such problems puzzles and deters them. The chief advocate of adopting the gold standard in the Middle Kingdom is said to be Mr. Wang, formerly Chinese Representative in London, where he naturally conceived an affection for monometalism.

Thursday, June 27.

It seems that the Chinese Government is really in earnest about the opium question. The edict, whose promulgation was announced yesterday by Reuter, is summarised fully by the *Jiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondent. Its language is very strong. Opium is called the great enemy of the nation, and the provincial authorities are peremptorily ordered to take such measures as will not only put an end to smoking but will also gradually abolish the cultivation of the poppy in China. The latter point had already been the subject of an edict, but apparently the Government finds that its behests have hitherto exercised little practical effect, for attention is again called to them and severe penalties are threatened against officials who fail to enforce the veto or to make accurate annual returns as to the areas under poppy cultivation in their districts. It is impossible not to recall some phases of Chinese history in connection with this official crusade. We are reminded, for example, that the edicts published since last October, including that just issued, are by no means as drastic as their prototype which saw the light nearly two hundred years ago. Opium was not then by any means new to the Chinese. It had been introduced into China, probably by the Arabs, as far back as the 8th century, but at first it was prized solely for the beauty of its flowers, just as it is in Japan to-day. Not until the early part of the 17th century did the vice of opium smoking become known to the Chinese, and so far as can be ascertained from the researches hitherto made, the Spanish colonists in the Philippines were the first propagandists of the vice. Almost from the very outset officialdom made attempts to check the abuse, but it was not till the early part of the 18th century that the Central Government recognised something of the ills with which the Chinese nation was threatened by the opium habit. A commissioner was then sent to inquire into the matter, and the information thus collected was found so convincing and so shocking that in 1729 the first edict was promulgated prohibiting the sale of the drug and the keeping of opium dens. Were the Chinese then in earnest? There is no warrant for supposing they were not. The edict itself was certainly peculiar. It imposed no penalty on the actual user of opium, the theory apparently being that he should be considered an object of pity rather than of punishment. But as for those ministering to the vice, there could be no doubt about the spirit animating their legislators. Anyone engaged in selling the drug was to be sent into perpetual banishment, having first worn the cangue for a month; and anyone keeping an opium den was to be imprisoned for a term prior to strangulation, his assistants being bambooed and transported. The provisions against perfunctory officials were correspondingly drastic, and inasmuch as this veto was enacted fully a hundred years before the opium vice had been openly taken under foreign protection, there is no ground for reading any anti-foreign spirit into the document. It is not in evidence, however, that Peking's prohibitions were actively enforced in the provinces, and it is to this neglect that the subsequent troubles which culminated in the opium war must be attributed. Peking, however, did not confine itself to one edict. At the close of the 18th century it issued another, but by that time the vice had taken root firmly, and something more efficient than the vigour of Chinese officialdom would have been needed to eradicate it. The subsequent story of the drug's gradual and almost universal adoption by the Chinese people is well known, but whether these new edicts are to be merely replicas of their predecessors so far as effect is concerned, who can venture to predict?

Attention is again drawn by the *Hochi Shimbun* to the great diminution that has taken place in the number of Chinese students now studying in Japan. At one time these students aggregated as much as 12,000, and it is not improbable that they would have grown still more numerous, had not the Japanese educational authorities published the regulations of 1905 which created so much commotion among the students. This led to the departure of many of the youths, but a goodly number still remained. Another and a much more crushing blow was given, however, by a marked change of policy on the part of the Peking Government. Originally the great bulk of the students coming to Japan contemplated a very brief period of study; a species of cramming, in fact, which aimed at equipping a student with a maximum of practical knowledge in a minimum of time. But not only was this system obviously too superficial to be of much benefit but also it lent itself to numerous abuses, and the Chinese educational authorities, well advised, decided to require that all candidates for examination in Western learning should satisfy tests incompatible with any idea of brief preparation. Moreover a college of important dimensions and well equipped with foreign teachers was established by Viceroy Yuan in Tientsin, and this example was followed by the Viceroy of the Two Kiang in Kianghsu, Kiangsi and Hupeh. It is possible therefore for a Chinese student to obtain educational opportunities in his own country. Another reason assigned for the departure of many of those who have hitherto been studying in Japan, is that the monetary allowances made to them by local officials have been largely reduced—reduced by as much as one half, according to some statements—which is due, we understand, to the increased expenditure now devoted by the Chinese to armaments expansion.

In the following Imperial Decrees the story of the dismissal of Chü Hung-chi, already reported by telegram in these columns, is told:—

(1) We have received a memorial from the Hanlin Academist, Yun Yü-ting, accusing the Assistant Grand Secretary and Grand Councillor, Chü Hung-chi, of secret intercourse with certain newspaper people and also of giving hints to Censors as to making denunciatory memorials. We hereby command the Grand Secretary, Sun Chia-nai, and Tieh Liang, President of the Ministry of War, to investigate the matter with a just and impartial mind and report the result of the investigation to us.

(2) In his denunciatory memorial against the Assistant Grand Secretary and Grand Councillor, Chü Hung-chi, the Hanlin Academist, Yun Yü-ting also denounced Yü Tsao-k'ang, formerly Provincial Judge of Kiangsi and now Senior Councillor of the Ministry of Justice. The said Yü Tsao-kang is accused of being ignorant of the first principles of the criminal laws of the Empire. Further that, when owing to the riots against Roman Catholics at Nanch'ang, the capital of Kiangsi, Yü Tsao-k'ang was removed from his Provincial Judgeship, he came up to Peking, and shortly afterwards formed kinship with the said Chü Hung-chi by an intermarriage of their children. Following this Yü Tsao-k'ang, through the influence of Chü Hung-chi, obtained his Councillorship in the Ministry of Justice.

With regard to the above, in view of our confidence in Chü Hung-chi, we kept him for many years in Peking by us, and raised him successively to his present very high position. In return for this Chü Hung-chi should have put forth his best energies to act loyally and conscientiously in his duty towards us. Indeed, although many a denunciatory memorial had in the meanwhile been presented to us accusing the said Chü Hung-chi of various misdemeanours, we always acted leniently towards him. Because of the Imperial grace Chü Hung-chi should have been careful in his daily conduct in order to deserve it. We are, however, still willing to extend the Imperial clemency towards the accused Minister, and will not, therefore, take into serious consideration such charges as his secret intrigues for power and his organizing a party in order to secure to himself for all time his official emoluments. As for Yü Tsao-k'ang, when he was Provincial Judge of Kiangsi he made himself liable to punishment for his conduct at that time, yet, in spite of this, he was recommended to the Trone by Chü Hung-chi and obtained, in consequence, a subordinate ministership in the Department of Justice. Now in his position in the Cabinet Chü Hung-chi ought in duty bound to have told us the exact status of his nominee for the Councillorship in the Ministry of Justice, and by his omission to do so Chü Hung-chi showed himself guilty of covering the delinquencies of his protégé and acting solely for his own private ends. We, therefore, hereby command Yü Tsao-k'ang to be forthwith cashiered and dismissed from the service, and further command Chü Hung-chi to resign his various appointments and return to his native city. This is merely a light punishment at our hands in order to serve as a warning to others.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Although the *Seiyu-kai* and the *Daido* Club failed to join hands against the Cabinet in the last session of the Diet, and although a similar failure attended the recent attempt of the Progressists to manufacture a bond of union out of the San Francisco incident, there is still an agitation is favour of co-operation. On the 25th inst. the representatives of the two parties now in Tokyo are to hold a friendly gathering for the purpose of establishing closer relations if possible. They could not agree that the San Francisco affair should be treated as an interstate problem, but they did agree in condemning the Government's management of it, and upon that common ground they think they can plant their feet. It is beyond the range of ordinary intelligence to understand what reason can be found for condemning the Government if it be admitted that no international issue is at stake. The truth seems to be that the hands of the two parties are forced by circumstances. In view of the now closely pending elections for city and prefectural assemblies, it is absolutely necessary that the Progressists and the Daido Club should find some striking platform. For the *Seiyukai* are now in virtual possession of the electorates, and unless something be done to disturb their tenure, the new assemblies will be more than ever pro-Government, a serious outlook when it is remembered that the general elections for the Diet take place next year. If then the Progressists and the Daido Club show a disposition to join hands, the significance of the fact should not be overestimated.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Friday, June 21.

On the 19th inst. Marquis Ito attended a meeting of the Methodist Missionaries in Seoul under the presidency of Bishop Cranston. The Resident-General made a short speech. According to the telegraphic summary, he said that he had come to Korea to guide and protect the Korean people, and that he was doing everything in his power to enable them to emerge from their pitiable environment. The Missionaries whom he addressed were similarly working to assist the Korean nation, but of course they were influenced by religious motives whereas Marquis Ito's aims were political. The methods of the two sides were different but their policy was the same, and he confidently hoped for the co-operation of the Missionary body in Korea.

Bishop Harris, in reply, spoke in warm terms of Marquis Ito's splendid services to his own country, and said that to him must be largely attributed the freedom of conscience enjoyed in Japan. The Bishop trusted that the Marquis would promote a similar state of affairs in Korea.

Bishop Cranston, whose remarks are very briefly transmitted over the wire, appears to have dwelt principally upon the unity between Marquis Ito's profession and his acts, and to have expressed an earnest hope that his Excellency would co-operate with the missionaries in furthering the progress of Korean civilization.

Mr. Pak Yongho entered Seoul on the 19th inst. at 9 p.m. He was received at the station by Major-General Murata and by Mr. Furui, Marquis Ito's secretary. Pak was to proceed to the Palace on the 20th and return thanks for his pardon.

A small commotion has been created in Seoul by the issue of a police order expelling four Japanese subjects from Korea for the space of one year. These four men constitute the staff of a journal called the *Taikan Nippo*, which has hitherto distinguished itself by an anti-Japanese attitude, assumed doubtless with the object of currying popular favour. The proximate cause of the trouble is said to have been connected with partial conduct on the side of the officials in not giving news to the journal about the recent re-organization of the Ministry. This prompted the newspaper to commence a vehement crusade against the officials, and in consequence legal proceedings were instituted against it by Mr. Yobuko, Chief of the police told off to guard the Palace. This prosecution was duly accepted by the Residency in Seoul—not the Residency-General—, but as the paper became more violent, the police suddenly abandoned judicial procedure, and in exercise of their administrative powers ordered the expulsion above alluded to. No previous reference whatever had been made to the Residency-General, and it appears that the police have got themselves into trouble, for, having once instituted legal procedure, they were obviously exceeding their powers when they abandoned it in favour of administrative action. Marquis Ito is said to strongly disapprove of what has been done and doubtless some step will be taken to correct the fault.

Saturday, June 22.

The *Fiji Shimpo* gives some particulars of the timber-felling enterprise now carried on by a Japanese-Korean Company on the left bank of the Yalu and subsequently to be extended to the valley of the Tumen. The enterprise, which has a capital of 680,000 *yen*, is under the direction of Major-General Kojima. There are sixty tree-fellers, all Japanese subjects; 600 raftsmen, also Japanese, and 600 assistants who are Korean. Altogether 800 Japanese subjects are employed. It has now been determined to officially encourage the formation of Japanese settlements along the banks of the river, and to teach to the Koreans the Japanese system of rafting, which is said to be much superior to that hitherto practised in those regions.

Mr. Pak Yongho has been received at the Palace and is stated to have had a conversation of nearly one hour with the Emperor. His Majesty expressed pleasure at seeing that Pak had enjoyed good health during the many years of his absence from his native country. Pak, on his side, pointed to one of his garments, which had been a special gift from the late Emperor, and declared that throughout the period of his exile his thoughts had ever been directed to the welfare of the Imperial Family.

Tuesday, June 25.

The sun of prosperity seems to have in truth lightened the adversity suffered by Pak Yongho for so many years. Telegrams from Seoul say that not only has he been re-instated in the office he held at the time of the disaster which caused his flight from Korea, but also his name has been replaced upon the roll of nobility, a large estate in the Yangju district has been conferred on him, and he has been raised to the first rank of the first official grade, than which it is not possible for a subject to climb any higher. This, it must be confessed, is somewhat difficult to understand. During the long years of his exile in Japan, Pak Yongho, or Boku Yeiko as he was called in this country, seemed to be an object of bitterest aversion to the Imperial Court in Korea. Again and again attempts were made to assassinate him, and in every case the assassins, rightly or wrongly, were alleged to have been secretly sent by the Court and supplied with funds from the privy purse. Moreover all attempts to obtain Pak's pardon proved unsuccessful, and it seemed as though he were destined to spend the rest of his life in exile, impoverished and unbefriended. Yet now we find him taking the adventurous step of returning boldly to Korea, without any previous sanction from his Sovereign, who nevertheless seems to be suddenly visited by a vertigo of esteem for the exile. No Japanese newspaper undertakes to account for this change, and it must be admitted to be a very puzzling proposition. If Pak is really friendly to Japan and to the cause of progress, would the Court have thus gone out of its way to honour him, and if his influence is to be thrown into the anti-Japanese scale, has the Resident-General been deceived?

Three prominent members of the former Korean Cabinet arrived at Moji on the 24th inst. in company with Mr. Furuichi, chief-engineer of the Korean railways. They are the former Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Yi Chiyong, the former Minister of Finance, Mr. Min Yonghwi, and the former Minister of War, Mr. Kwong Chunghyon. Of course rumour assigns to the coming of these statesmen a political motive. But that is authoritatively denied. They have merely come to look round, and to visit the Exhibition among other things. It is stated that they will spend six weeks in Japan, five weeks being devoted to Tokyo.

There has been a riot at Yonpo in the north of Korea owing to discontent connected with the taxation of salt. The rioters seized seven Korean policemen, and were about to roast them alive, it is said, when a small party of Japanese constables arrived and rescued them, dispersing the rioters and apprehending thirty of their number.

Wednesday, June 26.

We stated in a recent issue that a police order had been issued in Seoul in the case of four members of the staff of the *Taikan Nippo*. The police sentence was that these men were to be expelled from Korea for the space of one year. Whether this judgment was deserved or undeserved did not constitute a public question. What people interested themselves in was the fact that after the case had been duly entered for trial in the judicial section of the Residency, the police decided to deal with the matter administratively and not judicially, which arbitrary decision suggested that the Japanese guardians of law in Seoul attach more importance to expediency than to legal forms. The general opinions seem to condemn their action unequivocally, and a telegram from Seoul now says that on the 25th inst. Marquis Ito, in the exercise of his powers as Resident-General, gave favourable consideration to a petition sent up by these four men and cancelled the order for their deportation.

The newly inaugurated system of preliminary Cabinet meetings at the Residency-General seems to be now in full operation. It will be remembered that, according to this system, the Cabinet meets one day at the Residency-General and the following day at the Palace. On the first occasion of observing this procedure the Emperor seemed to think that his Ministers came to him with second-hand and tainted opinions. He declined to hold any counsel with them and for a moment it looked as though a serious collision was about to take place between the Court and the Residency-General. But this difficulty has evidently been removed, for the Cabinet met at the Residency-General on the 25th inst. and transacted some important business in connection with the new civil code and the reform of the judiciary. As Korea has no national assembly, she will be happily saved from vexatious delays in amending her very defective laws.

The Il Chinghoi have received a new cachet of respectibility. On the 23th inst. they had the honour of entertaining at luncheon Marquis Ito, General Hasegawa, the members of the Korean Cabinet, the Elder statesmen and Mr. Pak Yongho. This convivial meeting was on the occasion of a visit paid by the above officials to a firing trial of the pieces of artillery recently presented by General Terauchi to the Emperor of Korea. On their way back from the trial the distinguished party repaired to the lecture hall of the Il Chinghoi, whose leader, proposing the health of his guests, dwelt on the great honour paid to them by the coming of Marquis Ito and General Hasegawa; and Marquis Ito in reply described the Il Chinghoi as representatives of the Korean nation, whose exertions to lead their countrymen into the paths of progress he regarded with great satisfaction and hope. We (*Japan Mail*) recall the fact that ever since the Il Chinghoi came into existence they have been abused in the most rancorous terms by the little body of English and American anti-Japanese agitators in Seoul. Judging by the writings of these men, one would have supposed that the Il Chinghoi were a curse and a disgrace to their country, but it is evident that Marquis Ito has formed a very different estimate of the party of progress.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Thursday, June 27.

Trouble appears to have arisen in connection with the Resident-General's action in reversing the decision of the Japanese police concerning the deportation of four journalists. So soon as the Resident-General's decision became known, Mr. Maruyama, Police Advisor to the Korean Government, offered to resign, but before his offer had been officially approved or rejected, he and Mr. Yobuko, Inspector of the Palace police, sent in their resignations. It is also stated that Mr. Miura, the Japanese Resident in Seoul, in whom judicial powers are vested, maintains resolutely that the procedure taken by the police was perfectly correct. A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that Marquis Ito is much chagrined by the attitude of his subordinates. They seem, his Excellency complains, to have failed signally in their understanding of the various instructions issued by him from time to time. One main purpose of those instructions has been to enforce the principle of absolute equality before the law and to gradually establish the liberties and rights of individuals on a firm and broadening basis. But in this particular case of the *Taikwan Nippo* the police seem to have been guided mainly by a desire to place obstacles in the path of all newspapers except those that espouse the Government's side.

Meanwhile criminal proceedings have been instituted in the Resident's Court against the four journalists whose sentence of deportation Marquis Ito cancelled. They are charged with the familiar old offence of publishing matter calculated to disturb the public peace and to bring officials into contempt. We should think there can be no doubt about the validity of the latter charge, for the *Taikwan Nippo* went to the length of accusing Mr. Maruyama and Mr. Yobuko of obtaining money from the Korean Court under false pretences and applying it to their own uses. In fact the Seoul journal, although it had originally nothing to complain of except alleged discrimination against it in the matter of furnishing news, allowed itself to drift into inexcusable abuse and slander.

There have been just promulgated in Seoul a set of press regulations, the first ever enacted in Korea. They require, among other things, that any person desiring to publish a newspaper in Korea must obtain the sanction of a Resident and must lodge with the latter a sum of 300 *yen* by way of security for good behaviour.

Only two days ago the news from Seoul indicated that the new system of Cabinet councils at the Residency-General and in the Court, consecutively, had gone into smooth operation, but the latest intelligence contradicts this. It appears that the Emperor declined to receive his Ministers on the 26th inst., and the proximate cause of this refusal is said to have been a resolution adopted by the Council at its meeting in the Residency-General on the previous day. This resolution was that the Throne should be approached with a request for the dismissal of five officers of the Palace Guards on the ground that their action was opposed to the progress of reform. Yi Kungthaik and his co-adjutors obtained knowledge of this intention on the part of the Cabinet and are said to have persuaded the Emperor to postpone the assembly of the Council in the Palace.

General Terauchi, Minister for the Army, who was travelling in Manchuria and Korea, returned to Japan on the evening of June 26th, arriving at Shimonoseki.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AFFAIR.

That enterprising newspaper the *New York World*, not content with eliciting the views of Count Okuma and Viscount Tani with reference to the San Francisco affair, telegraphed also to Count Itagaki. This last is said to have replied briefly. He declared that Commodore Perry had come to open Japan in obedience to the mandate of humanity; that he was convinced that the people of the United States respected that mandate, and that consequently he believed in the preservation of peace. The Count subsequently enclosed to *The World* a copy of the document sent by him to the Hague Tribunal.

An official of the Foreign Office has been interviewed by a member of the staff of the *Chuo Shimbun* and has forcibly pointed out the extreme unreason of the agitators who urge that strong diplomatic pressure should be brought to bear by Japan on the United States. The facts, as related by this official, are that when the American Government was approached through the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, it frankly acknowledged the unlawfulness of the outrages against Japanese subjects and promised to do everything in its power to prevent their recurrence. As to compensation for the victims of the outrages, the law provided a plain course, namely legal action against the State whose insufficient measures to protect life and property had been responsible for the trouble. In these circumstances what possible reason existed for recourse to strong diplomatic action? Diplomacy assumes a stern mien when the Power to which it addresses itself opposes its claims or refuses to recognise its arguments, but when that Power acknowledges the one and admits the other, there is no further room for pressure.

In this context we may mention a telegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* from San Francisco which says that the District Attorney has agreed to take up the Japanese case and to proceed against the city for the recovery of damages.

On the 22nd inst. there was convened in Tokyo a meeting of representatives of the five principal Chambers of Commerce in Japan, namely those of Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Kyoto, and Kobe. The representatives of the two last named places did not arrive in time to attend the meeting, but no doubt is entertained that they will approve the resolution that was passed. The gist of that resolution was that whereas the San Francisco affair had been due to defective municipal government, and whereas Japanese subjects were not the sole sufferers, therefore no reason existed for converting the affair into an international question. Nevertheless it could not be concealed that ever since the school trouble in San Francisco, evidences of anti-Japanese feeling had made themselves apparent, and it was certain that if these continued, a most injurious effect would be produced on the commerce of the two nations. Therefore the Japanese Chambers resolved to draft a circular and forward it to the principal Chambers in America, inviting them to use their best endeavours for the purpose of checking this unfortunate state of affairs.

The World newspaper, which has shown itself particularly enterprising in connection with the San Francisco incident, telegraphed to Marquis Ito on the 21st inst. asking for an expression of his views with regard to the San Francisco affair. The telegram, according to the Tokyo press, was cleverly worded. It said that much of the news reaching America of late had been untrustworthy, and that there would be evident advantage in publishing the views of Marquis Ito, whom all nations recognise as a leading statesman of the age and whose declarations would command universal credit. The Marquis replied on the 23rd inst. in the following terms:—"I believe that the enlightened statesmen who have charge of this affair will have no difficulty in finding a satisfactory solution. Further, believing fully as I do in the sincere friendship existing between the two nations and in their intelligence, I am persuaded that this problem can not lead to any impairment of their relations; nor can I entertain any doubt that there will be a disturbance of the amicable community of material interests which binds the two countries together." This reply is worthy of Marquis Ito and it should suffice to dispel all doubts as to the temper of Japan towards the San Francisco problem.

FORMOSA.

The movement hitherto described for the purpose of quelling the savages in Formosa has been in the form of an arc-shaped line advancing eastward in the northern part of the island, the concave side of the arc being turned towards the enemy, so that when the two horns reach the eastern coast, the savages will be completely hemmed in. In addition to this campaign, which is one of great magnitude and which will probably require a considerable time for consummation, another expedition commenced to advance in the south on the 15th instant against the savages in the Suiko region of the Koshun district. This movement commenced on the 15th inst., and, on the 17th, a vehement attack was delivered, with the result that the savages were entirely routed and driven from their stronghold. They lost six men and their village was destroyed by fire.

Telegrams from Formosa show that on the 21st inst. the *Naniwa* and the *Akitsushima* entered Kelung, whence they are to proceed to the principal stronghold of the savages on the east coast, namely Taito, for the purpose of a two-days' bombardment. In the columns of the *Kokumin Shimbun* we find an interesting statement, said to have been officially compiled, which shows the names of the various places held by the savages, the number of their houses and the population. We reproduce the figures:—

Names of Places.	Hamlets.	Houses.	Inhabitants.
Gilan	24	891	5,165
Shinko	24	408	2,390
Toyen	24	395	1,704
Shinchiku	78	849	4,214
Byoritsu	21	467	1,885
Taichu	3	109	774
Nanto	79	1,529	7,898
Toroku	6	472	4,226
Banshosai	16	520	3,582
Ako	66	3,400	12,847
Kishun	46	1,513	7,797
Taito	268	11,233	59,236
	655	21,786	111,718

It will be seen from the above that Taito, which is to be the scene of the bombardment, is incomparably the most important stronghold of the savages, and its occupation by the Japanese would go far towards the complete pacification of the island. It is stated that the Viceroy, General Viscount Sakuma, on the occasion of his last visit to Tokyo, obtained the Emperor's unqualified sanction for the radical campaign now in progress in Formosa.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

Friday, June 21.

Again on the 20th inst. rumours of bank troubles disturbed financial circles in Tokyo. At noon a telegram was received saying that a run had commenced on the Nagasaki branch of the 18th Bank, and a little later came news that the Kumamoto branch of this same bank was in a similar predicament. The report as to Nagasaki proved erroneous, but that with regard to Kumamoto was confirmed. It does not appear, however, that the run was of a very serious character for it is said to have ceased when the bank had paid 150,000 *yen* over the counter.

Concerning the renewed depreciation in the share market on the afternoon of the 20th, it is universally attributed to a cause which we have often noticed as inevitably operative at such a time, namely, eagerness on the part of small speculators to realize an immediate profit on purchases made at low figures. This factor would certainly have the effect of imparting a fitful character to any upward movement in the market, but the general impression now seems to be that such a movement has actually commenced and that orders from *bona fide* investors have begun to reach the brokers. At all events the 21st saw a renewal of the upward movement, and the market closed on quotations not much below those of the morning of the 20th.

Saturday, June 22.

On the evening of the 20th inst. an important financial event took place. It was a meeting of representatives of the eight principal banks in Japan, namely the Bank of Japan, the Specie Bank, the Mitsui Bank, the Mitsu Bishi, and the First, Fifteenth, Hundredth and Twentieth, as well as two officials of the Finance Department. The object of the meeting was to devise means for correcting the depression which now exists. The unanimous opinion of the experienced bankers and business men who attended the meeting was that the present state of affairs is highly injurious to the material development of the country, the progress of all new enterprises, however sound, having been practically suspended. Certain measures of relief had been taken by the Government; as, for example, the redemption of treasury bills, the recognition of nationalized railway shares as negotiable securities and the proximate payment of interest on these shares. But these measures had not produced the anticipated effect, and the bankers considered it necessary that some more drastic course should be inaugurated. The banks themselves have large stocks of money in their vaults, but in the present panicky condition of the market, they have hitherto hesitated to place these sums at the disposal of business men. It was unanimously agreed that the time had come to abandon this policy of extreme caution and that the above eight banks should unite to supply the resources of which the business world is in such need. The Bank of Japan, on its side, undertook to do everything in its power for the promotion of this end.

Several Tokyo journals, which comment on the economic situation in apparent ignorance of the above measure, take a virtually unanimous line. They agree that there are no material elements of depression in the situation, and that the whole responsibility rests upon a feeling of vague insecurity and nervousness which has prevailed in the business world during the past four months. This feeling has naturally re-acted upon the banks and has inspired the latter with a degree of caution which in turn reacts upon public confidence, to the great detriment of the development of the country's resources. Some drastic measure is necessary, and evidently it can be best taken by the banks themselves, for not only are they the foundation of business potentiality, but also they themselves suffer equally in such circumstances as those existing at present. The *Asahi* and the *Kokumin Shimbun* agree in pointing out that the great desideratum of the time is a union of the banks to guarantee each other against the result of runs inspired by the nervousness of depositors. It is doubtless largely owing to the number of these runs during the past few months and to the disasters which have attended them in many cases that men have come to feel as though they were treading on thin ice, and instead of the courageous spirit essential to all development, there has grown up a sentiment of shrinking nervousness. From the moment when it was known that the banks guaranteed each other against the effects of groundless panic, the panic would cease, and business circles would begin to breathe freely. The *Yomiuri Shimbun*, which, like the above quoted *Asahi* and *Kokumin*, was evidently ignorant at the time of writing as to the action taken by the banks, expresses the opinion that nothing will radically correct the situation except the intervention of great capitalists, and those capitalists are the barley crop, the silk crop and the rice crop. The barley crop and the silk crop may be said to be already assured successes, and the rice crop, according to the predictions of agriculturists throughout the country, promises to be very fine. The *Shogyo Shimpo*, which has hitherto refrained carefully from any expression of definite opinion as to whether bottom had been reached in the share market, now writes in a strain of confidence. It does not predict any very sudden or steadily continuous rise, because there will always be temporary interruptions owing to timid speculators who sell to realize small profits, but that the worst is passed and that the solid men of wealth are now beginning to step in, our contemporary is persuaded.

Mr. Takahashi Korekyo, President of the Specie Bank, speaking through the columns of the *Jiji Shimpo*, considers that the Franco-Japanese *entente* may be regarded as a canal through which French capital will find its way to Japan. He dwells on the well-known frugal and economical habits of the French people and on their predilection for permanent investments rather than for temporary speculations. He also points out that they are largely guided in these matters by the attitude of their Government, and he foretells that the conclusion of the *entente* will have the effect of turning the eyes of Frenchmen towards Japan as a field for profitable investment.

The Progressists have held a meeting to discuss the financial situation and have adopted certain far-reaching resolutions. One is that the Bank of Japan should abandon the present system of what is called *mikayeri tampo*; that is to say, the system under which banks seeking accommodation from the Bank of Japan are obliged to deposit securities from among the very limited number officially recognised as negotiable. The Progressists would sweep away this method altogether, and would have the Bank of Japan make advances to other banks on the credit of the latter and not on the securities which they are able to put up. The Progressists are also dissatisfied with the Industrial Bank. They consider that it fails to discharge the functions primarily assigned to it at the time of its establishment, namely, to assist industry and commerce. Another, and we must say a very far-seeing and sound suggestion made by the Progressists, is that the Government should cease altogether to interfere with the inflow of foreign capital except in so far as official needs had to be supplied. There was much to be said for the Government's point of view in this matter. Officials took the view that if the Industrial Bank acted as a medium for contracting foreign loans, reasonable terms would be secured for the borrowers, while the lenders on their side would be guaranteed against dangerous transactions. But the experience of the past two years shows that one palpable outcome of this policy is to deter all foreign financial instruments which would otherwise have been by this time in active operation, and which, by their mutual competition, would have ensured the lowest possible rates for the borrowers, while at the same time organising ample means of self-protection. In fact the channels for the inflow of foreign capital have been practically reduced to one, for the capitalists of Europe and America will not enter a field where they have to contend against a government monopoly. It is the old story. The free and open air of heaven is the best medicine for the nourishment and growth of all sound expansion.

The action of the principal banks of Tokyo, as described elsewhere in our issue, is strongly applauded by the press of the capital. Undoubtedly much of the depression which commenced in March and culminated in June was due to the conservative policy adopted by the banks. Not only did they set themselves to increase their reserves to an almost unprecedented degree as soon as the first signs of panic became apparent, but also they withheld from commercial and industrial circles the accommodation extended freely to the latter in normal times. The immediate consequence was that merchants and manufacturers suddenly found their working capital reduced most inconveniently, and whereas the nominal rate of interest quoted by the banks did not exceed 7 or 8 per cent., any private individual who had money to lend could easily obtain 12 or 13 per cent. on good security. The leading banks have now taken the enlightened course of seeking security in union amongst themselves instead of in large reserves, and if the smaller institutions can follow this example, the season of severe depression through which the country has now passed will not have been without material compensation, inasmuch as it will have promoted the system of credit and largely increased the potentiality of the country's floating capital. The *Asahi* and the *Mainichi Dempo* both agree in expressing surprise that, in the face of a thoroughly favourable environment, the banks should have adopted such a conservative attitude in the immediate past, and that their reversion to a liberal policy should have been so long deferred. The latter journal compares the banks to a vessel which, encountering a slight fog at sea, stops her engines and keeps blowing her whistle perpetually, forgetful of the fact that she is surrounded by the wide ocean. The slight fog was the re-action on the share market from a somewhat inflated period, but happily the atmosphere is now clear and the ship has resumed her voyage. We (*Japan Mail*) may here recall the fact that, alone among the leading bankers of Japan, Mr. Sonoda Kokichi, President of the 15th Bank, raised his voice no less than two months ago

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

against the irrationality of a bank drawing in its horns when shares and stocks had fallen to such figures as constituted enticing securities. That, in Mr. Sonoda's opinion, was precisely the time when banks could afford to take these shares as security for loans. This thoroughly sound advice did not seem to produce much effect at the time, but it deserves to be recalled now to the credit of Mr. Sonoda's great perspicacity.

On the 22nd inst. the Osaka banks followed te example of their Tokyo confreres.

Meanwhile the upward movement which commenced in the share market on the 18th inst., has continued with one intermission, namely on the afternoon of the 20th. It appears to be generally thought that appreciation will henceforth be the order of the day, although there will of course be occasional interruptions owing to sales by persons who have speculated for a rise.

His Excellency Dr. Sakatani, speaking at a meeting of the Economic Society on the evening of the 22nd inst., reviewed the events of the half year now drawing to a close. He said that great as had been the development of Japan's foreign commerce during 1906, the figures for the current year were still more eloquent, inasmuch as a total increase of 60,000,000 *yen* had already to be recorded, and if this rate of progress were maintained, the total figure for 1907 would be from nine hundred to a thousand millions. There could be no doubt that in the face of this development important questions would soon arise ss to the machinery of finance and the general system of productive enterprise. He then went on to consider the actual conditions of production. Sericulture, he said, promised to show results quite unprecedented; the barley crop needed only a little more fine weather to be a record yield, and the rainy season having hitherto been ideal, the planting out of the young rice had been for the most part successfully accomplished. Passing on to the question of the banks, the Minister said that their accounts for the half year showed most favourable results, and thus from every point of view the six months must be described as economically prosperous. The only unfortunate feature of the situation had been the depression in the share market, which produced its most wide-spread effect in the middle of May. This was doubtless a reaction from the inflated quotations of January, but at such a time things had a tendency to aggravate themselves. Thus the panic had produced runs upon banks, and these in some cases have been obliged to close their doors, all of which events tended to deepen the depression and to accentuate the nervous feeling. His Excellency considered that the crisis of the fever had now passed and that the restoration of normal conditions might be confidently awaited. He spoke also of the development of means of communication in Manchuria and Korea. The situation was thoroughly satisfactory in this respect and a marked expansion of Japanese enterprise in these important regions would certainly follow. In connection with this part of the subject, Mr. Sakatani observed that the harbour accommodation at Bakan called for considerable enlargement, and that steps would have to be taken there similar to those already adopted in the case of Kobe and Yokoha ma. The same was true of Tsuruga also. Reviewing briefly the question of State finance, the Minister said that the revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1907, had exceeded the estimates by 30,000,000 *yen*, and that there had been a large surplus owing to reduced expenditures. For these reasons the Treasury was able to dispense with the operation of floating 80,000,000 *yen* worth of bonds as provided in the Budget of the current year. Thus from every point of view the financial and economic situation was essentially favourable, and these fortunate conditions had now been supplemented by the conclusion of an *entente* with France which would open a channel for the inflow of cheap French capital into Japan. Even the share market, in spite of its present unfortunate condition, might be said to have borne witness, by its former movement of appreciation, to the expansive tendency of the time. The Minister concluded his interesting speech by alluding to the subsidiary coinage. He said that steps had already been taken to bring the size of the silver coins into accord with the enhanced price of silver, and similar measures would now have to be adopted in the case of copper tokens. This question was actually under consideration by the Finance Department. The only difficulty was that if the size of the copper coins was sufficiently reduced, there might be danger of their being confounded with some of the silver coins. To obviate this it was proposed to cast the coins with a hole in the middle, which device would of course impair their comeliness but there would be the compensation of greater facility in handling.

Monday, June 24.

Some complaints are beginning to be heard about the Government's want of energy in pushing forward the public works provided for in the budgets. These criticisms are echoed by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which takes the line that such works are an essential part of the country's expansion, and that if the latter is to keep pace with the growth of the State's expenditures, greater energy must be shown.

Mr. Takahashi, President of the Hypothec Bank, says that the Bank has now lent out a total of 35,000,000 *yen* to the agricultural classes, and that of this aggregate six millions were lent out during the half year just drawing to a close. Formerly the rate of interest charged on these loans was 8 per cent, but during the present year it has varied from 7.6 to 7.8, and Mr Takahashi promises that it will be still cheaper during the second half of 1907.

Tuesday, June 25.

It is stated that the rates of interest on money in the Tokyo market show a marked tendency to rise. Thus whereas the current rate in the middle of April was from 1.8 to 1.9 *rin* per day, it has now risen to 2.1 to 2.2, and seven principal banks, whose maximum charge for discounting bills in April was 2.1 *rin* and their minimum charge 1.6 *rin*, are now levying 2.3 *rin* and 1.8 *rin* respectively. This is taken as a sign of reviving prosperity. It shows at all events that the demand for money is very keen, and the Tokyo newspapers express the opinion that the recent action of the leading banks in forming a union for mutual protection and in deciding to adopt a markedly liberal programme, has had a great effect. In fact the general opinion seems to be that a wave of activity and prosperity has again begun to flow.

Mr. Abe, the President of the Meiji Life and Meiji Fire Insurance Companies, has been interviewed by a representative of the *Hochi Shimbun* with regard to the financial situation. He denies altogether that there is anything like stagnation or great depression in genuine business circles. As a proof of this denial he adduces the record of the Companies over which he presides so ably. This record shows that so far from there being any falling off in the number of applicants for life insurance, the policies issued are steadily increasing as also are the amounts insured. He thinks that the trouble has its real origin in the share market, which attracted such a large circle of speculators, including many solid men of affairs, that great sums are now involved in margining and remargining shares, with the result that money is diverted from the legitimate routes of commerce and industry. All the other circumstances of the situation are eminently favourable, but owing to this exceptional employment of capital, the transactions of trade are more or less interrupted and great quantities of goods lie unmoved, which fact of course has impaired the credit of their owners with the banks. The latter defect is now likely to be remedied, and the genuinely favourable features of the situation will assert themselves, so that we may expect to see an improvement in the share market and the gradual healing of the wounds suffered by speculators. As to the question why capitalists and banks do not now step in and purchase gilt-edged securities which at present rates return splendid interest, Mr. Abe thinks that capitalists do not expect any very sudden or sharp rise in the share market, and they consequently think that there is time enough for any transactions they may desire to make. As for the banks, they hesitate to diminish their reserves in the present panicky state of public feelings.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* justly observes that the prices of first-class securities in the share market are altogether below their normal level. Thus the shares of the Tokyo Railway Company show a return of 6.2 per cent; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha shares, a return of 6.1 per cent; and the Tokyo Electric Light Company shares a return of 7.1 per cent. On the other hand the State bonds, carrying only 5 per cent. interest on their face value are now quoted at from 87 to 88, whereas the Tokyo Railway shares, for example, are quoted at only 73. This state of affairs cannot possibly last, but the *Shogyo* thinks that shares are temporarily held down by a desire to realize as quickly as possible. In fact people have been so hard hit that they hasten to get out of the wood at the first glimmer of light. It is nevertheless to be remarked that in the six working days commenced with the 18th inst.—the 17th having been the point of greatest depression—and ended on the 24th, there was a comparatively steady and general rise amounting to more than 7 points on the average. Tuesday, however, saw a fall of about one point. The *Asahi Shimbun* welcomes the gradual nature of the present appreciation as a most wholesome sign. Anything sudden or precipitate would be dangerous, but the actual condition is that a small set back in one session of the exchange is more than corrected in the succeeding session, so that the ultimate result is a higher level. In fact, whereas, for the past four months or even longer, the who tendency has been to watch for an opportunity of selling, the tendency now is to seize every opportunity of buying. The *Kokumin* quotes a financial expert as saying that in all circles the crisis is believed to have now passed. This expert says that men lost their heads about unloading. He refers to the celebrated Sudzuki coterie as selling for 130 *yen* Stock Exchange shares for which they had paid over 700, and as disposing of Tokyo

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Railway and Nippon Yusen Kaisha shares at quite absurd figures. These speculators have erred equally in both directions.

Wednesday, June 26.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange held its general half-yearly meeting on the 25th inst. and declared a dividend of 40 per cent. for the term ending May 31st. The leading figures of the accounts were :—

Net profits	678,107 *yen*.
Carried over from previous accounts ...	1,784 "
Total.....	679,891 "

Out of the above total the dividend absorbed 616,850 *yen*; 32,750 *yen* were placed to the reserve and 23,547 *yen* were carried forward. This was an exceptionally favourable half-year for the Exchange, but nevertheless even a dividend of 40 per cent did not warrant the price to which the shares of the Exchange rose at one time, namely over 700 *yen* for a 50 *yen* share. That would correspond to a dividend of 70 per cent., assuming the normal rate of interest to be 5 per cent. The shares of the Exchange fell as low as 123 *yen* a week ago, but they have now risen to 150.

The Colonization Bank (Takushoku Ginko) is about to raise a domestic loan of 2,000,000 *yen*. This Bank, prior to the war, raised a loan of 800,000 *yen*, but in view of the rapid development of Hokkaido, that sum has proved quite inadequate. Recourse would have been had to the money market at an earlier date had not the recent depression on 'Change intervened, but the Bank now seems to think that a better opportunity presents itself. It has the support of the nine principal banks of Tokyo and Osaka, and its debentures, carrying 6½ per cent. interest, are to be offered to the public at 96, the nine banks undertaking to subscribe whatever portion of the loan the public does not take.

The *Fiji Shimpo* has some interesting figures with respect to the arithmetic of the recent depression in the share market. Our contemporary says that the number of shares quoted on the Exchange on the 18th of January, that is to say at the period of maximum inflation, was fifty kinds, totalling 7,575,024 shares. Against these the amount paid up was 406,965,200 *yen* and the aggregate market value, as then quoted, was 833,499,137 *yen*. Turning now to the 17th of June, a period of maximum depression, it appears that the sum paid up against these shares was 410,121,200 *yen* and that their total market value, as quoted on Change, was 503,051,200 *yen*. Thus the shriukage in marketable value amounted to no less than 330,447,939 *yen*.

Mr. Ikeda of the Mitsui Bank, speaking through the columns of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, takes a favourable view of the financial situation, which, he is confident, had changed for the better. He admits that the banks during the past few months exercised an exceptional degree of caution, but he attributes that to a reason already noticed in these columns, namely, that the banks, confronted by a panicky condition which might at any moment precipitate a run, and which did in truth have that effect in several cases, were obliged to protect themselves by holding large reserves and restricting their transactions. Now, however, a different era has been inaugurated. Not only have the banks virtually ceased to be liable to such shocks, but also the recent action taken by the principal of them in forming a mutually protective combination, and the liberal attitude assumed by the Bank of Japan, have changed the situation for the better.

The 25th inst. saw a slight decline of prices in the share market, but the leading Tokyo journals agree in regarding this as a purely temporary phenomenon. They say that people are now adopting the safe policy of being content with small gains, and that the resulting tendency to realize whenever the market offers a chance, necessarily exercises an occasionally depressing effect. Moreover the settlements that have to be made at the end of the month are now pressing. The general feeling, however, is bouyant.

Thursday, June 27.

The Suzuki Bank has closed its doors. This Bank was established in the name of Mr. Suzuki Hyoyemon, elder brother of Mr. Suzuki Kyugoro, whose name was so much heard of in connection with the recent boom and its resultant depression in the share market. The head office of the Bank is at Koshigaya in Saitama Prefecture and it has three branches in Tokyo. This Bank has a capital of only 100,000 *yen*, but at one time its deposits reached a total of nearly 2¾ million *yen*. When the first news of Mr. Suzuki Kyugoro's disastrous transactions on 'Change became known a run took place on the Bank, but owing to assistance rendered by the First Bank, the crisis was tided over. There remained, however, in the Bank's hands only ¾ of a million *yen* in deposits. Of this latter total some 160,000 was held by the Tokyo branches and a considerable part of it is said to have been paid-up capital of the Tokyo Water Power Electric Company. The Bank is an unlimited liability, and as the debts due to it amount to 2,000,000 *yen*, while at the same time the property of the Suzuki family is very considerable, no doubt is entertained that business will be resumed at the expiration of the period of three weeks which the Bank has fixed for arranging its affairs. The immediate cause of this suspension of business was a second run which appears to have been inspired by the fact that the Bank was seen to be carefully abstaining this season from granting its usual accommodation to sericulturists. An embarrassed state of its affairs was inferred and depositors flocked to withdraw their money.

This incident has not been severely felt on the Stock Exchange. It is true that a decline of from 1 to 2 points took place on the 26th inst. and again on the 27th, but this is believed to have been mainly due to large sales of shares in anticipation of the monthly settlement.

MANCHURIA.

Reports continue to arrive confirming previous news that the Chinese Government has sanctioned and encouraged the formation of a company to exploit the timber enterprise in the Yalu Valley. It is now stated that the operations of this company affect six districts. This matter is not unlikely to cause trouble between the two empires, but unless the new Viceroy belies the assurances he has given, his good-will may be expected to bring about a settlement of this question.

The problem of preserving equality of treatment as to customs dues in Manchuria is beginning to excite comment. Japan from the first laid down the principle that she would not consent to any arrangement which differentiated in favour of Russia. She was quite willing to agree to the establishment of a Chinese Customs House at Tairen from the earliest possible date, but she justly declaimed that goods crossing the Russian frontier into Manchuria must be subjected to similar fiscal control. Ultimately, however, yielding to pressure from various quarters and to the moral obligation imposed by her own championship of the open door policy, she agreed that duties should be levied on merchandise coming over sea to Tairen from the first of July. This consent was doubtless given in full confidence that the Chinese Government would insist upon a similar arrangement being made at Harbin and elsewhere along the Russian frontier. The public does not know how far China has really bestirred herself in this matter, but whereas less than a week now remains before the commencement of its functions by the Tairen Custom House, there are no indications that any duty-collecting machinery is likely to be soon organised in northern Manchuria. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a strong article on the subject. It quotes M. Pokotiloff as saying, several months ago, that there would be no difficulty in opening Northern Manchuria but that Russia would insist on maintaining a neutral zone 87 miles wide on either side of her railway, and would further insist upon the application of a tariff reduced by one third. Since this declaration was made, there is no evidence that Russia has allowed the negotiations to proceed any further, but the Tokyo journal seems convinced that St. Petersburg's terms will ultimately have to be accepted. Russia, in fact, has played the waiting game with success, and if she makes Vladivostock permanently a free port, merchandise carried thither for inland destinations will have more or less advantage. It is not altogether a just state of affairs.

The latest news about Customs arrangements in North Manchuria is that, in consequence of pressure steadily exerted by the Japanese Legation in Peking, Mr. Ha Tung, on the 21st instant, informed the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires that, in the sequel of several consultations with the Russian Minister, a basis of agreement had been almost settled. M. Pokotiloff will ask his Government for instructions and a settlement will soon be effected.

Manchuria adds another question to the already pretty long list of problems which await amicable settlement between Japan and China. It is the question of jurisdiction in the leased territory. Curiously enough no public document relating to this territory contains any reference to the matter of jurisdiction. It would probably have been mentioned in the Peking Treaty of 1895 had there been anything special to draw attention to it. In these circumstances the Japanese authorities simply followed the Russian precedent. Russia, when she held Kwantung, seems to have assumed as a matter of indisputable right that her officials possessed jurisdiction over all nationalities within the limits of the leased territory. She therefore exercised jurisdiction on those lines, requiring that even Chinese litigants or law breakers should be tried by the Russian Consular tribunals. This system was perpetuated by the Japanese, who duly organised local courts and appeal courts. But in the meanwhile the Chinese had fallen into their rights-recovery mood, and it is understood that they have protested strongly against this action on Japan's part. We learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, however, that the Japanese Government is determined not to yield, and from the point of view of humanity and the due exercise of justice we are bound to express a hope that this resolve will be adhered to.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE "ENTENTE."

On the 22nd inst. the Tokyo City Assembly decided that a fête should be organised to celebrate the conclusion of the Franco-Japanese *Entente*. Steps were taken to obtain the co-operation of all the other principal bodies in the capital, and it is expected that the dimensions of the fête will rival those of the celebrations in honour of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Mr. Nakano Buyei, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, remarks that if this *entente* had been concluded a few months ago and if it had been supplemented by the Government's recent measure for increasing the list of negotiable securities recognised by the Bank of Japan, the effect upon the business world would have been very signal. But unfortunately these important events have come at a time when the depression in the share market is at its maximum, and people's spirits are too much lowered to realize the true value of such happenings. Mr. Nakano expects that one result of the *Entente* will be to encourage Japanese merchants to engage direct in the trade with French Far Eastern possessions, which trade has hitherto been in the hands of foreign merchants only.

The Tokyo Assembly has addressed to the Japanese Government and the French Government a message declaring its conviction that the Franco-Japanese *Entente* will insure the peace of the Far East and promote the friendship of the two nations. The Assembly therefore regards it as a matter for sincere congratulation. Further, the Assembly has addressed to their Excellencies the French Ambassador in Tokyo and the Japanese Ambassador in Paris a unanimously voted telegram of thanks for their able exertions in bringing about a compact which conduces so greatly to the best interests of the high contracting parties.

The day has not yet been fixed for the celebrations which are to be held in honour of the event.

On the 26th inst. the Emperor of Japan sent Count Toda to the French Embassy to present to his Excellency M. Gerard the Grand Collar of the Paulownia Imperialis, in consideration of his services connected with the Franco-Japanese *Entente*. On the same day and for the same reason the President of the French Republic conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour on the Japanese Ambassador, M. Kurino.

On the 24th inst. Mr. Ozaki, Major of Tokyo, proceeded to the French Embassy and handed to the Ambassador a document embodying the resolution of congratulation and satisfaction passed unanimously by the City Council. The following day M. Gerard repaired to the Mayor's office and presented to Mr. Ozaki, for transmission to the Council, a warmly-worded letter of thanks and felicitations.

On the evening of the 26th inst. the members of the Trading Association of Japan held a convivial meeting in Tokyo to celebrate the conclusion of the Franco-Japanese *Entente*. Mr. Ikeda Kenzō, President of the Association, made a speech in which, after dwelling at some length on the numerous benefits that Japan had received from the French nation in her adoption of the products of western civilization, he said that the feeling of gratitude consequently entertained by this country had been prevented from maturing into sincere friendship because of France's association with the Three-Power Protest of 1895, and because of other international relations. Happily all such causes of estrangement were now removed, and the *entente* just concluded must be considered a genuine expression of Japanese feeling as well as an invaluable guarantee of the preservation of peace. It was unanimously decided that letters of congratulation should be sent to the two Ambassadors concerned in concluding the agreement and to the two Governments. The meeting broke up after giving three cheers for the Emperor of Japan and the President of the French Republic at the instance of Mr. Otani Kahei, Vice-President of the Association.

The Imperial Education Society also is making arrangements for the transmission of a congratulatory document which shall carry the signatures of a great number of eminent men chosen from all ranks of society.

It has not yet been decided upon what day the Tokyo Municipality and the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce will hold their intended ceremonies in honour of the *Entente*.

It may here be mentioned that the *Mainichi Dempo* has a telegram from Paris saying that the negotiations for an *entente* between Russia and Japan on lines similar to those of the Franco-Japanese *entente*, are proceeding rapidly and satisfactorily. French diplomats are said to be acting a most efficient part in promoting this much-to-be-desired article. The *Mainichi Dempo* treats the news as authentic. It relates that the interruption which the negotiations suffered some time ago was due to a difference of opinion as to the limits of the *entente*. Russia desired to include Mongolia, Ili and Sinkiang, but Japan's idea was to limit the arrangement to Manchuria. France and England now stepped into the breach and the Japanese Government finally decided to accept Russia's views. Hence our contemporary predicts that the convention will soon be signed, and adds that Mr. Motono has received instructions to use all possible expedition. Our contemporary further alleges that the main import of the *entente* will be to delimit precisely the spheres of Russian and Japanese political influence in East Asia and to provide for the non-interference of either Power in the sphere of the other.

THE DUMA.

The dissolution of the Duma has naturally evoked a good deal of comment in Japan. On the whole the balance of opinion seems to swing pretty evenly. It is thought that both sides showed patience and circumspection, and that if, on the one hand, dissolution was deserved, it was averted on the other until the eleventh hour. We can not for our own part accept this view in its entirety. It appears to us that the display of patience was virtually limited to the Government's side. The radical elements in Russia do not appear to fully recognise the hetorogeneous nature of their own components, or to fully appreciate the fact that, in such conditions, progress towards a constitutional form of government must be very deliberate in the interests of the country itself. They should eschew nothing so much as haste. Every step, however short, toward representative institutions is a distinct step in advance, unless it be disfigured by violence and lawlessness. The Duma should therefore have cultivated above all things a mood of reserve, and should have placed before itself as a main object the winning of the world's sympathy with its course. Can anyone affirm honestly that the Duma took that line? We do not think so. Whether it was the Duma's error or its crime, it was found ultimately throwing its mantle of protection over a large band of revolutionaries, and inasmuch as such a situation could not but compel the Government to dismiss the assembly, it is with the assembly itself that the responsibility really rests. Russia will of course reach a constitution sooner or later. The Tsar himself and even his most conservative advisors appear quite reconciled to that result, if not actually desirous of promoting it. But the road is a long one and must be covered by easy stages, each advance being secured carefully against retrogression. The Duma should school itself to be satisfied with small mercies, each of which, when consolidated, would constitute a new point of departure. What the world now sees is that the outcome of this second session of Russia's national assembly is not a broadening but a narrowing of popular liberty. The Throne has been compelled to take back something of what it had already given, and if we were confronted by such an outcome of ordinary affairs, we could not hesitate to judge that the recipient had shown himself unworthy of the gift.

THE KAISER AND THE JAPANESE SQUADRON.

The action taken by the Emperor of Germany in welcoming the officers of the Japanese Flying Squadron should be profoundly appreciated in Japan. Not only did the Kaiser go out of his way to show courtesy to these officers, but he also had the very gracious inspiration to address them in the English language when presenting his photographs. The Emperor of Germany is always out-spoken and the world has agreed, not without reason, that the natural frankness of his disposition sometimes betrays him into indiscretions. But he never shrinks from acknowledging the significance of his own utterances, still less of his deliberate acts. All this procedure with regard to Admiral Ijuin and his subordinates was evidently carefully planned by the Kaiser, and we are justified in regarding it as an emphatically friendly overture towards Japan. Ever since the Kaiser's celebrated action with regard to the Yellow Peril he has been more or less unpopular in Japan. But it is well known in diplomatic circles that his Majesty long ago abandoned that idea and, what is more, that he has not hesitated to acknowledge his abandonment of it. The wisest men are not perpetually guaranteed against error, and when we remember the moral attitude of the Western World towards Japan thirteen years ago, we cannot be altogether surprised that the Kaiser should have given expression to that mood with more emphasis than reticence. It is not, however, in the disposition of brave men to harbour resentment on account of an error pardonable at the moment when it was committed and retracted so soon as fitting occasion offered. The Japanese will not be backward, we imagine, in recognising the significance of the Kaiser's present attitude, nor will they be disposed to harbour a permanent grudge on account of a passing indiscretion. The Emperor's plainly expressed wish that the navies of Japan and Germany should co-operate to preserve peace and order in the world was addressed to a wider audience even than the Japanese nation, and may almost be interpreted as an expression of approval of the Franco-Japanese *entente*. Why should there not be a German-Japanese *entente* also?

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

Telegrams to the *Mainichi Dempo* from a special correspondent sent by it to The Hague, report that the business of the Tribunal has been divided into four sections; the first relating to an arbitral tribunal, the second to the rules of war on land, the third to the rules of war at sea and the fourth to rights of private property at sea. It is not quite clear from the telegrams how the members of the Court are to be organised with respect to these sections, but apparently there will be committees comprising an equal number of representatives from each Power, and we gather that the chief delegate of France will preside in the first section, the chief delegate of Belgium in the second, the chief delegate of Italy in the third and the chief delegate of Russia in the fourth. Japan's delegate, Mr. Tsuzuki, has been appointed honorary chief of committee in the fourth section, and Japan's second delegate, Mr. Nagaoka, has been named a member of the secretariat. The assignment of these positions to Japanese delegates is spoken of with much satisfaction, and it appears that Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku had to exert considerable pressure in the matter, as there was a disposition on the part of several of the European delegates to relegate their Japanese colleagues to very inferior positions. No actual proposal for reduction of armaments has yet been submitted for consideration by the Tribunal, but the correspondent states that the delegates of England and the United States are canvassing to have this matter brought forward. He predicts that the session of the Tribunal will be much protracted.

Telegrams to the *Mainichi Dempo* indicate that great differences of opinion are likely to arise with regard to the main questions coming before the Hague Tribunal. Thus while both England and Germany are agreed in proposing the organisation of a special court for dealing with prizes of war, they differ seriously as to the composition of the court. Germany would have it consist of two judges from each of the belligerents and three judges from outside Powers, whereas England, though apparently agreeing to this representation of the belligerents, desires to have the neutral judges chosen in accordance with the maritime tonnage of the neutral States. It appears also that Russia is disposed to bring forward the question of the opening of hostilities. This is a matter which the Japanese delegates would naturally be unwilling to discuss in view of the extravagant charges preferred against their country at the time of the first attack upon the Port Arthur Squadron. If therefore Russia insists upon giving prominence to this question, it is not unlikely that some unpleasantness may arise.

There is a difference in the telegrams with reference to the procedure of the Hague Tribunal. The *Mainichi Dempo's* intelligence is to the effect that the proposal for setting limits to the use of floating mines in warfare came from the Italian delegate, whereas, according to the *Asahi's* London telegrams, one of the British delegates is responsible for this motion. We have no doubt that the latter version is correct and it certainly is more detailed. Readers will have noticed that in advancing this proposal Sir Ernest Satow is said to have alluded to disasters suffered by neutral shipping owing to accidental contact with such mines in the Yellow Sea. That choice of locality is suggestive, for in the Yellow Sea all the damage hitherto reported was due apparently by Russian mines, whereas some of the casualties in the Sea of Japan have been dubiously attributed to Japanese mines. At any rate the question is one of prime importance, and everybody anticipated that it would be raised by the Hague Tribunal.

Another most interesting problem which the Conference will have to discuss has been formulated by the chief British delegate. The telegrams are not absolutely explicit about this, but we gather that the proposal takes the form of removing the liability of contraband of war to capture when carried in neutral waters. This would amount in practise to abolishing contraband of war altogether, and indeed considering the practical inefficiency of existing restrictions, it would seem that such abolition is the most sensible course. The telegrams say, however, that the British proposal was received by the other delegates with much astonishment. England nevertheless is reported to be very resolute in the matter; so resolute that unless her idea finds favour, she will decline to recognise the right of carrying contraband in the ships of belligerent powers. Evidently this intelligence requires elaboration. The only inference that can be drawn from it is that questions of surpassing interest are destined to come before the Conference.

Strangely enough nothing appears to have yet been said about readjusting the limits of territorial waters. This matter might have been expected to find a prominent place in the deliberations of the Conference. The present 3 miles limit was fixed with reference to the range of mediæval smooth-bore guns, and has therefore become quite unsuited to this age of far-ranging rifled artillery. During the recent war there were many evidences of the inconvenience of the present rule, but on the other hand, unless some rigid restrictions be imposed upon the use of floating mines, it is evident that to largely extend the limits of territorial waters might be productive of disastrous results for neutral shipping. The tendency of the time is to make the ocean free in all parts to navigation by commercial vessels, and we are inclined to think that in view of this tendency the limits of territorial waters may possibly be left undisturbed by the Conference.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

The United States Government is said to have officially informed the Chinese Legation in Washington that out of the 38 million dollars which represent America's share of the indemnity exacted after the Boxers' outrage, only 14 are found to have been required for actual expenditure and the remaining 24 millions will consequently be remitted. China has already paid 6 millions of this debt so that only 8 millions remain now to be disbursed according to the new decision of the United States Government.

It may be taken for granted that this procedure on America's part will provoke a good deal of criticism. At the time when the dimensions of the Boxer indemnity had to be fixed, it was explicitly agreed that actual outlays should be made the basis of each Power's claims, and that nothing should be demanded in excess of that figure. Everyone remembers how curiously this programme worked out. Some of the Powers put in claims which had to be regarded either as extortionate or as confessions of the claimants' inability to conduct military operations with any degree of economy. There being, however, no scrutator, China was compelled to acknowledge the claims as they were preferred. Are we now to assume that the American accountants, whose accuracy and honesty no one ventured to question at the time, were guilty of the stupendous miscalculation now inferentially attributed to them? Are we to suppose that they made a mistake of 24 million dollars in a total of 38 millions? Of course if such a collossal blunder was perpetrated, the United States Government is perfectly right in acknowledging it and in making reparation, even though seven years have been required to discover the error. But if the United States accountants blundered so egregiously, what are we to think of the accountants of certain other Powers who submitted demands which, even at the time, excited a sharp outcry by the vastness of their dimensions? Then again there is a general principle involved, namely that of solidarity. The Powers joined hands in China at the Boxer crisis, and pledged themselves to act in absolute concert throughout. Is it entirely in accord with that pledge that one of them should deliberately dissociate itself at a subsequent date in the very marked manner now adopted by America? We do not for our own part attach much importance to this latter question. It was asked very pointedly in connection with the Shimonoseki indemnity, and the sufficient answer was that justice, however tardy, is always justice. Nevertheless Washington's proceedings on the present occasion, when coupled with her return of the Shimonoseki indemnity, will undoubtedly furnish a theme for much comment by the publicists of the world.

THE NORTHERN FISHERIES.

Captain Gunji, who is now in Tokyo, has been interviewed by a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun*. He says that the total number of fishing grounds put up for tender recently in Vladivostock was 229, but out of these only 85 were actually alloted, namely, 80 to Japanese subjects and 5 to Russian. Three stations on shore for curing and packing fish were also secured by the Japanese bidders. With regard to the remaining 144 stations, Captain Gunji says that the fact of their not being alloted was not due to discrepancy between prices offered and Russian expectations. The fact is that there was no bidding for these stations inasmuch as the conditions existing there are quite unknown to the Japanese. Investigations will be conducted during the current season and doubtless the whole of the ground will find lessees next year. Captain Gunji adds that the Russian authorities at Vladivostock were much gratified by the fair and orderly procedure of the Japanese. What else they expected we do not know, unless it was a combination amongst the bidders to keep down prices, but at any rate they are said to have been agreeably surprised. On the whole the prices at which the fishing grounds were obtained are moderate, in Captain Gunji's opinion, though in some cases he thinks that the bidding was too high, especially as the season's operations have had to be somewhat deferred. He complains that the Japanese war-ship which has hitherto been cruising on the Kamchatka station, is now to be withdrawn to Hakodate, so that the Russian cruisers will have the field entirely to themselves. If the Japanese flag is to be represented at all in these northern waters, Captain Gunji would keep it flying during the fishing season instead of withdrawing it just as the season sets in. The *Fiji*

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Shimpo supplements this information—also on Captain Gunji's authority—in the sense that the whole sum paid by the Japanese for the 80 stations which they secured was 50,000 *yen*, and assuming that 300 boats are sent out and that each boat captures 1,000 *koku* of fish, the aggregate take will be worth from four hundred to five hundred thousand *yen*. Speaking of a market for these fish, which will consist principally of salmon, Captain Gunji observes that if the products of the Saghalien region be added, the quantity of salmon offering for sale will be double the present consumption in Japan. A marked depreciation in price must therefore ensue, unless markets can be found elsewhere, and this is the question which is now exercising the Japanese fishermen. Captain Gunji has been in communication with German firms, but he says nothing as to the outcome of his negotiations.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Official Gazette* announces the formation of a new university to be called the *Tohoku Teikoku Daigaku* (North-eastern Imperial University). It will come into existence on the 1st of September and will be for the present under the presidency of the Principal of the Agricultural College at Sapporo, which College will become a branch of the new University. The latter's site is to be Sendai, and we gather from the programme that no theoretical subjects will appear upon the curriculum for the present at all events. In fact it may be briefly said that the curriculum of the Sapporo Agricultural College is to be adopted *in toto* at the new university.

We find in Tokyo papers figures showing the Government's estimate of the spring crop of silk. This estimate shows that the number of egg cards is 2,458,044 which is 185,287 larger than last year's result, and the quantity of cocoons is 2,241,113 *koku*, which exceeds last year's return by 376,112 *koku*. In brief the total increment is put at 20 per cent.

A terrible railway accident is reported to have occurred on the Siberian Railroad in the neighbourhood of Spasskaia. The train was overturned and the casualties were six persons killed, four severely wounded and all the other passengers more or less hurt. Spasskaia is on the east of Lake Hanka and is one of the most important towns on the Ussuri branch of the railway. The cause alleged for the accident is that the train, instead of slowing down at a part of the line which was under repair, proceeded at high speed and was overturned, but rumour attributes the affair to the action of revolutionists. It may here be mentioned that Vladivostock is said to be in a very unsatisfactory condition. The utmost possible precautions are adopted by the authorities, and officers are forbidden to leave the barracks except on urgent occasions, while in the event of going outside these limits, they are required to leave behind them an accurate statement of their destinations.

Sir Claude MacDonald reached Vladivostock on the 24th inst. His Excellency is expected to be in Tokyo on the 29th. Lady MacDonald's return will be a little later. The Ambassador will be heartily welcome in Japan.

In order to elucidate Reuter's telegram published elsewhere it may be as well to state that the county fixtures for the second half of last week were: Kent *v.* Hampshire, Lancashire *v.* Sussex, Yorkshire *v.* Essex, Surrey *v.* Middlesex and Worcestershire *v.* Somersetshire. It is evident therefore that the telegram is intended to convey the following results: Kent beat Hampshire by an innings and 190 runs; Lancashire beat Sussex by 307 runs; Yorkshire beat Essex by 5 wickets; Surrey *v.* Middlesex and Worcester *v.* Somerset were drawn.

Mr. Secretary James Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, in a recent address delivered before the Americus Club, of Pittsburgh, declared that the United States was successfully experimenting in the production of camphor. He said, in part: "For years the department has been distributing camphor-tree seed, and thousands of trees are now growing throughout the south and in the Pacific coast states. Two years ago a serious effort was made to develop the manufacture of camphor from these trees. By improvements in manufacturing processes satisfactory results have been accomplished, and a large manufacturing concern is now building up a camphor grove of 2,000 acres in Florida, from which it hopes to make its camphor. This firm uses more than $500,000 worth of camphor every year."

A Parliamentary return has been issued giving a quantity of information on the British National Debt, not the least interesting being the comparison afforded by the gross liabilities of the State at the end of each year from 1836 to the present day. The following table of the totals of a selection of years shows the trend of the debt, the liability never once having fallen below 800 millions between 1836 and 1867:—

	Total Gross Debt.	Amount per Head of Population.
1836.....	£846,057,745	.....£35
1868.....	797,815,458	 27
1889.....	697,604,295	 18
1899.....	635,393,734	 15
1901.....	703,934,349	 17
1903.....	798,349,190	 20
1907.....	774,164,704	 19

In 1888 the largest reduction made in the debt in a single year took place, the amount of debt cancelled being £31,500,000. For ten years after that several millions of debt were cancelled, the average yearly amount being £7,000,000. Then came the South African war, and with it a rise in the debt of £163,000,000, of which over £24,000,000 has been cancelled since 1903.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN CANADA.

Field, B.C., June 22.

The Imperial train arrived here on Thursday evening, where the Prince and his party enjoyed the hospitality of the Mount Stephen House, a charming hotel managed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, not far from the base of Mount Stephen. A number of the trackmen employed on the railway in this district are Japanese, and they celebrated the occasion by a half holiday, decorating the platform of the station and the hotel in honour of their illustrious countryman. His Imperial Highness evinced much pleasure on learning of the excellent reputation his countrymen enjoyed in this district.

After a quiet night's rest at Field, the party left on Friday morning for Glacier, where they arrived early in the afternoon. Saddle horses were in waiting at the Hotel, and some of the suite availed themselves of these and rode out to get a nearer view of the great Illecillewaet Glacier.

H.I.H. Prince Fushimi and suite left Glacier on Saturday morning. The Imperial train halted at some of the interesting points on the railway, of which perhaps the most notable was the Albert Canyon, where the train runs along the brink of a very deep gorge. Gangs of Japanese trackmen were posted along the line, who bared their heads as the Royal train passed.

At Revelstoke a large party carrying British and Japanese flags, who were awaiting to welcome the Royal train, were addressed by the Prince from the car "Cornwall." The party is now enjoying the magnificent scenery along the Frazer River. Their journey over the Canadian Pacific is nearing its end, and all along they have been favoured with ideal weather.

Vancouver, B.C., June 23.

The Imperial train arrived at Vancouver on Saturday evening. Before leaving the train the Prince and his suite expressed their warmest thanks for the extraordinary comfort provided by the Canadian Pacific management, and in token of their appreciation presented some very beautiful souvenirs to various officials of the Company.

The party are now guests at the C.P.R. Hotel, Vancouver, and the Company's steamer *Princess Victoria* has been placed at the disposal of the Prince, who sails for Victoria to-morrow.

Vancouver, June 22, 1907.

H.I.H. Prince Fushimi arrived here on Saturday, the 22nd, over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

On arrival at the station the Imperial party were met by the Mayor of Vancouver, the City Council and representatives of other public bodies. The city was profusely decorated with British and Japanese standards, the vessels in the harbour also being dressed.

Over six thousand Japanese greeted the Prince, who was highly pleased with the reception given him.

H.I.H. was driven to all the points of interest throughout the city during the afternoon of Sunday, also visiting Stanley Park.

In the evening the city was ablaze with Japanese lanterns, electric illuminations, etc.

The Prince and party left for Victoria on Sunday the 23rd, where they were welcomed by Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir, the Mayor of Victoria, the Aldermen and the officers of the local garrison.

At Victoria His Imperial Highness expressed his gratification at the delightful trip over the Canadian Pacific Railway and was graciously pleased to decorate Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the C.P.R. with the Order of the Sacred Treasure; Mr. W. R. Baker, Assistant to the President, who was in charge of the Imperial party, also received the Order of the Sacred Treasure, Third Class. Several other officials of the C.P.R. were also honoured by His Imperial Highness.

Later.

The President of the C.P.R., Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, received a despatch from Mr. Seigo Nagasaki, Councillor of the Court of H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan, who is accompanying H.I.H. Prince Fushimi, stating that H.I.H. greatly enjoyed the journey under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Railway, his pleasurable anticipations having been more than realized, and appreciated that all that could possibly have been done was done to make the journey a successful one.

Vancouver, B.C., June 26.

H.M.S. *Monmouth* with Prince Fushimi and suite on board sailed from Victoria for Yokohama at 1.15 p.m., yesterday. The Prince specially expressed his gratification at the great reception given him by the British nation. He noted with great satisfaction that he had been enabled to accomplish his trip round the world entirely under the British flag.

Prince Fushimi, who left Victoria on June 25th by the British cruiser *Monmouth*, will arrive at Honolulu on the morning of July 2nd. On the afternoon of the following day, the warship will leave there and is expected to reach Yokohama at 3 p.m. on July 14th.

A telegram to the *Dempo* says that the Captain (Nohaboff) of the Russian steamer *Amur*, which is under repair at Hakodate, was arrested on the morning of June 26th by gendarmes while inspecting the Hakodate fort. He is undergoing examination before the Military Authorities.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Koe* (Roman Catholic) in a recent issue draws attention to the wide difference that exists among Protestants in respect of tolerance and fair-mindedness. There are happily, says the *Koe*, some Protestants—Episcopalian, Methodist, Universalist, Unitarian, and so on—who have in an unstinted manner expressed their admiration for the strength of our organization as a Church, for the unchangeableness of our belief, for the devotion of our priests and nuns, for the many charitable works carried on by our converts. They recognize the merits of these things and have no hesitation in referring to them openly. But there is a set of Protestants who are the exact opposite of this. They never miss an occasion for slandering us and misrepresenting us. Their narrow-mindedness defies description in words. To quote an instance of this, when Bishop O'Connell, the Pope's Legate, was here a certain section of Protestants became quite hysterical over the affair. In sermon and lecture time after time they raved against the Roman Catholics. The existence of this wide difference of view between Protestants is known to most people. As time advances the liberal-minded Protestants increase in number, but unfortunately the bigoted set shows no sign of becoming extinct. Bigotry dies hard, and so we must prepare our minds for the endurance of a certain amount of persecution for many years to come. The World's Student Federation Conference meetings held in Tōkyō last April were on the whole characterized by great tolerance of spirit and many of the addresses given were such as met the entire approval of Roman Catholics. Still, a few speakers used the opportunity for attacking us. Mr. Ebina Danjō, in treating of Roman Catholicism in Japan in the seventeenth century, entirely misrepresented the situation; and Dr. H. Bois, Professor of Theology at Montauban, made statements concerning the relative position of Roman Catholicism and Protestantism in France which he certainly would not venture to make publicly in that country. He said that though the Protestants of France only numbered 700,000 as compared with 30,000,000 Roman Catholics, in science, literature, trade, social reforms and works of charity they did far more than the Roman Catholics and that throughout France people were beginning to feel that Catholicism was behind the age and did not represent real Christianity, and so on. In making such a statement as this Dr. Bois seems to have traded on our ignorance of facts, says the *Koe*. Anybody who knows France well would at once see that these statements were not true. The notion that in France people who desire to have religion turn to Protestantism instead of to Roman Catholicism is quite false. Most French people know on what a very unstable foundation Protestantism rests, that it lacks the authority which is essential to protect a religion from the attacks of scepticism. When Professor Bois says we are out of sympathy with modern thought, that depends entirely on the phases of modern thought to which he is referring. Extreme forms of socialism that tend to subvert the order of society, certain kinds of vague mysticism that lead to nothing, and all forms of thought that undermine authority—to these French Roman Catholicism is opposed. But with scientific search after truth our religion is in sympathy.

The *Koe*, in a very temperate article, discusses the views of the growing and very powerful section of thinkers who maintain that morality is in every way far more powerful and unassailable when divorced from religion. The writer divides these thinkers into three classes (1) The intuitionalists, who make conscience the judge of actions and the source of authority in deciding on the nature of actions; (2) the utilitarians, who make the welfare and happiness of mankind the final test of the desirableness or undesirableness of certain ways of acting; (3) the school which asserts that morality is one of the products of advanced civilisation, one of the means which are essential to the full development of the powers with which man finds himself endowed. The conclusion which the writer in the *Koe* reaches is that all attempts to get rid of religion as a basis for morality have failed; that conscience only prompts us to do our duty, what that duty is we must learn from external sources; that man can not reach the highest happiness without knowing and worshipping God, and that as a matter of history not one of the fine systems of civilisation which have existed has produced high class morality without the aid of religion.

* * *

The exaggerated statements which are constantly made in Europe and America relating to the attitude of the Japanese people as a whole to Christianity only now and again attract the notice of Japanese writers. In an article published in the May *Taiyō*, written by the editor, Mr. Hasegawa Tenkei (pp. 153-158), the views of the optimists who start the wild rumours that find their way into the newspapers are severely handled.* Mr. Hasegawa's article is pronouncedly anti-Christian. He thinks that in as far as Japan accepts Christianity, she will go back; that Christianity will rob her of all her old charms, take away her fine spirit of independence and candour and teach her how to act the hypocrite. *Kirisutokyō Seishin wa, tōtei shinjidai no kokumin wo michibiku ni tarasu; ina, mushiro sono kokumin wo suijaku seshime, gizensha tarashime, daraku seshimuru mono ni hoka narazu.* Mr. Hasegawa states his reasons for holding this view at some length. He ridicules the notion that Western civilisation is the product of Christianity and that it is their possession of Christianity that is the real cause of the advanced state of certain Western countries. In the June number of the *Koe* we find a long answer to Mr. Hasegawa's article. The writer is of opinion that there are a great many Japanese scholars who agree entirely with Mr. Hasegawa and hence that Christians cannot afford to pass over such attacks in silence as most of them do. To reprodnce the original arguments and give the replies of the *Koe* would occupy more space than we can give to the subject. Mr. Hasegawa is of opinion that for centuries Christianity invariably weakened States by its teaching. He thinks that Christianity was the real cause of the fall of Rome. Mr. Hasegawa, as the *Koe* observes, wields a powerful pen and with a good many readers what he writes will carry great weight. The article has already been highly spoken of in some quarters.

* * *

Many of the addresses delivered at the World's Student Federation meetings as reported by the Tōkyō newspapers have been published by Christian magazines. Among them Dr. Hall's remarks on the ways in which Japanese Christianity is likely to prove a valuable complement to Western Christianity seem to have attracted great attention. He is reported to have expressed his dissatisfaction with Western civilisation as it is now and to have admitted that it fails to embody some of the finer parts of the Christian religion. In philosophy, in speculation, in pantheistic thought, in transcendentalism, the West has, according to Dr. Hall, to learn much from the East.† The attention of the West is centred on the present world and material comforts and conveniences, and there is little of that spiritual aloofness and absorption in higher thought that is to be found in the Eastern world. Dr. Hall is of opinion that unless the present system of civilisation can be more spiritualized, unless Europeans and Americans can be taught the value of devotion, self-sacrifice and unworldliness, grave dangers can hardly be avoided. Dr. Hall sees in Oriental thought the very remedies which are needed to make good the deficiencies of modern Western thought. Dr. Hall's observations on this subject have naturally been made the subject of much comment among teachers of religion of all schools in this country.

* * *

We read in the *Gokyō* (Methodist) that a volume of sermons has recently been published entitled *Honda Yoichi Sensei Sekkyō-shū*. The practice of publishing sermons in a permanent form has not been very widely observed in this country; though some useful volumes have appeared, such as Mr. Uemura Masahisashi's *Shinkō no Tomo*; Mr. Miyagawa Tsuneteru's *Ikaita Kirisuto* and Mr. Ebina Danjō's *Taikoku no Shinseimei* (The new Life of the Empire) and his *Reikai Shinchō* (The New Tide in the Spiritual Ocean). Commenting on this subject, the *Gokyō* says that in Japan as elsewhere there are a good many persons who are likely to be deeply influenced by the perusal of well-written Christian books. The editor himself and several of his fellow students were instances of this, he tells us. Dr. Takagi further says that, while not agreeing with some of the views championed by Bishop Honda, he has no doubt the book will be widely read and will do good.

Mr. Tsunajima Ryūsen, the publication of whose *Byōkan Roku* a year or two ago caused such a stir in the Japanese religious world, has now issued another work somewhat on the same lines called (冥想録) *Kwaikōroku*. Reviewing this book, the *Gokyō* says—Opinion is divided as to the value of Mr. Tsunajima's writings. That he is a very earnest man nobody doubts. Some consider that his mind is not in a normal state and hence that no importance is to be attached to his alleged visions. With his views we do not of course agree, but we confess to having a certain amount of admiration for him and we think that in placing religious experience above argument he is on the right road. Too much has been made of what is known as objective religion, and the demand that the existence of God should be proved by logic in a manner to satisfy our rational faculties proceeds from a mistaken view of what is possible in such a case. The notion that God can reveal himself to individuals and that thus man can be united to Him is entertained by all Christians. In insisting on this truth Mr. Tsunajima has done good service. Mr. Tsunajima's books are well worth reading for the charm of his style. His writing is highly poetical and his works seem to be permeated with emotion. His books constitute a history of the workings of his mind and of the various spiritual discoveries which deep meditation has, he alleges, enabled him to make.

The *Gokyō* of June 15th expresses the hope that the newly organized Japanese Methodist Church will succeed in displaying as much activity as Methodism in England, America and Canada has shown in past years. The newly formed Church is undoubtedly in possession of a good constitution on paper, if this constitution can only be got to work well in practice. The sum of 5,000 *yen* has been set aside for special evangelistic work to be commenced in the autumn. The *Gokyō* trusts that laymen will be invited to assist in this work and that as far as possible it will be so conducted as to insure some permanent results.

* * *

The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* (Congregational) in a recent issue propounds and attempts to answer the question "How can modern Japan be converted to Christianity?" Here is the substance of its remarks on this subject:—In the United States a new body of Christian workers has recently been organized, bearing the name of "The Laymen's Movement." They are of opinion that the amelioration of society has been hitherto left too exclusively to the clergy; that it is the duty of the laity to plan and work for great social reforms, to be brought about by the propagation of Christianity. They are now engaged in collecting information bearing on the condition and requirements of non-Christian countries. The members of this association are business men who are evidently determined to set to work in a thoroughly business-like way. They have addressed the following inquiry to certain persons in this country:—"For the conversion of Japan within the present age what methods do you recommend; what men are needed and what

* The latest canard to hand credits "General" Booth with the conversion of 3,000 Japanese while he was here.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† *Seiyō genkon no Kirisutokyō-to ni wa, sono tetsugaku-teki, bonshin teki shisō wo kaitoku shienai, mata kore wo komomanai. Seiyō shisō no mottomo takuetsu seru wa kwagaku-teki, rekishi-teki no kōmen de aru. Subete no mondai no kompon shugi wa tame ni gense ni son su.* The gist of this is that Western Christians take little interest in high philosophic thought; that they are essentially worldly-minded and only take a real interest in things connected with the present life.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

amount of capital?" Here are questions which are surely worth discussing. Their propounders are certainly not lacking in courage nor in progressiveness. We will state our views on the subject under five headings. (1) *The first step which it is necessary to take to bring about the conversion of Japan is the better education of Christian workers.* If we would teach others, we ourselves must be taught. What we most need is a Theological Seminary that in its own sphere shall rank with the College of Literature connected with the Imperial University. For the evangelization of Japan Japanese Christian workers are mostly needed. There is at present no institution where adequate training for such workers can be obtained. American Christian laymen could do nothing better than enable us to found a Divinity Hall here. (2) *In order to get a hearing for Christianity in this country, we must establish Christian newspapers and magazines and issue higher class books.* The Christian press as it is to-day in Japan is very uninfluential. There is not a single Christian daily newspaper in the country. We have a few weekly and monthly organs, but they are all run on insufficient capital and hence are not worthy of the cause they represent. And when we come to consider books, Christian literature is altogether behind the age both in quantity and quality. What is wanted is capital and organization in the publishing line. Men who are competent to write good books are to be found, but they have neither the time nor the money to spend on book-writing. (3) *The sending of a number of foreign missionaries of the ordinary type to this country is in no way desirable.* Although it is true that the harvest is great and that the labourers are few, regarding the matter, as our American interrogators wish to do, from a business point of view, the attempt to convert Japan by means of foreign missionaries is certainly the wrong way to go to work. The expenditure of time and money involved is not warranted by the achievable results. Quite ten years must elapse before a foreign missionary is properly qualified to carry on evangelistic work in the country efficiently. In some cases even twice the number of years have been needed for the necessary linguistic and other kinds of preparation. Even after all this preparation unless men have exceptional ability and force of character their influence in the country is very insignificant. If men like Professor Ladd, Dr. Hall, Mr. Bryan and "General" Booth visit Japan, they undoubtedly make a big stir in our world of thought and leave deep impressions on the minds of those who come into contact with them. They do in a short time what men of less calibre have failed to accomplish in a series of years. (4) *Money and better organization are sadly needed in the whole field of Christian charity.* There is perhaps no single Christian agency that has for its object the education of the young, the reform of the vicious or the relief of the poor the sick and the afflicted, which is adequately supported. There are Sunday Schools, Young Men's Societies, Young Women's Societies, Reformatories, Orphanages, Refuges of several kinds and Homes for the fallen, and the like. But almost every one of these is crippled for want of sufficient funds or is quite defective in organization. America is in a position to supply both these defects, to subscribe capital and to teach us how work of this kind ought to be carried on. (5) *Of all the wants of the Church of Christ in Japan* money is the greatest. Evangelistic work of every kind carried on by native workers is curtailed and limited continually from one cause only, the lack of funds. But when we say this, we are aware that our meaning may be misinterpreted. We do not intend it to be implied that we think that money alone will effect all that we desire to see effected. Far from it, many other things are needed. But most of these are either in our possession or procurable. We realize, however, that even capital to carry on our work may be obtained at too high a price. If it involves the loss of our freedom and independence of action, we would rather be without it. If our brethren across the seas are prepared to subscribe to our charities without exacting any conditions and without looking for any return or recompense of any kind, we will thankfully accept their help. Otherwise we would rather be without it. In conclusion, we venture to express the hope that the laymen of America who have started this movement are actuated by purely Christian and entirely disinterested motives. If this Christian propagandism be a mere device for the extension of Anglo-Saxon influence, or a means of spreading Western civilisation in this country, we can accord it no kind of welcome. The spread of the Gospel for its own sake—the pure unadulterated Gospel of Christ and St. Paul—is what we desire to see above everything and for which we are prepared to sacrifice everything. We want no mixture of dross with this pure gold.

The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* in its issue of June 13th urges the importance of establishing a Pension Fund for aged Christian workers who have spent all their best days in the service of the Church but who have not been able out of their small incomes to lay by anything for old age. This subject has been repeatedly discussed without leading to the adoption of any practical measures for meeting the difficulty. The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* says that hitherto in the Kumiai Churches most of the workers having been comparatively young men, the necessity for providing for retired pastors has not been much felt. But gradually the number of men over 50 years of age is increasing and there are two pastors, Messrs Murakami and Nikaidō, who have reached the age of 60. Mr. Murakami is still holding office in the Church, but Mr. Nikaidō has retired and is reported to be in straitened circumstances. Before very long there are quite ten more pastors who will reach an age for retiring; so that as a church we cannot afford to postpone the establishment of some kind of pension fund. Mr. Nikaidō's case calls for immediate action. Among our 23,000 Christians surely there will be many who are ready to give help in a case of this kind. The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* proposes that, in order to provide a sustention fund for the old, all pastors and evangelists should be required during their terms of office to pay into the Church's treasury one per cent. of their incomes and that all Church bodies should be required to curtail their working expenses so as to pay in 5 per cent of the money collected, to be devoted to the same purpose.

According to the Protestant Episcopalian organ the *Kiristkyō Shūhō*, Dr. Lloyd, the chief secretary of the American Episcopalian Mission, in company with Dr. Alsop, early in May, assembled the chief workers connected with the Episcopalian Mission in order to consult with them as to the best methods to be adopted for the extension of the work of the Church in this country. In connection with this the *Kiristokyō Shūhō* of May 31st has an article entitled "How best to increase the number of workers," from which we make a few extracts. Whether the persons who offer themselves as candidates for Holy Orders in this country are less in number proportionally to the total number of converts than is the case in Western countries we don't know. But even if all our adult male converts were to become Ministers of the Gospel to-morrow, the number would certainly still be quite inadequate. The men needed for the ministry, can only be obtained by prayer and exhortation, but as an inducement to young men to offer themselves for the ministry an organized system of training ought to be decided on. It is necessary that candidates for the ministry for three or four years after graduation at a Middle School, should receive instruction in general subjects as a preparation for entering a Theological Seminary. After graduating in Theology here, promising students should be sent abroad to complete their studies. . . . The question of raising the present Episcopalian School known as the Rikkyō Gakuin to the rank of a University has long been discussed. It does not seem to us that the Episcopalians are as progressive as some other religious sects in respect to education; one reason seems to be that they do not attach so much importance to it (*Seikōkai ga, dendō nengen no hisashiki wariai ni, ta no Kyōkai ni hi shite shimpo no chichi tarishi yuyen wa, kyōiku ni omoki wo okasarishi mono sono ichi gen in to nasazarubekarazu.*) Yet education is not only good in itself, but it is quite indispensable as a means of training Christian workers. In order to give our workers the benefit of a high class education, the status of our Tsukiji school certainly ought to be raised to the rank of a Daigaku. But it is necessary to define what we mean by a Daigaku. To establish a University on a level with the two Government institutions now existing in Japan is certainly too big an undertaking to be attempted by us now. But the creation of what in England and America is called a College is certainly possible and desirable. At such an institution a student should be able to get a knowledge of English literature, business subjects, and diplomacy as well as of theology. Such a college should be made a stepping-stone to American Universities. All the students should board there and the college should be converted into a centre of wide influence. It would not be necessary to locate such an institution in the centre of a town. A retired spot outside the city where ground is to be had at a cheap rate would be preferable. For the establishment of such an institution on a proper basis a sum of 200,000 *yen* would be required; for it would never do in conducting a high class establishment of this kind to have to depend on school fees alone—the fact being that in this country it has been abundantly proved that unendowed schools which have to depend on school fees principally invariably have to lower their ideals in order to attract students.*

Another urgent need of our Church which also has a bearing on the obtaining of candidates for the ministry is better Christian literature. A short time ago the S.P.C.K. gave us some little assistance by publishing a few books; but this work seems to have stopped. Although in recent years throughout the country a desire to read Christian books seems to have sprung up, the supply is miserably deficient. There is a dearth of commentaries on the scriptures, a scarcity of suitable tracts and books to place in the hands of inquirers, a total lack of suitable reading matter for families, a want of works on Theology. We need to have at least one person employed continually in the preparation of material for publication. In the article from which we have quoted various other proposals are made for the consideration of the Episcopal Church authorities, such as the establishment of Male and Female Reformatories, an Orphanage and the building of a Lecture Hall in Tōkyō.

* * *

In the May number of the *Rikugō Zasshi* (Unitarian) a very thoughtful article appears, written by Mr. K. Kurahara, entitled "Impressions made on me by the World's Student Federation Meetings." Here is the gist of Mr. Kurahara's remarks. His views are no doubt shared by not a few penetrating minds. In the first place I must confess that the meetings were in many ways a disappointment to me. I laid aside work to attend them, I listened to sermons and speeches time after time, but it struck me that most of the discourses of the foreign delegates were most ordinary, and many of the speakers were lacking in breadth of view. The Japanese delegates compared very favourably with the visitors in this respect. In fact it seemed to me that as a body in comprehensiveness of thought they were far ahead of the foreign delegates. It is perhaps natural that this should be so, as of course the foreign churches could not possibly send to us their best men; so it happened that many of those sent were narrow-minded and lacked originality. A thoughtful Japanese Christian who went to these meetings expecting to be instructed or enlightened to any great extent must have gone away disappointed. With the one exception of those of Dr. Hall, the views advocated by the foreign delegates were all those of ordinary Christians. This was perhaps to be anticipated, considering the education these delegates have received, their surroundings and the prevailing Christian thought in the countries from which

* This was very conclusively shown in an address given by Mr. Sawayanagi Masatarō on Private Schools, reported in the *Jiji Shimpō*, Jan. 4th, 1902. Reproduced by us in these columns.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

they came. Christians in this country are brought up amid all sorts of broadening influences, philosophical, ethical and religious. Hence it is next to impossible to turn a thoughtful Japanese Christian into a fac-simile of a European or American Christian whose thoughts have been moulded by the teaching of one special sect. But it must be admitted that though narrow-minded the foreign Delegates surpassed us altogether in the zeal and deep faith they displayed. They spoke like men who believed their words were the words of God, who believed that their God was the only true God, and that those who were not of their way of thinking were on the road to ruin. That which was not of God was of the Devil, according to their view. They displayed extraordinary Christian ardour. Our delegates, though so broad-minded, had none of this spirit. They showed no burning zeal, no strong religious self-consciousness, no steadfast faith, no inclination to denounce those who did not agree with them as servants of the Devil. The spiritual energy was with the foreigners and not with us. They might be compared to manufacturers, we to retailing tradesmen. This I observed with deep regret. (*Sareba reiteki kwatsudō wa, kayette karera gwaijin ni arite ware ni naku; kare wo seizōsho ni takurabureba, ware wa adakamo kouri shōnin no gotoki arisama narishi wa yo no hanahaida ikan* (*regret*) *ni mi-uketaru tokoro nari*).

One thing that struck me very much was the different way in which the scriptures were read by our Japanese delegates and the foreign delegates. Our delegates read like persons suffering pain of some kind. They put on a kind of shaky, troubled, whining voice. This was done for effect (*koe wo gizen nari to hiloguchi ni iu*). But it was overdone. This practice cannot be condemned too strongly. In such things we have much to learn from foreign Christians. The foreign delegates offered prayer and read the scriptures in natural tones of voice. There was no mistaking their earnestness, there was nothing artificial mixed with it. Contrasting the tones in which the foreign and home delegates read and prayed, one might apply the following epithets to the respective modes: one was inferior, the other superior, one was passive, the other active, one was pessimistic the other optimistic. "The foreign delegates read the scriptures in as simple and as easy a manner as a person who is talking to children and trying to amuse them." It was apparent that religion was part of their very selves and not something put on for an occasion. Many of our Christians take a wrong view of religion. They associate it too much with grave ceremonies held in special places in strict accordance with certain forms. They seem to overlook the fact that the proper kind of religious spirit is neither gloomy nor too grave. It is in sympathy with the bright sunshine, the blooming flowers, the singing birds, the cheerful activity of the whole of external nature. Japanese Christians seem to separate God from nature and to regard Him as too terrible and far off to be approached in an ordinary manner. The light-heartedness of the foreign delegates made them regard their visit to Japan as half of the nature of a picnic. In this they displayed a most striking contrast to the habitual demeanour and sentiments of our Christians.

The foreign delegates who came to this country came here in the belief that the nation must accept Christianity if it would become a really great nation. In declaring that belief in quarters where they knew it would not be altogether popular, they stood to their colours. When invited to entertainments by politicians like Count Okuma and Baron Goto, or by business men, after exchanging with their hosts and their fellow-guests the usual complimentary phrases, they invariably made a point of expressing their own religious views. This is not done by our Japanese pastors. They utter flattering speeches and accept compliments from others and go away without touching on religion at all. We and the French are said to be the politest people in the world. The fact is that we are too polite when it comes to expressing to others distasteful views. In so many particulars we Japanese show a dislike of gaudy ornamentation, or dressing things up to make them appear other than they are. Our dwellings, our habits, our customs, our dress, our ancient traditions, our old Bushidō ways are all characterized by openness, simplicity, straightforwardness and a hatred of pretence. But to-day we are known to the world as people who out of politeness do not say what we feel. We have changed for the worse, and I can't bear to think of what we shall become in future if we lose all our old blunt honesty and outspokenness.

The foreign delegates who were among us were men who believe that they and their fellow-thinkers can convert the world. They believe in sending missionaries to the remote corners of the earth and they are engaged in doing it. How many Japanese Christians are there that entertain such big ideas? There are a few who advocate and carry on work in China and Korea, but who is there that talks about sending missionaries to India or to Africa? With the exception of Dr. Hall none of the delegates showed any minute acquaintence with Japanese thought. As one listened to their discourses one perceived that they were a century behind us in thought (*Sono shisō wa gojin ni hishite isseiki mo okureru*). Most of them regarded us as an idol-worshipping people. Dr. Hall alone brought to the Conference a minute knowledge of the character and tendency of Oriental thought, and he alone propounded a a theory that cannot but interest the thinking world. He regards Oriental consciousness as the complement of Occidental consciousness; as that which has discovered and made clear truths which have hitherto been obscure to the Western world. He holds that it is only by the blending of the two kinds of consciousness that a satisfactory, rounded system of philosophic and religious thought can be evolved, and hence he maintains that Europe and America in the regions of thought have much to learn from Japan. It is reported that Dr. Hall's enunciation of this theory in India gave great offence to certain missionaries and native pastors there. Fortunately, in this country, thanks to the efforts of certain liberal-minded missionaries like Dr. Greene, there was no open protest against Dr. Hall's view such as took place in India, but in our opinion there are a good many Japanese Christians who look with no great favour on Dr. Hall's theory—the notion that Occidental Christians have anything to learn from non-Christian nations being repugnant to them.* The Conference, taken as a whole, taught us much by enabling us to make such comparisons as those I have made. It was a grand triumph over race animosity and undoubtedly it did much to bring Japanese Christianity to the notice of the big outside world.

*Dr. Hall's views of course imply that missionaries must go to Eastern countries to learn as well as to teach—an idea which some of them regard as humiliating and derogatory. Hence doubtless the objection to his theory expressed so strongly in India and felt if not expressed by a large section of Christendom here.—WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

THE BOOKSHELF.

Races and Immigrants in America. By John R. COMMONS, Professor of Political Economy, University of Wisconsin. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1907. Price $1.50, postage 13 cents.

THE subject of immigration into the United States of the hundreds of thousands of people each year from all parts of the world, and their assimilation into existing society there, is one of great interest; and it has special significance for Japanese readers just at this moment, when there is clearly such unfair discrimination in that country against Japanese would-be immigrants. If the laws of the United States regulating immigration were so drawn as to exclude labourers from Europe who are in no way superior to those Japanese who seek admission, indeed are rarely as desirable in any way; or if the laws, as framed, were administered in perfect fairness, there could be little objection raised to them. But when a Japanese peasant, who knows how much his services are needed by the agriculturalists in the United States, learns that to his presence strenuous objection is raised, while his confrère from south-eastern Europe are made welcome, there is reason in his annoyance at what he considers unjust discrimination.

Professor Commons has undertaken to discuss the character of those who apply for admission to the United States as immigrants; their capacity for amalgamation and assimilation into the ranks of society, and their influence upon the character of the Americans, already a very complex thing and one which is daily becoming more so. It is popular to speak of the Americans as being allied to the Britons, and so, no doubt, they were in the early days of the Colonies and the young years of the Republic; but if a composite photograph which accurately represents the eighty million inhabitants of the United States could be placed alongside of a similar composite representation of the forty millions of the British Isles, it is not conceivable that a close ethnic resemblance would be noted.

The author of this book takes the view of Democracy which was expressed by the writers of the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal." But the very men who drafted that famous document were, a majority of them, slave-ho'ders, and their views of equality must not be taken too liberally. That the appeal to the sense of equal rights before God and the law was the most powerful that could then have been addressed to the masses of the people, cannot be denied; nor can it be disclaimed that, within limitations, this view is the essence of American Democracy; yet the opportunity of every man to have just the same chance as any other, is no more a literal fact in the United States than it is elsewhere. The changing conditions of immigration are discussed by Prof. Commons in connection with a mass of figures and variety of statistics which are rather appalling. He informs us that it is only since 1820 the United States Government has kept a careful record of immigrants. It was not until that year that there were more than 20,000 arrivals. In 1842 the figures reached 100,000, and since then there have been only four years of less than that number, and two of those were years of the Civil War. Of late years the figures have run into the millions, and since 1868 the doors, thrown wide open in the early days, have been partially closed.

There are many tables and diagrams to show the character of the immigrants, as well as their distribution before the ultimate goal of the average immigrant is reached, naturalisation, and his disappearance into the ranks of citizens. Racial characteristics are strongly marked, and it is not difficult, after a few minutes practice, to learn to just which tables to turn for information relating to any particular class of immigrants. It is a popular notion that Jewish immigrants congregate in cities to the point of congestion, and while this idea is really supported by facts, yet there is abundant evidence that a great many of them are turning their hands to agricultural pursuits. Still, the burden of immense influx to the cities by the great majority of the immigrants from all nations, is becoming exceedingly onerous.

One of the most interesting diagrams in the book is that which shows the constituents of the population of cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants, in 1900; divided thus: Native white of native parents: Native white of foreign parents: Foreign white: Japanese and Chinese: Negro. We should naturally look for a preponderance of the first class in the older cities of the Eastern States; but therein we should be egregiously mistaken. Boston, for example, shows 27, 31, 35, negligible, and 7 parts respectively in one hundred: New York, 22, 40, 36, 0, 2; St. Joseph, Missouri, shows 67, 19, 8, 0, 6; San Francisco 25, 40, 30, 3, 2. These last figures are of special interest to us, showing from what sources comes the apparent opposition to the Japanese; only one-fourth of the inhabitants of San Francisco are really native born, seventy-two per cent. are directly or indirectly alien.

The last chapter of the book, "Amalgamation and Assimilation," is, perhaps, the most interesting sociological study of all, and with it one should study the photographs of actual immigrants and of those born in the first or second generation after immigration. These show most remarkable

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

disappearance in the children or grandchildren of traits which were pronounced in the original immigrant, and confirm the opinion that in the United States, as nowhere else on earth, there is developing a heterogeneous population which is obliterating all traces of ethnic differentiation. If the study of ethnology shall continue along lines at all similar to those that are usually followed by our present investigators, we pity the ethnologist of the thirty-second century who tries to determine what was the origin of the Americans by ethnic affinities. We are at a loss to trace the evolution of the Japanese; but what a hopeless task that other will be.

Professor Commons' book will be given a place in the division of social statistics of every library, and will be extremely useful to those students who desire to pursue investigation in such subjects; for these is a very full list of references given in a special table. As bearing especially upon American topics, the introduction of the African negro into the Commonwealth; his development; the occasion he has given of trouble; his present status; and his probable future, will be found of great interest. But the topics of Organised Charities, City Development, etc., are almost equally valuable and are to be commended to students.

Armageddon 190—, by SEESTERN, London, T. Fisher Unwin.

GERMANY still continues to produce prophetical books—that is, books dealing with the next great European war. Only the other day we reviewed two which came from the German publishers direct; now Mr. Fisher Unwin, of London, sends us "Armageddon 190—," which has been translated from the original German by Mr. G. Herring. We gather from the translator's preface that 100,000 copies of this work have been sold in Germany and that its popularity continues, while the anonymous author still manages to keep his own secret. Admiral Freemantle, of the British Navy, has written an introduction to the English edition, which we will quote in full, as it not only gives an unbiassed summary of its contents, but also points out where the author has allowed too great a rein to national predilections.

It is refreshing to read this anonymous book, which with its general accuracy of detail, has been unmistakably "made in Germany," after the numerous sketches of future European wars with which we have been favoured by British writers. In the latter we have our shortcomings and unreadiness consistently brought forward in the laudable desire to call attention to defects, and to our fundamental disregard of the necessity for making adequate preparation for war in piping times of peace.

In the book before us, the writer, on the contrary, depicts this country in a Machiavelian light, plotting to force a war upon innocent Germany, while as regards our navy, at least, he is fully appreciative of its "instant readiness for war," and its general efficiency. Thus, while he extols the splendid courage and devotion of the officers and men of the Imperial German Navy, he acknowledges that they meet their match in the "personnel" of our own service, and he points a moral against his countrymen in relying on smaller ships less powerfully armed.

The interesting part to us is that, though it suits the author's purpose to "set all the world ablaze," and he must accordingly deal with great land battles, his standpoint is essentially a naval one, so that we are enabled to see ourselves as others see us—that is as a great naval power engaged in war with Germany. Incidentally, it may be remarked that the author does not indulge in the favourite ideal of his countrymen of the invasion of England, and that, on the contrary, he represents us as creating diversions by landing our military forces under cover of our naval supremacy. Nor is he unfair to the fighting qualities of our soldiers, as in such successes as he allows to the Franco-British alliance, he gives the credit to the "Khakis," or British forces.

But before giving details of the fighting as depicted by our author, I propose to deal shortly with the causes which led to the war, and the time it lasted.

The war is supposed to have begun on March 19th, 190—, and to have practically ended on November 7th, thus "the most terrific war that the world has ever seen" was completed under eight months. Perhaps it is not strange that Samoa, which looms so large in the eyes of German enthusiasts for colonial expansion, should be the scene selected for the incident which directly led to war.

Our author's account of this is as follows. The story dramatically opens with an entertainment on shore at Apia given by German residents to the officers of H.I.M. surveying ship *Mowe*, on the evening of March 3rd, where, "over an excellent bowl of punch, conversation grew lively, and before long it turned upon the event of the day, the decision of the Reichstag with regard to the foreign fleet." The above extract is given to show the source from which "Seestern's" book derives its inspiration: but to return to the Samoan incident. The officers were not allowed to enjoy their bowl of punch in quiet, for the Governor, Dr. Solf, who had been invited, excused himself, and the officers shortly afterwards were directed to return on board by their commanding officer, Kapitänleutnant Schröder.

Still for a few days nothing occurred to disturb the peaceful monotony of Samoa, but on the 13th the British cruiser *Katoomba*, and two days later the British cruiser *Wallaroo* and American *Wilmington*, anchored in the harbour, shortly after which disturbances began ashore, fomented by the Americans who had landed arms.

For the protection of their subjects, the British and American Consuls then insisted on their right to land guards, which was vehemently opposed by the Governor, who stated that he could and would maintain order, and that he would resist a landing by force. So matters remained till the morning of the 17th, and it was intended to land men from the British and American ships at 9 a.m. Suddenly, just before the time named, the *Wilmington* sailed, the American Consul having received a telegram that a conflict was to be avoided "under any circumstances," but the British maintained their view, and attempted to land men. The boats were fired upon and sunk by the *Mowe*, which was shortly afterward herself sunk by the fire from the British ships: then the German cruisers *Thetis* and *Cormoran* opportunely arrive and an action takes place between them and the two British ships, one of which had run herself ashore to avoid being rammed by the *Mowe*, resulting in a victory for the Germans, and the destruction of the British ships.

This was the immediate cause of the war, as the British Government demanded satisfaction, which was refused by the Germans.

The author has evidently taken special pains with the whole Samoan incident, which is not a bad illustration of what might occur when there are strained relations between two countries; but not only in this instance but throughout his book, the author has made the Americans play the *rôle* of Mephistopheles, urging others to destruction and reaping the advantages themselves. This, I think, is unjust to the Americans and a decided blot upon the book; for though our American cousins are certainly 'cute enough, they have never shown themselves dishonourable in their political relations.

Let one now pass over the writer's picture of the scenes in Germany and England on receipt of the news of the collision in Samoa, which is well done; there is no declaration of war, but it is assumed in both countries that hostilities will commence immediately. France unhesitatingly joins with England, hoping to recover her lost provinces, the author taking no account of her reluctance to be engaged in war. Austria then joins Germany, while Italy's hesitation to act with the triple alliance against France and England is terminated summarily by an ultimatum launched against her by England, and the imminent threat of hostilities by the British Mediterranean Squadron, which so wounds the *amour propre* of the Italian Government and people that they throw in their lot with Germany regardless of consequences. For some reason not explained, Spain and Portugal now add their forces to those of Germany's enemies. Russia remains neutral and with America, eventually gathers in the spoil when the European Powers have exhausted themselves in the inter-racial contest.

Let me now come to the principal naval actions. The British Admiralty is represented as being fully alive to the situation, and our fleet is represented as steaming towards Cuxhaven on the night of March 20th. Antwerp had already been occupied by British troops, and on the 21st a bombardment of Cuxhaven took place, which was unsuccessful, several British and French ships which had joined being damaged, chiefly by howitzer batteries, the *Glory* and a French battleship, the *Bouvet*, having run aground and apparently been wrecked.

Let me now turn to the Mediterranean. A division of our fleet was in the Bay of Naples on the night of the 19th-20th, and by noon on the latter day the ultimatum previously referred to had been refused by the Italian Government, and a request was sent to the British Admiral to leave the Bay of Naples. The author does not mention the number of ships under the command of the Admiral, to whom he gives the name of Lord Charles Beresford, but he mentions the *Bulwark*, *Venerable*, *Formidable*, *Duncan*, and *London*, which apparently completed the division, the Italian vessels consisting of the *Italia*, *Lepanto*, *Duilio*, and *Dandolo*. Obviously the Italians were no match for the British ships, and might be described as "old crocks," as the newest of them, the *Lepanto*, was launched in 1883. The action which ensued was commenced by the *Dandolo*, the Italian Flagship, and it is not surprising that it resulted in the sinking of all the Italian ships. Undoubtedly, under the circumstances, the Italians would have temporized, and would not have courted destruction by sending their ships to sea from under the shelter of the batteries, however inefficient the latter.

On the same day the French fleet, consisting of seven battleships and four armoured cruisers, was to have attacked Spezzia, but there was delay—two ships broken down, one having to be sent back to Toulon, and when the attack was made on the 21st with the six remaining battleships, the French were defeated, only two of their ships reaching Toulon, badly damaged. The author gives the names of the French ships, as also of the Italian battleships. The latter were equal in number to their opponents, and more modern than the squadron at Naples, so that they would have had an equal chance in a fight in the open, but Spezzia has powerful batteries, of which our author takes no notice, yet the French Admiral is credited with endeavouring to force an entrance to the harbour in the face of all obstacles, and he is met and defeated by the Italian ships. This is the most unsatisfactory and improbable naval action in the book. Of the Italian ships named, only one was over twenty years old, while three were less than ten years old. There are other Mediterranean fights of minor importance, but we may now go back to the German coast.

The author gives a really good account of a gallant torpedo attack by the German flotilla on the British fleet as it approached Cuxhaven, which met with some success, and after the failure of the bombardment no further attempt was made on Cuxhaven. The writer, however, was determined to have a full dress naval battle, so he makes the whole German fleet sally forth from Wilhelmshaven on April 16th with the natural result that the German fleet is wiped out except the *Worth*, which returns to Wilhelmshaven much damaged. The account of this "battle of Heligoland" is given from the point of view of a lieutenant "in the torpedo-room" of the *Worth*, and is an interesting description of the experience of those stationed down below in a hot sea fight.

Before leaving the author's naval battles I may direct attention to some of his remarks bearing on construction and armament, with which I generally concur. He frequently calls attention to the greater amount of "top hamper" in French and even in German ships over those built in this country. This is often deplored by French naval officers, and I remember a French Admiral remarking to me some years ago, "Je n'aime pas beaucoup tous ces chalets là." The author's remarks, too, about the wearing out of our big guns through erosion is undoubtedly correct, but it is of course well known. The Japanese naval guns, which were all made in England, showed the same defect, and Captain Semenoff in his interesting account of Tsushima speaks of seeing the huge Japanese shells from their 12-in. guns turning over in the air at long ranges, which proved that the guns had much deteriorated from frequent firing. It may be that our cordite, or "improved cordite," causes more erosion than the powders used in foreign countries, but we have no proof of this, and it is a highly technical subject to which I can only direct attention.

I understand that the Japanese did not use cordite, but their own "shimose" powder, though their guns came from Armstrong, and were built of wire, like those in the British service.

And here I must leave the naval fighting and say something of the shore battles. These are, of course, on a tremendous scale, the Germans being victorious and forcing the Franco-British army towards Bordeaux. The interest principally lies in the author's estimate of the fighting capacity of Germans, French, English, Austrians, Italians, Spaniards and Portuguese. There is little doubt that he fairly represents German opinion, and it is not unfavourable to this country. On the other hand, he does scant justice to French courage and military capacity, which it is unfair to judge solely from the result of the war of 1870. The book is, however, clearly written from a naval point of view, and the military operations must be looked upon mainly as necessary padding in a war which is to engulf the whole world.

The war suddenly comes to an end in the autumn, owing to the universal uprising of the black and yellow races, whom it suits the author to credit with far more solidarity of interest than is really the case. He is specially strong on the organization of the Mahomedans, taking apparently little note of the differences between Sonnis and Shiahs and other fundamental difficulties to combined actions of "the faithful" against the Giaours.

In view of the danger to Europeans, who were being massacred wholesale, in Africa, China and elsewhere, which the author admits that the Kaiser was powerless to prevent, owing to the disappearance of the German flag from the sea, the German Emperor graciously proposes terms for an armistice,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

which were accepted. Then the book closes with the relief of many hard-pressed garrisons in Africa, and a triumphant march of a European army in China to restore the supremacy of the white races.

The terms of peace are peculiar, as, though Britain is triumphant at sea, and the armistice was proposed by the German Emperor to allow help to be sent to German and other white races in distant parts of the world, "England and France were to pay a war indemnity of £250,000,000 each, Great Britain guaranteeing the payment of France's share." Yet we were in the position of the strong naval power which, as Bacon tells us, "can take as much or as little of the war as it will." In other words, though we might no doubt be willing to make some sacrifices for our ally, it was evident that this country had suffered little beyond the loss of some good battleships, for which we had been amply compensated by the destruction of the navy of an enemy. The writer, no doubt, has a glimmering of this, and he gives the spoils to Russia, America and Japan, to which we may answer that a nation has never been materially weakened by a successful war. The value of the book is that it is written from a naval point of view, and this is rare with continental writers, but the author has scarcely grasped the full meaning of sea power.

The descriptive parts of the book are exceedingly well done. Nothing could be more thrilling than the details of the land fighting; nothing more shocking than the horrors which meet one at every step on a hardly fought battle field, and which the author describes as if from personal observation. It is a pity that he holds French officers, sailors, and soldiers in such contempt; that his dislike of Americans and American missionaries leads him to most unfair and unjustifiable reflections upon their international morality and public conduct; that his hatred of the "yellow" races is so pronounced; that he views the English as a whole as a race of hypocrites, blusterers, and wilful deceivers of other nations—these are blots upon an otherwise interesting book. Surely one can be a whole-hearted admirer of one's own people and country without belittling every other nation. In conclusion we should like to bestow a word of praise on the translator's work: it is excellent.

The Rose Geranium, by LUCAS CLEEVE. London, Mr. Fisher Unwin.

THIS is a tale of modern Society. Lady Clonmere, a very beautiful but thoughtless person, wife of an English diplomatist who has held the post of British Minister at Washington, is discovered by her husband in an intrigue with one of her husband's secretaries. It was not because she loved the other man that she went astray with him: rather it was the very perfections of her husband's character which led her to seek diversion with one less admirable in every respect. Hackett, in fact, is a cad, and it is owing to his inability to appreciate the nobility of Lord Clonmere that Lucas Cleeve manages to spin out the tale. For Hackett declines to marry the woman he has wronged, though he had so promised Lord Clonmere, and also declines to give the injured husband satisfaction on the field. In the end Lady Clonmere dies—having conveniently developed a weak heart during a too prolonged visit to the Alps—and so Lord Clonmere is spared the shame of a divorce and is also in the end able to marry his ward, a beautiful woman who appreciates him at his worth: for she also is a paragon.

The Woman (*Malombra*). By ANTONIO FOGAZZARO. London, T. Fisher Unwin.

THIS very lengthy novel of Italy is written in a by-gone style; the style of deep Byronic melancholy and super-sensitive morbidity which passed out of English literary traditions years ago, never, we hope, to return. Not a ray of sunlight falls across the turgid pages as we follow the hero Silla to the lonely castle in the Umbrian mountains till he falls at the hand of a beautiful maniac. A sense of sinister foreboding enwraps everyone all the way and the gloom grows steadily denser till the climax is reached—and it takes 500 pages and more to reach the end. Some may like this kind of writing, we frankly own that we do not.

"The Briton's First Duty" is a book of over 130 pages issued by the National Service League and having an introduction by Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G. This is the fourth edition and has been corrected up to date. Its object may be gathered from a statement of some of its contents: "The present Position of Great Britain," "The Army," "The Navy," "The Problem of Invasion," "The Justice and Necessity of Compulsory Training," etc.

JAPANESE EMIGRATION.

In the pages of the *Taiheiyō* we find a good deal of interesting information on this subject, supplied by Mr. Aiso Itsurō. Here is what he has to tell us on this topic. There are in Japan 29 emigration companies. The oldest and most important of these are the Tōkyō Kissa (吉佐) Imin Kaisha, the Morioka Shōkai (Trading Company), the Kaigwai Tokō Kaisha, whose head office is in Hiroshima, and the Tōkyō Iminkaisha, whose head office is in Yokohama. Next in importance come the Nihon Iminkaisha (at Kōbe), the Kumamoto Iminkaisha, and the Teikoku Shokumin Kaisha (at Okayama). More recently, formed companies are the Omi (小見) Imin-Kaisha, the Ōno Imin Shōkai the Kōkoku (皇國) Imin Kaisha and the Nihon Shokumin Kaisha, all of which have their head-quarters in Tōkyō. Each of the above-named companies has something special to recommend it, something that differentiates it from other companies. But among all the 29 companies, in respect of the amount of capital at its disposal, in respect of the extent of enterprise, in experience of failure and success, no existing company is worthy of comparison with the Dairiku Shokumin Kaisha. This company as now organized only came into existence a little over three years ago. Its establishment marked a new era in the history of Japanese emigration. Prior to the formation of this company, some four or five years ago, a somewhat rare visitor came to these shores from a distant country. A gentleman from the Transvaal suddenly turned up in Kōbe and announced to persons interested in emigration there that the object of his visit to Japan was to engage coolies for the Transvaal. He wanted some fifteen or twenty thousand men. But when he came to find out that our emigration companies were only backed by capital amounting to some 30,000 or 40,000 *yen* it seemed to him that we were only playing at the business of sending labourers abroad, and he went away disappointed. The same kind of thing happened with Mexico. Applications from that country had to be rejected because of the inadequacy of the capital of our emigration companies. To business men in Mexico our puny companies only furnished matter for ridicule. This state of affairs being perceived by certain of our business men, a movement was set going for the amalgamation of no less than nine emigration companies into one gigantic concern. This was effected early in the year 1904, the new company starting with a capital of one million *yen*. Among the men whose individuality and influence contributed most towards this consummation the name of Hinata Terutake stands first. He is by far the most influential man in the new company. Though only 38 years of age, he commands the respect of his fellow workers to an extraordinary degree on account of the sagacity and business insight that he has displayed. No man in this country has done more than Mr. Hinata to lift emigration out of the narrow groove to which for several decades it had been confined and create for it a great future. But the success of the new company is largely to be attributed to the fact that its affairs are administered by such experienced men as Messrs. Matsuoka Shinsaburō, Ara Tokujirō, Shizubayashi Kiyoshime, Maryū Zensuke. Among these Mr. Matsuoka is the most prominent. A native of Sendai, he was trained at the Dōshisha, and at the age of 22 or 23 crossed over to America and there greatly aided the work of the Kaigwai Tokō Kaisha, in conjunction with Mr. Hinata. He is not very well known to the outside world, but he has done a good deal of exploring work in Mexico and South America. Mr. Shizubayashi, who is now just 53 years of age, comes from Ishikawa Prefecture. He obtained his knowledge of emigration in San Francisco. He is a relation of Mr. Hinata and has always been one of his right hand men. Mr. Ara Tokujirō was originally the head of a district in Miyagi Ken. He was brought to Tōkyō by the late Mr. Hoshi Tōru and employed on the water works. Great assiduity in business is said to be his forte. At present the Dairiku Shokumin Kaisha has no President; Mr. Hinata is filling the office temporarily. The leading men in this company were originally connected with a magazine published in San Francisco called the *Jūku Seiki* (*Nineteenth Century*). The Dairiku Shokumin Kaisha has been very successful in Mexico. It purposes to make arrangements for sending emigrants to various parts of South America and to South Africa. Negotiations are now going on between the company and certain Englishmen in South Africa with a view to the forwarding of labourers to the rich mines there. But the biggest of all the schemes the company aims at carrying out is the sending of 650,000 men to Chili. The appointment of a Chili Consul-General in Yokohama the year before last was connected with the labour supply which in future Chili hopes to draw from Japan. The Japanese Government has sent an officer to Chili to report on the situation there. If his report is favourable, the Dairiku Shokumin Kaisha is prepared to supply the required number of coolies and other workmen.

There are people who think that the Dairiku Shokumin Kaisha is going ahead a bit too fast; that there is too much high pressure displayed in its operations. There is no denying that the industry is attended by a good deal of risk and that too much caution can not be exercised in opening up new fields. Yet notwithstanding certain imperfections and weaknesses in this comparatively new emigration company, its tremendous energy, perseverance and dauntlessness are unparalleled in the history of Japanese colonization; and in Mexico and Peru it has certainly scored great success. By the big operations of this company Hawaiian emigration has been entirely eclipsed and Japan now speaks of her settlement there as a *shō-tenchi* (小天地), a very small world; and so it is, compared with the vast regions thrown open to her on the great American Continent.

There are few subjects more interesting connected with modern Japan than the manner in which her people are taking to colonization. Just as in the seventeenth century Britishers started out to create New Englands in far-off lands, so the inhabitants of these sunny isles are flocking by the thousand not only to neighbouring countries like Korea, Formosa and China, but to the less thickly populated and hence far more promising regions that lie waiting for occupation and development the other side of the Pacific. W.D.

TENNIS.

MRS. DODD'S CHALLENGE CUP.

The season's contest has resulted in the conclusion of the competition for Miss Tripp, who has won the trophy before, now secures possession. The Cup was offered for a Ladies' Singles Handcap the condition being that it was to be played for on the grass courts with a minimum of eight entries and to become the property of the lady winning it twice, not necessarily in successive years.

The handicaps for this season's contest were Mrs. Bate and Miss Tripp, Class 10-10=—15 and 4/6 of 15; Mrs. Read and Miss Wilson, Class—8=—2/6 of 15, Miss Merriman, Scratch, Miss Dimdale and Miss Thomas +1=+1, 6 of 15, Mrs. Pearson, Miss C Merriman, Miss H. Du Bose and Miss K. Du Bose +3=3/6 of 15, Miss E. C. Lewis and Mrs. J. R. Thomson +5=5/6 of 15. In the first round Miss Tripp, Mrs. J. R. Thomson and Mrs. Pearson had byes. The winners of heats were Mrs. Bate, Miss H. Du Bose, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Read and Miss Thomas. The players left in for the third round were Miss Tripp, who had been drawn against Mrs. Bate, Miss Wilson, Miss Thomas and Mrs Thomson. Miss Tripp and Miss Thomas played the final, Miss Tripp winning by 6-1, 6-2 and thus winning the Cup outright.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

AGNOSTICISM.

For some years one of the strangest anomalies of the intellectual world has continued to be the cult known as Agnosticism. One can only denominate it a cult, for a movement whose only distinction is the claim to limitation of knowledge, and whose only message to mankind is, "I don't know," is not art, not religion, and it certainly is not science. The term Agnostic takes its origin from a Greek word expressing the idea of ignorance, the Latin equivalent of which is "ignorantism," an alternative, the avoidance of which as an appellation, by the agnostic fraternity, is significant.

Reason would naturally suggest that silence ought to be the most discreet attitude for those that do not know, and that modesty at least would hope that the knowledge of others might prove less limited; yet none seem more loud or effusive than agnostics in assuming an air of omniscience concerning some of the most important problems that face the human mind. The agnostic parades a special deficiency of knowledge in matters of religion; yet he asserts in the most dogmatic manner that Christians are mistaken, and that he knows better. It is notable that no agnostic will admit the truth of this characterization, but any one that has closely followed the main currents of agnostic thought, and observed the spirit of its leading exponents, will be forced to acquiesce in my statement as substantially correct.

It is, for example, a matter of common experience that agnostics doubt the possibility of others possessing a higher religious knowledge than themselves. Now in no branch of human learning, nor in the exemplary development of human character, does agnosticism to-day represent the highest unto which man has attained; yet the disciples of this cult do not hesitate to set their opinions against vastly superior authorities, as though the agnostic position was final, or at least the only rational one. It may be seriously questioned whether any man has the moral right to flout the experience of another in matters of religion; but the offence becomes much more grave if caused by one who himself confesses ignorance of the subject under consideration. The first scholars of the world to-day affirm that Christianity rests on as historical a basis as any other fact of history; in the face of this the omniscient agnostic says, no! it rests on a very "flimsy basis." Again, notwithstanding the fact that most of the greatest scientists, philosophers and scholars are Christians, and find nothing in Christianity inconsistent with their ideals of truth and knowledge, the agnostic protests that theology should be excluded from the domain of knowledge and from the scientific realm generally. This overweening attitude becomes all the more unpardonable in the face of the fact that in this age Christianity no longer depends on history alone to justify it, but millions of good men and women of all races rise up to attest that in their positive experience Jesus Christ has proved the truth of the religion that He taught. But apparently the agnostic is of that order that accepts no knowledge beyond its own immediate experience. It does not believe in molecules because it never saw them, nor in the origin of life because it was not present at its inception. It therefore becomes plain that agnosticism in most cases is but a polite term for narrow-minded provincialism or the most arrogant dogmatism.

There is a still more serious side to this question of Knowledge. So long as mankind may know enough to be and to do his moral and spiritual best, all this talk about "not knowing," and all this endeavour to justify ignorance, is not only beside the mark, but it is immoral. Truth, the highest truth, moral and spiritual truth, like the sun in the heavens requires no proof; it is its own proof. Christianity, like all good things, justifies itself. Men know, even agnostics know, that this religion represents the highest moral and spiritual character that the world has known. That is a fact that no person with the right to judge, can deny. All those that have something better, will confer enduring benefits upon mankind by producing it. If the Christian life is the noblest the world knows, what are we to think of the man who not only cannot appreciate it, but who is bent on destroying it? In what category is he to be placed who cannot believe in the best? And if he does not believe in the Christian life, how can he claim to believe in the best, when he has produced nothing superior? The man that cannot believe in the best, cannot believe in anything that is worthy of confidence; he will go with the guilty indifferent, and no one can wonder if he comes to lose confidence in even human existence.

The man that demands physical proof of moral and spiritual truth is not only irrational, but his motives are wrong, and it is motive that determines the creed, and therefore the character, of most men. If a man is good it is only because he believes in good; no man is any better than his creed. This is hard on those that despise belief, and laugh at noble ideals, but it is true. But as men cannot believe in good unless they see some incarnation of it in personality, Christ becomes necessary as an object of faith and example. It is therefore difficult to see how a man can believe in good if he rejects the highest example of moral and spiritual character that the world knows. It will be seen that this is not a matter of prejudice or mere opinion, but of reason and common sense. Every man is bound on his honour as a man to follow the best, and his moral character depends on his being willing to do this, independently of his prejudices, and of the source from which the best comes. It was, therefore, not without reason that Jesus said, "He that is of the truth, heareth my voice." A man's opinion of Jesus Christ is always a safe criterion of the man's character; but his opinion is best proved by his life.

There is then no neutral ground between bad and good in moral and spiritual life, wherein the agnostic can take refuge. He does not clear himself of moral guilt by proclaiming the uncertainty of knowledge, that was the subterfuge to which the Pharisees resorted when Jesus asked them whether they believed John the Baptist was a good or a bad man, from heaven or of hell: "We cannot tell." No one believed that the answer was honest. How can a man say he does not know the difference between good and bad without confessing himself either a moral imbecile or an immoral monster? Any other position marks the individual as a schemer, and discredits him in the eyes of all honest men.

What then, it will be asked, are we to say of such men as Huxley and Leslie Stephen, whose names are used to lend credence to agnosticism? In the first place it must be remembered that these men were raised and educated and lived in a Christian community, and owed whatsoever of moral and spiritual force they possessed to their Christian environment and influence, which is indeed the case with most agnostics. The best test of agnosticism would be to put its exponents in an uncivilized community to try the power of their belief in reforming and bettering human conditions; moreover this would be its best argument against Christianity. But no one believes that Christianity will ever meet a rival from agnosticism in creating and maintaining human happiness and a general improvement of human conditions. Now no one can claim that either Professor Huxley or Sir Leslie Stephen ought to be considered authorities in matters of religious experience. That which is discerned by character cannot be put to the same test as that which is discerned by methods of physical science. Are men not to believe in love because it cannot be discovered by the microscope of Professor Huxley or dissected by the surgeon? There are some men who demand with Thomas that the only proof of eternal goodness they will accept, is to plunge their fingers into the bleeding wounds of Jesus, and yet have not his convincing shame when the opportunity is offered. But the men whom the world accounts as its greatest benefactors are not of this type. Darwin was an authority in the realm of biological science, but absolutely lacking in his appreciation of music. He freely confessed that this admirable faculty which he knew himself to have once possessed, had atrophied through neglect; but does this render Darwin an authority on music, or does it in any way reflect upon those that find in music one of the divinest arts? According to agnostic methods of discussion, we must answer "yes," to this question. Huxley and Stephen bear the same relation to religion that Darwin did to music; their religious faculties were permitted to atrophy; they had no appreciation of truths in which millions of good men find hope and peace; defects that should at once discredit them as authorities in matters of religion; yet this defection is now taken by their followers, not only as proving the truth of their position, but as an argument against Christianity.

In opposition to the pessimistic wailings of an agnostic like Sir Leslie Stephen, Christianity proclaims the inspiring truth that there is an eternal God of love whose providence working through men is making the world better, and has already made it a far more decent place for men to live in than it was 2000 years ago under the sway of paganism. It admits that those who believe in the worst when they might have the best, must necessarily wail, and continue to find in all offers of consolation, naught but the hollowest and "bitterest mockeries." This, however, is but a compliment to the faith of the millions that have found in Christianity something more worthy of the faith of a man; the man that can see in life nothing beautiful enough to live for, will naturally have no desire for a resurrection; the creed of the ox must desire a kindred fate. Experience teaches us that the man who prefers to follow the *fear* that the best is not true, is always less worthy of confidence than the man who clings to the *hope* that the best, not only ought to be true, but is true, and follows that conviction.

J. INGRAM BRYAN.

FIRE AT KOBE.

A disastrous fire broke out at about 9.10 on Sunday morning at the godowns of the Mitsu Bishi Kaisha at Wada Point, said the *Kobe Herald* of June 24th. In the godowns was stored a large quantity of American cotton, which caught fire, the flames spreading with remarkable rapidity, and despite the gallant efforts of the firemen, who were assisted by the police, the outbreak was not extinguished until about 11.15, by which time two godowns and five adjacent residences had been entirely destroyed. The area covered by the demolished buildings was 300 *tsubo*, while buildings covering 80 *tsubo* were damaged. The loss in cotton suffered by the Kaisha is estimated at *yen* 550,000, while the loss in buildings is put at *yen* 10,000. Both amounts are, however, said to be fully covered by insurances with the Meiji Fire Insurance Company. An enquiry into the cause of the fire is in progress. There is a rumour that the outbreak originated in the throwing away of some lighted tobacco by a careless coolie, but this has not been established. A quantity of cotton bales which had caught fire were, with others, flung into the sea with a view to prevent the fire from spreading.

DEATH OF MR. A. HENDERSON.

The funeral took place on June 26th of Mr. Andrew Henderson, aged 33 years, a native of Bridgend, Perth, Scotland, whose death occurred on Monday evening from lung disease. Mr. Henderson, who was very ill when he left the steamer and was removed to the Hospital—so ill in fact that his medical advisers declared him to be incapable of further travel,—was sent to the Hospital on Monday and died the same evening.

At the funeral floral tributes were sent by the three Masonic Lodges—the deceased gentleman's papers having proved his connection with the craft, as a member of the Marine Lodge in Calcutta;—and by the local St. Andrews Society,—and a service was read by Rev. Mr. Walton over the grave. Mr. Henderson was on his way to California when his illness overtook him.

An explosion occurred on June 21st in a fireworks factory in Oshima-cho, Tokyo. A young man was killed and four persons were severely injured.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE FRENCH WINE-GROWERS.

Reuter informs us that the trouble in the wine-growing districts of Southern France is being adjusted by the Government and that the state of almost revolution is giving way to normal conditions. The affair naturally attracted a good deal of attention in the American commercial press and we find *Bradstreets* writing a month ago:—

The quaint old town of Carcassonne was the scene on Sunday of what may be regarded as the culmination of a remarkable movement which has given the French Government no little anxiety. Ordinarily the town has a population of about 30,000, but on Sunday no less than 200,000 persons are reported to have participated in the demonstration of wine growers demanding the enactment of measures directed against impure wines. For some time the people of the four departments bordering the Mediterranean and extending from the Rhone to the Pyrenees have been suffering distress owing to the decrease in the demand for pure wines from their district, which is largely dependent upon its vineyards for its prosperity. This falling off in demand has been coincident with an increase in the supply and the consumption of chemically prepared wines. Under the leadership of one Marcélin Albert, a small wine grower in a village of less than three hundred inhabitants, a movement began a short time ago which has now reached large proportions. Crowds of 100,000 or more have in several places testified to the earnestness and determination of the population. The French Government has introduced a bill for the benefit of the viticulturists which requires wine growers to declare the amount of their harvest, forbids the use of sugar for a second brew, imposes an extra tax on sugar for the first brew, and obliges purchasers of sugar to a quantity over fifty pounds to explain the purpose for which it is intended. This bill was declared inadequate by the assemblage at Carcassone on Sunday. A noteworthy feature of the gatherings has been the general good order maintained. A government commission which has been investigating conditions in the wine districts of France and Algeria reported on Monday that the situation is most grave, and that unless remedial steps are promptly taken, conditions similar to those prevailing in the south will arise in the other wine-producing districts.

Mr. Malcolm Lincoln, writing for the *New York Commercial*, declared the situation full of interest for viticulturists in the United States. He said:—

American winegrowers will do well to follow the developments in the controversy that has arisen in France over the attempts to suppress fraud in the fabrication of wines. With the controversy between church and state dormant and socialism temporarily *hors de combat*, the burning issue before the country is the agitation and riots of the small winegrowers in the south of France. The whole trouble, whose details reach America by cable, is due to a blunder of the winegrowers of Herault and Aude.

These producers, ignoring the economic principle that quality is to be preferred invariably to quantity, have been marketing a cheap wine of distinctly low grade. An immense flood of this stuff has poured into Paris, Lyons, Marseilles and other big towns; and, by degrees, the French populace is not only losing its power of discrimination between bad and good wines, but it is losing its appetite for wines of any character. The cheap stuff is spoiling the market for the meritorious commodity.

M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance, is enforcing measures against addition of sugar or glucose during the process of fermentation; but the leading wine merchants of Paris insist that nothing of much value can be accomplished in this way and that the situation calls for drastic legislation. It seems that France last year produced ten million hectolitres of cheap wines in excess of the requirements of consumers, the people resorting largely to mineral waters. This situation is directly traceable to the wine frauds and their demoralizing effects. Winegrowers are to-day feeding wines to pigs rather than selling at a loss—wine of good flavor, taste and body. The moral it obvious.

YOKOHAMA.

During ten days ending June 20th, the foreign trade of Yokohama was: exports, *yen* 4,812,182, and imports, *yen* 5,417,051; exports of gold coin, *yen* 305,600.

On Friday, a fresh case of bubonic plague appeared in Yokohama. The patient is a *bric-a-brac* dealer named N. Kurihara, sixty-seven years old, residing in Hanazaki-cho, near the Railway Station. At noon he was removed to the Manji Hospital Nine houses with fifty-eight occupants in all, which adjoined the dwelling of the patient, were segregated, and at the same time the usual disinfecting measures were carried out. It is said that the victim was suffering from fever for which he was undergoing treatment by Dr. Watanabe, who, having discovered suspicious symptoms, informed the sanitary authorities.

The Yokohama City Assembly which has decided to spend twenty thousand *yen* for the prevention of the spread of plague, contemplates paying a further sum with a view to carrying out cleansing and disinfecting measures in the city.

On June 22nd, Governor Sufu issued an urgent notification ordering the enforcement of general cleansing and the extermination of rats in the city in accordance with Art. 19 of the Law regarding the prevention of epidemic diseases. The Governor authorises the sanitary authorities to enforce disinfection when they deem it necessary. The owners or occupants of land, houses or other buildings are required to carry out cleansing operations on the date and in the manner that may be directed by the authorities.

Governor Sufu issued a notification on June 24th in connection with the prevention of the spread of plague. The dust and sweepings of warehouses specified in Art. 1 of the regulations with regard to warehouses, sheds, etc. promulgated in March, 1906, are not permitted to be removed from the compound where the building is situated, unless they are previously burned or disinfected under the instructions of the sanitary authorities. Any one who infringes this notification will be punished with a fine of not less than ten *yen*. The notification came into force on the day it was promulgated.

The sixty-sixth meeting of the Yokohama Economical Society was held on the evening of June 24th at the Yokohama Social Club, in the Public Garden. Governor Sufu and about sixty other notables of Yokohama were present. After the dinner, Mr. K. Ishii, Director of the Commercial Bureau, gave a speech. Referring to the Chinese trade, he said that the American and European merchants are making efforts for investigation of the trade with China Probably they will attain an influential position in that country and Japanese enterprizes there will be ousted in the near future. It was a question, for the beneficial developement of commercial business in China, whether the manufactured goods should be exported from Japan to China or factories be established in that country with a view to distributing the goods in the interior. While the question is still an unresolved problem, some of the British traders have established several factories in China and commenced manufacturing, bringing the materials from their own country or other places. In conclusion, the official said that the authorities of the Foreign Office are investigating the present Customs tariff which is to be revised in 1911. The authorities hope to compile a perfect tariff with the assistance of many prominent business men on the committee.

The inauguration meeting of the Nippon Silk Guild was held on the evening of June 25th at the Social Club, in the public garden, Yokohama. Some fifty silk traders were present. Mr. K. Sudzuki, representing the promoters of the union, made a speech referring to the matter of organization. Mr. Yamawaki, a secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, on behalf of Mr. Matsuoka, the Minister, read a letter congratulating the members on the establishment of the union. Governor Sufu delivered a speech in which he spoke of the success of the organization, and the benefit attainable through the guild by the silk traders. Finally Mr. Yamazaki, Director of the Yokohama Customs, spoke on foreign trade and its development.

General Baron Kuroki, the military delegate to the international fete at Jamestown, and party arrived at Yokohama at 8 a.m. on June 27th by the *Kaga Maru*. They were received by some officers of the Army Office and the American Consul. All the Japanese left for Tokyo by the 10 a.m. train.

N. Kurihara, a plague patient who was undergoing treatment at the Meiji Hospital, died on June 25th. The same day a dead rat infected with plague was found in Nagashima-cho.

A tailor named M. Yoshino (45) early on the morning of June 26th broke into the official dwelling of Mr. T. Tanaka, a police-inspector of the Yokohama Central Police Station, West Tobe, and stole a few clothes with which he tried to make off, but was at once arrested and delivered to the Tobe police.

It is reported by the *Bojeki*, one of whose representatives has interviewed a councillor of Yokohama city, that the supplementary part of the income and business taxes which was left unpaid by some foreigners of Yokohama amounts to about two hundred thousand *yen*. Recently, adds the journal, the local authorities intimated to the central government that the Yokohama municipality intended to collect the unpaid taxes by forcible means. The central government authorities replied that the proposed judicial means should not be adopted for the present. In conclusion our Japanese contemporary says that the affair is under international negotiation and the Foreign Office regards the question as a difficult matter.

The Kanagawa prefectural government is compiling regulations in connexion with the Immigrant Protection Law. The regulations will be published shortly.

The election of the Income Tax Investigation Committee took place on June 26th at the Yokohama Tax Bureau. Messrs. Y. Mogi, T. Yebizuka, T. Ishikawa, K. Koidzumi, and T. Midzuhashi were elected.

The following horses and ponies out of a list of some 52 offered, were sold at auction by Mr. Jno. W. Hall on Friday afternoon:—

Kachiguri, Dun China Pony			75
Jinrai, Bay Country-Bred			85
Kocho, Chestnut Australian Mare			130
Ho-ho, Chestnut	"	"	—
Suma, Brown	"	"	—
Soya, Bay	"	"	—
Iki, Brown	"	"	—
Joyeuse, Brown	"	"	—
Glorieuse, Chestnut	"	"	260
Happy Girl, Bay	"	"	300
No. 8 of the Kawasaki, Sub. Country Breds			50
Float, Brown Australian Mare			—
Fledermaus, Brown Australian Mare			220
Fiasco, Bay Australian Mare			—
McFadden (late Kiso), Grey China			20
Yoshino, Brown Australian Mare			200
Sumire, Bay	"	"	—
Patricia, Chestnut	"	"	—
Priscilla, Black	"	"	—
Comtoise, Brown	"	"	—
Invicta, Brown	"	"	—
Kongo, Bay	"	"	—
Tagawa, Bay	"	"	350
Kurokane, Brown Country Bred			—
Le Rappel, Bay Australian Mare			—
Aurore, Brown China Pony			30
Estocade, Brown Australian Mare			—
Sakurajima, Bay Australian Mare			—
Rikosho, Chest. China Pony			25
Piece d'or, Chestnut Australian Mare			—
Bullet, Bay China Pony			25
Ikioi, Brown Australian Mare			110
Himekami, Bay	"	"	—
Ushiwaka, Chest. Country Bred			80
May-mie, Bay Australian Mare			—
Otome, Chestnut	"	"	350
Tsukumo, Bay	"	"	—
Hatsushio, Chestnut Country Bred			130

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS.

Herr Fritz Thiel, Interpreter of the German Embassy, Tokyo, has been appointed Consul at Kobe. On June 25th, the Japanese Foreign Office issued its exequatur to the new consul. Dr. Ohrt has been appointed as successor to Herr Thiel at the German Embassy.

M. Platon Zakrewsky has been appointed one of the staff of the Russian Legation. He recently arrived in Tokyo.

The Netherlands Minister has informed the Japanese Foreign Office that Mr. Charles Favre-Brandt has been appointed temporarily to act as Consul in Osaka, as the position is vacant at the present time.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE LAW COURTS.

PETITION FOR DELIVERY OF PROPERTY.

The hearing of a petition instituted by Mr. George Dubois and Mrs Julie Shina Dubois, the son and widow of the late Mr. Charles Louis Dubois of No. 53, Bluff, against Mr. Jules Dubois, the administrator of the estate of the deceased gentleman, of No. 26, Yamashita-cho, petitioning for the delivery of property left by the late gentleman, began on June 21st in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiffs were represented by Messrs. R. Ideura and S. Ideura, and defendant by Mr. H. Nakamura.

The property consists of the following: Title deed; a life insurance policy, No. 5,851, for five hundred pounds sterling issued by the London Assurance Corporation to the late Mr. Charles L. Dubois; a life insurance policy, No. 857,571 for five thousand *yen* issued on Jan. 5th 1898 by the Equitable Life Insurance Society; a life insurance policy, No. 857,572, for two thousand *yen* issued on the same day by the same society; three receipts of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for deposit of one thousand *yen* issued on June 1st, 1906, another for two thousand *yen* issued on Oct. 3rd, 1905, and a third for *yen* 3,307.50, given on May 13th, 1906; shares of the Street Electric Railway Co.; several receipts for money deposited with the Mitsu Bishi Co. by the deceased, etc. The estimated value of the whole property was twenty-five thousand *yen*.

Plaintiff's Counsel said that Mr. Charles L. Dubois died on August 17th, 1905. In the following month the Yokohama Local Court appointed Mr. Jules Dubois as administrator of estate. Two months after the appointment of the administrator, Mr. George Dubois asked his uncle, defeddant, to deliver over his inheritance. Defendant, however, refused to admit the request. On Dec. 22nd, 1905, Mr. George Dubois urged defendant through the Yokohama Local Court to deliver the property. Defendant, however, refused to do so. Consequently on Jan. 9th 1906, plaintiffs lodged a petition in the Local Court asking to release defendant from his duty as administrater. The case, however, was dismissed. Thereupon, plaintiffs appealed in the District Court against the decision of the lower Court. The District Court, admitting the appeal, gave on March 7th a decision in favour of plaintiffs, confirming the release of Mr. J. Dubois from the functions of administrator. Mr. Jules Dubois appealed in March in the Tokyo Appeal Court against the decision given in Yokohama District Court. He withdrew the case on July 11th before it was examined. Finally, plaintiffs, Mr. George Dubois and Mrs. Julie Shina Dubois applied in the Yokohama Local Court on Aug. 7th, 1906 to appoint them as administrators of the property. The petition was admitted in the Court after which the plaintiffs, as administrators, applied to defendant to deliver over the whole property in his custody. But Mr. Jules Dubois hesitated to do so in spite of monetary difficulties on the part of the plaintiffs—wife and son of the deceased gentleman.

Defendant's Counsel contended that under the instructions of Dr. Paul Ritter, Swiss Consul-General, Mr. Jules Dubois is retaining the property in his hands. In accordance with the most-favoured nation clause in the treaty between Japan and Germany, the present case should not be dealt with in the Japanese Court; and George Dubois, one of the plaintiffs, is not yet of age, so that he could not, under the laws, be permitted to attend to any legal affair. Counsel further went on by saying that women are regarded in law as persons of no legal capacity and that Mrs. Julie Shina Dubois was not permitted to attend to legal matters unless by consent at a conference of her relatives. Producing three letters as evidence, defendant's Counsel said that the Swiss Consul-General had appointed defendant administrator in accordance with Swiss law without refering to the Japanese Courts. From the day when his brother died to April 1st, 1906, the Swiss Consul was administering the property, and since then, defendant attended practically as the administrator. Referring to one of the letters produced, Counsel said that plaintiffs had agreed with defendant for the administration of the property.

Paintiffs' Counsel refusing to admit this evidence, stating that before the institution of the present case, Mr. Jules Dubois producing a letter to Mrs. Dubois asked her to sign it. She did so without taking any precaution, and now the letter was brought into Court as evidence. She was quite entrapped by Mr. Jules Dubois.

At this stage, the Court, dismissing the objection of defendant, decided to examine the case in Court and the hearing was adjourned till July 2nd.

SHIPPING CASE.

The hearing of a case in which the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works claims *yen* 9,299.09 from Messrs. Dodwell and Co., was resumed on June 22nd in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Muraoka. Mr. E. R. Thompson, the chief engineer of the Yokohama Dock Co., was examined as a witness.

Witness stated that Messrs. Dodwell and Co. were agents for steamers, transacting the business of the vessels arriving in the harbour. It was part of the business to contract on behalf of the owners or captains of the steamship for the work to be done to such steamships, in which case the defendant company was presumed to be acting as an agent for the owners or captains thereof. Being referred by the Court to the dispute on the repairing works done to the steamer *Errol* by the plaintiff company, witness said that work was done to her by the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works. Payment was usually made by the defendant company, but in default of such payment the claim had to be made on the owners or captains of the vessels. In the event of the steamship having left the harbour and payment not being made by the defendant company, the claim was of course made on the defendant company.

Counsel argued briefly as to the capacity of Messrs. Dodwell and Co. as ship's agents, and also as to the contract signed by defendant.

The Judge declared that the hearing was concluded and decided to give judgment on June 27th.

CLAIM AGAINST THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Oji Paper Mill, Tokyo, has lodged a case against the Military Department claiming *yen* 94,740 in the Tokyo District Court.

According to the petition, poisoned water discharged at the Itabashi Gunpowder Factory ran into the compound of the plaintiff and caused damage amounting to the sum claimed.

The first hearing will take place on July 1st.

ALLEGED MENACE.

Y. Fujii, a workman, and T. Katsuya, a writer of Yokosuka, who were undergoing preliminary examination in the Yokohama District Court on an alleged charge of having attempted to obtain twenty-five thousand *yen* by threats from Vice-Admiral Y. Ito, formerly Superintendent-General of the Yokosuka Shipbuilding Department, were committed for trial on June 26th.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Yamaguchi Maru* on June 21st collided with the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's *Giran Maru* off Fukura, Kokura, the former being on her way from Moji to Nagasaki. The *Yamaguchi*, which sustained slight damage, proceeded for her destination. The *Giran* was damaged amidships and arrived at Moji for repairs.

The cruiser *Otowa* on June 22nd struck a fishing boat off the village of Misaka, Shidzuoka prefecture. The boat was sunk and six fishermen on the vessel were saved by a boat from the warship.

Mr. Young, an engineer who represents a number of marine insurance companies in England, and Mr. R. Yamashina, under the instructions of the local agent of Lloyds, have concluded their investigations as to the damage sustained by the *Dakota* at Shirahama. They are now said to have decided to blow up the steamer and thus to save part of the hull and cargo. The work of blowing up the ship will be carried out by Mr. Yamashina who is a marine contractor. He recently asked the prefectural government for permission to use dynamite on the vessel.

The British steamer *Tottenham* from Portland, Or., arrived at Kobe on June 19th with a heavy list caused by contact with a rock on the night of the 18th. The damage is still unascertained.

On the evening of June 22nd, the steamer *Tamaisu Maru* (367 tons) collided with the *Uwajima Maru V* (219 tons) in Hayase Strait not far from Moji. Both sustained slight damage. The passengers and crew are all safe.

The S. S. *Empress of India* which left Yokohama for Hongkong about 9 p.m. on Sunday, June 23rd, ran into a fishing boat off Hommoku. The boat was damaged and capsized. Two life-buoys were thrown from the steamer toward the occupants of the boat, two fishermen, who were struggling in the water. Meanwhile, another fishing boat which was near by appeared on the scene and saved the men in distress. Subsequently the *Empress of India* continued on her course. It is said that the Japanese boat which met with the accident did not show any light at the time when the collision occurred.

A telegram from the captain of the Shell Company's *Silverlip* to the owners puts an end to the doubt as to whether this ill-fated vessel had actually been seen to sink after the benzine explosion and fire. The captain states definitely that after he and the crew had been taken off and were cruising round at a safe distance the *Silverlip* went down head first in 87 fathoms of water, according to chart. A total loss on the *Silverlip* and her cargo is being settled; with the *Dakota* settlement, the amounts found by underwriters for these two casualties nearly reach a million sterling.

YACHTING.

A light easterly wind and cool weather made Saturday's yachting fairly agreeable to those engaging in it, though a little more weight in the breeze might have been acceptable to some. *Maid Marion* and *Kingfisher* had the best of the start, *Mary* being caught up to windward of the line, but before they reached the Lightship, she had taken her accustomed place in front, while *Kingfisher* had overhauled and passed *Maid Marion*. *Mary* passed round this mark 2m. 40 sec. ahead of *Kingfsher*, the last named as well as the others following being compelled to do some pinching to weather it. Later the *Maid* came up into second place and they finished in this order, *Nantwa* giving up, and *Riever* and *Kingfisher* taking first and second prizes respectively on their allowance. Times.

	Start.	Finish.	Hand.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	m.	h.m.s.
Mary	2.01.29	5.10.56	—	5.10.56
Kingfisher	2.00.13	5.26.34	22	5 04.34
Nantwa	2.00.54	—	45	—
M. Marion	2.00.08	5.16.55	07	5.09.55
Riever	2.00.18	5.34.11	45	4.49.11

Fourteen Larks started, including a Kobe boat (*May*) of the dinghy type which has been sent up by her owner, Mr. Fawkner, to test her with the local small fry. She was sailed on Saturday by Mr. Brockhurst but the weather was not of a kind to seriously try her capabilities. We give the times of the boats that finished:

No.	Start.	Finish.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
8	2.15.51	5.32.07
10	2.15.28	5.31.29
11	2.15.19	5.35.10
12	2.15.38	5.34 09
15	2.15.24	5.59.19
May	2.15.35	5.33.24

Four Mosquito Yacht Club boats had a contest which resulted in favour of *Winsome*. The times were:

	Start.	Finish.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Pele	2.15.12	3.50.21
Edna	2.15.21	3.51.09
Sunbeam	2.15.16	3.56.04
Winsome	2.15.29	3.49.24

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DISINFECTING MEASURES.

The administrative regulations with regard to Quarantine Examination at the ports which were promulgated in 1899 have been revised and the revised regulations were published by the *Official Gazette* on June 25th. The regulations arrange for examination as to epidemic diseases to be carried out at Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Moji, Shimonoseki, Wakamatsu, and Kuchinotsu, as well as other ports if necessary. In the latter case, notification will be issued specifying the places selected. The vessels arriving at Shimonoseki and Wakamatsu will be examined at the Moji quarantine station. Vessels which are examined at Yokohama and which are required to undergo disinfecting measures will be removed to Nagahama; and those at Kuchinotsu to Megami. In the case of disinfecting measures not being able to be carried out at one of the forgoing quarantines, the Minister for Home Affairs will sometimes order the vessels concerned to remove to another station. The epidemic diseases to be examined are cholera, small-pox, scarlet-fever, plague and yellow-fever. If there is necessity to make examination in the event of other epidemics, notifications will be issued specifying them. The period of detention of vessels referred to in the first clause of Art. VI. of the Law regarding Epidemic Disease Examination is as follows: ten days for plague, commencing at the time when the measures of disinfection and the extermination of rats have been completed; and five days for cholera and yellow fever. The sanitary authorities will sometimes permit the landing of the passengers, crew and cargo if they deem it unnecessary to detain them while the vessel is under detention at the quarantine station. The disinfecting expenses will be charged in accordance with the following rates, with the exception of foreign and domestic warships, and vessels belonging to the Japanese Military offices: *yen* 20 on vessels under 100 registered tons; *yen* 40 on vessels of 100—1,000 registered tons; *yen* 60 on vessels of 1,000—2,000 registered tons; *yen* 20 to be added per 1,000 tons on vessels of over 1,000 tons; one-fourth of the expense to be charged on a vessel any part of which is disinfected. The charge for disinfection of cargo is *sen* 30 per package, and that for the personal properties of passengers and crew is as follows: *yen* 2 for the baggage belonging to a first or second class passenger or senior member of the crew; *sen* 20 for the baggage belonging to a third class passenger or junior member of the crew.

BASEBALL.

The Baseball match played on Saturday afternoon between the Y.C. & A.C. and the Keio University team attracted a large number of spectators to the Cricket Ground. The visitors proved themselves by far the stronger nine and won easily. The players and score were as follow:—

Y.C. & A.C.		Keio.
Frey	P.	Koyama
Thorn	C.	Fukuda (Capt.)
McChesney (Capt.)	1 B	Takahama
Atkinson	2 B	Abe
Walker	3 B	Kanki
Becker	S S	Sasaki
Gunn	R F	Murakame
Benedict	C F	Kubo
Gibbs	L F	Kamiyama

Umpire: Mr. Shattuck.
Scorer: Mr. Pratt.

Score by Innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Keio	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	8
Y.C. & A.C.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On June 24th, a case of plague was reported in Osaka, the patient being a second-hand clothes merchant residing in Daku-machi, North urban division.

At 9 a.m. on June 23rd, fire broke in the Tokyo Warehouse, Wadamisaki, Hyogo, destroying the building together with the contents. The damage to goods is estimated at half a million *yen* and to the building at ten thousand *yen*. These were all insured with the Meiji Fire Insurance Company.

A certain Mr. Shinagawa has lodged a claim in the Kokura District Court against the Moji *Mainichi Shimbun*, claiming a hundred thousand *yen* as damages for alleged defamation.

A Yamagata telegram says that new cocoons are being brought from the interior to that city. The quality is generally good and the average price *yen* 5.65. Quotations are expected to fall.

Two cases of small-pox appeared among the crew of the steamer *Kumata Maru*, which arrived on the evening of June 25th at Nagasaki from Shanghai. The patients were a waiter and a cook.

Two dead rats infected with plague were found on June 28rd at Takashima-cho, Yokohama. N. Kurihara, said to be suffering from plague and who is undergoing treatment at the Manji Hospital is reported to be getting better.

To-day, June 25th, being the twenty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of the Crown Princess, the Crown Prince and Princess will receive at the Palace high officials and officers and entertain them to luncheon.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says that one of the many theories concerning the future of Prince Eitel Friedrich, the Kaiser's second son, is that he is destined by his father to be the future King of Hungary.

So great is the dearth of medical men in South Africa that an advertisement of a vacancy on the resident staff at Kimberley Hospital, carrying a salary of £300 a year, with board and quarters, did not bring a single application.

Dr. Chalmers Prentice, a Chicago physician, is claiming £500 damages against the North German Lloyd Steamship Company for burying his wife at sea without consulting him as to the disposal of the body by wireless telegraphy.

Overheard at a dance: Youth—"Wasn't Ben Jonson the Johnny who wrote the dictionary?" Well-informed Maiden: "No; I think the man who wrote the dictionary lived much later. Ben Jonson was the architect who built St. Paul's Cathedral."

The death has occurred at Brixton, London, of a man named George Summers, aged eighty-six, who entered the service of Messrs Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Limited, at the age of twelve, and remained with them until a few days before his death.

The *Nichi Nichi* says that the proposed loan, twelve million *yen*, for Nagoya, will be accepted by the Industry Bank instead of raising it in a foreign country as recently reported. The municipality intend to convert it into foreign loan at a favourable opportunity.

We are courteously informed by the local agent of the P. & O. Co. that the Company's tender to the British Post Office for the conveyance of the Indian, China and Australian Mails has been accepted and that same is to run for a period of seven years from 1st February next.

Much regret will be felt by his many friends at the departure of Dr. Wainright, who has been so long connected with the Kwansei Gakuin at Kobe and is now called to an important post in the United States connected with the Church of which he is a member. He left on the *Tremont* on Friday.

Reports from Yarmouth and Lowestoft record an extraordinary state of things at those ports. About a couple of hundred East Coast boats are engaged, and during the last week of April brought in three million mackerel, glutting the market, so that prices dropped from 9s. per 120 to 3s. Many hauls were returned to the sea as not worth paying labour on. An even worse misfortune than the glut has been the loss of nets and gear. So heavily were fish struck that nets were overweighted, and, breaking apart, sank to the bottom. Some of the boats lost half a fleet of nets, worth £150 to £200, and numbers have lost a smaller proportion, with the great bulk of their catch also.

The net income of the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway Co. for the first half of this year was *yen* 192,525.75. On June 22nd, the company held a general meeting and decided to lend *yen* 150,000 to the Buddhist temple Soji-ji, which needs the sum for removing from Ishikawa prefecture to Kawasaki.

A Staffordshire doctor the other day called on an old man suffering from influenza. "Well John," he asked, "what's amiss with you?" "Well, doctor, I think I've got a touch of the new theology." "Indeed, what are the symptoms? Tell me how you feel." "Well, it's like this—there's a swimming in the head and you don't know where you are."

Prince Ranjitsinhji, although probably lost to Sussex cricket for ever, has given practical proof that he retains his interest in his old county. He has offered a donation of 200 guineas to the Sussex County Club, to be followed by an annual donation of a hundred guineas. Needless to say his munificent offer has been accepted, and he has been made a patron of the club.

A Peking telegram says that two Japanese named K. Matsuda and Mr. Temoto, on the night of June 16th, were attacked by a number of Chinese while sleeping in a carriage of the train on their way to Tantien. The former died from his wounds and the latter sustained severe injuries. The Chinamen, who after the attack stole the personal property of the Japanese, were all arrested the same night.

A Victoria telegram dated May 27 says:—On the steamer *Empress of India*, which arrived to-day was the body of Mrs. Richard Cadbury, wife of the millionaire English chocolate manufacturer. She was killed by falling down the saloon stairway of the steamer on May 21, during a heavy gale. The body was embalmed and is being taken to England by the four daughters of the dead woman, who had been making a tour of the world with their mother.

From a contemporary: A ticket collector on a northern railway obtained leave to go and get married. He was given a pass for the journey there and back. On the return journey, being rather flustered, the bride-groom pulled out his marriage certificate instead of the railway pass, and showed it to the ticket collector. The latter, a Scot, looked long at the certificate in perplexity, and then said: "Eh, mon, you've got a ticket for a long, weary journey, but no' on the Caledonian line!"

The Russian Government has asked Japan to return the hospital ships *Orel* (now the *Kumho Maru*), *Angara* (the *Anagawa*) and *Kazan* (the *Kasuga*). The Japanese have declined to do so. A report to the *Asahi* says that the Russian Government intends to make appeal as to this affair at the Hague tribunal. It may be remembered that the *Orel* was captured during the battle of the Japan Sea, and the *Kazan* and *Angara* were captured at Port Arthur after the surrender of the fortress.

It almost looks as if an agitation were going to be set up in France to defy the judgment of the Courts ordering a number of artistic and sumptuary objects now in the possession of the State to be handed over to the Empress Eugenie. These objects number altogether 538, and some of them are in the palaces and in the Louvre. Among them is the clock of Queen Hortense, which is said to be worth £6,000, and a marvellous bureau in ebony, lacquer and carved bronze, that belonged to Marie Antoinette, and is appraised at anywhere from £2,000 to £40,000.

The Hungarian province of Arad would seem to be the Dakota of Europe. Buda Pesth journals themselves describe the capital of Arad

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

as the "city of divorces." The title seems to have been fairly well earned. Last year there were 234 divorce cases before the tribunals of the city. This year it is stated that 804 more have been already entered. From these figures it will be apparent that, notwithstanding the chronic tension of its politics, Hungary is no whit more free than other countries from the tendency to marry in haste and repent at leisure.

To the assaults on Japanese ladies and girls, which have been disagreeably prevalent of late in this vicinity, says the *Kobe Herald* of the 25th inst., there has to be added an attempted outrage on a foreign lady in the early hours of yesterday morning. It appears that the lady in question was on the Futatabi road, near the point where the road enters the mountain, to the west of Suwayama, at about 4.30 a.m. when a coolie seized hold of her and threw her to the ground. Fortunately the lady was able to free herself from her assailant, whereupon he snatched away her gold watch and hastily made off in the direction of the City. The police have instituted a search for the culprit, but so far no arrest has been made.

According to the latest investigations made at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the exports of apples, dried pepper, dried ginger, sweet pepper, onions, potatoes, lily bulbs, plants and grasses, (or their roots) for gardening purposes, etc., are as follows:

	Yen.
1902	1,023,135
1903	1,253,331
1903	1,674,876
1904	1,539,824
1905	1,834,653
1906	3,392,581

The authorities add that the exports were gradually increased through the encouragement of the Government. During the late war, business was dull.

According to a London telegram printed in the New York papers King Edward's new turbine yacht is a beauty. It is called *Alexandra*, and was built by Inglis, of Glasgow. The vessel was launched on May 30th, where it was seen that she possesses features that are unique among royal yachts, and was designed from the King's personal choice from models submitted by all the leading shipbuilders. She is a small, handy vessel, with turbine engines, and is intended for cruising along the coast. She is 300 feet over all, 40 feet beam, and 3,000 tons displacement. Her speed will be 17 knots an hour. She is rigged as a three-masted schooner. The royal apartments are on the main deck. A feature of her construction is two cosy rooms on the bridge-deck, commanding an uninterrupted view fore and aft.

A general meeting of the Emigration Companies of Japan was held at the Y.M.C.A. Building in Kanda, Tokyo, on Thursday afternoon. The Hon. Terutake Hinata presided and Mr. K. Nakamura was present as representative of the Foreign Office. At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Nakamura explained to those present the details of the recent amendments in the Emigration Law, whereupon the amendments were freely discussed. Among other things the amendments call for all contracts relating to emigration to be made through a "legal person," to wit, an emigration company duly so appointed, and a committee was elected to draw up a plan for forming an Association embracing all the emigration companies, forming under one single head such a "legal person." It is confidently expected that great activity in emigration to Canada and to South America will take place during the fall of this year as the demand for labour is steadily on the increase.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

According to a decision of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Japanese cannot become citizens of the United States. The ruling was made in reply to an inquiry by Charles G. Keyes, county clerk of Los Angeles. Several Japanese residents of Los Angeles made application to be naturalized and the question was referred to Washington. Mandamus proceedings will now be begun by the Japanese to determine their rights. Section 2169 of the revised statutes is referred to in the Washington decision as the basis for the ruling.

According to the *Wall Street Journal*, outgoing steamers to Europe are now filled with American tourists, and probably $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 of tourists' money will be spent abroad this summer.

D. R. Dray, Yale, '08, established a new world's record for the pole vault at New Haven on May 18, clearing the bar at 12 feet 5½ inches in the dual games won by Harvard, 55½ to 48½. J. W. Marshall made a new Yale-Harvard dual meet record of 6 feet 1½ inches in the high jump.

The cruiser *Olympia*, which was Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila Bay, has been ordered into commission at the Norfolk yard. The cruiser will be used as a practice ship for naval cadets on their summer cruises. The *Olympia* has been out of commission for nearly two years. She will never again be put to any important sea duty.

Joaquin Miller intends soon to desert his home on the heights beyond Fruitvale, Alameda County, and take up his residence in Oregon. The aged poet says his mining ventures have resulted so successfully that he has concluded to enter the political arena. His purpose in removing to Oregon is to establish a residence there and make an effort to land in the United States Senate.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has 45,496 shareholders, the largest in its history, and twice as many as it had ten years ago. In 1906 the dividend paid by the Pennsylvania amounted in volume to three times that paid in 1897. The increase in wages granted by the company in the last few months amounts annually to more than the total dividend, something over $12,000,000, paid in 1902. With the semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable May 31st, the Pennsylvania Railroad will have paid out $13,913,392 in dividends in the last ten years.

All United States warships will soon be withdrawn from Dominican waters. The gunboat *Dubuque*, which has been doing duty there for several months, has been ordered from Puerto Plata to Guantanamo. The *Prairie* and the *San Juan de Austria* left Dominican waters several weeks ago. The withdrawal of the *Dubuque* leaves only the *Scorpion* at Santo Domingo and she will leave there in a short time. Now that the treaty has been ratified the American Government has no fear of further trouble in the immediate future and believes that there is no longer need for the presence of American ships, which have patrolled the waters about Santo Domingo for nearly two years.

The Duke of the Abruzzi is thoroughly wrought up over the looting of his personal belongings on his flagship during the public reception in Hampton Roads. Not only has he complained officially to the Navy Department, but Secretary Metcalf and Rear-Admiral Evans are resolved that the depredations of the souvenir hunters who formed part of the polite crowd on the Italian flagship shall not go unrebuked. Rear-Admiral Evans has told Secretary Metcalf that there is no doubt whatever that the persons who carried away the duke's silver toilet articles and other personal belongings, are members of what is known as good society, and that they are not, as might be inferred from the boldness of their operations, professional crooks and common thieves.

Following is the motto of the Boost Club of New York, the members of which have formed themselves into a society for social and mutual benefit and their objects are among others: To eliminate all business from its gathering and by social intercourse and closer acquaintance to render impossible any jealousies or animosities engendered by business competition; to boost one another, to teach the beauty of modesty, self-sacrifice and true friendship, and consequently enjoy the only true happiness that comes from doing good to others. The motto runs: "We pass through this world but once; if therefore, there be any kindness we can show, or any good thing we can do for our fellow being, let us do it now; let us not defer nor neglect it, for we shall not pass this way again."

The U.S. Navy Department has been notified that the Union Iron Works at San Francisco has turned over to the Government at Mare Island for completion the armoured cruiser *California*. Recently the company advised the Department that owing to the conditions existing in San Francisco, due to the labour troubles, the earthquake and other causes over which it had no control it would not be able to continue the work on the vessel, and requested to be allowed to turn it over to the Government. This request the Department granted on condition that the company should pay whatever expense is incurred in finishing the ship. As the *California* is 99½ per cent. completed, the total cost to the company cannot exceed 1 per cent. of the contract price. She has had her trials and in a short time will be ready to be put into commission.

During May, 107 vessels of 27,164 gross tons were built in the shipyards of the United States and officially registered with the commissioner of navigation. Of these vessels, 55, of 7,423 gross tons, were constructed on the Atlantic and gulf coasts and 29 of 1,208 gross tons on the Pacific coast. The fleet of vessels on the great lakes was increased during the month of May by the addition of 8 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 16,444. The largest steam vessels included in these statistics were the *Henry Phipps* of 7,240 gross tons, built at West Bay City, Mich., and owned by the Pittsburg Steamship Co. The *City of Cleveland* of 4,568 gross tons, built at Wyandotte, Michigan, for the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co., and the *William B. Drock* of 4,468 gross tons, built at St. Clair, Michigan, and owned by the Great Lakes Engineering Works. The total sail, steam and unrigged vessels registered with the commissioner of navigation during the 11 months ending May 31, had a tonnage of 439,828, as compared with a tonnage of 380,400 in the same period last year.

The Chicago *Record Herald* states that "American railways will spend close to $1000,000,000 during the present year in an extraordinary effort to secure sufficient equipment, power and track, including new road, to make it possible to handle the great amount of traffic being offered to them. If the car and locomotive builders and the steel-rail makers do their part, the year will be a record one in the three industries mentioned. It is estimated that, if the manufacturers are equal to the test, between 340,000 and 350,000 freight car will be added to the total equipment of the railways of the United States, fully 5,000 passenger cars will be built, and more than 6,00 locomotives will be added to the steam power which is now available. It is estimated that the railroads will pay fully $92,000,000 for steel rails during the present year. If this proves true, the steel mills will have to turn out about 3,300,000 tons of that product. The output last year was about 3,250,000 tons. It is said the western roads will use fully 1,6000,000 tons of rails and that nearly 1,000,000 tons of this will be rolled in the eastern mills."

According to the *Iron Trade Review*, "the high prices now ruling for Lake Superior ores are having a natural effect in reviving the iron-ore industry of eastern Pennsylvania, which was once highly prosperous, but has waned since the discovery of the richer and more easily mined ores of Minnesota. Note was made not long ago of the purchase by the Bethlehem Steel Company of the Boyertown mines, which were first opened nearly 200 years ago. The Richard Heckscher & Sons Company, which operates the blast furnaces at Swederland, about fifteen miles from Philadelphia, has resumed the mining of ore from old mines lying within half a mile of its plant, and the owner of an adjoining mine, which has not been worked for fifty years, is said also to contem-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

plate the resumption of work. The Heckschers are also interested in a plan to reopen the old Hopewell mine, distant some fifteen or twenty miles from their furnaces, which has not been worked in a long time and is full of water. If these operations prove successful and Lake Superior ores continue at their present level or advance, there is little doubt that scores of other foreign countries produce excellent iron. With these local supplies to draw on, supplemented by foreign ores, the furnacemen of eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey feel that they occupy a stronger and more independent position than those producers of the middle west who are entirely dependent upon Lake Superior ores."

The leading place taken by the United States in the manufacture of shoes is one point brought out in a report issued by the Census Bureau, relating to the production for 1905. It shows that there were 1,316 establishments engaged in the industry, having $122,526,093 capital, 149,924 wage earners, wages amounting to $69,059,680, cost of materials amounting to $197,363,495, and products valued at $320,107,458. All of these items except the number of establishments, which decreased almost 18 per cent., show increases since the census of 1900. The use of hemlock and oak bark extract for tanning had increased greatly. Sole leather formed more than one-half of the value of all leather manufactured. There were 3,370,146 dozen pairs of gloves, mittens and gauntlets manufactured valued at more than $17,000,000, an increase since 1900 of 16 per cent. in number and almost 7 per cent. in value. Kid and leather gloves imported in 1905 aggregated $4,727,489. When the census was taken there was an important concentration of the industry in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, New York and New Jersey. Their combined total of $171,764,248 production was 68 per cent. of the total for the United States.

The financial editor of the New York *Sun*, writing of the reduced efficiency of labour, declares that "the railways and manufactories of the country have been trying in the last year or so to do 30 per cent. more business with labour 20 per cent. less efficient than before. It seems to be the old story over again that where wealth accumulates men decay. For a few years after distress and penury of the years from 1892 to 1897 the labouring men of the country were willing to work gladly when they could get work and when later their wages were increased as the enlarging prosperity of the country began to make itself felt, they did not at all abate their cheerfulness, nor was the efficiency of their work diminished. But as all this prosperity became more pronounced, as men at work in every department of a great industry began to taste the pleasures of larger pay and lower hours of labour, and began to realize that all over the country there were practically two jobs offering for every man that could be found to fill them, their discontent with their lot appeared to be heightened instead of being allayed, and they began to work when they did work in a more lazy and less efficacious manner."

"Fighting Joe" Coghlan has finally retired from the American Navy. Rear Admiral Casper F. Goodrich has succeeded him in command of the New York Navy Yard at Brooklyn, and the event is noteworthy in naval circles. No better-liked, nor more gallant officer lives than the retiring rear-admiral who, as commander of the *Raleigh* at the battle of Manila Bay, did yeoman's work in aiding Dewey to win the victory. Simple ceremonies marked the change. The two-starred blue flag flying from the *Hancock* receiving ship at the yard came down Saturday morning while the navy yard band played "Auld Lang Syne. Thirteen guns boomed a salute for the most popular man in the navy and 13 marked the hoisting of the flag of his successor. No finer record exists than that shown by the retiring rear admiral. He had the unusual honour of serving many months after he legally was ordered out of the active service and further honours await him. Admiral Coghlan's recitation of the famous "Hoch der Kaiser" poem, on his return from Manila still is fresh in the public mind. It nearly led to international complications at the time and he was sent to Puget Sound in consequence. No more painstaking and active officer ever handled the New York yard's affairs and many an eye had a tear in it when the flag announcing his leaving the service left the main truck of the *Hancock*. The navy then lost one of its best and most efficient men, highly regarded by the authorities, popular with rank and file and still in the prime of his ability.

Mr. C. A. Gordon, of Savannah, Ga., in a recent address to the International Cotton Ginners' Association, said that "at the present time sea-island cotton is spun by only a small number of spinners. Yet the spinner who looks to the future and is determined to succeed is likely to be constantly saying to himself, 'spin finer, and then finer, and yet again finer.' In order to do this, however, he must have the proper raw material. Cheap cotton will produce poor yarn; you cannot fool the machinery, and therefore it is likely, as time goes on, that an increasing number of you will be seeking sea-island cotton, and will wish to have a regular, abundant, properly classed and reasonably priced supply. The territory where sea-island cotton is now raised is capable of producing twice, or even three times, the amount of sea-island cotton now grown. Not one-third of the available land is under cultivation. A year ago the crop reached a total of 25,000 bales, the largest on record. This year, owing to reduced acreage and unfavorable weather, it will not reach 60,000 bales; but, given an abundant supply of labor, a crop of 300,000 or even 500,000 bales, weighing 400 pounds each, could be produced. There is another feature in this connection which will probably appeal to spinners whose mills are at a distance from the cotton fields. The cost of the raw material is so small an item in the total cost of goods manufactured from sea-island cotton that transportation charges have very little effect upon the price which the spinner can pay. It therefore follows that the competition of the mills situated in the south, while it may prove injurious to northern mills, which attempt to spin coarse numbers, is not likely to hurt the mills spinning fine numbers."

SENDAI INDUSTRIAL HOME.

The following is the Report of the Industrial Home of North Japan College, Sendai, April 1st., 1906 to April 1st., 1907:—

The Japan Mission of The Reformed Church in the United States, with its headquarters in Sendai, has in many ways a very unique and ideal organization. In connection with the North Japan College (Tohoku Gakuin) there is an Industrial Home where young men with very limited means are given an opportunity to earn their way through this well-equipped school.

The work of these young men in the home is so arranged and systematized that, by faithful study and diligent application, they are able to secure for themselves a good college education. Only young men who are not rich in this world's good are permitted to enter the Home. It is interesting to see how they develop and even manage to excel other young men in the school with more liberal means.

All four departments, Farm, Dairy, Printing, and Store, show better organization and greater advancement in their departmental business and interest, criticisms, prejudices and keen competition were experienced. We have tried to improve along all lines with telling effect, so that faults have been in a measure corrected, new friends and patrons gained, and we are on a better basis than ever.

The farm, with Mr. Seiroku Sato as managing farmer, is improving. The crops of vegetables, strawberries and grapes have been good. We have been manufacturing unfermented grape juice for several years past. The quality of the juice has won for itself a name, so that at present we are called upon to supply the markets of Yokohama, Tokyo, and other large cities of Japan.

The Dairy has gained and made progress, earning a net profit of *yen* 755 38 during the past year. The milk supplied is of a better quality than hitherto, and this has created a greater demand for milk from our dairy, so that our present head of 21 cows and 14 heifers is insufficient to meet our constantly growing trade. However, the stock has deteriorated and a herd of new and better grade is a present need, which we earnestly hope may be met during the coming year.

The Printing Department or Kaneko Memorial Press of North Japan College, as we are known, has had a year of unusual prosperity. A higher standard has been reached, and Mr. Katsuzo Midzuno, who has been the faithful foreman for the past nine years, has improved the press rooms and created a larger trade than ever in its history. Magazines, Journals, and annual papers numbering 11,845 volumes or 998,964 pages have been printed, exclusive of the thousands of odd jobs, such as bill-heads, letter-heads, name-cards, paper-bags, note-paper, memo-slips, envelopes, tracts, Sunday-school cards, signs, etc. The book-binding and note-book department has shown improvement, and proved a remunerative part of the printing department. This department shows a net gain of *yen* 356.42 in addition to much new type which was purchased during the year. However, more space, men and money are needed. The next step to be taken must be the erection of new buildings (present ones are very old and shabby) large enough to accommodate the Binding Department, and the Book and Job department, such as new fonts of type, new printing presses, booklet and stitching machines, paper-cutters, perforating and binding machines, as well as electrotyping and stereotyping plants, a studio for artists, with dark-room and skylight for photo-engraving processes, a stock-room, sales-room and an office. An oil, gasoline, or electrical engine also is greatly needed. This may seem a very large programme to be met, but as there is no printing concern north of Tokyo doing a full printing business, success is assured if funds can be procurred to meet the expense of this new equipment. Our Printing Department could be made to meet the demands of the city and of the entire Church of Christ in Japan, and thus do a fine work in spreading good literature and the Bible.

The Book Store has given us constant anxiety and small returns. Great care has been exercised in developing this branch of the Home, where the largest amount of business is done. Two stores which have been underselling us and trying to harm our trade, have closed, so that our perseverance has won for us a name and we are sole agents for Bibles, hymnals, certain books and magazines, and minor articles. The Government Post Office has granted us the privilege of selling postage stamps of all denominations. This is a special advantage and adds to our prestige. The store furnishes the students of our college with text-books, paper, pens, pencils, ink drawing outfits, etc., elsewhere. In this way it is a saving to the professors and students and school library. The middleman's profit is eliminated. A nice trade has been established. During the summer months a few students supply groceries, meat and provisions to the summer residents at the seaside resort "Takayama, Hanabuchi," thus earning a little profit and supplying a real need.

During the past year 64 young men were boarders in the Home. At present only 57 students are supported. There are 52 Christians in the home, and religious meetings and Bible classes are well attended. Personal purity, respect for law and order, and strength of character are insisted upon in all the departments. The general conduct of the young men and the number who have accepted Christianity surpasses all previous years.

The Board of managers has proved of great help in controlling the finances and needs of the Home. Monthly meetings of this Board are held and all questions fully considered. In this way all the departments have been benefited, carefully guarded and greatly stimulated.

Since September, 1906, an Endowment Fund has been started. "Each student upon entering the Home shall contribute three *yen* towards the general fund of the treasury." Already *yen* 85.50 is in this fund, and as some of the older students, who have saved but very little, leave the Home, they have and will contribute to the fund. A fine spirit pervades all the activities of the Home.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Total expenditures of all departments of the Home for year ending April 1st, 1907	Yen. 19,413.43
Total earnings from all departments (including an appropriation of *yen* 1,200.00 from North Japan College, through the Mission and a special gift from Rev. James I. Good, D.D., of *yen* 100.00	17,401.98
This leaves a deficit of	2,011.43

The deficit is an increase over that of the previous year. Great effort has been made to reduce the deficit, but it is very difficult to do so with increased prices of all the needs of the Home. Only two departments (Printing and Dairy) show net profits, all others, taken for the entire year, are worked at a loss. By comparison we find that there has been an increase of *yen* 2,127.63 in business done over that of the previous year. Leaks have been found and it is hoped that a better showing can be made next year. A special appropriation to meet the deficit is needed, also money for the necessary improvements of the Home. The buildings are worn and

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

new ones are needed. The entire plant is valued at *yen* 16,500.00.

Our work is to plant and nurture and train that which abideth. Others may give themselves to building a beautiful and glorious present; we build a more glorious and beautiful present as we built up character in these young men for time and eternity. Japan cannot be saved intellectually without good Christian character, she cannot be saved spiritually and morally without the teachings of the Bible, industry, and honest business methods, such as are instilled into the young men in this Industrial Home.

J. MONROE STICK,
Business Manager and Treasurer.

Sendai, Japan, June 22nd, 1907.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DUBOIS V. DUBOIS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Referring to the alleged report of the above case which appeared in to-day's issue of your journal, I have to complain very strongly that, so far as the plaintiffs' plea and the decision of the Court are concerned, the report in question is entirely incorrect, and the product of your reporter's imagination pure and simple.

The real facts of the case, as stated by me in Court, are as follows:—

The estate of the late Mr. Charles Louis Dubois has been, and still is, in the hands of His Excellency the Swiss Minister and Consul-General. The defendant, on behalf of the Swiss Minister and Consul-General, administered a portion of the estate between August 1905 and March 1906, but subsequent to that date his connection with the said estate ceased, as is clearly shown by the following letter dated the 9th July, 1906, which was signed by the plaintiff herself in the presence of the Swiss Minister and earmarked by him:—

Jules Dubois, Esq.,
Yokohama.

Dear Sir,—With regard to your protest against the decision of the Yokohama District Court, cancelling your appointment as the Executor of the will of my late husband, Charles Louis Dubois, as I am desirous to settle the matter of dispute between us in an amicable manner, I hereby beg to consent to your withdrawing the protest, and I further promise and agree with you that as you have already resigned the post of executor and delivered everything belonging to the Estate to the Swiss Minister, I will never ask you to deliver up the Estate or any portion thereof nor hold you responsible for any negligence or misconduct in the execution of the will.

Yours faithfully, (Sd.) JULIA DUBOIS,
Mother of George Dubois, and
Three Other Children.

From what I have stated above, you will perceive that the report given in your to-day's issue is quite misleading, and I would suggest that your reporters are instructed to exercise more care in future, because, not only is it of interest to the public to be placed in possession of the true facts of any case tried in the Courts, but incorrect reports are liable to seriously injure an Advocate's professional credit. This is not the first case relative to which a garbled report has appeared in the foreign press, and I have heard bitter complaints raised by other members of my profession relative to this slipshod method of reporting cases in which they are interested.

As to the decision of the Court, this has not yet been rendered, and the case has been merely adjourned to enable the plaintiff's counsel to prepare evidence proving a certain point of law.

Yours truly,

H. NAKAMURA.
Counsel for the Defendant.

[Our reporter asserts (1) that his report of the statement by plaintiff's counsel in the case referred to is not "entirely incorrect" nor is it the "product of his imagination pure and simple;" (2) that the letter published above was not read in Court. We are in the circumstances unable to admit that our report is "quite misleading."—Ed. *J.M.*]

INCOME TAXES.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—That list of income taxes paid by distinguished persons which recently appeared in the *Japan Mail* attracted my attention. I would like to offer a prize to the person who will make plain to me the system in Japan of levying these taxes. I know they have laws made by the Diet, but these laws are not followed strictly. I have asked school teachers, business men, and even members of town councils, but they don't know. One school teacher told me that the teachers who were local citizens paid less taxes than those who came from a distant part of the country, but received the same salary.

I am an American, one of those insignificant charity workers and teachers of religion and get just enough money from home friends to feed and clothe me and my family comfortably. I have to be careful each month with my cash balance account lest it gives out before my bills are all paid. I do not get any income whatever from any source in this empire, and all I spend here is just that much extra cash put into circulation, and all my services are given free to helping the Japanese people, and yet the tax office took out of my pocket last year one hundred and twenty-eight *yen* (*yen* 128) under the heading of national, provincial and national, provincial and city income tax. I have the twenty-one receipts in my desk now, and I have been thinking of sending them to Washington to be put in the White House Museum of international curiosities. I am sure they would attract a great deal of interest, for when I show them to my friends coming out from home, they first laugh, then look dubious, and finally astonished. My Japanese friends who live in America several years as students, teachers, or pastors tell me that they do not pay any tax, or at most only one dollar a year poll tax. No wonder so many of them get the "American fever" and want to go where they can walk on clean paved side walks under electric lights without paying taxes, while we who do the same work here with our support coming from abroad have to pay heavy taxes and walk in the middle of the mud roads and carry a paper lantern to keep from falling into the open sewers.

This contrast is drawn not so much to make a complaint as to point out the fact that all international relations have two sides to them.

Yours truly. BIMBO.

MISSIONARIES AND THE CALIFORNIA AFFAIR.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—The *Kirisuto Kyo Shimbun*, published in Osaka, asks American Missionaries, in particular, to champion Japan's side of the question and at the same time show how powerful Japanese public opinion is and how the American people should respect it. The *Osaka Asahi* indorses this. If missionaries can't do this let them leave Japan at once and take the merchants with them.

While the missionary is not ignorant of what is going on he certainly is not going to be drawn into it.

1. He is not in any position to effect anything. They have no relation with the California State authorities of San Francisco. The missionaries in Japan would be the last people in the world they would heed.

2. Roosevelt's Government would condemn any agitation on the part of the missionaries, and the Japanese Government would most likely discourage it. It is a well known fact among missionaries that the Japanese Government requires the missionary to stay in his place in Japan as well as Korea.

While the missionary is in a position to know a great deal, as to doing anything he is the most helpless of creatures.

The observant missionary, knowing so well both sides of the controversy most likely believes nothing but time and patience can improve conditions. One thing is sure; conditions at San Francisco must improve, and summing up testimony, Japanese and American, it seems clear very undesirable elements are found among the Japanese colonies on the Pacific coast. They may have to improve their ways, and change their customs. The general public in America does not share the views of the San Francisco people. The only way to settle the problem is to hold that sympathy.

In the first place the conditions were not understood, and the difficulties under-estimated. Then, too many have wanted to share the honour of settling the question. Our chivalric president wanted all the honors and preferred that they be military. It seemed to many Americans Japan's representatives in America were over hasty. Now political parties in Japan are agitating, individuals are fuming, and responsible organs of political parties are raging.

Will the American despair of the conditions at San Francisco or tire of Japan's insistance? They may. They may. The American Constitution may not fit everything but it will not be amended so as to put the central government in charge of local primary schools.

The American Government is not going to take up the question of making a naturalization treaty. Our constitution decides that, and who ever heard of such a thing as one government wanting to naturalize her citizens off? America will hardly make a treaty similar to the one entered into with France. It is not quite so simple to ratify a treaty in the States as it is here.

Agitation by the Japanese on the Coast and a connection between them and political parties in Japan, will be resented by the American people and those who encourage it will discover later their mistake.

The missionaries will hold aloof from the question. They are in no wise responsible for the state of affairs and certainly could do nothing to smooth matters over. Since there is so much electricity in the air the fewer the batteries in operation the better.

I am, yours truly,

OHAJIME.

THE CHARTERED BANK.

The following is the report of the directors to the 53rd meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

The Directors have now to submit to the Shareholders the Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended 31st December last. These show a net profit, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, of £350,369 8s. 0d. inclusive of £86,111 14s. 4d. brought forward from the previous year. The Interim Dividend at the rate of Thirteen per cent. per annum paid in October last absorbed £52,000, and a further sum of £18,000 has been appropriated to pay a Bonus of Ten per cent. on the salaries of the Staff. The amount now available is therefore £280,369 8s. 0d., out of which the Directors propose to pay a Final Dividend at the rate of Thirteen per cent. per annum, making Thirteen per cent. for the whole year; to add £100,000 to the Reserve Fund, which will then stand at £1,075,000; to add £10,000 to the Officers' Superannuation Fund; to write off Premises Account £25,000; and to carry forward the balance of £93,369 8s. 0d.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

RUSSIAN DELEGATES AT THE HAGUE IN DANGER.

London, June 20.

Reuter's correspondent at The Hague reports that the Russian Minister of Justice has telegraphed to the Dutch Minister of Justice that grave apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the Russian Delegates. Elaborate precautions have consequently been taken; secret agents guard Count Nelidoff day and night, police barracks have been installed in the cellars of the conference hall, whence police are ready to rush in on the first alarm, while the building is searched and all the doors sealed after each sitting of the delegates.

THE JAPANESE SQUADRON IN EUROPE.

The Japanese cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* have left Sheerness for Kiel.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

London, June 21.

The racing for the Ascot Gold Cup resulted as follows:

1. Col. T. Y. L. Kirkwood's The White Knight.
2. Mr. J. A. de Rothschild's Beppo.
3. Lord Derby's Bridge of Canny.

There were nine starters.

CHINESE POLITICS.

It is reported from Peking that Chu Chung-chi who is regarded as the most incompetent Foreign Minister ever known, has been dismissed and replaced by Lu Hai-kwan, an Imperial Commissioner, who signed the Mackay Treaty in 1902. The appointment is welcomed.

COMMONS AND THE TRANSVAAL.

London, June 20.

The Under Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Churchill, speaking in the House of Commons, said it was monstrous to suggest that General Botha, Premier of the Transvaal, had been bribed to repatriate the Chinese. The Boers had always been opposed to Chinese labour, and he hoped the House would realise that the Imperial guarantee freed the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Transvaal Government from the influence of the mining houses.

JAMAICA AND SUGAR CONVENTION.

A resolution has been introduced in the Jamaican Legislature deploring Great Britain's threat to withdraw from the Sugar Convention.

SOUTHERN FRANCE.

Demonstrators at Narbonne yesterday attacked the police station with revolvers. The infantry repulsed the attack and four persons were killed and eleven injured in the affray. A collision between troops and the mob at Montpellier yesterday evening resulted in many persons being injured. The mob at Perpignan set fire to the prefect's building and the fire was extinguished with difficulty. The red flag was hoisted over the townhall at Beziers.

London, June 21.

Six hundred soldiers quitted barracks on the 20th inst. despite the exhortations of the officers, and joined the rioters at Beziers with arms and ammunition. The general of the district sent the 81st infantry to prevent the soldiers joining the rioters. The mutinous soldiers fired in the air; thereupon the 81st withdrew. General Bailloud eventually prevailed upon the mutineers to return to their barracks.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

The Duke of Devonshire has been suddenly taken ill at Ascot, with a weak heart.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

King Edward, in a friendly letter, has invited the Kaiser and Kaiserin to England in the autumn.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, June 22.

At the Hoylake open Golf Championship tournament Arnaced Massey, of France, with 312 was first, Taylor, 314 second. Massey's brilliant driving was the feature of the competition.

THE TRANSVAAL.

At Pretoria Sir George H. Farrars' motion condemning Botha's policy was defeated by 45 votes to 21.

THE TROUBLE IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

In the French Chambers a vote of confidence in the Government has been passed by 327 against 223 votes.

General Turcas, commanding the infantry at Narbonne, has been dismissed. It is believed that he was responsible for the troops firing on the people. The railway has been cut at Poulhan, preventing reinforcements reaching Beziers. The Sub-Prefect intervening was seized and made prisoner by four thousand peasants. The telegraphs and telephones are cut at several other points.

THE DISORDERS IN FRANCE.

London, June 23.

French disorders took place yesterday at Montpellier. The official bulletin of the casualties at Narbonne shows that there were seven deaths and that 62 soldiers and 21 civilians were wounded. Fifteen more regiments of infantry and 17 of cavalry are being sent south to the scene of the disorder. In order to facilitate its immediate application, and to avoid delay, the Chamber of Deputies has passed as a complete bill the clauses of the wine bill already adopted.

THE JAPANESE SQUADRON IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

The cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* are at Kiel. The Kaiser received Admiral Ijuin and the officers of the cruisers on board the Imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*. The Admiral presented to His Majesty a large bronze eagle poised on a crag, the whole piece being of the finest Japanese workmanship.

THE FRENCH DISORDERS.

London, June 24.

Albert, who is the leader of the agitation in Southern France, and who has hitherto evaded arrest, appeared this morning at the Ministry of the Interior. M. Clemenceau sternly rebuked him, pointing out the heavy responsibility that he had incurred. Albert is reported to have wept and asked for advice, exclaiming that he could only make reparation. M. Clemenceau laconically recommended surrender to the authorities. Albert left by a private door.

CRICKET.

Later.

Kent scores an innings and 190 runs, Lancashire 307, Yorkshire 5 wickets, Surrey and Worcestershire are drawn.

THE FRENCH DISORDERS.

Albert earnestly disclaims all political motives. He has begged Clemenceau to show mercy and to release his colleagues so as to restore calm. Clemenceau firmly refused. Albert finally promised to return South and to persuade his fellow-citizens to return to the paths of loyalty. Meanwhile his arrest has been suspended, though it is understood that he will eventually surrender. This is regarded as a step in the direction of a solution. The crowd at Narbonne received the news with cheers.

IRISH NATIONALISM.

London, June 25.

Mr. Redmond, unveiling a memorial to natives of Wexford who were killed in the Battle of New Ross in 1798, said natives of Wexford were to-day as much rebels against English rule as they were in 1798. It would be merely a question of expediency as to what weapons they would use to strike the hated oppressors.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

The British cruiser *Monmouth* has arrived at Victoria to convey Prince Fushimi to Japan. The Prince was enthusiastically received by 2,000 Japanese at Vancouver.

THE FRENCH TROUBLES.

The 17th Regiment at Beziers was entrained under strong guard for another district. M. Clemenceau has replied to a deputation of wine-growers that all the municipalities must resume their duties before the release of prisoners can take place.

JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICERS IN GERMANY.

London, June 25.

The officers of the Japanese cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* lunched on board the Imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*. Afterwards the Kaiser presented to Admiral Ijuin a photograph with his autograph. His Majesty decorated the officers. Speaking in English, he said he appreciated the gracious thoughtfulness of the Emperor of Japan in sending the squadron to Kiel, and said he hoped the Japanese and German navies would always co-operate in the maintenance of peace and order throughout the world.

THE FRENCH DISORDERS.

Albert has been received with ovations at Narbonne and Argelliers, where he communicated to the committees the proposal of M. Clemenceau to liberate the prisoners, withdraw the troops, and help the wine-growers if the agitators would revert to legal methods. The committees, in view of the vagueness of the Premier's promises, decided to continue the agitation.

THE TRANSVAAL.

Later.

Mr. Asquith, speaking in the House of Commons, said he understood the Transvaal only required a million of guaranteed loan during the next twelve months and this was the only demand the Government was likely to make on the money market for some time to come.

POLO.

Cambridge beat Oxford at Hurlingham in polo by 9 to 2.

DISASTROUS WRECK.

The liner *Santiago* has been lost on the Chilean coast. The only survivor is an officer. She carried one passenger and 90 of a crew.

THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL MOTOR RACE.

In the motor race from Peking to Paris Prince Borghese arrived at Kiachta first on the evening of June 23rd.

ACCIDENT TO A CRUISER.

The British cruiser *Pyramus* has struck a reef about 150 miles from Cooktown (Australia). Lord Northcote (Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth) and his party were on board. All were saved but they had an anxious time.

CHINA AND THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Later.

A Reuter's telegram from Peking says that an edict was published on June 25th, ordering the strict execution of the opium edict, which was issued on Oct. 20th last. The edict threatens the punishment of any officials disobeying it.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, June 26.

Prince Fushimi sailed from Victoria, B.C., on the British cruiser *Monmouth* yesterday. In a message sent by him to the Dominion Government he stated that he was much impressed with the enthusiasm of his reception and evident goodwill towards Japan and hopes the bonds of friendship between the two nations will continue for ever.

LORD CROMER REWARDED.

It is understood that the British Government will shortly propose a grant of fifty thousand pounds sterling to Lord Cromer. The delay in the announcement was due to Lord Cromer's health, which is now practically restored.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN TIFLIS.

London, June 27.

It is reported from Tiflis that ten bombs were thrown in the centre of the town and exploded with appalling force. Many were killed and injured and immense damage was caused. The object of the bomb-throwers was to seize £25,000, which was being escorted from the post office to the bank. In the panic the whole sum was stolen.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

VISCOUNT AOKI.

San Francisco, June 20.

The reason for the recall of Viscount Aoki is said to be that he failed to be sufficiently cautious and discreet in carrying out negotiations in relation to the Japanese question and consequently caused displeasure to President Roosevelt.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. Metcalf, Secretary for Marine, Mr. Strauss, Secretary for Commerce and Labour,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

and Mr. Garfield, Secretary for Home Affairs, with visit this city about the middle of July for the purpose of solving the labour question and preserving peace in the industrial world. The question of Japanese immigrants will be investigated on that occasion.

GERMAN POLITICS.

London, June 21.

A Berlin telegram says that the public are perturbed by the discovery of powerful and mysterious forces trying to undermine the position of Prince von Buelow, German Chancellor.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The *New York Herald* has joined the anti-Japanese agitation. It says that the possibility of the outbreak of war between Japan and America is imminent. It advises the American Government to despatch more warships to the Pacific to make American seapower superior to Japanese naval strength.

FLOODS IN GREECE.

It is reported from Athens that serious floods have visited Thessaly. Three hundred persons have lost their lives and a thousand houses have been destroyed.

TROUBLE IN FRANCE.

A Paris telegram says that serious disturbances have occurred in Narbonne and Montpellier in connexion with the wine growers' agitation. The rioters attempted to burn down all the public buildings and numerous scuffles took place between the police and the mob. A few soldiers and several rioters were killed.

THE KING OF SIAM.

London 22.

The King of Siam has arrived at St. Petersburg from Paris.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

It is understood that the terms of a general Russo-Japanese treaty, besides specific conventions in connection with commerce and the Manchurian Railway, have been settled and will be signed shortly. The protocol of the fishery convention has already been signed in order to avoid delay in view of the opening of the fishing season. The *Novoe Vremya* states that Russia undertakes to grant Japanese the right to catch and prepare fish, except otters and seals, on the whole extent of the seas of Japan, Okhotsk and Behring Strait all rivers and 34 inlets excepted. Fishing rights must be secured by definite concessions at public auction. Russia agrees not to levy export taxes on fish for Japan. The *Novoe Vremya* declares that the Japanese have already secured 90 per cent. of the concessions and fears a peaceful invasion of the Russian littoral.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Prince Fushimi has left Banff for a trip to the foot of the great glaciers.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Ottawa, June 24.

Prince Fushimi has arrived at Vancouver. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the Japanese residents. He will probably sail on the cruiser *Monmouth* on Tuesday.

THE HAGUE.

The German delegates have submitted a note proposing arbitration for the pacific settlement of international conflicts. The British delegate, Sir Edward Fry, submitted a proposal for a high prize court of appeal.

THE FRENCH DISORDERS.

It is reported from Paris that the situation in the south is still serious. Many troops have been drafted to the scene. The socialists are endeavouring to utilise the situation. The Chamber has passed a bill for the suppression of wine frauds, which it is hoped will improve matters.

THE HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, June 25.

The Hague Conference has appointed two special committees to deal with the naval bombardment of forts, towns and villages by belligerent warships in neutral ports. The British delegate, Sir Ernest Satow, announced proposals relative to submarines and floating mines, this matter being intended to obviate any recurrence of the dangerous situation produced in the Yellow Sea during the Russo-Japanese War. Lord Reay produced a British proposal with regard to contraband of war. A view prevails that Great Britain is willing to go furthest in facilitating the position of neutral shipping, but she is unable to agree to the freedom of belligerent shipping.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

It is reported from Ottawa that the universal cordiality of Prince Fushimi's reception has reached its climax. Victoria was brilliantly decorated and illuminated; there was a Committee of Canadians and Japanese, and the Prince was the guest of the Governor.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LORDS.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has moved the long expected resolution aimed at crippling the power of the House of Lords. He outlined the bill, which will be introduced on a date not yet named. It provides for a conference of an equal number of members from each house to consider bills with reference to which a disagreement has arisen. If this is ineffectual the whole process will be repeated three times, the Government finally warning the Lords that the bill would be passed over their heads. The Unionist press ridicules the scheme.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 27.

On the Stock Exchange there has been a general advance in prices owing to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement that the Transvaal guaranteed loan will not be issued this financial year. *The Times* says the prices of securities have been depressed by the prospect of mischievous action by the Government in issuing loans on a market gorged with stocks. All foreign stocks are firmer and Japanese are in demand.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Paris telegrams state that a jury has acquitted twelve anti-militarists. Violent appeals having been made to the troops to revolt, the Government has decided to transfer to Tunis 600 soldiers who mutinied in connection with the wine-agitators in the southern provinces. The impossibility of employing troops to quell popular disturbances in their own districts is now recognised. The War Office intends to modify the recruiting system.

(Received at the Foreign Office).

THE SAN FRANCISCO STRIKES.

The telegraph operators in San Francisco and Oakland went on strike from the 21st instant. In Francisco only a small number of experts are now conducting the business of the main office. A conciliation committee, consisting of influential publicists, who are endeavouring to put an end to the strike, were making preparations for a grand conciliatory move next month on the occasion of a projected visit of three members of the Cabinet, but in consequence of opposition on the part of the labourers the Committee has desisted.

SCALP DISEASE & ECZEMA CURED

Suffered More Than Six Months with Scalp and was Fast Losing His Hair—A Member of Family Afflicted with Eczema on Hands.

TWO COMPLETE CURES BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have great pleasure in giving particulars of two complete cures derived from the use of the Cuticura Remedies.

"In my own case, for more than six months I was suffering from disorder on my scalp and in consequence was fast losing my hair. I was advised to give Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment a trial, which I luckily did. I adopted the treatment prescribed and at the end of one month was completely cured. This was at the beginning of 1905. Since that time my head has been restored to its normal state, and no further outbreak has occurred, and whenever I have had the opportunity I always recommend the Cuticura Remedies.

"A member of our family periodically suffered for nearly ten years from dry eczema on the hands. The fingers and palms split and cracked everywhere at the slightest movement. At such periods they were most painful as well as quite useless, and gloves were always obliged to be worn. Every possible remedy was tried, besides medical advice, blood mixtures, ointment, soaps, etc., some of which gave slight relief for a time, but never permanently. Finally, she was advised to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, which we are thankful to say effected a complete cure, as she has had no recurrence of the trouble for the last three years. We are most happy to testify to the efficacy of the Cuticura Remedies in similar cases. You are at perfect liberty to make use of above testimonials. Edward Allen, 65 Denmark Road, South Norwood, S. E., Eng., March 26, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 1 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Disfiguring Humours."

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 20th June,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 19th June, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, T. Tibballs, Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Silesia, German steamer, 3,138, Bahle, 21st June,—Hamburg via ports, and Kobe, 19th June, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,314, C. Swain, 21st June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taifuku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,487, K. Nakada, 21st June,—Vladivostock, General.—Japanese.

Shinko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,604, T. Furukawa, 22nd June,—Anping, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,065, C. A. Lee, 22nd June,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 22nd June,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Benarty, British steamer, 2,510, J. D. Sarchet, 23rd June,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Kingchow, British steamer, 5,725, H. L. Allen, 23rd June,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 21st June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tango Maru, Japanese steamer, 4,627, A. E. Moses, 24th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shibata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,726, Mikkelborg, 25th June,—Tairen, General.—Idzumi.

Digitized by Google • Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, A. O. Cooper, 24th June,—Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., 7th June, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Alesia, German steamer, 3,312, Ernst, 25th June,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 23rd June, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, C. Conradi, 25th June,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Baron Driesen, Russian steamer, 2,610, Hoffmann, 25th June,—Vladivostock via Mororan, General.—Becker & Co.

Vandalia, German steamer, 3,641, Franck, 26th June,—New York via ports, and Kobe, 24th June, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Peleus, British steamer, 4,800, W. T. Hannah, 26th June,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Shanghai, 21st June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 26th June,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 27th June,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Nippon, Austrian steamer, 3,999, E. Tarabonia, 27th June,—Trieste via ports, and Shanghai, 22nd June, Mails and General.—Heller Bros.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, M. J. Curnow, 27th June,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Isleworth, British steamer, 1,716, Cox, 27th June,—Singapore, Mails and Ballast.—Dodwell & Co.,

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 27th June,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 26th June, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Vorwaerts, German steamer, 643, C. Uldemp, 27th June,—Petropavlovsk, Furs.—Smith Baker & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 21st June,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Amiral Duperre, French steamer, 3,013, Bataille, 21st June,—Honolulu, General.—Chargeurs Reunis.

Benavon, British steamer, 2,549, A. W. S. Thomson, 22nd June,—Saigon, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Y. Nomura, 22nd June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chinkua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 22nd June,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Roon, German steamer, 5,013, G. Meiners, 22nd June,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,462, P. H. Going, 22nd June,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tjipanas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, A. Pander, 23rd June,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Saint Patrick, British steamer, 2,630, Fortay, 22nd June,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Montgomeryshire, British steamer, 3,689, Hall, 23rd June,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Aberlour, British steamer, 2,681, P. K. Barnet, 23rd June,—Moji, Ballast.—C. Illies & Co.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 23rd June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Igawa, 23rd June,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Shinko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,604, T. Furukawa, 24th June,—Anping and Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, A. O. Cooper, 24th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Silesia, German steamer, 3,138, Bahle, 25th June,—Naples, Plymouth, Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Ningchuo, British steamer, 5,725, H. L. Allen, 25th June,—Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Alesia, German steamer, 3,312, Ernst, 26th June,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,825, N. Ohno, 26th June,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tango Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,463, A. E. Moses, 26th June,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,065, C. A. Lee, 26th June,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaiser Franz Joseph, Austrian cruiser, 4,000, Capt. Willehelm Parcher, 26th June,—Uraga.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, R. Swain, 27th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Tremont* from Hongkong via ports:—Major Magill, Mrs. Kessler, Miss L. Kessler, Miss Ker, Miss Nora Maunix, Mrs. Lockett, Miss Lockett, Mrs. McLean, Miss McLean. For Tacoma:—Major Lucas, Lieut. S. C. Edmondston, Mr. B. F. Durr, Mrs. Durr, Master Durr, Master Durr, Miss Alterton, Mrs. Tayman, Miss M. E. Quillen, Lieut. Wesley King, Lieut. Guthrie, Mr. A. Barnhart, Mrs. Alkire, Mrs. Monroe, Mr. F. L. Kimball, Mr. R. E. Herdman, Mr. W. Parsons, Capt. Lewis Maine, Mrs. Maine, Master Lewis Maine, Mrs. Geo. Sutherland, Miss Mina Sutherland, Miss B. W. Dwyer, Mrs. A. C. Torris, Mrs. R. P. Wheat, Mr. F. P. Warren, Mr. F. P. Gantz, Mrs. Gantz, Lieut. Comdr. Laws, Mrs. Laws, Mr. E. D. Merrill, Mrs. Merrill, Mr. S. Maxwell, Mr. C. A. Cook, Mrs. Cook, Miss Cook, Mrs. Herring, Mrs. Herring, Mr. J. A. Gammill, Lieut. Thompson, Miss J. W. Tracey, Mr. E. J. Kramer, Mrs. Irwin and Miss S. Irwin in cabin; Mr. Sarukihanha, Mr. Takata and Mr. Akopo in second class; 74 in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, C.B:—Mr. K. Amakata, Mr. J. F. Atkinson, Mrs. J. F. Atkinson, Mr. R. Y. Bevan, Mr. Carl Brichard, Mr. Bryner, Mrs. Bryner, Mr. Ching Lang Se, Mr. T. L. Colton, Mr. G. Coverley, General F. Garlington, Mr. J. N. Hatch, Mr. Iketani, Mr. W. Hall, Mr. E. E. Kirchner, Mrs. E. E. Kirchner, Mr. W. D. Knight, Mrs. W. D. Knight, Mr. G. Krunsieg, Capt. T. S. Lee, Lieut. S. C. Lin, Mr. Logergart, Staff Surgeon Lumky, Mrs. Lumky, Mr. S. Makamura, Mr. E. M. Milne, Mr. F. Morishito, Miss M. Osborne, Mrs. M. M. Osborne, Mr. M. B. Owen, Mrs. W. P. Rutledge, Mr. Y. Shiota, Mr. S. H. Smith, Mrs. S. H. Smith, Mr. W. M. Smith, Mrs. W. Smith, Mr. J. A. St. Julien, Mr. E. Swift, Mr. S. Tamura, Capt. W. B. Wang, Major W. G. Wang, Mr. W. F. Wenyon, Mr. T. D. Westcott, Mr. W. White, Mr. F. C. Woodrough, Mr. O. M. Green, Mr. A. E. Palmer. Mr. C. M. Stockham and Mr. Yu Nin Tong, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Vancouver:—Mrs. Gates, Nurse Histo Rarai, Mrs. Menendez, Mr. Netherton, Mrs. Price, Mr. M. J. Guiney, Mrs. Quanterek and child, Mr. Stephen, Mr. W. M. Thebeaut, Mrs. W. M. Thebeaut, Mr. Geo. Thompson, Mr. W. J. Ford, and Mrs. W. J. Ford and two children, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Tango Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Son Ah Hung, Mrs. Wai Shu, Miss Geary, Mr. and Mrs. Todd, Miss Calame, Mrs. Phinney, Mr. and Mrs. W. Preston, Mrs. Keller, Dr. Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. Boanas and daughter, Mr. H. Wavewl, Mr. C. N. Crosse, Mr. C. E. Tipper, and Mr. W. H. Devin, in cabin; Mr. U. Imachi, Mr. M. Sato, and Mr. K. Morita, in second class. In Transit:—Mr. R. W. Crosse, Mr. and Mrs. Nash, Mrs. L. Van Praag, Capt. Thomas, Mr. F. Hay, Mr. A. Lowles, Mr. W. Gaddie, Mr. McGrew, Mr. Turnet, Mr. and Mrs. Moller, Master Moller, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. R. Grierson and children, Mr. H. W. Martin, Capt. Adamson, and Dr. W. Strong, in cabin; Mrs. Kiene, Mr. M. Kubo, Mr. M. Oseki, Mr. I. Kumauchi, Mr. S. Yamamoto, Mr. K. Komore, Mr. K. Ishimaru, and Mr. S. Mayeno, in second class; 164 Japanese, and 19 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—General Baron Kutoki, Lieut.-General Kigoshi, Major-General Umezawa, Col. Ota, Lieut.-Col. Nakayama, Major Yoshida, Lieut. Tanaka, Lieut. Saigo, Surgeon Tamura, Paymaster Kobayashi, Count Uyesugi, Mr. Nogawa, Mr. Kanesaki, Mr. Fujikura, Mr. Sakauchi, Mr. Yamamoto, Mr. Chujo, Mr. Kawabe, Mr. Sato, Mr. Morihira, Mr. Hattori, Mr. Mashita, Mr. Akao, Mr. and Mrs. Adzuma, and Mr. J. H. Ballagh, in cabin; Sergeant-Major Hosokawa, Sergeant Takahashi, Mr. Asakawa, Mr. Watanabe, Mr. Kuno, Mr. Murakami, and 2 Chinese, in second class; 45 Japanese and 8 Chinese, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Vorwaerts*, from Petropavlovsk:—Mrs. Verra Leck, 5 children and nurse, Mr. A. Kaubor, Rev. Father and Mrs. Nicolai Komuroff with 4 children, Mr. Leonid Sadanikoff, Mr. and Mrs. Nicolai Golubetrky, Mr. Ivan Kolesoff, and Mr. Dshan Chiao, in cabin; 2 coolies, third class.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *Tremont*, for Tacoma, Wash.:—Miss B. A. Dwyer, Major Lucas, Miss M. Alterton, Mrs. Tayman, Lieut. C. S. Edmondson, Mr. F. P. Warren, Lieut. and Mrs. Laws, Lieut. Wesley King, Mr. S. Maxwell, Mr. F. L. Kimball, Mr. R. E. Herdman, Lieut. Thomson, Mrs. Alkire, Mr. Wm. Parsons, Mrs. Lewis Mains, Mrs. A. C. Torres, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Durr and two children, Miss M. E. Quillen, Mrs. R. P. Wheat, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Gaetz, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Merrill, Lieut. Guthrie, Mr. H. Barnhart, Mrs. Herring, Mr. J. A. Gammill, Mr. and Mrs. Cook and child, Mrs. Munro, Capt. Lewis Main and child, Mr. L. A. Walther, Miss J. W. Tracey, Mr. E. J. Kramer, Mr. Geo. W. Terrell, Dr. S. A. Wainright, Mr. Sarukishansa, Mr. T. Nakamura, Mr. Akopo, Mr. I. Takata, Mrs. Geo. Sutherland and daughter, Mrs. Florence Irvine and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. Atwater, Mr. S. H. Hodges, Mrs. A. N. Stark and two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wardell, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hoadley, Mrs. Carrie Shaw Rice, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Warner, Miss E. F. Rayner, Mr. C. E. Bryant, Mr. Kenneth Waterhouse, Mrs. Butler, Miss H. Felton, Miss M. Felton and Mrs. L. W. V. Kennon, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Jacques Adler, Mr. J. C. Armstrong, Mr. W. H. Avery, Mrs. W. H. Avery, Master E. Barnholt, Master Jack Barnholt, Miss A. C. Barnholt, Miss E. Bennett, Mr. H. E. Bidwell, Miss A. C. Browne, Mr. L. Burgoyne, Mrs. L. Burgoyne, Miss Burgoyne, Miss C. Burgoyne, Mr. P. B. Burgoyne, Mr. H. R. Burril, Mrs. H. R. Burril, Mr. W. W. Campbell, Mrs. W. W. Campbell and 2 children, Mr. M. Carl, Mrs. M. Carl, Mr. L. H. Curtis, Mr. David Drisen, Mr. James B. Duncan, Dr. R. G. Eccles, Mrs. R. G. Eccles, Mr. J. B. Floyd, Mrs. S. M. Fox, Miss D. Fox, Mrs. R. Goldenberg, Mr. A. Griffiths, Mrs. A. Griffiths, Mr. J. W. Gunning, Mrs. T. Hausteen, Mrs. C. M. Hassler, Mrs. W. Heron, Miss M. Heron, Miss L. Heron, Miss H. C. Hodgskin, Rev. S. R. Hope, Miss K. Kerr, Mr. Carl Kpoblach, Mr. A. C. Maron, Mrs. A. C. Maron, Mr. J. C. Marks-Sobesky, Mrs. Marks-Sobesky, Miss E. McKinney, Mrs. B. D. Mulligan, Mr. P. G. Mygott, Mrs. A. W. Roberts, Miss L. Rogers, Miss E. B. Schuff, Mr. L. Spellincks, Mr. John J. Solomon, Miss Bella Spunn, Master Ruben Spunn, Master Joseph Spunn, Master Henry Spunn, Mrs. H. J. Such, Miss Such, Miss Y. Toyama, Mrs. A. M. Van Frank, Mr. Geo. Wallace, Mrs. Geo. Wallace, Miss J. Webster, Mr. J. L. Whelan, Miss M. L. Weinstein, Com. Winthrop, Capt. Fred. W. Young, and Mr. A. Woodsmith, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Roon*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. H. J. Ibbotson, Mr. G. V. O. Bulkeley, Mr. F. S Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Max Feist, Mr. B. Bauer, Mrs. C. E Ketelsen and amah, Mr. A. Ziegfeld, Mr. J. Adler, Mr. Howard Robotham, Mr. H. A. Gilson, Mr. C. E. Ketelsen, Mr. A. Kuck, Mr. and Mrs. J. McIsaac, baby and amah, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mesrope, Major General Plowden, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hay, Mrs. Plowden, Dr. J. Halla, Mrs. Annette H. Chemy, Miss Carr, Mr. W. Sigel, Dr. Wilh. Mueller, Mr. Sh. Hara, Miss Lona McDowell, Mr. Q. Fukada, Mr. W. O. Pinkerson, Mr. J. E. Johnson, Mr. Wong, Mrs. G. Miola, Mr. Albert Fischer, Dr. T. Fujita, Mr. and Mrs. Pescio, Mr. F. Kohara, Mr. Yan Ham, Mr. Yan Shi Cheny, Mr. B. Kin, Mr. D. Sen, Mr. S. Tou, Mr. Chin, Mr. Tsu, Mr. Koo, Mr. Lana, Mr. Set, Mr. Wong, Mr. Hoo, Mr. Soon, Mr. H. Kah, Mr. Yong, Mr. Hu, Mr. Chan, Mr. Cheony, Mr. Lee, Mr. S. Lee, Mrs. U. Kohara and child, and Miss T. Kohara, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, for London via ports:—Mr. R. W. Crosse, Mr. and Mrs. Nash, Mrs. L. Van Praag, Capt. Thomas, Mr. R. Hatt, Mrs. Grieson and children, Mr. H. W. Martin, Mr. A. Lowles, Mr. W. Gaddie, Mr. McGrew, Mr. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Moller, Mrs. and Miss Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. David, Mr. J. Archer, Mrs. T. C. Anderson, Mr. N. Morita, Mr. A. Matsukura, and 8 Chinese, in cabin; Mr. S. Yasuda, Mrs. S. Kitahara, Mr. W. E. Cockham and 3 Chinese, in second class; Mr. E. Betlen, Mr. J. Muken, Mr. S. N. Bose, Mrs. Kiene, Mr. M. Kubo, Mr. M. Oseki, Mr. I. Kumauchi, Mr. S. Yamamoto, Mr. K. Komori, Mr. K. Ishimaru, Mr. S. Mayeno and 7 Chinese, in intermediate.

Per Japanese steamer *Tango Maru*, for Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. S. Kashiuchi, Mrs. L. H. Knapp, Miss M. Waterbury, Miss A. Maits, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gowle, Miss G. W. N. Stults, Mr. T. Morimoto, Mr. Y. Kurita, Mrs. F. A. Edwards, Miss L. Edwards, Miss J. Baillie, Miss E. E. Verbeck, Mr. N. Moriyama, Mr. H. Shigeta, Mr. T. Kurahaga, Rev. N. L. Bovedel, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Vickets, Mr. K. Fukuzawa, Prof. J. Sakurai, and Dr. W. M. Strong, in cabin; Mr. B. Nagano, Mr. S. Ishizuka, Mrs. S. Yoshimura, Mr. B. Takahashi, Mr. S. Yegoshi, Mr. S. Uki, Mr. S. Akith, Mr. K. Yamaga, Mr. Y. Izumi, and Mr. S. Kamigama, in intermediate.

CARGO.

Per American steamer *Tremont*, for Tacoma:—

TEA.

From	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
Hongkong ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foochow.....	50	—	—	—	—	50
Kobe	67	897	1,302	—	—	2,266
Yokohama ...	2,935	5,196	4,220	93	—	12,341
Keelung	—	—	13,936	—	—	13,936
Total ...	3,052	6,093	19,358	93	—	28,596

SILK.

	New York.	S. Manchester.	Boston.	Other Cities.	Total.
Hongkong.....	40	.....	—	.....	40
Yokohama.....	55	.....	—	.....	55
Total	95	.....	—	.....	95

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Due.
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar 1	F. June 28
America	O. & O.	Doric	F. June 28
Tacoma	B. & S.	Yangtsze 2	Sa. June 29
Europe	M. M.	Ernest Simons 3	W. July 3
Hongkong	P. M.	China 4	Th. July 4
Tacoma	R. T.	Shawmut 5	M. July 8
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th July 11
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru 6	Th July 11
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Sa. July 13
Europe	N. L. D.	Prinz Ludwig	Sa. July 13
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	M July 15
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Th July 18
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su July 21

1 Left Hongkong on the 19th inst.
2 Left Tacoma on the 12th inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 24th inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 25th inst.
5 Left Tacoma on the 18th ult.
6 Left Seattle on the 25th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America	P. M.	Siberia	Sa. June 29
Europe	M. M.	Sydney	Sa. June 29
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. June 29
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. June 29
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	Sa. June 30
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Wakanoura M.	Su June 30
Europe	P. & O.	Syria	Tu July 2
Hongkong	P. & A.	Numantia	W July 2
Europe	N. D. L.	Preussen	Sa. July 6
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	Tu July 9
Europe	N. Y. K.	Wakasa Maru	W. July 10
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	W July 10
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th July 11
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Sa. July 13
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	H'kong Maru	W July 18
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa July 20
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su July 21

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, June 28.

The market is quiet; a moderate business is being done in shirtings.

RAW COTTON.

	per picul.
American, Middling	37.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach	30.00 to 30.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	—

COTTON YARN.

	per bale.
Nos. 8/60, Gassed	360.00 to 380.00
Nos. 12/80, Gassed	445.00 to 485.00
Nos. 12/100, Gassed	570.00 to 600.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS

	per piece.
White Shirtings—{ 40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in. }	6.25 to 6.50
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	V.4.50 to 5.50
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.50 to 5.50
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	8.00 to 12.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.15 to 4.50
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9.15 to 9.60
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch	per piece. 2.00 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Flanelette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	V.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.75 to 9.50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All Other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.60 to 0.70
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.63
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

The stock of iron is large and business remains dull. Steel has moderate enquiries and prices are slightly steady. Wire nails continue to have improved prices.

	per picul.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	V.5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.00 to 5.50
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅜" to 1½")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	8.00 to 8.75
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Reel-ar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

American oil has risen. Activity in Borneo and Sumatra oils as prices are comparatively moderate. Japanese oils are also active. Quotations:—

Hokuyetsu	2.83 to 3.48
Nippon	2.63 to 3.50
Kokura Hokuyetsu	2.65 to 3.30
Tozai	3.00 to 3.20
American	V.3.50 to 3.74
Russian	—
Borneo and Sumatra	2.88 to 3.40

SUGAR.

Owing to high rates in Europe, prices show an upward tendency. The stock of German sugar is small. Enquiries for Java are being repeated.

	per picul.
Brown Takao	V. 9.00 to 9.40
Brown Manila	8.50 to 9.50
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang	8.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 17.00

INDIGO.

No change.

Calcutta first	Yen. 255
" second	" 240
Java, first	" 300
" second	" 290
Madras, first	" 160
" second	" 150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	" 218
Artificial "Kembla"	" 214

COPPER.

No alteration to be noted and the London market is dull.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 69.00
Bessemer	61.00
Electric refined	72.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A moderate business is going on.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb	Yen 2 50
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.38
Glycerine "	0.25
Caustic Soda 100 kin	7.20
Nitrate Soda "	7 80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb	0.57
Quinine sulphate "	0.40 to 0 51
Iode per lb	5.10
Iodoform lb	6.00
Iode Kal lb	3 50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

On the Exchange, some slight fluctuations were experienced during the week. [illegible] transactions, prices have gone down in sympathy. Enquiries by foreign exporters [illegible]

On June 26th, a hundred and [illegible] re-reels (Joshu, Suikosha) were offices of Hara, Moji, and Sh[illegible] for the first time.

On 27th inst., stocks were:—Re-reels, 5 bales; Orikaishi — bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,400 to 1,420
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,340 to 1,360
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,300 to 1,310
Filature—No. 1 Coarse (New Crop)	1,230 to 1,240
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,220 to 1,230
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,300 to 1,320
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	—
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse	—
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	—
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,240 to 1,245
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½	—

QUOTATION ON THE EXCHANGE.

June.	Present delivery. yen.	June delivery. yen.	July delivery. yen.	August delivery. yen.
21st	1,212	1,250	1,233	1,212
22nd	1,192	1,250	1,218	1,198
24th	1,200	1,245	1,220	1,200
25th	1,189	—	1,215	1,190
26th	1,189	1,246	1,217	1,189
27th	1,186	1,224	1,210	1,185

WASTE SILK.

The market is *kugidzuke* or "nailed," which means that it is motionless. Stocks are very scarce.

On the 26th inst., the stock was: Noshi, — bales; Kibiso, — bales; Degara (pierced cocoon) — bales; and sundry — bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshin, Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Rereel—Fair	90 to 100
Rereel—Best	— to —
Rereel—Good	— to —
Rereel—Medium	— to —

TEA.

Owing to the inclement weather, the transportation of tea from the interior is impeded. Stocks of the first and second crops are scarce. A moderate business continues in consequence of a fall in prices.

Up to the evening of June 26th, 6,248,300 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 263,200 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. 60 upwards
Choice	55 to 60
Finest	50 to 55
Fine	45 to 50
Good Medium	35 to 40
Medium	28 to 32
Good Common	25 to 30
Common	23 to 27

HABUTAE.

Some enquiries are coming from America but there is no business for Europe. A moderate business is being done for India. Generally speaking, the market is dull and prices have gone down.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—
22½	10.80	10.50	10.40
27	10.90	10.60	10.30
36	—	10.20	10.10

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FURUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	10.30	10.10	10.20	10.60	10.20
27"	10.50	10.20	10.30	10.30	10.40
36"	10.10	9.90	9.90	9.90	10.00

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½"	—	—	—	—
22½"	10.60	10.40	10.40	—
27"	10.70	10.40	10.40	—
36"	10.60	10.20	10.10	—

RICE.

The market is generally steady. No remarkable [illegible] however, was done throughout the week. [illegible] have advanced.

[illegible] excellent. It there is [illegible] weather, the

Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,134,785
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	117,727

Closing Price.

Delivery.	Yen.
June	16.69
July	17.17
August	17.52

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.) per *koku*.

Superior	Yen 17.90
Medium	16.85
Common	15.50
Average	16.75

koku, 40629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
June	15.90	June	16.095
July	16.31	July	16.405
August	16.73	August	16.715

STOCK EXCHANGE.

No notable alteration was experienced in the week.

Enquiries for Government bonds have been made by a prominent British firm in Yokohama which seems to have received instructions from foreign capitalists. Prices in this line remain weak, however

VARIOUS MERCHANDISE.

Business in condensed milk is fair at the following quotations:

Brand.	
Eagle	13.30
Nestle	12.00
Japanese	8.80 to 11.50

Stocks of leather, hides and furs are large, and prices weak while quotations in foreign countries, principally in India are high.

Flour is firm. During the week prices went up by *sen* 5 on the average.

Moderate business is being done in window glass.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Quotations for fertilizers are as follows:

Sulph. Ammonia, per bag	137.00
Chilian Saltpetre, per ton	140.00
German Bonedust, per ton	57.00
Indian Rapeseed oil lees, per 100 *kin*	3 50
Indian Sesame oil lees per 100 *kin*	2 95
Indian Bonedust, per ton	58.00
European or American fish, per ton	105.00
Phosphate rock (over 45°) per ton	105.00
Newchwang bean-cake, per ton	168.00

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama June 27

London silver ⅛ lower and Hongkong sterling quotations ½ lower have caused local rates on Hongkong to rule higher accordingly, other rates all keeping steady.

London—Bank T T	2/0 3/32
— — Bills on demand	2/0 15/32
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 13/32
— Private 4 months' sight	2 0 7/16
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 1/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256 1/4
— Private 4 months' sight	261 1/4
— — 6 months' sight	263
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	107 1/16
— Private 10 days, sight do	105 1/16
Shanghai—Bank sight	68
— Private 10 days' sight	69 1/4
India—Bank sight	151 1/16
— Private 30 days' sight	153 1/16
America—Bank sight	49 3/4
— Private 30 days' sight	50 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	51 1/4
Germany—Bank sight	208 1/16
— Private 4 months' sight	213 1/16
Bar Silver (London)	30 11/16

LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE

Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all

MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING.

June 1st, 1907. e.o.d. to 31/3/8

H[illegible] PILLS

Cure Indigestion, Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation, and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE; they contain no deleterious matter, and may be taken by the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St (late 533, Oxford St.) London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

and

[illegible]rins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

(毎土曜日一發行)
編輯人 ニア プリンタリー 發行兼印刷人 エー ピー アラオン
發行所 横濱市山下町五十五番 ゼヤパンメール新聞社

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
Q. 950.52 Ju C691 v.47 JA-JE(1987
Japan daily mail.
3 0112 089395369

Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN